

NÜRNBERG

A MAJOR EUROPEAN CITY

*Communications
technology and
printing centre*

*Innovation and
research centre*

*Transport
technology and
logistic centre*

*Trade and
commercial centre*

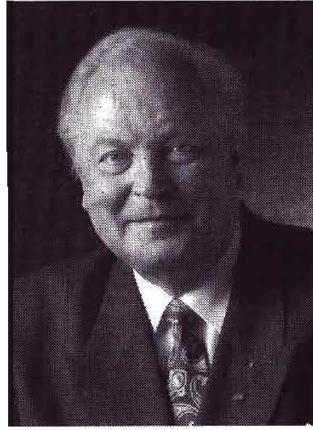
Cultural centre

Facts & Figures 1996



Nürnberg





Nuremberg is always abreast of the times. This city of half a million people, with a great but not untroubled history, is facing the future with ideas a-plenty. Once a favoured city of German Emperors, now a centre of international trade fairs and conventions. Yesterday home to artists and craftsmen of genius, today its museums, theatres and concert halls house a dynamic and creative cultural scene. 150 years ago the cradle of industrial development in Bavaria, now once again the site of promising business initiatives.

The legendary "wit" of Nuremberg's craftsmen and inventors, coupled with the merchant tradition of the past, are emerging again, for the home of Germany's first railway is now a centre of expertise, setting international standards in the technologies of transport, communications and energy, in commerce, services and tourism.

The interplay of all these different factors makes Nuremberg an unusually attractive and interesting city, a place for innovation and communication. So do come and visit us! Now is the time for Nuremberg!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ludwig Scholz". The script is fluid and cursive.

Ludwig Scholz
Lord Mayor of the City of Nuremberg

Contents		Page
1	Nuremberg in the Center of Europe	Geographical Situation 4
		Fast Access to other 4
		European Markets 4
		Land Use 5
2	History and Sights	Brief History 6
		Sights 7
		Population and Town Growth 8
		since 1806 8
		Famous Nurembergers 9
3	Twin Towns	9
4	Economy	Economic Structure 10
		Labour Market 11
		Trade Fairs and Conventions 12
		Tourism 14
5	Transport	Location and Links 15
		Airport and Docks 15
		Road Traffic 16
		Vehicle Density 17
		Public Transport 17
6	The Nuremberg Region	Industrial Region 18
		Regional Innovation Initiatives 20
7	Political Organisation	21
8	Population	Age Structure 22
		Marital Status and 23
		Household Size 23
		Nationality 24
		Religious Confession 25
		Population Movement 25

Contents	Page												
9	Culture and Education												
	<table> <tr> <td>Museums and Exhibitions</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theatre and Concerts</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Events and Markets</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leisure Facilities</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observatory and Planetarium</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schools and Universities</td> <td>29</td> </tr> </table>	Museums and Exhibitions	26	Theatre and Concerts	27	Events and Markets	27	Leisure Facilities	28	Observatory and Planetarium	28	Schools and Universities	29
Museums and Exhibitions	26												
Theatre and Concerts	27												
Events and Markets	27												
Leisure Facilities	28												
Observatory and Planetarium	28												
Schools and Universities	29												
10	Social Infrastructure												
	<table> <tr> <td>Support for Children, Young People and Families</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social Security</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Care of Aged</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </table>	Support for Children, Young People and Families	30	Social Security	31	Care of Aged	32						
Support for Children, Young People and Families	30												
Social Security	31												
Care of Aged	32												
11	Health												
12	Security												
13	Housing												
14	Environment and Climate												
	<table> <tr> <td>Energy and Water Supply</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste Disposal and Recycling</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Climate</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </table>	Energy and Water Supply	36	Waste Disposal and Recycling	36	Climate	37						
Energy and Water Supply	36												
Waste Disposal and Recycling	36												
Climate	37												
15	Finances												
	<table> <tr> <td>Municipal Budget</td> <td>38</td> </tr> </table>	Municipal Budget	38										
Municipal Budget	38												
16	Economic Information												

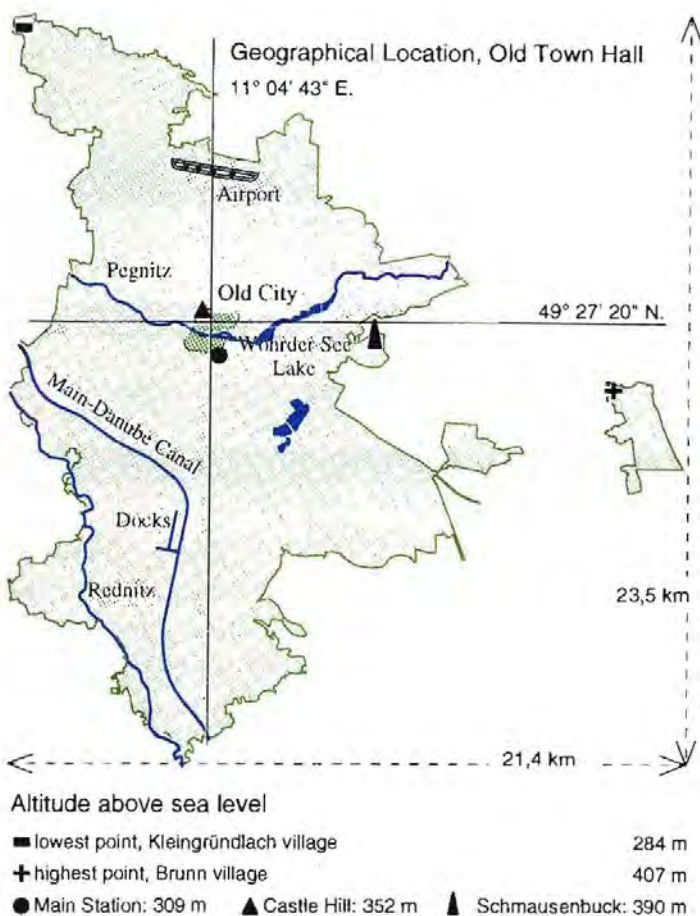
Geographical Situation

Nuremberg, powerful Free Imperial City of the Middle Ages, is situated on a sandy plain on the edge of the Franconian hills. To the North lies the idyllic "Franconian Switzerland" with its deep rocky valleys, its hilltop castles and ruins.

Nuremberg is the largest city in Franconia and its location makes it the centre of North Bavaria. In terms of population it is the second largest city in Bavaria and the thirteenth largest in Germany.

Together with its neighbours Fürth, Erlangen and Schwabach, Nuremberg comprises one of Europe's most important economic areas, where the EU and its Eastern neighbours meet.

Nuremberg:
latitude
longitude
altitude



Fast Access to other European Markets

Located in the centre of Europe, Nuremberg provides fast access to other European markets. Switzerland, Austria, the Czech Republic and the Benelux countries can all be reached very quickly as they are within a 500 km radius of the city. A little further but still hardly more than 1000 km distant are the EU territories of Denmark, the South of England, France and Northern Italy. To the East the 1000 km radius includes Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Yugoslavia.

Areas within a
500 and 1000 km -
radius of
Nuremberg



Land Use

Built on sandstone

The town is built mainly on sandstone which determines the nature of its vegetation and agriculture. The "Imperial Forest" has been under special protection for centuries both within and beyond the city boundaries. Once an indispensable source of wood for the Free Imperial City, it now serves as a green belt and an area of recreation.

The Knoblauchsland ("garlic country") which is situated in the northern part of Nuremberg is Bavaria's largest market garden and plays an essential part in supplying the population with fresh vegetables.

Use of Town Area (185,8 km²) 1995

Percentages of land use

Settlement and transport altogether	53,4 %
• Buildings and enclosed areas	34,5 %
• Leisure facilities altogether	2,9 %
- Sports grounds, open air pools, etc.	1,1 %
- Parks, etc.	1,8 %
• Transport altogether	16,0 %
- Streets, paths, etc.	12,1 %
- Railways, airport, etc.	3,9 %
Agriculture	26,7 %
Woods	17,7 %
Water	2,0 %
Other uses	0,2 %

Brief History

Nuremberg was first mentioned in an imperial document in 1050. The Staufer Emperors extended the castle which had been built on a sandstone hill ("Nuorenberg" = rocky hill) into an imperial palace. With their support Nuremberg flourished as a centre of trade in the Middle Ages and was granted the status of a Free Imperial City. By the 15th century Nuremberg was extremely wealthy and provided an ideal climate for the arts and sciences. Following the Thirty Years War, however, the city fell into decline. In 1806 it became part of the Kingdom of Bavaria and flourished once again, this time as an industrial centre. The darkest chapter in Nuremberg's history was ushered in when the Nazis chose it as the site of their Party Rallies and in the 1930's it became a symbol of National Socialism. The old town centre was reduced to rubble in 1945 as a result of Allied air raids. Thanks to careful rebuilding, however, today's visitors are again able to sense the atmosphere of historic Nuremberg. By awarding the first Nuremberg International Human Rights Prize in the commemorative year of 1995, the city demonstrated its commitment to development in the spirit of peace, reconciliation, and the preservation of human rights.

