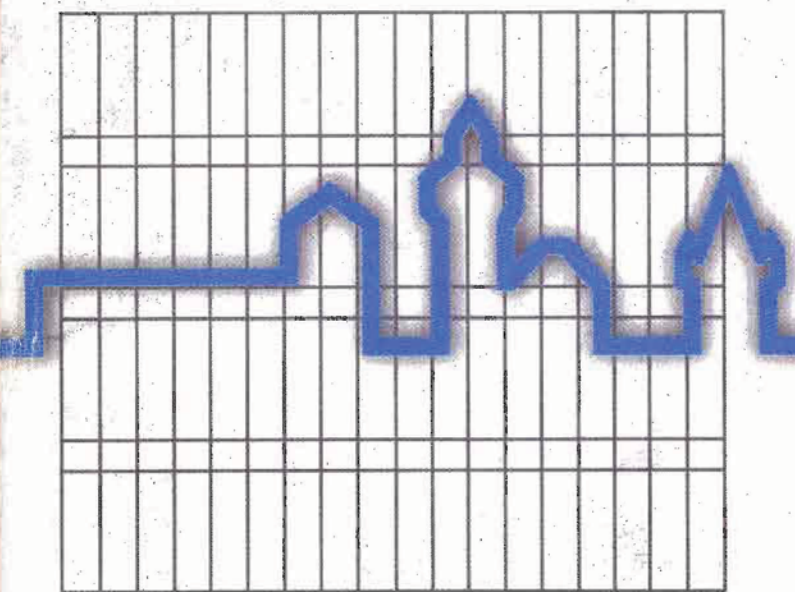


Nuremberg

Facts & Figures

1 9 9 7





Dear Visitor to Nuremberg,

"Nuremberg Facts and Figures" is designed as an easily accessible and comprehensible guide to the most important facts and statistical data about Nuremberg and its development. Whether your interest is professional or personal, you will find plenty of worthwhile information about the city. As well as providing basic information on history, geography and politics, this brochure presents Nuremberg in statistical form. Incorporating the most recent 1996 figures, the statistics register changes in various areas and give you an overview of key developments regarding population, culture, education, social infrastructure, security, health, economic development, transport, housing, the environment and finances. All at a glance!

The aim of our compilation is to enable visitors to find out more about Nuremberg and to be of assistance to anyone who for professional reasons requires a quick statistical overview of the city. Thus "Nuremberg Facts and Figures" is a sort of calling card, and one which I hope you will frequently refer to.

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

Ludwig Scholz
Lord Mayor of the City of Nuremberg

Lord Mayor's Foreword

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1 *Nuremberg in the Centre of Europe*

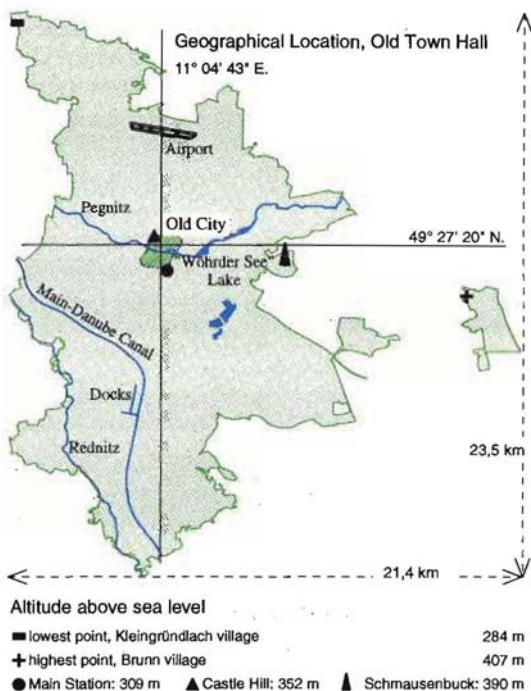
Geographical Situation

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, Schwabach and the surrounding rural districts, Nuremberg comprises one of Europe's most important economic areas, where the EU and its Eastern neighbours meet.

Nuremberg:
latitude
longitude
altitude



Nuremberg in the Centre of Europe

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 1,000 km distant are the EU territories of Denmark, the South of England, France and Northern and Central Italy. To the East the 1,000 km radius includes Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Yugoslavia.

Areas within a 500 and 1,000 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 (186.4 km²) 1996

Percentages of land use

Settlement and transport altogether	55.7 %
• Buildings and enclosed areas	34.8 %
• Leisure facilities altogether	3.2 %
- Sports grounds, open air pools, etc.	1.3 %
- Parks, etc.	1.9 %
• Transport	17.0 %
Agriculture	25.2 %
Woods	16.7 %
Water	2.0 %
Other uses	0.3 %

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. With the establishment of the Nuremberg International Human Rights Prize and the planned opening of a Rally Grounds Documentation Centre in the year 2000, the city's anniversary year, Nuremberg has shown its awareness of its historical significance.

**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 |
-

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 Nuremberg International Human Rights Prize first awarded
- 2000 950th anniversary of the city

Sights

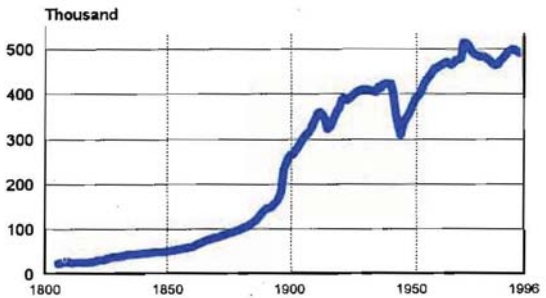
- Imperial Castle and Pentagonal Tower (approx. 1050/1180 - 1545)
- Imperial Stables (1494 - 1495), now a youth hostel
- City Walls, 5 km long, 80 Towers (14th - 15th century)
- Town Hall (begun 1332; Wolff Building 1616 - 1622) with dungeons
- Church of St. Sebaldus (from 1225) with Tomb of St. Sebaldus 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 („Männleinlaufen“)
- Nassauer House (13th century), Patrician tower house
- Heilig-Geist-Spital: Hospital of the Holy Ghost (1331 - 1341, Pegnitz wing 1511 - 1527), 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 (1498 - 1502): 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 28)

Population and Town Growth since 1806

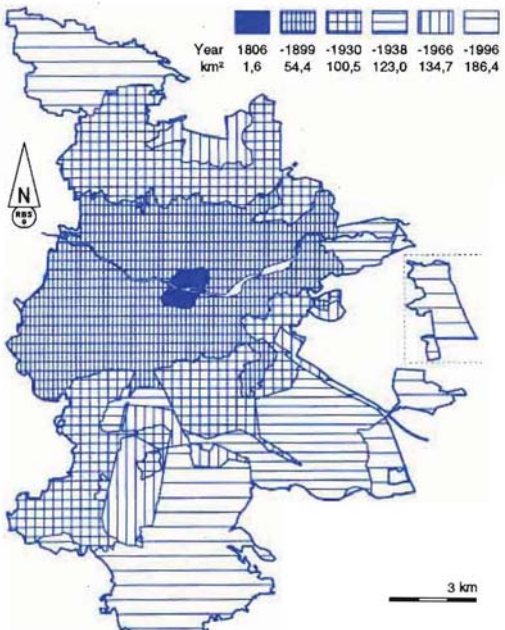
Long-term development

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 31.12.1996 was 186.4 km².

Population



Area occupied by the city



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

Freemen

Dr. Andreas Urschlechter (former Lord Mayor)
 Karl Diehl (Industrialist)
 Willy Pröiß (former Mayor)
 Dr. Oscar Schneider (Federal Cabinet Minister, retd.)
 Dr. h.c. Theo Schöller (Industrialist)
 Dr. h.c. Heinz Sebiger (Datev-founder)

3

Twin Towns

Worldwide contacts

In Nuremberg the tradition of cultivating close contacts with cities all over Europe extends back to the Middle Ages. If the main initial impetus was economic, then international reconciliation, culture, and tourism are also significant contributory factors today. Thus Nuremberg's twinning arrangements with eleven towns and cities in Europe, Asia, America and the Middle East provide opportunities to meet people from other parts of the world, to make friends and so promote international understanding. That establishing and building up economic contacts is also important goes without saying.

Countless groups and clubs have been to Nuremberg's twin towns and hosted return visits. Schoolchildren, students, choirs, theatre groups, sports clubs, old people's clubs, musicians and many others have played their part as ever more people come together and get to know each other better, overcoming linguistic and cultural barriers to mutual understanding.

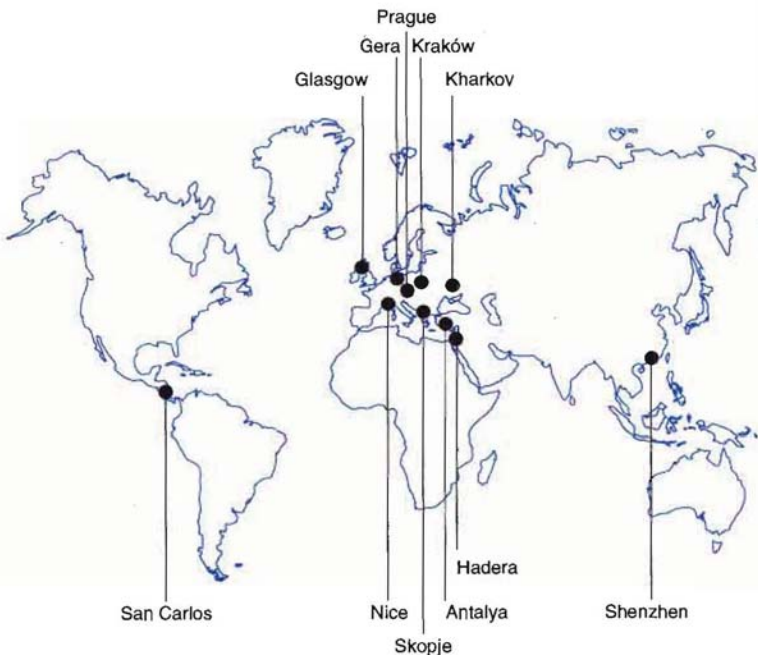
3

Twin Towns

Worldwide contacts

The importance Nuremberg ascribes to these world-wide contacts is shown by the fact that in 1990 the City established its own Office of International Relations which is responsible not only for cultivating and developing twinning contacts, but is in overall charge of all matters pertaining to international relations.

City	in	Twinned since
Nice	France	1954
Kraków	Poland	1979
Skopje	Macedonia	1982
San Carlos	Nicaragua	1985
Glasgow	Scotland	1985
Gera	Thuringia, (former East) Germany	1988
Prague	Czech Republic	1990
Kharkov	Ukraine	1990
Hadera	Israel	1995
Shenzhen	China	1997
Antalya	Turkey	1997



Economic Structure

Employment by Economic Sector 1996

Sector	N u r e m b e r g ¹⁾		Bavaria ¹⁾	FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%
agriculture and forestry	1,550	0.5	4.8	2.9
industry, energy, construction	95,700	30.0	37.9	34.8
commerce, transport, communications	74,450	23.3	17.5	19.3
services, state	147,150	46.2	39.8	43.0
total	318,850	100	100	100
change 1995-1996	- 5,100	- 1.6	- 0.3	- 0.3

1) Bavarian State Office of Statistics and Data-Processing, own calculations.

2) Microcensus 1995, Employment

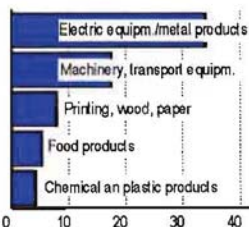
The most important industries

Important industries: communications, transport technology, energy technology, measurement and control engineering, consumer electronics, automation and production engineering.

World-famous companies as ABB, ADTRANZ, AEG, ALCATEL, BOSCH, DIEHL, GEC ALSTHOM, GRUNDIG, LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES, MAN and SIEMENS are as well based in the Nuremberg region as many successful small and medium enterprises. With the MAULBELSER media group and the SEBALDUS 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 also based here. The world's second-largest pharmaceutical concern, NOVARTIS PHARMA GmbH, has chosen Nuremberg as the site of its German headquarters.

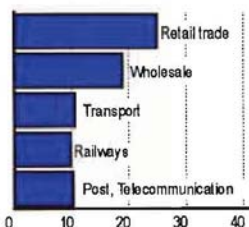
Employees in thousands



Commerce and transport

Nuremberg is the wholesale and retail centre of North Bavaria. It is also a significant logistic centre and the site of innovative developments and applications in communications and transport industries. The export quota of the Nuremberg region 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.

Employees in thousands

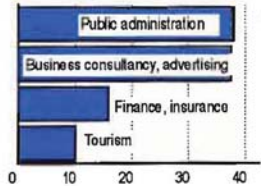


Economic Structure

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 Konsum-, Markt- und Absatzforschung) is Europe's leading market research organisation and third-largest in the world. 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 computer-based services.

Employees in thousands



Labour Market

Employment Structure 1996

Employees making social security contributions ¹⁾	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%
total	264,593	100	100	100
white collar	155,600	58.8	52.8	54.5
blue collar	108,993	41.2	47.2	45.5
men	148,768	56.2	56.1	56.9
women	115,825	43.8	43.9	43.1
foreigners	31,831	12.0	9.6	9.3
trainees	13,291	5.0	5.8	5.5

1) June 1996, excluding working owners, civil servants, judges, military

2) excluding former East Germany

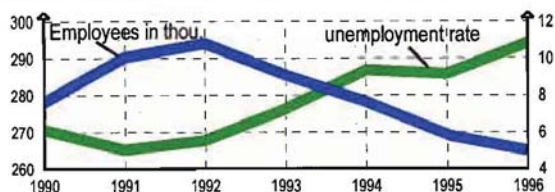
Unemployment and Job Vacancies

Unemployment ¹⁾		Nuremberg ²⁾	Bavaria	FRG ³⁾
rate	1996	10.8	7.9	10.1
	1990	6.3	5.1	7.2
job vacancies per 100 unemployed				
	1996	8.2	13.9	8.2
	1990	27.9	29.6	16.7