Important
dates

-
- 1050 Nuremberg first mentioned in an official document (Sigena-Urkunde)
 - 1219 Emperor Frederick II appoints Nuremberg a Free Imperial City
 - 1349 First pogrom and destruction of the Jewish ghetto on the site of today's Market Square (Hauptmarkt)
 - 1356 Emperor Charles IV issues the "Golden Bull"
 - 1493 Hartmann Schedel's "World Chronicle" printed by Anton Koberger
 - 1524 Tenets of the Reformation adopted in Nürnberg
 - 1649/ Congress for the implementation of the Peace of Westphalia
 - 1650 (ending the Thirty Years War) held in Nuremberg
 - 1806 Nuremberg loses its imperial privileges and becomes part of the Kingdom of Bavaria
 - 1835 First German railway runs between Nuremberg and Fürth
 - 1852 Germanisches Nationalmuseum founded by Freiherr von und zu Aufseß
 - 1933 National Socialists seize power; Nuremberg is designated as the site of the National Socialist Party Rallies. During the following years the Congress Hall and the Zeppelin Parade Ground are built.
 - 1935 Proclamation of the Nuremberg Race Laws
 - 1938 Nuremberg's two synagogues destroyed
-

2

History and Sights

More important dates

- 1945 On January 2 the Old City is almost completely destroyed
- 1945 - Nuremberg Trials: representatives of the Nazi regime are
- 1949 tried before an international military tribunal
- 1950 First International Toy Fair
- 1952 Federal Employment Services established in Nuremberg
- 1955 Airport inaugurated
- 1966 Rebuilding of the Old City is largely completed
- 1967 Building of the subway commences
- 1972 Nuremberg becomes a port on the Rhine-Danube Canal
- 1973 New Trade Fair Centre opened
- First Foreign Citizens' Council in Germany elected
- 1991 The rebuilt Franken Stadium opened
- 1995 First Nuremberg International Human Rights Prize awarded

Sights

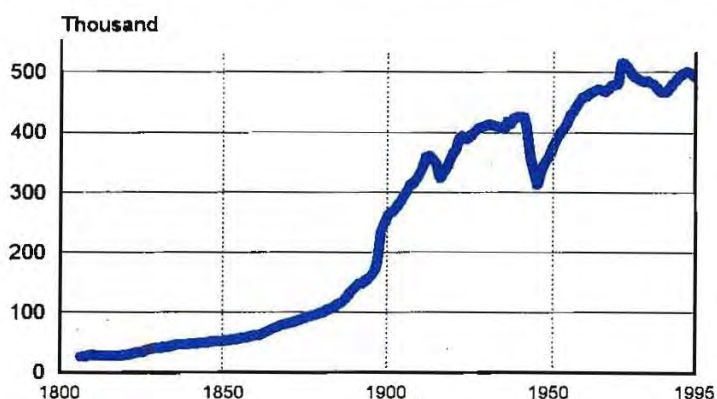
- Imperial Castle and Pentagonal Tower (approx. 1050)
- Imperial Stables (1494 - 1495), now a youth hostel
- City Walls, 5 km long, 80 Towers (14th - 15th century)
- Old Town Hall (begun 1332; Wolff Building 1616 - 1622) with dungeons
- Church of St. Sebaldus (from 1225) with Tomb of St. Sebaldus by Peter Vischer and Crucifixion by Veit Stoß
- Church of St. Lorenz (from 1260) with Tabernacle by Adam Kraft and Annunciation by Veit Stoß
- Frauenkirche: Church of Our Lady (1352 - 1361); clock with mechanical figures
- Nassauer House (13th century), Patrician tower house
- Heilig-Geist-Spital: Hospital of the Holy Ghost (1331 - 1341), now an old people's home
- Schöner Brunnen: Fountain (14th century)
- St. Johannis Cemetery (1395)
- Weinstadel: Wine Storehouse (1446 - 1448), now a student hostel
- Albrecht Dürer's House (1450), now a museum
- Mauthalle: Customs House, now housing shops, etc.
- Krafft House (1509 - 1512), now housing city offices
- St. Rochus Cemetery (1518)
- Tucher castle (1533 - 1544), now a museum
- Fembo House (1591 - 1596), now the City Museum
- Peller House (1602 - 1605), now city library and archive
- Former Rally Grounds (1935 - 1939)
- Street of Human Rights (1994)
- Museums (see page 15)

Population and Town Growth since 1806

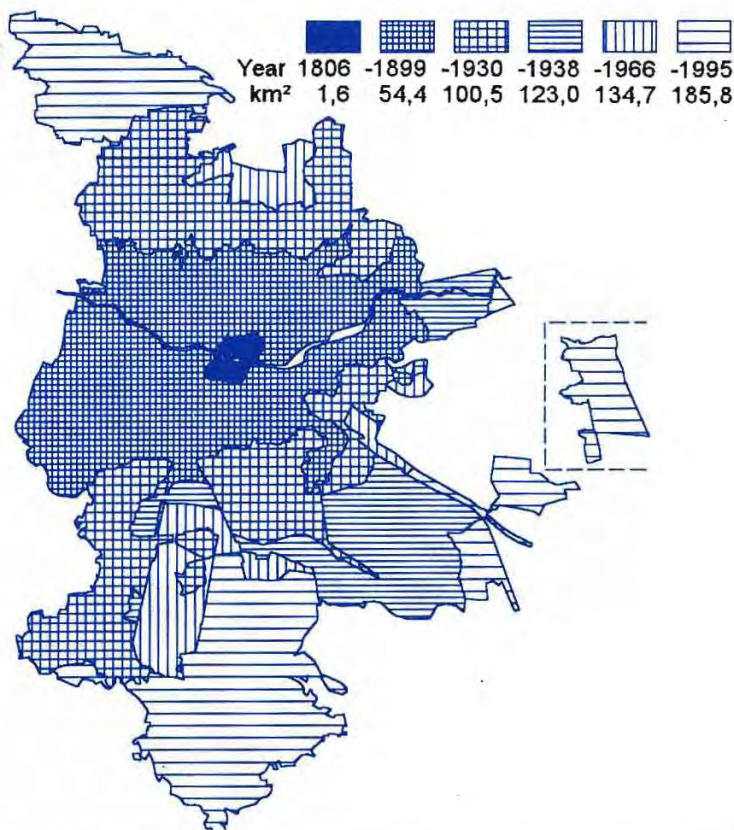
Long-term development

After its first mention in an official document in 1050, Nuremberg and its population grew rapidly. In 1431 23,000 inhabitants were registered; after the Thirty Years War (1662) the number had already risen to 40,000. When Nuremberg lost its imperial privileges and became part of Bavaria in 1806, the town was initially restricted to the 1.6 km² area within the city walls and numbered 25,176 inhabitants. Up to the early 1970's the population rose continuously with the exception of losses sustained during the two world wars, levelling off at about 500,000. As a result of the incorporation of outlying districts, Nuremberg has increased in size over the years. The area occupied on 31.12.1995 was 185,8 km².

Population



Area occupied by the city



2

*History and Sights***Famous Nurembergers**

Veit Stoß, wood carver	1447 - 1533
Adam Kraft, sculptor	1455 - 1508
Martin Behaim, designer of the first globe	1459 - 1507
Peter Vischer, brass founder	1460 - 1529
Caritas Pirkheimer, abbess, scholar	1467 - 1532
Willibald Pirkheimer, humanist	1470 - 1530
Albrecht Dürer, painter	1471 - 1528
Peter Henlein, inventor of the pocket clock	1485 - 1542
Hans Sachs, cobbler-poet, Meistersinger	1494 - 1576
Johann Pachelbel, composer, organist	1653 - 1706
Theodor Cramer-Klett, industrialist (MAN-founder)	1817 - 1884
Sigmund Schuckert, mechanic, industrialist	1846 - 1895
Karl Bröger, poet and politician	1896 - 1944
Hermann Kesten, writer (Freeman)	1900 - 1996
Käte Strobel, politician (Freeman)	1907 - 1996

Freeman

Dr. Andreas Urschlechter (former Mayor)

3

*Twin Towns***Traditional contacts, especially with Kraków**

Nuremberg attaches great importance to social, cultural and economic exchange activities with towns in other countries as they provide good opportunities to meet people from other cultures and parts of the world. Any number of groups and clubs have been to Nuremberg's twin towns and hosted return visits. Of all the twin towns Kraków is the one with which Nuremberg has the most in common in terms of their historical development and traditional contacts. Both cities flourished in the Middle Ages and many artists worked in both places. Veit Stoß created the Annunciation for St. Lorenz in Nuremberg and the world's largest gothic altar for the Church of St. Mary in Kraków. In 1995 the Kraków House was opened as a meeting point in Nuremberg; in 1996 the Nuremberg House opened in Kraków.

City	in	Twinned since
Nice	France	1954
Kraków	Poland	1979
Skopje	Macedonia	1982
San Carlos	Nicaragua	1985
Glasgow	Scotland	1985
Prague	Czech Republic	1990
Kharkov	Ukraine	1990
Hadeira	Israel	1995

Economic Structure

Employment by Economic Sector 1995

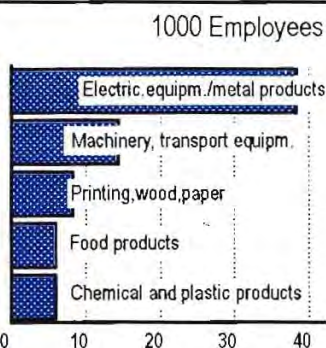
Sector	Nuremberg ¹⁾		Bavaria ²⁾		FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%	
agriculture and forestry	2 050	0,6	6,4	3,7	
industry, energy, construction	97 275	29,0	36,1	35,3	
commerce, transport, communication	89 500	26,6	22,5	22,8	
services, state	146 875	43,8	35,0	38,2	
total	335 700	100	100	100	
change 1994-1995 in %	- 3,8		+ 1,0	+ 0,7	

1) Own calculations, based on census 1987

2) Microcensus 1995, cross-border commuters excluded

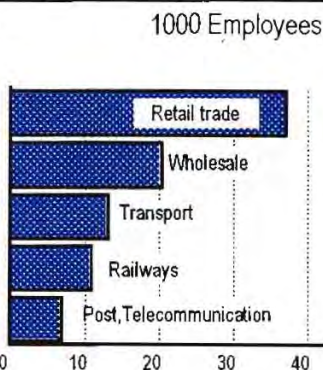
The most important industries

Important industries: Communications, transport technology, energy technology, measurement and control engineering, consumer electronics, automation and production engineering. Important companies: ABB, Adtranz, AEG, ALCATEL, Bosch, Diehl, Grundig, Lucent Technologies, MAN, NOKIA, Siemens. With the maul-belser media group and the Sebaldu group, Nuremberg is a major printing centre in Germany. A strong traditional industry is writing implements, with firms such as Faber-Castell, LYRA, Schwan-Stabilo and Staedtler. Foodstuff producer Schöller is based here. The German headquarters of Novartis (fusion of Sandoz and Ciba-Geigy) will be located in Nuremberg.



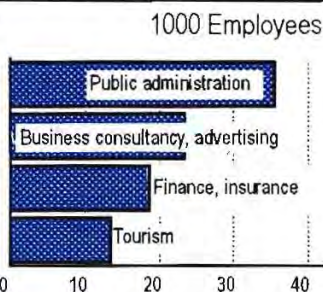
Commerce and transport

Nuremberg is the wholesale and retail centre of North Bavaria and home to VEDES (toys) and mail order giant Quelle. It is also a significant logistic centre and the site of innovative developments and applications in communications and transport technology. Nuremberg's export quota is above the German average, profiting as it does from its central location in Europe. In addition to its diverse European connections, Nuremberg is increasingly involved with the growth markets of the Asian Pacific rim and Latin America.



Significant service sector

Since the 1970's Nuremberg has been a high growth area for production-related services such as consultancy, planning, and market and consumer research. GfK (Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung) is Europe's leading market research organisation. Like the Nürnberger Versicherungsgruppe (Insurance Group) and other leading companies in this field, it is based in Nuremberg. DATEV, which serves some 34,000 tax consultants, is one of Europe's largest providers of computerbased services.



Employment Structure 1995

Employees making social security contributions ¹⁾	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%
total	268 810	100	100	100
white collar	156 772	58,3	51,7	53,6
blue collar	112 078	41,7	48,3	46,4
men	151 485	56,4	56,3	57,2
women	117 325	43,6	43,7	42,8
foreigners	32 851	12,2	9,8	9,4
trainees	13 540	5,0	5,8	5,5

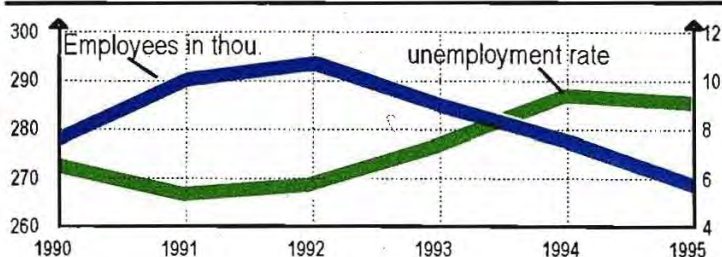
1) June 1995, excluding working owners, civil servants, judges, military

2) excluding former East Germany

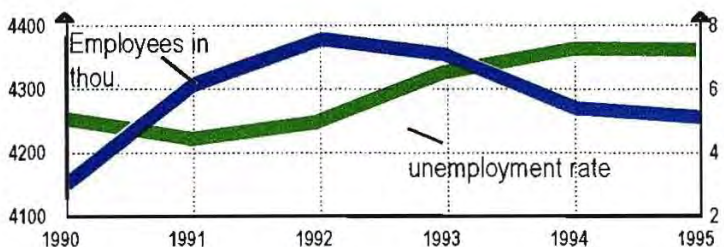
Unemployment and Job Vacancies

Unemployment ¹⁾		Nuremberg ²⁾	Bavaria	FRG
rate	1995	9,6	7,0	9,3
	1990	6,3	5,1	7,2
job vacancies per 100 unemployed				
	1995	9,1	15,9	10,4
	1990	27,9	29,6	16,7

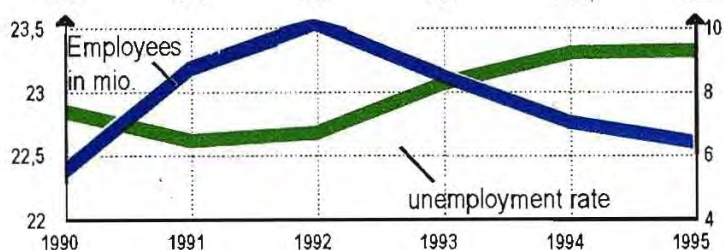
1) Year averages 2) Main branch of Nuremberg Area Labour Office

Development of
jobs and
unemployment in
Nuremberg

Bavaria



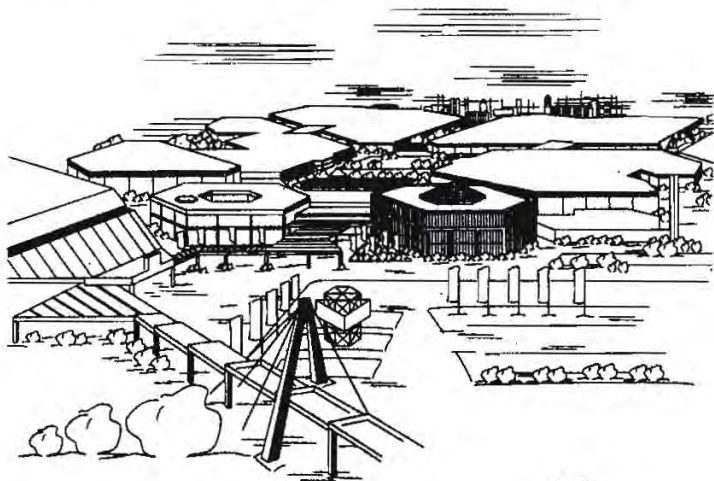
Germany



Trade Fairs and Conventions

International
Trade Fairs

Nuremberg has a modern functional Exhibition Centre (**NürnbergMesse**). The 12 exhibition halls and one multi-purpose hall, the "Frankenhalle" provide some 106,000 m² (gross) of exhibition space and over 75,000 m² of open space. On completion of the new west wing in February 1998, over 133,000 m² (gross) of exhibition space will be available.

Convention
Centre

The total Exhibition Centre complex includes the Frankenhalle, Convention Centre, Conference Centre and 3 Service Centres, and can provide seating for anywhere between 15 and 5,000 people. A subway station, parking for 10,000 vehicles and an express bus service to the airport complete the NürnbergMesse infrastructure. With over 1,400,000 visitors per year, the Exhibition Centre is the sixth most popular trade fair venue in Germany. The following important international fairs and exhibitions are held in Nuremberg:

- ◆ BRAU Nürnberg
(European Trade Fair for the Brewery and Beverage Industries)
- ◆ EUROPEAN COATINGS SHOW
(Formulation Production Application)
- ◆ EUROTEFA
(European Trade Fair for Oriental Carpets)
- ◆ fensterbau Nürnberg
(International Trade Fair for Window and Facade Technology)
- ◆ GaLaBau
(European Trade Fair for Landscape Industries)
- ◆ HOLZ-HANDWERK
(Trade Fair for Machinery, Equipment and Supplies for Timber Construction)
- ◆ IENA Nürnberg
(International exhibition "Ideas-Innovations-New Products")
- ◆ IKK
(International Trade Fair for Refrigerating and Air Conditioning)

(continued)

Trade Fairs and Conventions

- ◆ INTERFAB
(International Trade Fair for Doctors, Hospitals and Nursing Institutions)
- ◆ Internationale Spielwarenmesse Nürnberg
(International Toy Fair Nuremberg with a Special Show of Model Construction, Kits and Hobby Crafts)
- ◆ Interzoo
(International Trade Fair for Pet Supplies)
- ◆ IWA
(International Trade Fair for Hunting and Sporting Arms, Outdoor Articles and Accessories)
- ◆ PCIM+Power Quality
(Exhibition and Conference for Power Electronics/ Drives, Motion and Control/Power Quality)
- ◆ POWTECH/PARTEC
(International Trade Fair for Powder, Granules and Bulk Solids Technology / International Congress for Particle Technology)
- ◆ SENSOR
(International Trade Fair with Congress for Sensors, Transducers & Systems)
- ◆ SMT/ES&S/Hybrid
(International Trade Fair with Congress)
- ◆ SouvenirPresentFestival
(International Trade Fair Souvenirs, Gifts, Club, Festive and Promotional Articles)
- ◆ Stone+tec Nürnberg
(International Trade Fair Natural Stone and Stone Processing Technology)

For more information please contact:

NürnbergMesse GmbH

Messezentrum

D - 90471 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 911 8606-0

Fax: 0049 911 8606-228

e-mail: CompuServe 100763,260

Internet: <http://www.nuernbergmesse.de>

Meistersinger- halle

Also available for conferences is the Meistersingerhalle, which has 2 auditoriums with a total seating capacity of 2,600, and two foyer areas with seating for a further 1,700 visitors or 2,500 m² of exhibition space. The restaurant seats 434, the cafe terrace a further 700 in good weather. The Meistersingerhalle stands in a green parkland setting and has free parking for 850 vehicles. Immediately adjacent to the conference centre is a first class hotel with over 200 rooms. The Meistersingerhalle hosts more than 75,000 conference delegates and 350,000 visitors each year.

Meistersingerhalle

Münchener Str. 21

D - 90478 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 911 492011

Fax: 0049 911 463316

Tourism (excluding Day Trippers)

Hotels, Beds, Guests and Overnight Stays 1995

	Nuremberg	Bavaria	FRG
hotels, guest houses, etc.	151	13 575	53 416
hotels as % of total	23,8	14,1	24,4
beds	12 010	525 051	2 356 124
guests	849 254	19 281 659	88 148 865
foreign guests as %	24,2	18,1	15,7
% from :			
• Italy	2,1	1,4	0,8
• France	2,1	0,9	0,9
• Great Britain	1,7	1,2	1,5
• Austria	2,2	1,3	0,7
• Switzerland	2,1	1,2	0,9
• Netherlands	2,7	2,2	2,0
• rest of Europe	5,7	3,9	4,3
• USA	2,4	2,4	1,7
• Japan	1,0	1,8	0,9
• other countries	2,5	1,7	1,9
overnight stays			
- total	1 566 083	72 854 806	300 621 123
- foreign guests (%)	24,2	9,9	10,7
- per 1000 inhabitants	3 180	6 030	3 914
average stay (days)	1,9	3,8	3,4

Important Address

Nuremberg Convention and Tourist Office

P.O. Box 4248

D - 90022 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 911 2336-0

Fax: 0049 911 2336-166

Tourist-Information – in the main railway station, Bahnhofplatz 9

Tel. 0049 911 2336-131

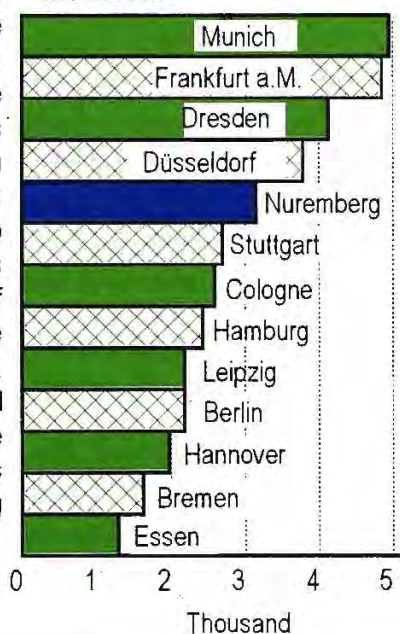
– in the main market square, Hauptmarkt 18

Tel. 0049 911 2336-135

Nuremberg:
attracting
travellers from all
over the world

As a trade fair centre with famous historic buildings Nuremberg is an attractive place for short stay visitors from all over the world. More than a fifth of the guests come from neighbouring European countries or from overseas. In comparison to other large German cities Nuremberg has a lot of visitors. Relative to the population it lies in 5th place, ahead of Berlin, Cologne and Hamburg. A tourist magazine survey to find Germany's ideal town placed Nuremberg 6th out of 50.