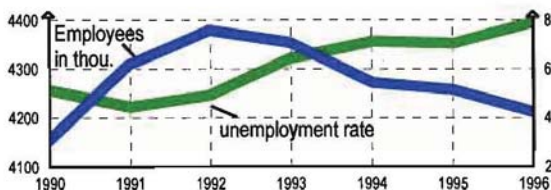
1) Year averages 2) Main branch of Nuremberg Area Labour Office

3) excluding former East Germany

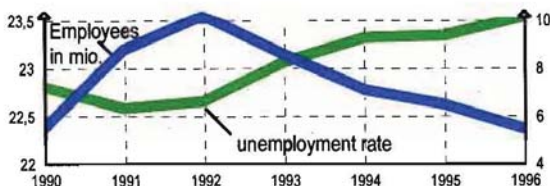
Development of jobs and unemployment in Nuremberg



Bavaria

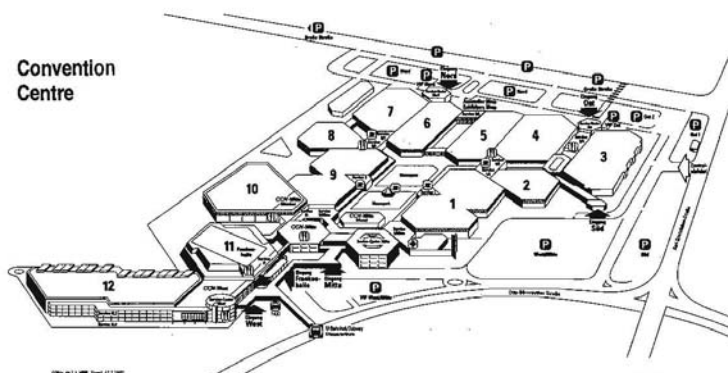


Germany



Trade Fairs and Conventions

Convention Centre



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. With the completion of the new west wing in December 1997, over 133,000 m² (gross) of exhibition space is available.

Convention and Conference 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 at the Exhibition Centre 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)
- ◆ 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)

Trade Fairs and Conventions

- ◆ 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: info@nuernbergmesse.de

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

Meistersingerhalle 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 1996

	Nuremberg	Bavaria	FRG
hotels, guest houses, etc.	151	13,693	54,943
hotels as % of total	67.5	43.4	40.2
beds	12,075	532,588	2,425,516
guests	860,597	19,364,886	90,280,289
foreign guests as %	25.3	18.4	15.7
% from :			
• Italy	2.4	1.5	0.9
• France	1.8	0.9	0.8
• Great Britain	1.8	1.3	1.5
• Austria	2.0	1.3	0.7
• Switzerland	1.8	1.2	0.9
• Netherlands	2.7	2.1	2.0
• rest of Europe	6.7	4.0	4.3
• USA	2.5	2.5	1.8
• Japan	1.2	1.7	0.9
• other countries	2.5	1.8	1.9
overnight stays			
- total	1,570,460	71,010,514	299,991,765
- foreign guests (%)	25.4	10.2	10.8
- per 1,000 inhabitants	3,186	5,896	3,659
average stay (days)	1.8	3.7	3.3

Important Address

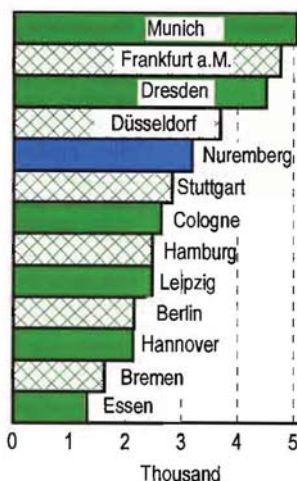
Tourist Information — in the main railway station, Bahnhofplatz 9
Tel. 0049 911 2336-131
Fax: 0049 911 2336-166
— in the main market square, Hauptmarkt 18
Tel. 0049 911 2336-135

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. A fourth 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.

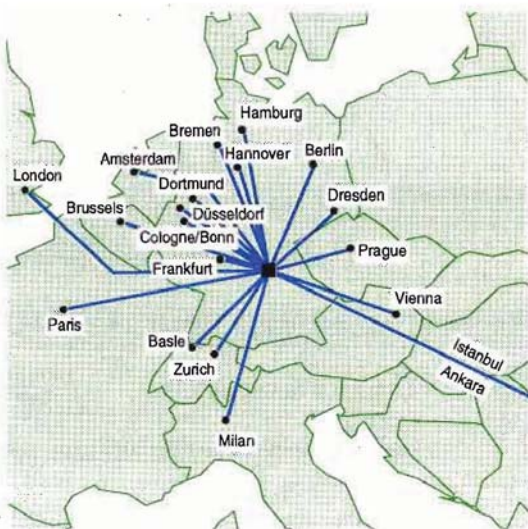
Overnight Stays per Number of Inhabitants



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 (91 EC/IC and 38 ICE connections). 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 more than 7 million metric tons of goods in 1996.

Non-stop
scheduled flights
to and from
Nuremberg 1997

Airport and Docks

Nuremberg International Airport 1996

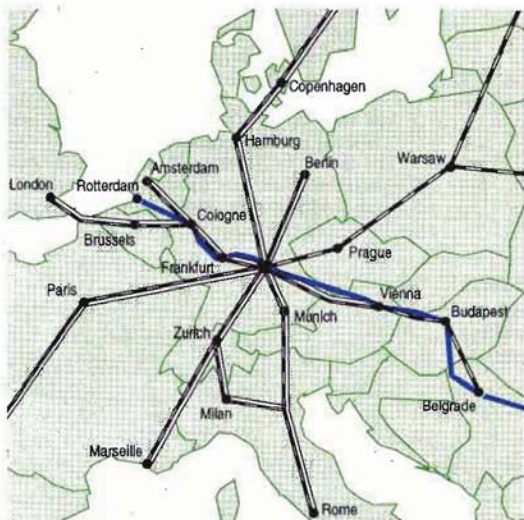
	Number	Change 1990-1996
starts and landings	78,836	+ 9.9%
passengers (incl. transit)	2,225,005	+ 42.6%
freight (incl. transit, in metric tons)	45,363	+ 323.3%

Airport and Docks

Nuremberg Docks 1996

freight (in metric tons)	7,124,410
change 1990 - 1996	+ 8.4 %
shipping	1,026,024
road freight	5,175,151
rail freight	923,235

Intersection of
important road,
rail and water
links



Road Traffic

Roads in Nuremberg 1996

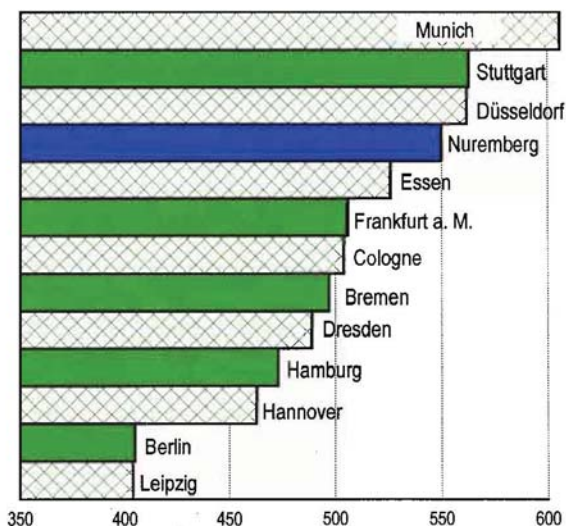
Length	km	%
total	1,108.4	100
federal motorways	11.3	1.0
federal roads	53.8	4.9
state roads	31.0	2.8
regional roads	25.3	2.3
municipal roads	987.0	89.1