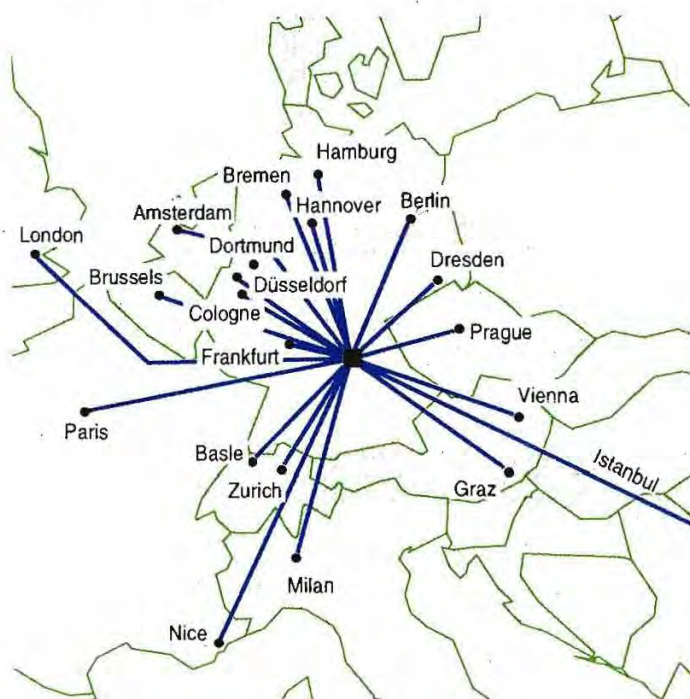
Overnight Stays per Number of Inhabitants



Location and Links

Central location
in Europe

Since the opening of the borders to the East, Nuremberg has once again taken on a position in the centre of the European economic area. The Nuremberg region has the advantage of being only a short distance from other major German cities (Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Leipzig) and within easy reach of other European trading centres. Whether by rail, road or air Nuremberg is at the intersection of international routes such as Paris-Prague-Warsaw, London-Brussels-Vienna-Budapest, Stockholm-Zurich-Milan, Berlin-Rome. The international airport offers non-stop flights to 20 European trading centres; in addition there are excellent overseas connections via Frankfurt. At current growth rates Nuremberg expects to handle over 3 million passengers and 90,000 metric tons of freight (incl. transit traffic and lorries) by the year 2000. Nuremberg is part of the EuroCity, InterCity and InterCity Express rail network (53 EC/IC routes, 19 ICE routes). Via the Main-Danube-Canal Nuremberg is connected to the countries bordering the Rhine, the Danube, and international waterways. As a result, Nuremberg's port has developed into a unique location for transport and freight-intensive businesses, handling about 7 million metric tons of goods in 1996.

Non-stop
scheduled flights
to and from
Nuremberg 1996

Airport and Docks

Nuremberg International Airport 1995

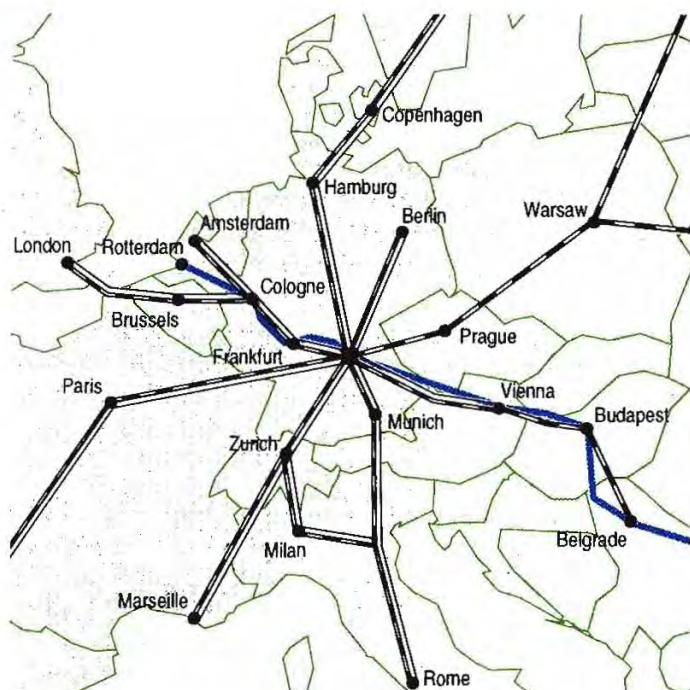
starts and landings	79 424
change 1990 - 1995	+ 10,7 %
passengers (incl. transit)	2 272 252
change 1990 - 1995	+ 50,5 %
freight (incl. transit, in metric tons)	40 233
change 1990 - 1995	+ 275,4 %

Airport and Docks

Nuremberg Docks 1995

freight (in metric tons)	6 949 678
change 1990 - 1995	+ 5,8 %
shipping	1 110 695
road freight	4 921 600
rail freight	917 383

Intersection of
important road,
rail and water
links



Road Traffic

Roads in Nuremberg 1995

Length	km	%
total	1 106,2	100
federal motorways	11,3	1,0
federal roads	53,8	4,9
state roads	31,0	2,8
regional roads	25,3	2,3
municipal roads	984,8	89,0

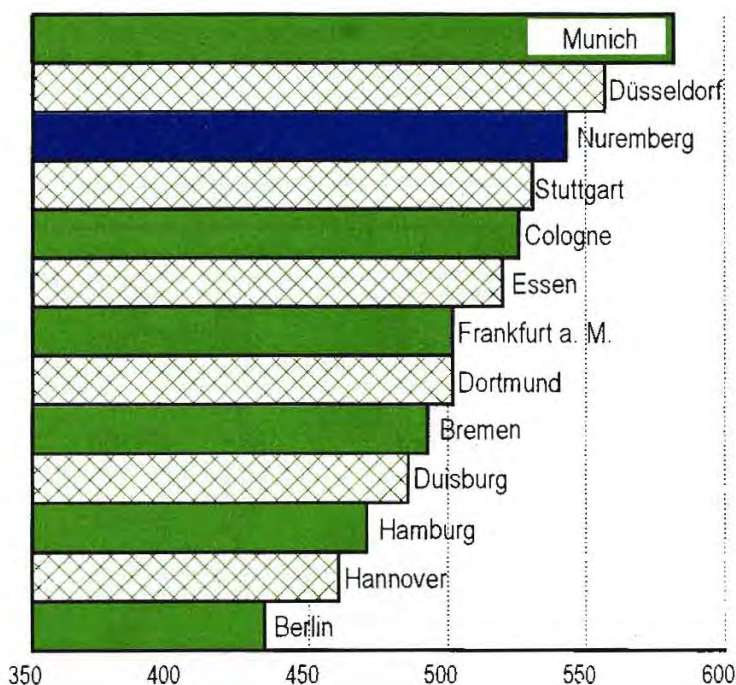
Motor Vehicles 1995

registered motor vehicles	239 314
change 1990 - 1995	+ 11,1 %
saloons and station wagons	211 770
cars per 1,000 inhabitants	430
motor vehicles per 1 km of road	216

Vehicle Density

Vehicle density
above average

Number of Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Inhabitants
(including de-registered vehicles)



Public Transport

Public Transport in Nuremberg 1995

The subway is
the heart of the
public transport
system

Passengers	in 1 000	%
total	174 343	100
subway	79 856	45,8
tram	37 643	21,6
bus	39 542	22,7
passengers per inhabitant	354	-

... despite its
small share ...

Length of routes	in km	%
total	441,7	100
subway	23,2	5,3
tram	46,9	10,6
bus	371,6	84,1

of route kilo-
metres and stops

Number of stops	Amount	%
total	535	100
subway	31	5,8
tram	79	14,8
bus	425	79,4
stops per 1,000 inhabitants	1,1	-

Industrial Region

**The Middle
Franconian
Industrial Region**

Nuremberg is the centre of Middle Franconia, an industrial region that covers about 3,000 km² and has 1.25 million inhabitants. Approximately 80,000 people commute from the surrounding countryside to Nuremberg to go to work or school. In the past 20 years 42,500 more people have moved out of Nuremberg to settle in the surrounding area than have moved in the opposite direction. Thus the city has long outgrown its administrative borders.

Selected Data for Middle Franconian Cities and Rural Districts

**Population
Area**

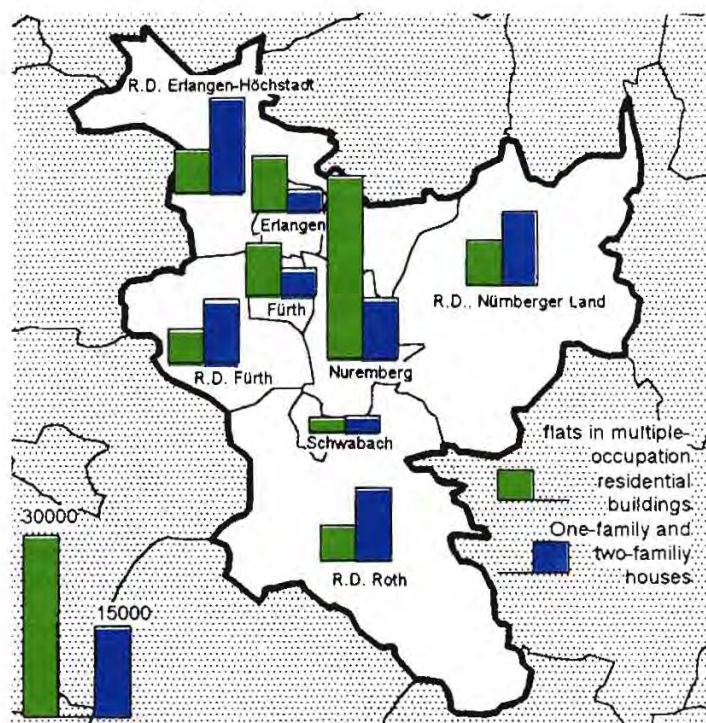
Town/Rural District	Area	Inhabitants		Inhab.
	1995	31.12.	31.12.	per km²
	km²	1975	1995	1995
Town				
•Nuremberg	185,8	499 060	492 425	2 650
•Fürth	63,3	101 639	108 418	1 712
•Erlangen	77,0	100 671	101 406	1 317
•Schwabach	40,7	33 136	37 639	925
Rural District				
•Erlangen- Höchstadt	564,6	92 206	124 192	220
•Fürth	307,6	84 452	110 176	358
•Nürnberger Land	800,8	142 526	166 156	207
•Roth	895,3	98 089	119 572	134
total	2 935,2	1 151 779	1 259 984	429

**Housing
Population
movement**

Town/Rural District	Housing 1995	Housing completions 1976-95	People moving from Nbg. 1976-95	Balance of population 1976-95
Town				
•Nuremberg	247 114	40 616	-	-
•Fürth	53 287	13 401	39 931	- 5 167
•Erlangen	50 183	12 814	12 443	+ 1 381
•Schwabach	17 156	4 995	11 469	- 2 543
Rural District				
•Erlangen- Höchstadt	48 926	23 140	14 517	- 3 371
•Fürth	46 233	16 254	37 315	- 10 865
•Nürnberger Land	68 105	19 843	43 431	- 13 210
•Roth	45 921	17 734	23 797	- 8 747
total	576 925	148 797	182 903	- 42 522

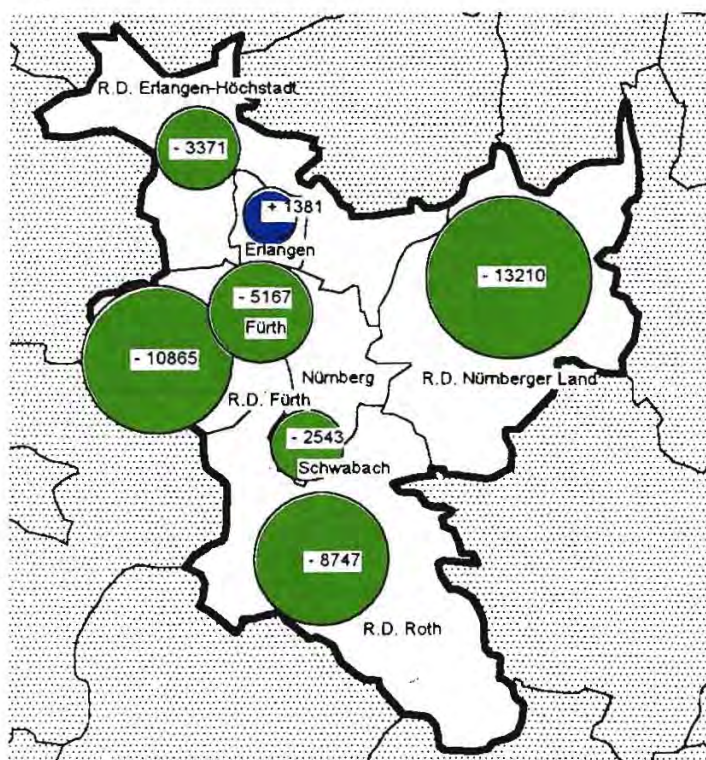
Housing construction

Housing Construction in the Industrial Region of Middle Franconia 1976 - 1995



Population movements

Nuremberg and the Industrial Region of Middle Franconia: Population Movements 1976 - 1995



Regional Innovation Initiatives

NIK as a driving force**Nuremberg Initiative for the Communications Industry (NIK)**

Information and communication technology, consumer electronics and the media-related business are fusing to form a new communications industry. This structural change requires proactive support. The Nuremberg Initiative for the Communications Industry (NIK) aims to provide this support by initiating forward-looking projects and co-operative ventures, and marketing Nuremberg as a centre of the new communications industry. A large number of companies, various research institutes, the State of Bavaria, the Cities of Nuremberg, Fürth und Erlangen, the Nuremberg Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the trade unions are all participants in this initiative. NIK organises an important annual conference, the "Nürnberger Symposium für die Kommunikationswirtschaft", at which eminent speakers from the realms of politics, business, and science discuss new issues and perspectives in the communications industry.

Innovative transport projects**"Neuer Adler" Transport Initiative**

The products and services of Nuremberg's transport industry enjoy an international reputation and a large market share. To ensure that this remains the case, business, science and the public sector have joined together to form the **"Neuer Adler" Transport Initiative** (The "Adler" was the first steam engine to run in Germany, from Nuremberg to Fürth). The Initiative develops and promotes ideas and plans which serve the interests of transport technology in the Nuremberg area. By promoting forward-looking model projects it aims to consolidate the area's position as a prime site for research and development in the field of transport and to encourage the development of an integrated transport system in the Nuremberg conurbation.

Investment in environmental technology**Active in environmental technology**

The Nuremberg region has consistently supported the development and marketing of environmentally friendly products and technologies. Nuremberg, Fürth and Erlangen have initiated a regional Economic Forum whose working group on Environment and Economy supports ecological projects. As a result of the commitment shown by companies, Chambers of Commerce, municipalities and research institutes Nuremberg has become a centre of expertise for environmental conservation and environmentally friendly economic processes. Thus over 350 firms and institutions are involved in innovative environmental technology and services. Unique in Germany is the solar energy centre SOLID, which as well as providing advice is also involved in solar and regenerative energy projects.

Efficient technology transfer**Transfer of Key Technologies**

A number of important key technologies are represented in the Nuremberg area by companies and practice-oriented research institutes; efficient technology transfer is actively promoted through various initiatives and institutions. The Technology Initiative for Middle Franconia (TIM) provides networking for all technology transfer and research organisations in the area. Bayern Innovativ, the Bavarian Society for Innovation and Knowledge Transfer, located in Nuremberg, collects information, co-ordinates activities and promotes technology transfer from science to business. At the IGZ Innovation and Start-up Centre, people setting up in business and young entrepreneurs can call on expert support for the realisation of innovative technological ideas.

Nuremberg's affairs are conducted by the City Council and the City Administration. The Mayor is head of both. The City Council represents the people of Nuremberg and is the highest authority. It decides all important matters and lays down the principles and guidelines for the conduct of the administration. Daily affairs are the responsibility of the administration and its highest representative, the Mayor. The precise definition of their respective powers is laid down in local government regulations. Whereas the Mayor is chosen directly by the electorate, his deputy is chosen by the members of the City Council from amongst themselves. The Council also elects additional Executive Members, who have the right to speak and make proposals concerning their areas of responsibility. The Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the eight Executive Members are each in charge of particular sections of the administration and are responsible to the Council for these.

Mayor Ludwig Scholz, 1st period of office, CSU

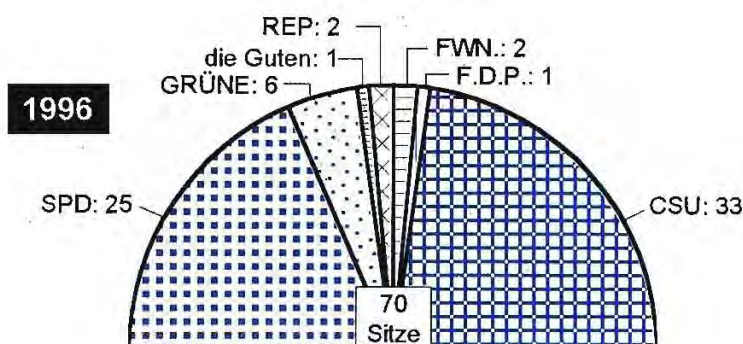
Deputy Mayor Helene Jungkunz, 1st period of office, CSU

Distribution of Seats in Nuremberg Council since 01.05.1996

Seats in City Council
(period of office
1996 - 2002)

CSU (Christian Socialists)	33 Seats	SPD (Social Democrats)	25 Seats
Bündnis 90/ DIE GRÜNEN (Greens)	6 Seats	Republikaner ("Republicans")	2 Seats
Freie Wähler ("Independents")	2 Seats	F.D.P. (Liberals)	1 Seat
die Guten ("Goodies")	1 Seat		

Council Elections Distribution of Seats



Age Structure

In Nuremberg, as in the rest of Germany, the proportion of young people is decreasing, and the proportion of old people is rising continuously. This is shown clearly by a comparison of these two age groups 20 years ago, today, and in 20 years time.

Percentage

Year	under 18	over 74
1975	21 %	5 %
1995	16 %	8 %
2015	14 %	9 %

Population by Age 1995

Age Group	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG
	Number	%	%	%
0 - 6	26 813	5,4	6,7	6,3
6 - 15	37 781	7,7	9,8	10,0
15 - 18	12 397	2,5	3,1	3,2
18 - 25	38 731	7,9	8,1	8,2
25 - 30	44 448	9,0	8,5	8,5
30 - 40	81 909	16,6	16,9	16,4
40 - 50	64 628	13,1	13,2	12,8
50 - 65	97 778	19,9	18,2	19,3
over 65	87 940	17,9	15,5	15,4
total	492 425	100	100	100

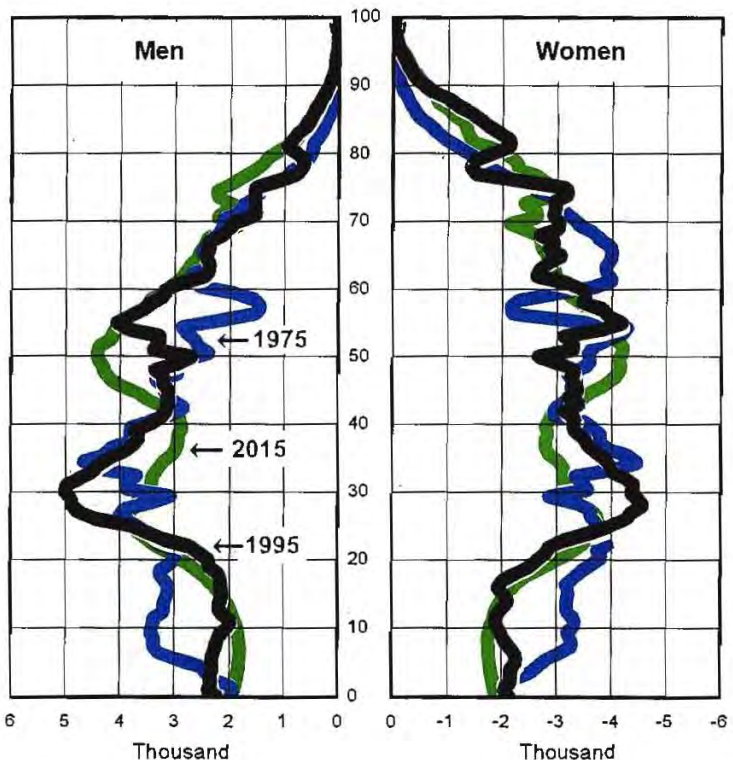
Population
31.12.1995:
492 425

Nuremberg Population By Age

1975 = 499 060

1995 = 492 425

2015 = 483 000



Marital Status and Household Size

**Proportion of
unmarried and
married people
below average**

The high proportion of old people in Nuremberg means fewer unmarried and married people in comparison to the averages for Bavaria and Germany as a whole. A major cause of this situation is the fact that families with children often move into the country where accommodation is cheaper than in the town. They then commute to work or school every day.