Motor Vehicles 1996

registered motor vehicles	238,583
change 1990 - 1996	+ 10.8%
saloons and station wagons	211,292
cars per 1,000 inhabitants	428
motor vehicles per 1 km of road	216

**Vehicle density
above average**

Number of Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Inhabitants 1996
(including de-registered vehicles)



Public Transport

Public Transport in Nuremberg 1996

**The subway is
the heart of the
public transport
system**

Passengers journeys	in 1,000	%
complete journeys	133,255	-
subway	82,483	45,8
tram	38,881	21,6
bus	40,853	22,7
passenger journeys per inhabitant	270	-

**... despite its
small share ...**

Length of route network	in km	%
total	438.0	100
subway	24.9	5.7
tram	42.1	9.6
bus	371.0	84.7

**of route kilo-
metres and stops**

Stops	Number	%
total	546	100
subway	35	6.4
tram	75	13.7
bus	436	79.9
stops per 1,000 inhabitants	1.1	-

Industrial Region

The Middle
Franconian
Industrial Region

Nuremberg is the centre of the Middle Franconian Industrial Region, which covers about 3,000 km² and has 1.25 million inhabitants. Approximately 90,000 people commute from this region to Nuremberg to go to work or school. In the past 20 years 41,300 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

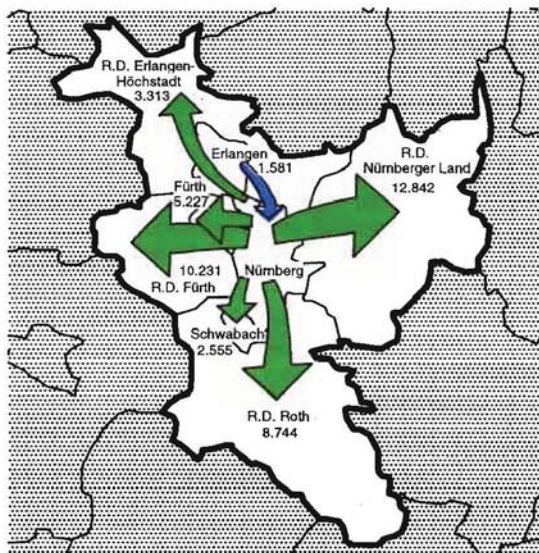
Town/Rural District	Area	I n h a b i t a n t s		
	1996	31.12.	31.12.	per km²
	km²	1976	1996	1996
Town				
•Nuremberg	186.4	492,447	492,864	2,644
•Fürth	63.3	99,900	108,260	1,710
•Erlangen	77.0	101,057	100,842	1,310
•Schwabach	40.7	33,206	37,985	933
Rural District				
•Erlangen- Höchstadt	564.6	93,235	125,428	222
•Fürth	307.6	85,569	111,694	363
•Nürnberger Land	800.8	143,677	166,545	208
•Roth	895.3	99,165	120,554	135
total	2 935.2	1,148,256	1,264,172	431

Housing
Population
movement

Town/Rural District	Housing 1996	Housing completions 1977-96	People moving from Nbg. to ... 1977-96	Nbg's loss/gain by population movement 1977-96
Town				
•Nuremberg	249,034	41,207	-	-
•Fürth	54,356	14,135	41,349	- 5,227
•Erlangen	50,859	12,616	12,321	+ 1,581
•Schwabach	17,319	4,918	11,551	- 2,555
Rural District				
•Erlangen- Höchstadt	49,932	23,203	14,631	-3,313
•Fürth	47,086	16,350	37,422	- 10,231
•Nürnberger Land	68,907	19,499	43,173	- 12,842
•Roth	46,754	17,345	23,719	- 8,744
total	584,247	149,273	184,166	- 41,331

Population movements

Nuremberg and the Middle Franconian Industrial Region: Nuremberg's Loss/Gain by Population Movements 1977 - 1996



Regional Innovation Initiatives

NIK, 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.

Regional Innovation Initiatives**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, development and production 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 500 firms and institutions in the region are involved in innovative environmental technology and services. Companies can consult the City Environment Office, the Chamber of Industry and Commerce data base, and call on the comprehensive services of the LGA (Landesgewerbeanstalt). Unique in Germany is the solar energy centre SOLID, which as well as providing advice is also involved in solar and regenerative energy projects.

**Health Sector -
A growth area****Initiative for Medical Industries and Health Services**

The city of Nuremberg and the Middle Franconian region possess considerable strength and potential in the health sector and are well placed to profit from its growth. As the result of a strong research tradition and close co-operation with clinical institutions, encouraged by close proximity to the university, the region is a national leader in the field of medicine and health, and at the forefront of a number of international developments.

The projected Initiative for Medical Industries and Health Services aims to make the most of this great opportunity for the future.

Regional Innovation Initiatives

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.

7

Political Organisation

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. 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.

Lord Mayor

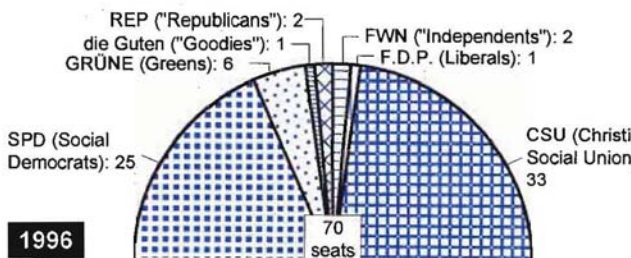
Ludwig Scholz, 1st period of office, CSU

Mayor

Helene Jungkunz, 1st period of office, CSU

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.

Year	Percentage	
	under 18	over 74
1976	20 %	6 %
1996	16 %	8 %
2015	14 %	9 %

Population by Age 1996

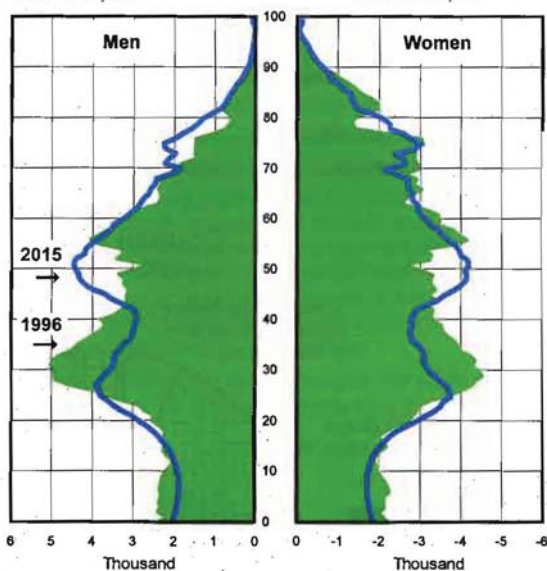
Age Group	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ¹⁾
	Number	%	%	%
0 - 6	26,641	5.4	6.6	6.1
6 - 15	38,319	7.8	9.9	10.1
15 - 18	12,880	2.6	3.2	3.3
18 - 25	37,575	7.6	7.8	7.9
25 - 30	42,685	8.7	8.1	8.2
30 - 40	83,635	17.0	17.2	16.7
40 - 50	65,705	13.3	13.5	13.2
50 - 65	97,451	19.8	18.2	18.9
over 65	87,973	17.8	15.6	15.6
total	492,864	100	100	100