Population in Private Households by Marital Status 1995 ¹⁾

Marital status	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%
unmarried	181 000	36,2	38,8	38,0
married	231 000	46,2	48,5	48,5
widowed	46 000	9,2	7,5	7,9
divorced	42 000	8,4	5,2	5,6
total	500 000	100	100	100

**Single person
households
above average**

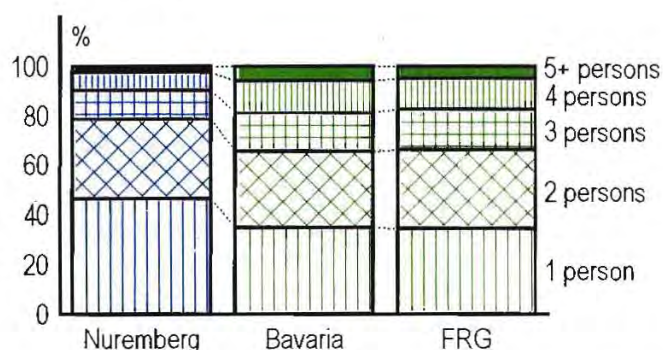
The percentage of single person households is a lot higher than in Bavaria and Germany as a whole; they mainly comprise mobile groups such as those in training or moving here for reasons of employment, but also single elderly people.

Private Households by Size 1995 ¹⁾

Households with ...Persons	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%
1	125 000	46,6	34,9	34,7
2	86 000	32,1	30,9	31,7
3	31 000	11,6	15,3	16,1
4	19 000	7,1	13,1	12,7
over 4	7 000	2,6	5,7	4,8
total	267 000	100	100	100

1) Source: Microcensus 2) 1994

Households by Size



Nationality

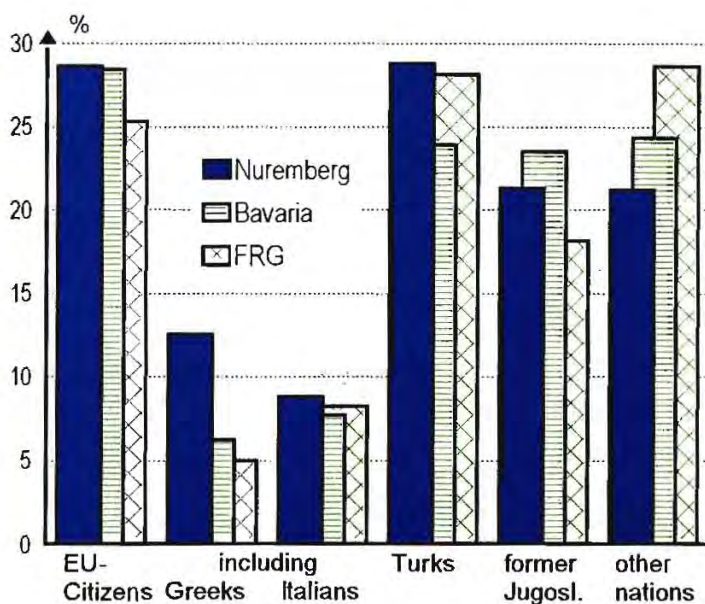
**Rising proportion
of foreigners
typical for large
cities**

The percentage of foreigners in Germany as a whole is 8.8% and in Bavaria 9.5%. At 16.9% Nuremberg is distinctly above these averages, and in the list of twenty German cities with over 300,000 inhabitants occupies sixth place. The number of foreigners in Nuremberg has risen by about 35,000 within the last 20 years. Turks form the largest single group.

Population by Nationality 1995

Nationality	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG
	Number	%	%	%
total	492 425	100	100	100
comprising				
Germans	409 415	83,1	90,5	91,2
Foreigners	83 010	16,9	9,5	8,8
Foreigners comprise: 1)				
EU Citizens	23 931	28,6	28,4	25,3
including				
•Greeks	10 439	12,5	6,2	5,0
•Italians	7 324	8,8	7,7	8,2
•Spaniards	1 846	2,2	1,0	1,8
•Austrians	1 731	2,1	7,8	2,3
Turks	24 085	28,8	23,9	28,1
former Yugoslavians	17 828	21,3	23,5	18,1
other nationals	17 703	21,2	24,3	28,6

1) Source: Ausländerzentralregister



Religious Confession

Decline in church membership

Nuremberg has been predominantly Protestant since the Reformation. Following the granting of religious freedom the Catholic population increased again. After the Second World War, in 1946, 61.9% of the population were Protestant and 35.5% were Catholic. During the last few years the number of people not belonging to either of these confessions has risen to about 25%, reasons being the increase in the number of foreigners with other confessions and people leaving the major churches.

Population by Religious Confession in Nuremberg 1995 and in Comparison to 1970 und 1946

Confession	1995	1995	1970	1946
	Number	%	%	%
Roman Catholic	164 128	33,3	37,1	33,5
Protestant	195 160	39,6	54,3	61,9
others/none	133 137	27,0	8,6	4,6
total	492 425	100	100	100

Population Movement

100 000 people on the move

In the last ten years an average of 34,000 people have moved to and 30,000 have moved away from Nuremberg annually. 37,000 people have moved house within the town. Thus some 100,000 people move into, out of, or within the city every year, a number equivalent to the population of the neighbouring cities of Fürth or Erlangen.

Population Movements 1995

Type	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG
	Absolute	per 1 000 inhabitants		
Births	4 391	8,9	10,6	9,4
Deaths	5 894	12,0	10,2	10,8
Natural Balance	- 1 503	- 3,1	+ 0,4	- 1,5
Immigrants	29 172	59,2	68,1	13,2
Emigrants	31 089	63,1	62,4	8,2
Migration Balance	- 1 917	- 3,9	+ 5,6	+ 5,0
Moves within N.	42 464	86,2	.	.
Marriages	2 810	5,7	5,6	5,3
Divorces	1 341	2,7	2,0	2,1

**Kulturläden -
"culture shops"
made in
Nuremberg**

Nuremberg's cultural scene is multi-faceted. The spectrum includes the City theatres, opera house, youth theatre and ballet, traditional events such as the International Organ Week, the Bardentreffen ("Meeting of the Bards" song festival), the East-West Jazz Festival, and also the community cultural centres. These Kulturläden ("culture shops"), established in the 1970's, were the idea of Hermann Glaser, who was at that time in charge of Nuremberg's Cultural Affairs. Many other German cities took over the idea.

Nuremberg is also innovative in the field of education. The importance attached to vocational schools and vocational training can be seen in the Vocational Education Centre in the Alte Messe (former Trade Fair). The Bertolt Brecht Comprehensive School in Langwasser represents a progressive educational approach which has proved its worth and is now firmly established. The successful work done with foreigners for many years is one of the main reasons for Nuremberg's climate of tolerance.

Museums and Exhibitions

	Visitors 1995
Nuremberg City Museums:	343 852
Albrecht Dürer's House	47 926
Fembo House City Museum	17 842
Tucher Castle	1 485
Toy Museum	114 139
Historic Dungeons	54 318
Centrum Industriekultur: Museum of Industry and Social History	18 805
"Faszination und Gewalt": "Fascination and Violence," exhibition in the former Rally Grounds	57 806
"Nürnberg - eine Stadt erinnert sich: 1935 - 1945 - 1995", ("A City remembers"), Neutor Tower	31 531
Germanisches Nationalmuseum, most important collection of German art and cultural history with some 1.2 million items	200 834
Transport Museum, established 1899; one of the oldest European museums dealing with the history of transport technology	147 045
Kunsthalle)	
Norishalle) predominantly	
Kunsthaus) contemporary art	28 662

Theatre and Concerts

Visitors 1995

City of Nuremberg Theatres (Opernhaus, Schauspielhaus, Kammerspiele)	221 124
Meistersingerhalle	216 680
Frankenhalle ¹⁾	150 490
Tafelhalle	39 916
Serenadenhof	30 000
Burgtheater	15 000
Gostner Hoftheater	6 504
Theater Rootsloffel	8 712
Ensembles performing at differing venues (selection)	
Pocket Opera Company Nuremberg	5 000
Theater Mumpitz	17 835
Theater Salz und Pfeffer	12 000
Theater ThevoMefüMe	15 000
Theater Act ¹⁾	6 450

¹⁾ Visitors 1994

Events and Markets

Jazz East-West	every 2 years in May (next date: 1998)
Trempelmarkt (largest fleamarket in Germany)	second weekend in May and September
Asparagus Market	second week in May
International Puppet Theatre Festival	every 2 years in June (next date: 1997)
Nuremberg 200 Miles car race	last weekend in June
International Organ Week	end of June/beginning of July
Rock in the Castle Moat	July
Bardentreffen (song festival)	last weekend in July
Cycle race around the Old City Centre	beginning of September
Altstadtfest: Old City Festival	mid September, 10 days
Christkindlesmarkt: Christmas market	Friday before 1st Sunday in Advent until December 24

Leisure Facilities

Germany's most beautiful zoo

The zoo at the Schmausenbuck (0,63 km²) is like a great landscape garden; it is one of the largest and most beautiful zoos in the whole of Europe and attracted 832,515 visitors in 1995. Within easy reach of the town centre are the footpaths, cycle paths, playgrounds, and sunbathing areas along the banks of the River Pegnitz. Cycling and ice hockey are traditional sports in Nuremberg and both have a loyal group of fans. The Nürnberg soccer club plays in the Franken Stadium which seats 52,000 people and is suitable for international football tournaments.

A 1995 survey by the magazine Focus placed Nuremberg 10th out of 84 large cities for its leisure value.

Public parks, green areas	4,83 km ²
---------------------------	----------------------

especially suited for joggers:

Marienberg Park, Wöhrder Wiese, the zoo area, Imperial Forest, area around the Dutzendteich, Steinbrüchlein quarry area

Water areas	3,70 km ²
-------------	----------------------

	Numbers
Indoor sport centres	184
outdoor sport centres	337
indoor swimming pools	15
indoor / outdoor pool	1
outdoor swimming pools	10
tennis courts	353
indoor tennis courts	14
golf course	1
minigolf courses	7
velodrome	1
indoor riding facilities	7
outdoor riding facilities	13
skittle alleys	139
10-pin bowling alleys	48
shooting ranges	22
ice rink	1

Observatory and Planetarium

Visitors 1995

Observatory	6 084
Planetarium	74 374

Schools and Universities

Important
centre of training
for a large area

Nuremberg is a training centre not only for the immediate region but also for a much larger area, especially where vocational schooling is concerned. In relation to the size of its population, the number of school pupils is well above the averages for Bavaria and Germany, which shows Nuremberg's importance as a centre of education and training. The adult education courses provided by the Bildungszentrum (City Institute of Adult Education) are of high quality and are popular with many people from Nuremberg and the surrounding area. Together with Erlangen, Nuremberg is also home to an important university, at which about 25,000 students are enrolled.