1) 1995

Population
31.12.1996:
492,864

Nuremberg Population By Age
1996 = 492,864

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 1996 ¹⁾

Marital status	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%
unmarried	184,000	37	39	38
married	227,000	46	48	48
widowed	45,000	9	7	8
divorced	42,000	8	6	6
total	498,000	100	100	100

Single person households overrepresented

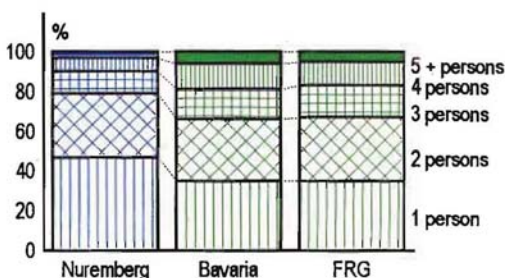
The percentage of single person households is a lot higher than in Bavaria and Germany as a whole; they mainly comprise mobile groups such as those in training or moving here for reasons of employment, but also single elderly people.

Private Households by Size 1996 ¹⁾

Households with ...Persons	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ²⁾
	Number	%	%	%
1	126,000	47	35	35
2	87,000	32	31	32
3	29,000	11	15	16
4	18,000	7	13	12
over 4	7,000	3	6	5
total	268,000	100	100	100

1) Source: Microcensus 2) 1995

Households by Size



Nationality

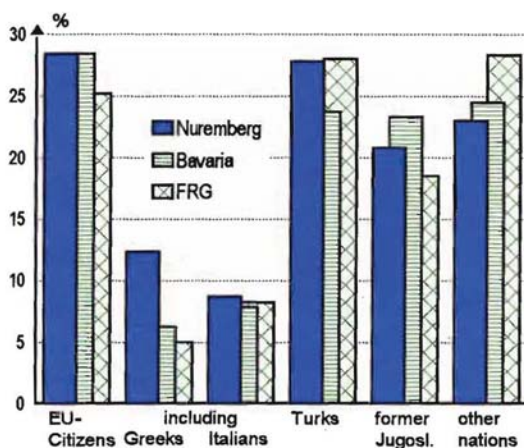
Rising proportion of foreigners typical for large cities

The percentage of foreigners in Germany as a whole is 8.9% and in Bavaria 9.6%. At 17.5% 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 1996

Nationality	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG
	Number	%	%	%
total	492,864	100	100	100
comprising				
Germans	406,776	82.5	90.4	91.1
Foreigners	86,088	17.5	9.6	8.9
Foreigners comprise: ¹⁾				
EU Citizens	24,717	28.4	28.4	25.2
including				
• Greeks	10,701	12.3	6.2	5.0
• Italians	7,611	8.7	7.8	8.2
• Spaniards	1,853	2.1	1.0	1.8
• Austrians	1,741	2.0	7.8	2.5
Turks	24,194	27.8	23.7	28.0
former Yugoslavians	18,146	20.8	23.3	18.5
other nationals	20,022	23.0	24.5	28.3

1) Source: Ausländerzentralregister (slight difference to total of foreigners above)



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 33.5% were Catholic. During the last few years the number of people not belonging to either of these confessions has risen to over 28% reasons being the increase in the number of foreigners with other confessions and people leaving the major churches.

Population by Religious Confession in Nuremberg 1996 and in Comparison to 1970 und 1946

Confession	1996	1996	1970	1946
	Number	%	%	%
Roman Catholic	161,581	32.8	37.1	33.5
Protestant	191,222	38.8	54.3	61.9
others/none	140,061	28.4	8.6	4.6
total	492,864	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 Nuremberg annually and 30,000 have moved away. 38,000 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 1996

Type	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG ¹⁾
	Absolute	per 1 000 Inhabitants		
Births	4,652	9.4	10.7	9.4
Deaths	6,170	12.5	10.2	10.8
Natural Balance	- 1,518	- 3.1	+ 0.5	- 1.5
Immigrants ²⁾	28,228	57.3	64.5	61.7
Emigrants ²⁾	26,574	53.9	60.8	56.8
Migration Balance ²⁾	+ 1,654	+3.4	+3.7	+ 4.9
Moves within N.	44,193	89.7	.	.
Marriages	2,602	5.3	5.5	5.3
Divorces	1,198	2.4	2.0	2.1

1) 1995, 2) migrations across the municipal borders

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

Nuremberg's cultural scene has many facets. The spectrum covers 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 11 community cultural centres with their more than 280,000 annual visitors. The Kulturladen ("culture shop") idea has been imitated by many other German cities.

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 1996
Nuremberg City Museums:	313,743
Albrecht Dürer's House	45,165
Fembo House City Museum	26,723
Tucher Castle ¹⁾	-
Toy Museum	118,387
Dungeons	49,355
Art Bunker	2,565
Centrum Industriekultur: Museum of Industry and Social History	24,607
Former Rally Grounds	31,450
"Nürnberg - eine Stadt erinnert sich: 1935 - 1945 - 1995", ("A City remembers"), Neutor Tower	15,491
Germanisches Nationalmuseum, most important collection of German art and cultural history with some 1.2 million items	244,842
DB (German railways) Museum, in the Transport Museum	138,020
Kunsthalle (modern art)	11,636
Kunsthaus (contemporary art)	5,691
<small>1) Rebuilding. Closed till mid-1998</small>	

Observatory and Planetarium

	Visitors 1996
Observatory	7,967
Planetarium	67,408

Theatre and Concerts

	Visitors 1996
City of Nuremberg Theatres (Opernhaus, Schauspielhaus, Kammerspiele)	262,264
Meistersingerhalle	208,410
Frankenhalle	160,000
Tafelhalle	36,211
Serenadenhof	30,000
Burgtheater	13,000
Gostner Hoftheater	9,098
Puppentheater im Kali	17,000
Ensembles performing at differing venues (selection)	
Theater Rootsöffel	5,763
Pocket Opera Company Nuremberg	6,700
Theater Mumpitz	19,500
Theater Pfütze	20,000
Theater Salz und Pfeffer	20,955
Theater ThevoMefüMe	15,000

Events and Markets

Jazz East-West	every 2 years in May (next date: 20-24 May, 1998)
Erfahrungsfeld der Sinne (experiences for all the senses)	May-July
Trempelmarkt (largest fleamarket in Germany)	second weekend in May and September
Asparagus Market	May (next date: 21 May - 1 June, 1998)
Rock im Park (rock festival)	May (next date: 29-31 May, 1998)
International Puppet Theatre Festival	every 2 years in June (next date: 1999)
Nuremberg 200 Miles car race	last weekend in June
International Organ Week	end of June/beginning of July (next date: 25 June - 5 July, 1998)
Rock in the Castle Moat	July
Bardentreffen (song festival)	last weekend in July (next date: 31 July - 2 August, 1998)
Around the Old City cycle race	beginning of September (next date: 6 September 1998)
Altstadtfest: Old City Festival	September, 10 days (next date: 17-28 Sep., 1998)
Christkindlesmarkt: Christmas market	Friday before 1st Sunday in Advent till 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 878,269 visitors in 1996. 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 of international standard.

Public parks, green areas 4.83 km²
 especially suited for joggers: Marienberg Park, Wöhrder Wiese, Zoo area, Imperial Forest, Dutzendteich, Steinbrüchlein quarry area

Water areas 3.70 km²

	Number 1996		Number 1996
Indoor sport centres	185	minigolf courses	7
outdoor sport centres	339	velodrome	1
indoor swimming pools	15	indoor riding facilities	7
indoor / outdoor pool	1	outdoor riding facilities	13
outdoor swimming pools	10	skittle alleys	139
tennis courts	353	10-pin bowling alleys	48
indoor tennis courts	14	shooting ranges	22
golf course	1	ice rink	1

Archive and Library**One of Germany's largest city archives**

On some 13,000 metres of shelving the Nuremberg City Archive houses material relating to the history of Nuremberg from 1050 to the present day. Holdings include documents, files, official records, maps and plans, postcards, photographs, audio and film material, pamphlets and newspapers. The Archive has the task of researching and mediating city history. It deals with enquiries, organises exhibitions and produces publications. Some 30,000 user units per year, for academic, official, journalistic, commercial, historical or private purposes testify to the great interest in its holdings.

Oldest municipal library (1675)

The City Library holds over a million books and other media. On 16 separate sites, and for all age-groups, it also offers up-to-date information on job-training, counselling services and leisure activities. Its historically valuable holdings are used for academic and research purposes. 1.9 million borrowings and the many exhibitions and other events show how well-used the library is.

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 as regards vocational schooling. 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 excellent quality and are popular with people from Nuremberg and the surrounding area. Nuremberg is also home to Germany's largest broadcasting training centre. The SRT (School for Radio Technology) offers specialist training and qualifications in the fields of radio, TV, film and multimedia to some 6,000 people annually. It makes a major contribution to the quality of the media workforce in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Together with Erlangen, Nuremberg is also the seat of an important university, at which about 25,000 students are enrolled.

Schools and universities

Students in General and Vocational Education, Universities and Colleges, School Year 1996/97 resp. Winter Semester 1996/97

Type	N u r e m b e r g Number	Bavaria per 1 000 Inhabitants	FRG
primary and lower			
secondary schools	32,380	65.7	75.8
upper secondary schools	14,775	30.0	37.2
universities and colleges	15,222	30.9	37.2
vocational schools	27,130	55.0	32.7
• basic vocational schooling	19,414	39.4	23.2
• vocational training	7,716	15.7	9.5

City of Nuremberg Institute of Adult Education

90-minute Periods and Course Participants at the City of Nuremberg Institute of Adult Education, 1996 compared to 1991

Year		N u r e m b e r g Number	Bavaria per 1 000 Inhabitants	FRG ¹⁾
1996	periods	51,273	104	104
	participants	84,697	172	172
1991	periods	41,335	83	95
	participants	46,001	92	167

¹⁾ FRG = 1995

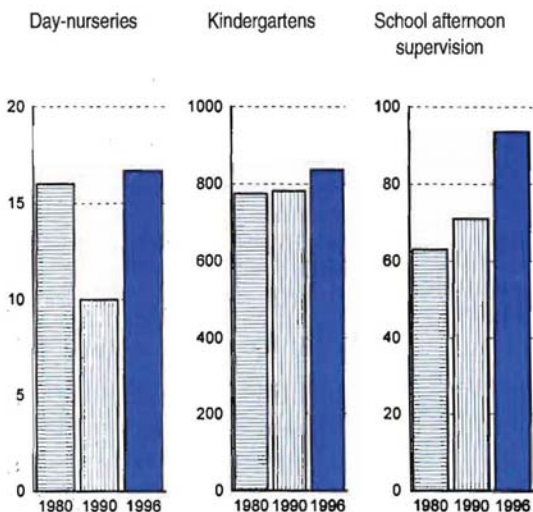
Support for Children, Young People and Families

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 1,500 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 74 afternoon supervision schools, 16 youth centres, 8 youth clubs run by street workers and 8 activity playgrounds. In case of problems, specialists from the social services are available.

Kindergarten Provision 1996 compared to 1990

Area	Kinder- garten places 1996	per 1,000 children between the age of 3 and 5		
		1996	1990	Difference
all Bavaria	353,886	858	719	+ 139
Bavarian cities over 100,000 inhabitants	59,354	857	795	+ 62
Munich	25,931	824	770	+ 54
Nuremberg	11,194	837	779	+ 58
Augsburg	6,176	782	715	+ 67

Places per 1,000 Children of the Appropriate Age in
Nuremberg in 1996 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.

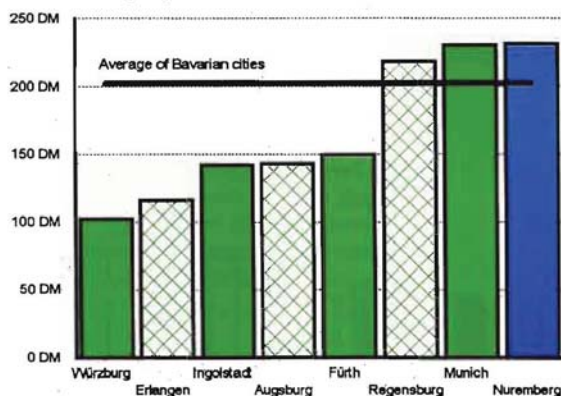
Social Security Expenditure 1996¹⁾

Area	in 1,000 DM	DM per inhabitant	Income benefits ²⁾	Nursing care support ²⁾
all Bavaria	1,100,686	92	84.1%	4.4%
Bavarian cities over 100,000 inhabitants	518,840	202	85.1%	5.9%
Munich	283,902	230	82.4%	8.2%
Nuremberg	113,632	231	88.7%	1.9%
Augsburg	37,059	143	89.8%	2.3%

People in receipt of income benefits 1995²⁾

Area	under 18	65 and over	Foreigners	Unemployed
as percentage of all recipients				
all Bavaria	37	9	18	17
Bavarian cities over 100,000 inhabitants	34	9	27	19
Munich	31	11	28	15
Nuremberg	35	7	27	25
Augsburg	35	9	25	19

Social Security Expenditure 1996¹⁾



1) Costs borne at local level 2) excluding institutions

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 7,156 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 246 old people's clubs and 10 day centres offer leisure activities, education and culture.