Schools and
universitiesStudents in General and Vocational Education, Universities
and Colleges, School Year 1995/96 resp. Winter Semester
1995/96

Type	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG
	Number	per 1 000 Inhabitants		
primary and lower				
secondary schools	31 822	64,6	74,4	73,5
upper secondary schools	14 658	29,8	36,7	47,9
universities and colleges	15 546	31,6	20,6	22,7
vocational schools	27 492	55,8	32,6	31,0
• basic vocational schooling	19 974	40,6	23,3	20,9
• vocational training	7 518	15,3	9,2	10,1

City of
Nuremberg
Institute of Adult
Education90-minute Periods and Course Participants at the City of
Nuremberg Institute of Adult Education, 1995 compared to
1991

Year		N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG
		Number	per 1 000 Inhabitants		
1995	periods	51 012	104	101	73
	participants	94 245	191	171	161
1991	periods	41 335	83	95	71
	participants	46 001	92	167	168

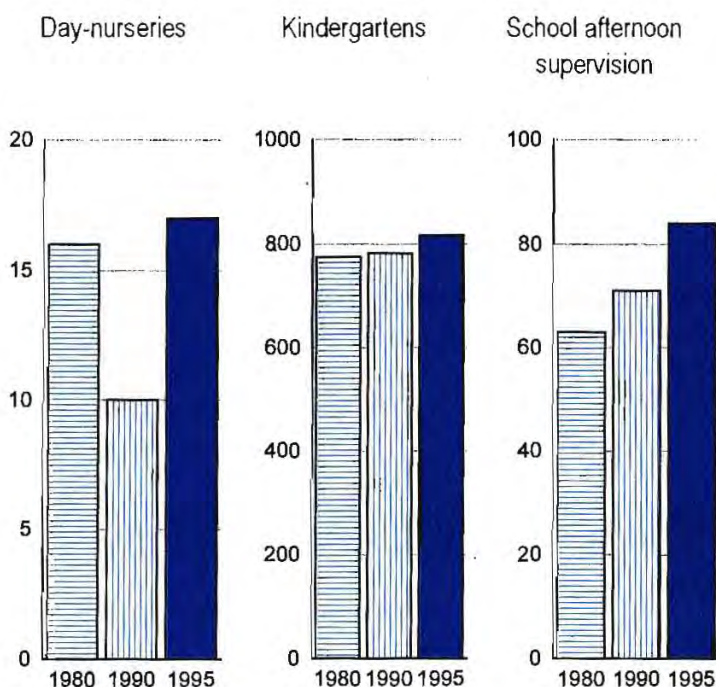
Support for Children, Young People and Families

Kindergarten
programme

The town provides young people and their families with a wide range of care facilities, advice and personal assistance. In the last few years an expensive financial programme has led to the creation of 1,400 additional kindergarten places in an attempt to meet the statutory right to a kindergarten place which every child now has. Children and young people can make good use of their free time in 62 afternoon supervision schools, 16 youth centres, 7 youth clubs run by street workers and 7 activity playgrounds. In case of problems, specialists from the social services are available.

Kindergarten Provision 1995 compared to 1990

Area	Kinder- garten places 1995	per 1000 children between the age of 3 and 5		
		1995	1990	Difference
all Bavaria	342 027	817	719	+ 98
all Bavarian cities	58 025	816	795	+ 21
Munich	25 369	775	770	+ 5
Nuremberg	11 076	817	779	+ 38
Augsburg	5 823	735	715	+ 25

Places per 1,000 Children of the Appropriate Age in
Nuremberg in 1995 compared to 1980 and 1990

Social Security

In the whole of Germany the number of people unable to support themselves on their own income alone is rising. The cities are particularly affected. As an old industrial city with a high unemployment rate, Nuremberg makes every effort to give financial assistance to people in difficulties.

Social Security in 1995 compared to 1980

Social security payments in 1,000 DM	Nuremberg		Bavaria		FRG
	Number ¹⁾	Per 1000 inhabitants	Number	Per 1000 inhabitants	
1980	92 681	191	137		215
1990	264 290	535	300		499
1995 ²⁾	391 487	795	443		637

People in receipt of social benefits	Nuremberg		Bavaria		FRG
	Number	Per 1000 inhabitants	Number	Per 1000 inhabitants	
1980	7 215	15	13		21
1990	34 389	70	27		45
1995 ²⁾³⁾	26 173	53	16		29

Households dependent on social security as a result of unemployment	Nuremberg		Bavaria		FRG
	Number	as % of recipients	Number	as % of recipients	
1980	117	3	6		10
1990	8 356	39	22		31
1995 ²⁾⁴⁾	6 196	44	27		32

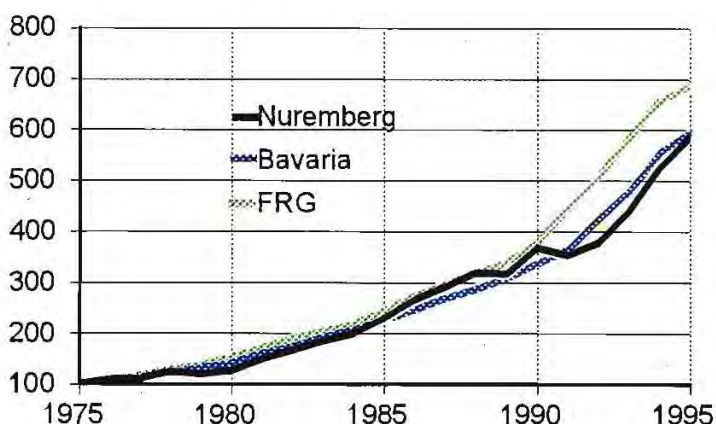
1) 40% of the Middle Franconian Region expenditure goes to Nuremberg

2) excluding asylum seekers

3) Bavaria and FRG 1994) new social security statistics:

4) Bavaria 1994, FRG 1993) end of the year figures

Index of Social Security Payments 1975 to 1995 (1975 = 100)



10

Social Infrastructure

Care of the Aged

An increasing number of people are reaching an advanced age at which they are no longer able to care for themselves. As they quite often have no family, or no-one to take care of them, Nuremberg provides 90 mobile units for home care and 7,162 places in old people's homes. Increasing provision of sheltered accommodation and flats adapted to the needs of old people makes it easier for them to maintain their independence. The 264 old people's clubs and 10 day centres offer leisure activities, education and culture.

Places in Old People's Homes 1995

Places	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria		FRG
	Number	Per 1000 inhabitants	Per 1000 inhabitants	over 74	
apartments	2 247	58	25)	
rooms	1 190	31	24)	50
bed-sitting rooms	221	6	17)	
in nursing care	3 504	90	67		79
total	7 162	184	133		129

11

Health

**Highest medical
standards in the
city hospitals**

With the opening of the Southern Clinic in 1994 Nuremberg ensured that the population of the area will continue to enjoy the highest possible standards of medical care. The Northern Clinic with its 1,510 beds and the Southern with 1,022 together form the largest municipal hospital in Germany. Both clinics are equipped to treat the most seriously ill category of patients and work closely with the Erlangen-Nuremberg University hospitals. Nuremberg has a further 13 hospitals with a total of 1,515 beds.

Hospitals, Pharmacies, and Physicians 1995

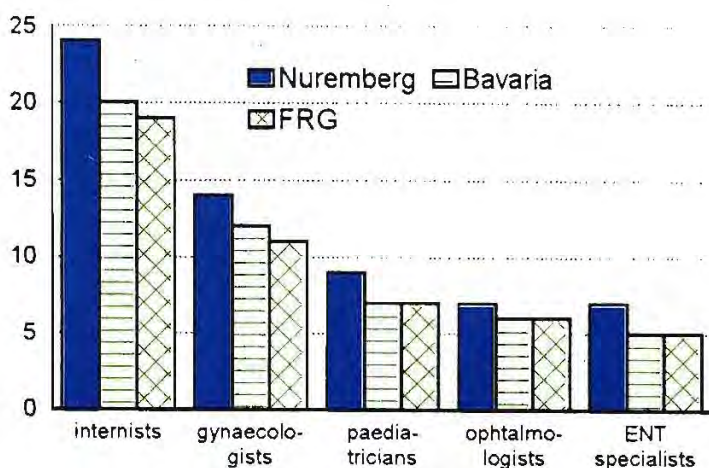
Ideal number of
doctors

	Nuremberg Bavaria ¹⁾ FRG ²⁾			
	Number per 100,000 inhabitants			
Hospitals	15	3,0	3,4	2,9
Hospital beds	4 047	822	730	758
Physicians in hospitals	955	194	162	162
Pharmacies	144	29	28	26
Physicians in private practice	875	178	155	136
• Internists	116	24	20	19
• Gynaecologists	71	14	12	11
• Paediatricians	44	9	7	7
• Anaesthesiologists	14	3	2	2
• Ophthalmologists	33	7	6	6
• Surgeons	21	4	4	4
• ENT specialists	33	7	5	5
• Psychiatrists, Neurologists, Neurosurgeons	43	9	7	7
Dentists	567	115	67	61

1) Physicians in hospitals 1995, all other figures 1994

2) Hospitals, beds and pharmacies 1994

Selected Specialists per 100,000 Inhabitants



Safest city in Germany

Like other modern cities Nuremberg's crime rate has doubled in the last 20 years. However, of the 20 German cities with a population of over 300,000 Nuremberg is the safest: 8,493 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants were registered, of which 61.7% were solved.