Places in Old People's Homes 1996

Places	N u r e m b e r g	Bavaria	FRG ¹⁾	
	Number	Per 1,000 inhabitants over 74		
appartments	2,264	57	25)
rooms	1,120	28	23) 50
bed-sitting rooms	185	5	14)
in nursing care	3,587	91	70	79
total	7,156	181	133	129

1) FRG = 1995

11

Health

Highest medical standards in the city hospitals

With the Klinikum Nürnberg the city has a hospital equipped to treat the most seriously ill category of patients, and one which ensures that the population of the area will continue to enjoy the highest possible standards of treatment and care. The Klinikum, which works closely with the Erlangen-Nuremberg University hospitals, has 1,510 beds in its Northern Clinic, and a further 1,022 in the Southern Clinic opened in 1994. The Klinikum Nürnberg is the largest municipal hospital in Germany and celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1997. From January 1, 1998 on it will operate as an independent municipal company. Nuremberg has a further 13 hospitals with a total of 1,515 beds.

Hospitals, Pharmacies, and Physicians 1996

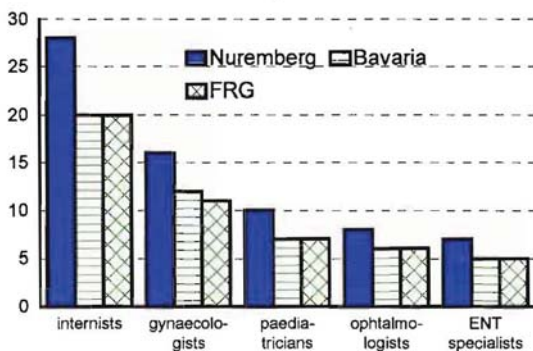
Plenty of
doctors

	Nuremberg		Bavaria ¹⁾	FRG ²⁾
	Number		per 100,000 inhabitants	
Hospitals	15	3.0	3.4	2.8
Hospital beds	4,047	822	730	744
Physicians in hospitals	955	194	162	165
Pharmacies	146	30	28	26
Physicians in private practice	965	196	155	137
• Internists	138	28	20	20
• Gynaecologists	78	16	12	11
• Paediatricians	47	10	7	7
• Anaesthesiologists	17	3	2	2
• Ophthalmologists	37	8	6	6
• Surgeons	25	5	4	5
• ENT specialists	33	7	5	5
• Psychiatrists, Neurologists, Neurosurgeons	58	12	7	7
Dentists	607	123	67	61

1) Physicians in hospitals 1995, all other figures 1994

2) Hospitals, beds 1995

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: 9,030 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants were registered, of which 65.2% were solved.

Crimes 1996 compared to 1976 and 1986

Year	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	FRG
	Number	per 100,000 inhabitants		
1976	21,232	4,286	3,844	4,980
1986	29,951	6,420	4,753	7,154
1996	44,464	9,030	5,770	8,125

Crimes registered by the Police 1996

crimes against life

sexual assault

assault

all theft

shop lifting

theft from private homes

theft from cars

car-theft

theft of bicycles

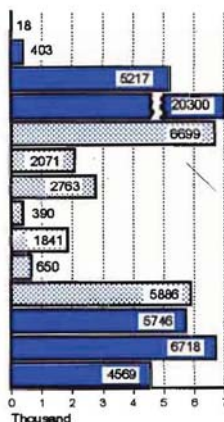
theft from/of handbags

other theft

financial crime and forgery

other Criminal Code offences

other criminal offences



Crimes and Police Success Rate 1996 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	44,464	9,030	65.2	3,142
Munich	114,497	9,261	59.0	3,797
Stuttgart	55,168	9,421	57.1	4,041
Bochum	47,785	11,934	54.8	5,394
Essen	60,556	9,849	52.8	4,649
Wuppertal	25,497	6,677	48.3	3,452

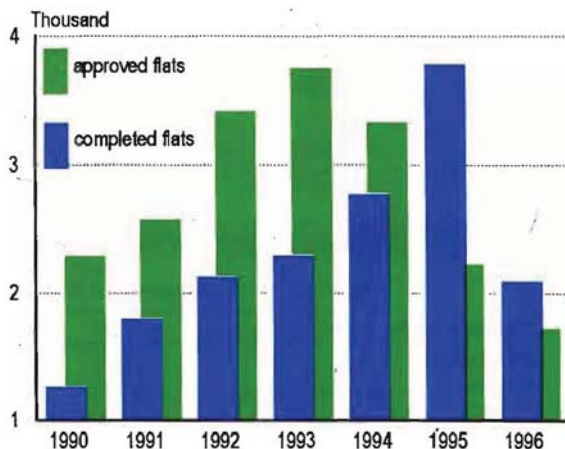
Like all conurbations Nuremberg's housing structure differs from the Bavarian and German averages; the proportion of small flats is a lot higher and the proportion of large flats with four or more rooms is lower than the average.

Existing Housing and New Buildings 1996

	Nuremberg	Bavaria	FRG ¹⁾
residential buildings	63,812	2,545,008	15,732,422
one-family and two-family houses in %	65.0	86.7	82.0
flats	249,034	5,284,510	35,954,317
with (no. of rooms)(%) ²⁾			
1 room	3.8	3.2	2.2
2 rooms	6.8	6.3	6.2
3 rooms	28.5	19.3	22.1
4 or more rooms	60.9	71.3	69.6
persons per flat	2.0	2.3	2.3
rooms per flat	3.9	4.6	4.3
floor space per person	36.9	39.7	35.9
floor space per flat	73.1	90.5	81.6
new residential units 1996	2,104	88,252	602,757
per 10,000 inhabitants	42.7	73.3	73.3

1) FRG 1995 2) Rooms with over 6 m² incl. kitchen

Considerable residential building in recent years



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.

An environmentally-friendly approach to waste processing has led to an unusually high recycling quota of some 52 %: there is a tight network of paper banks, bottle banks and compost banks; all households are on the "dual system" of plastic collection; paper and compost bins are free of charge; there are special recycling points for raw materials, garden waste and problem waste.

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

Since March 1997 Nuremberg has been working on a local Agenda 21. An Agenda Office has been established in the City Environment Department (tel. (0)911 231-5902).

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

Type of energy:		1975	1990	1996
Consumption of				
electricity ¹⁾	1,000 kWh	533,122	724,436	631,585
per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 kWh	1,057	1,478	1,283
gas ¹⁾	1,000 kWh	561,618	1,205,306	1,759,444
per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 kWh	1,114	2,459	3,575
district heating	1,000 kWh	545,913	1,072,363	1,418,791
per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 kWh	1,083	2,188	2,883
water	1,000 m ³	36,949	37,511	31,604
per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 m ³	73.3	76.5	64.2

1) private households

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

Type of waste	1975	1990	1996
total	139,212	194,346	238,140
household waste	134,432	140,237	127,503
recyclables	4,780	54,109	110,637
• paper	3,000	21,115	39,274
• glass	700	13,645	18,161
• garden waste	-	15,955	32,803
• other	1,080	3,394	20,399

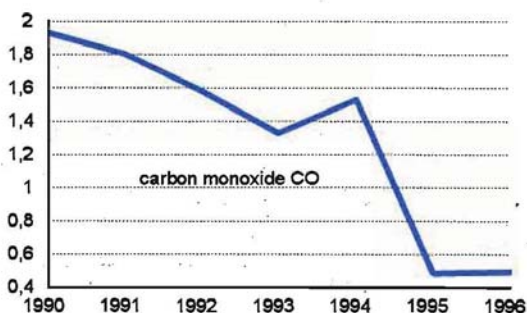
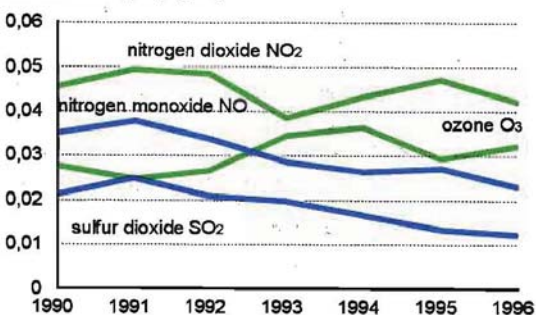
Climate 1996

Weather	Average annual temperature in °C	7.5
	deviation from long-term mean	- 1.3
	Precipitation in mm (annual total)	514.5
	as % of long-term mean	79.9
	Hours of sunshine (annual total)	1,548.5
	as % of long-term mean	91.2

Immissions	Annual Averages (mg/m ³)	Nuremberg (Willy-Brandt- Pl./ Hauptmarkt)	Munich (Stachus)
sulphur dioxide SO ₂		0.013	0.007
change 1990 - 1996		- 0.009	- 0.011
carbon monoxide CO		0.517	1.800
change 1990 - 1996		- 1.413	- 2.310
nitrogen monoxide NO		0.024	0.074
change 1990 - 1996		- 0.011	- 0.054
nitrogen dioxide NO ₂		0.043	0.062
change 1990 - 1996		- 0.004	- 0.014
ozone O ₃		0.033	0.024
change 1990 - 1996		0.005	0.009

Improving air quality

Immissions Measured at Willy-Brandt-Pl./Hauptmarkt
Annual Averages (mg/m³)



Municipal Budget

Total Budget in 1,000 DM

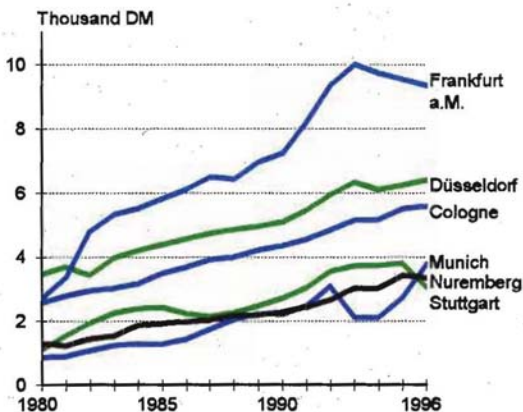
Year	Total	including		
		Income from taxes (gross)	expenditure on personnel	social security payments
1975	1,428,415	488,288	461,046	74,631
1980	1,739,800	711,916	475,613	98,701
1985	1,937,834	740,043	570,232	156,109
1990	2,266,061	863,426	688,032	242,596
1995	3,112,038	931,484	862,577	305,639
1996	3,019,256	996,036	804,043	317,895

Municipal Debt per Inhabitant in DM

City	1980	1987	1996 ¹⁾
Frankfurt a. M.	2,719	6,541	9,417
Düsseldorf	3,476	4,770	6,433
Cologne	2,574	3,929	5,600
Duisburg	2,312	3,072	4,094
Stuttgart	1,124	2,149	3,059
Hannover	3,531	4,414	3,286
Nuremberg	1,314	2,051	3,352
Essen	1,730	2,314	3,261
Munich	850	1,742	3,786
Dortmund	1,890	2,034	2,539

1) 1996 provisional figures

Development of Municipal Debt per Inhabitant in Selected Cities



Nuremberg phone / fax international code 0049 911

		Phone	Fax
Contacts in business and local government	Stadtverwaltung Nürnberg (Town hall)	231 0	
	Bürgermeisteramt (Mayor)	231 5001	231 3678
	Amt für Internationale Beziehungen (International relations)	231 5040	231 5052
	Presse- und Informationsamt (Public relations, information)	231 2372	231 3660
	Direktorium für Recht und Sicherheit (Legal matters)	231 2429	231 5306
	Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik (Statistics)	231 2843	231 2844
	Referat für allgemeine Verwaltung (City administration)	231 5100	231 5117
	Büro für Bürgerhilfe (Citizen's advice)	231 3222	231 5190
	Finanzreferat (Finance)	231 2320	231 5202
	Umweltreferat (Environment)	231 3977	231 3391
	Schul- und Kulturreferat (Schools, culture)	231 2390	231 4757
	Projektbüro Stadtjubiläum (Anniversary project)	231 2000	231 2001
	Stadtarchiv (City archive)	231 2770	231 4091
	Referat für Jugend, Familie und Soziales (Social affairs)	231 2380	231 5510
	Baureferat (Building, construction)	231 4800	231 5630
	Wirtschaftsreferat (Commerce, economic development)	231 2270	231 3828
	Amt für Wirtschaft (Commerce, economic development)	231 5785	231 2762
	Städtische Werke Nürnberg (Utilities)	271 0	271 3780
	Verkehrsverbund Großraum Nürnberg (Public transport)	27075 0	27075 50
	Wohnungsbaugesellschaft der Stadt (Housing)	8004 0	8004 100

Contacts in business and local government	NürnbergMesse GmbH (Trade fairs, conventions)	8606 0	8606 228
	Flughafen Nürnberg GmbH (Airport)	937 1200	937 1704
	Industrie- und Handelskammer (Chamber of Industry and Commerce)	1335 0	1335 200
	Handwerkskammer für Mittelfranken (Trades Guild)	5309 0	5309 288
	Arbeitsamt Nürnberg (Employment office)	242 0	242 2999
	Verkehrsverein Nürnberg e.V. (Tourist information)	2336 0	2336 166

Further information (in German)Internet: <http://www.nuernberg.de>

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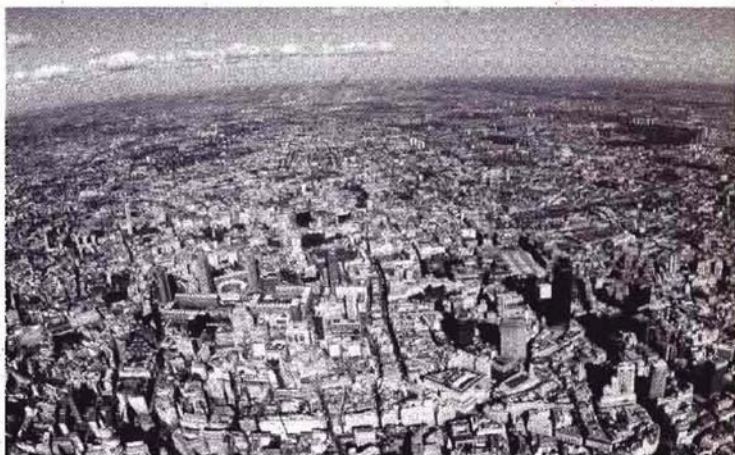
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