Crimes 1995 compared to 1975 and 1985

Year	N u r e m b e r g Number	Bavaria per 100,000 inhabitants	FRG
1975	19 374	3 882	3 954
1985	30 314	6 364	4 705
1995	42 112	8 493	5 642
			8 179

Crimes registered by the Police 1995

crimes against life

sexual assault

assault

all theft

shop lifting

theft from private property

theft from cars

car-theft

theft of bicycles

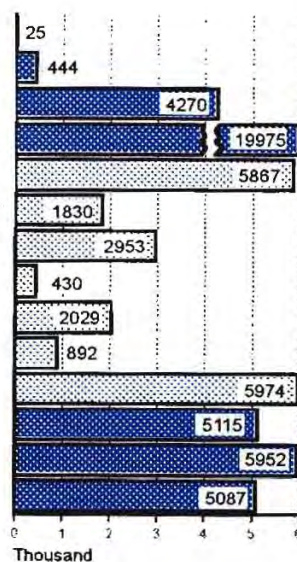
theft from/of handbags

other theft

financial crime and forgery

other Criminal Code offences

other criminal offences



Crimes and Police Success Rate 1995 in Cities with more than 300,000 Inhabitants (6 towns in order of crimes solved)

Town	Registered crimes		Police success-rate	Unsolved crimes per 100,000 inhabitants
	Number	per 100,000 inhabitants		
Nuremberg	42 112	8 493	61,7	3 253
Stuttgart	56 361	9 577	59,1	3 917
Munich	113 573	9 125	58,2	3 814
Essen	60 617	9 809	51,8	4 728
Dortmund	62 892	10 466	46,4	5 610
Bochum	35 542	8 860	45,9	4 793

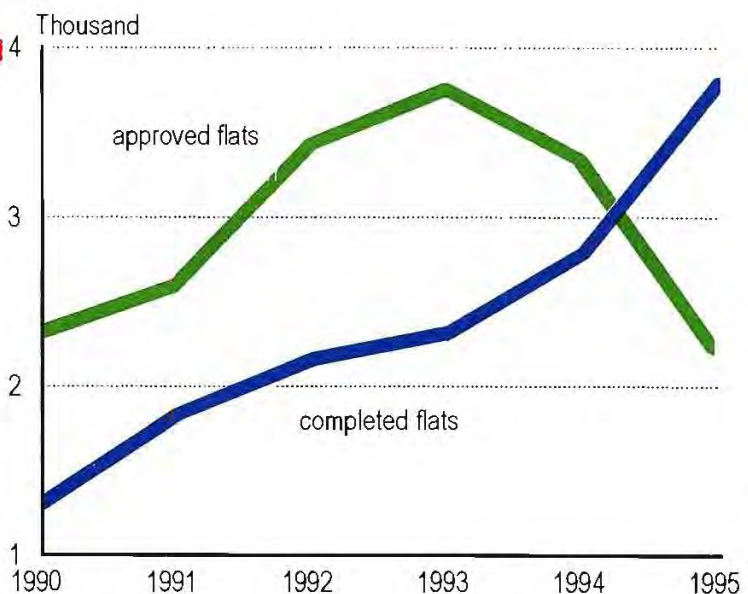
Like all conurbations Nuremberg's housing structure differs from the Bavarian and German averages; the proportion of small flats is a lot higher and the proportion of large flats with four or more rooms is lower than the average.

Existing Housing and New Buildings 1995

	Nuremberg	Bavaria	FRG ¹⁾
residential buildings	63 509	2 511 992	15 080 200
one-family and two-family houses in %	65,0	86,7	81,9
flats	247 114	5 200 208	35 549 528
with (no. of rooms)(%) ²⁾			
1 room	3,7	3,2	2,3
2 rooms	6,9	6,3	6,5
3 rooms	28,5	19,2	22,3
4 or more rooms	61,0	71,4	69,0
persons per flat	2,0	2,3	2,3
rooms per flat	3,9	4,6	4,3
floor space per person	36,7	39,2	36,0
floor space per flat	73,2	90,3	82,5
new residential units 1995	3 812	108 084	572 883
per 10,000 inhabitants	77,0	90,1	70,0

1) FRG 1994 2) Rooms with over 6 m² incl. kitchen

Considerable recent residential building



Priority for the environment

Nuremberg does a lot for environmental conservation. Since 1991 it has been a member of the Climate Alliance between European cities and the indigenous peoples of the rain forests whose goal it is to protect the earth's atmosphere. On the basis of the CO₂ levels in the Nuremberg conurbation, special programmes to reduce the use of energy and the emission of carbon dioxide are being implemented.

Nuremberg's waste disposal is exemplary. There is a tight network of paper banks, bottle banks and compost banks; all households are on the "dual system" of plastic collection, and most are supplied with paper and compost bins free of charge. There are special recycling points for raw materials, garden waste and problem waste. All this has led to an unusually high recycling quota of some 52 %.

Air quality is also improving. Emissions of the most harmful substances have decreased in the last few years.

Energy and Water Supply**Consumption of energy and water****Consumption of Energy and Water**

Type of energy: Consumption of		1975	1990	1995
electricity ¹⁾	1000 kWh	533 122	724 436	633 268
per 1 000 inhab.	1000 kWh	1 057	1 478	1 282
gas ¹⁾	1000 kWh	561 618	1 205 306	1 586 625
per 1 000 inhab.	1000 kWh	1 114	2 459	3 212
district heating	1000 kWh	545 913	1 072 363	1 265 145
per 1 000 inhab.	1000 kWh	1 083	2 188	2 561
water	1000 m ³	36 949	37 511	31 191
per 1 000 inhab.	1000 m ³	73,3	76,5	65,2

1) private households

Waste Disposal and Recycling**Household waste and recyclable materials****Waste from Private Households in Metric Tons**

Type of waste	1975	1990	1995
total	139 212	194 346	234 506
household waste	134 432	140 237	127 354
recyclables	4 780	54 109	107 152
• paper	3 000	21 115	39 908
• glass	700	13 645	18 147
• garden waste	-	15 955	32 874
• other	1 080	3 394	17 223

Climate 1995

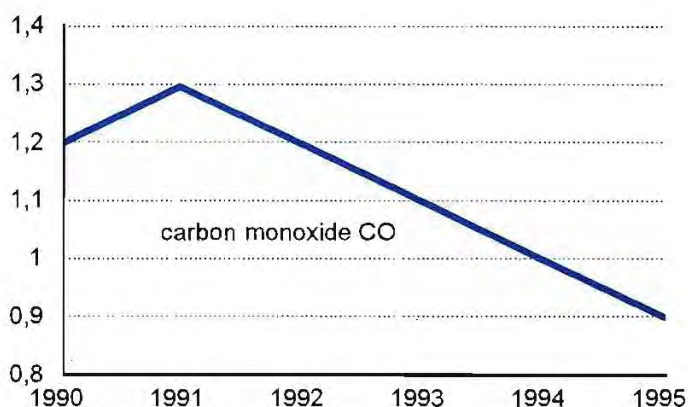
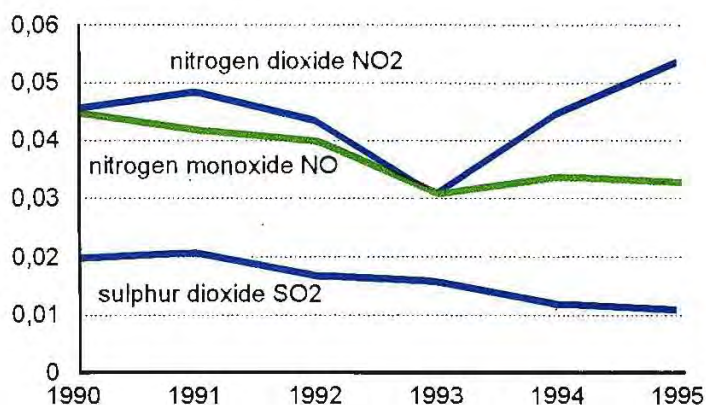
Weather

Average annual temperature in °C	9,7
deviation from long-term mean	+ 0,9
Precipitation in mm (annual total)	699,3
as % of long-term mean	108,6
Hours of sunshine (annual total)	1565,9
as % of long-term mean	92,2

Immissions

Annual Averages Measured in the City Centre (mg/m³)

sulphur dioxide SO ₂	0,011
change 1990 - 1995	- 0,009
carbon monoxide CO	0,9
change 1990 - 1995	- 0,3
nitrogen monoxide NO	0,033
change 1990 - 1995	- 0,012
nitrogen dioxide NO ₂	0,054
change 1990 - 1995	+ 0,008

Improving
air qualityImmissions Measured in the City Centre,
Annual Averages (mg/m³)

Municipal Budget

Total Budget in 1,000 DM

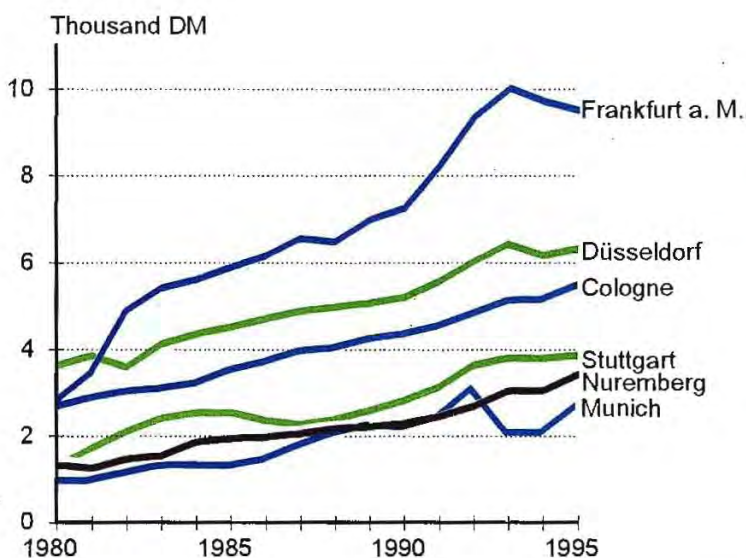
Year	Total	including		
		Income from taxes (gross)	expenditure on personnel	social security payments
1975	1 428 415	488 288	461 046	74 631
1980	1 739 800	711 916	475 613	98 701
1985	1 937 834	740 043	570 232	156 109
1990	2 266 061	863 426	688 032	242 596
1995	3 112 038	931 484	862 577	305 639

Municipal Debt per Inhabitant in DM

City	1980	1987	1995 ¹⁾
Frankfurt a. M.	2 719	6 541	9 612
Düsseldorf	3 476	4 770	6 273
Cologne	2 574	3 929	5 528
Duisburg	2 312	3 072	3 823
Stuttgart	1 124	2 149	3 811
Hannover	3 531	4 414	3 428
Nuremberg	1 314	2 051	3 425
Essen	1 730	2 314	3 202
Munich	850	1 742	2 739
Dortmund	1 890	2 034	2 500

1) 1995: provisional figures

Development of Municipal Debt per Inhabitant in Selected Cities



**For further
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