

Nuremberg

Facts & Figures

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Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik
für Nürnberg und Fürth

Unschlittplatz 7 a

90403 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 (0)911 231 2840

Fax: 0049 (0)911 231 2844

E-Mail: sta@stadt.nuernberg.de

Internet: www.statistik.nuernberg.de

Presse- und Informationsamt

Fünferplatz 2

90403 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 (0)911 231 2372

Fax: 0049 (0)911 231 3660

E-Mail: pr@stadt.nuernberg.de

Internet: www.nuernberg.de

Translation: Bruce Pye

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Dear Visitor,

As you may know, the population of Nuremberg is about half a million. But as for its area, or how many homes there are or how many students are enrolled at its universities - well, that is not quite so easy!

In "Nuremberg Facts & Figures" you will find the answers to these and many other questions, all in a compact and handy form. See pages 10, 30, 38 for the figures above.

This information demonstrates that Nuremberg is a fascinating city with lots to offer and lots to discover.

Come and get to know us even better!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dr. Maly". The script is fluid and cursive.

*Dr. Ulrich Maly
Lord Mayor of Nuremberg*

Lord Mayor's Foreword

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Geographical Situation and Land Use

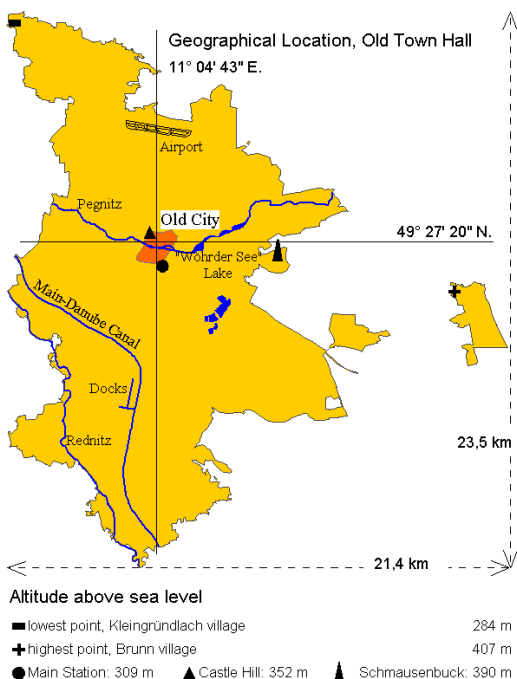
Geographical Situation

Nuremberg is the largest city in Franconia and the natural centre of North Bavaria. In terms of population it is the second largest city in Bavaria and the fourteenth largest in Germany.

The cities of Nuremberg, Fürth, Erlangen, and Schwabach together with the surrounding rural districts form the Nuremberg region, one of Europe's most important economic areas. Since May 1, 2004 the region has become a "gateway" between the old and the new EU member states.

Nuremberg is surrounded by attractive landscapes: to the East the Franconian hills, to the North "Franconian Switzerland" and to the Southwest the Franconian Lakes.

Nuremberg:
latitude,
longitude,
altitude



Land Use

Local landscape 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 Knoblauchland ("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 sq km)

Land use		
	Buildings and enclosed areas	34,6 %
	Leisure facilities altogether	3,7 %
	- Sports grounds, open air pools, etc.	1,1 %
	- Parks, etc.	2,6 %
	Transport	17,1 %
	- Roads, etc.	12,4 %
	- Railways, airport, etc.	4,7 %
	Agriculture	24,0 %
	Woods	16,7 %
	Water	2,2 %
	Other uses	1,7 %

2

History and Sights

Brief History



Source: Stadtarchiv

Nuremberg was first mentioned in an imperial document in 1050. The Staufer Emperors extended the castle which had been built on a sandstone hill ("Norenberc" = 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,

Brief History (continued)

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 opening of the Nazi Party Rally Grounds Documentation Centre, Nuremberg has shown that it acknowledges its responsibility.

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 Nuremberg.
 - 1649/ Congress for the implementation of the Peace of
 - 1650 Westphalia (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 Destruction of the two synagogues.
 - 1945 Almost total destruction of historical city centre on January 2.
 - 1945/ Principal NS war-criminals tried before the interna-
 - 1946 tional military tribunal.
 - 1946/ ... followed by the major war-crimes trials under
 - 1949 jurisdiction of the occupying US forces.
 - 1950 First International Toy Fair.
-

More important dates	1952	Federal Employment Services established in Nuremberg.
	1955	Airport inaugurated.
	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.
	1994	Opening of the Street of Human Rights.
	1995	Nuremberg International Human Rights Prize first awarded.
	1998	Nürnberg-Augsburg University School of Music founded.
	2000	950 th anniversary of the city. "Neues Museum" of art and design completed.
	2001	Opening of new ice-rink and multi-purpose hall "Arena Nürnberg"; Opening of Nazi Party Rally Grounds Documentation Centre.
	2006	Nuremberg one of the twelve host cities of the 2006 Football World Cup.

Historical Sights

Albrecht Dürer's House (approx. 1420), now a museum

Barock Gardens (17th and 18th century)

Castle Hill caves

Church of St. Lorenz (1260 - 1477) with Tabernacle by Adam Kraft and Annunciation by Veit Stoß

Church of St. Sebaldus (1225 - 1379) with Tomb of St. Sebaldus by Peter Vischer and Crucifixion by Veit Stoß

City Walls (14th - 15th century), 5 km long, 84 Towers

Fembo House (1591 - 1596), now the City Museum

Former Rally Grounds (1935 - 1939), now with Documentation Centre



Historical Sights (continued)

Frauenkirche: Church of Our Lady (1352 - 1361); clock with mechanical figures ("Männleinlaufen")

Heilig-Geist-Spital: Hospital of the Holy Ghost (1331 - 1341, Pegnitz wing 1511 - 1527), now an old people's home

Imperial Castle (approx. 1040/1180 - 1545) with museum

Imperial Stables (1494 - 1495), now a youth hostel

Krafft House (1509 - 1512), now housing city offices

Mauthalle: Customs House (1498 - 1502), now housing shops, etc.

Nassauer House (13th century), Patrician tower house

Peller House (1602 - 1605), now city library and archive

Schöner Brunnen: Fountain (1385 - 1396)

St. Johannis Cemetery (from 1395), Dürer's grave

St. Rochus Cemetery (from 1518)

Town Hall (1332 - 1340, 1616 - 1622) with dungeons

Tucher castle (1533 - 1544), now a museum with rebuilt Hirsvogel Room

Weinstadel: Wine Storehouse (1446 - 1448), now a student hostel

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 Pirckheimer, abbess, scholar 1467 - 1532

Willibald Pirckheimer, 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 von Cramer-Klett, industrialist 1817 - 1884
(MAN-founder)

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

Dr. h.c. Theo Schöllner, industrialist (Freeman) 1917 - 2004

Freemen

Dr. Andreas Urschlechter (former Lord Mayor)

Karl Diehl (Industrialist)

Willy Prölß (former Mayor)

Dr. Oscar Schneider (Federal Cabinet Minister, retd.)

Dr. Heinz Sebiger (Datev-founder)

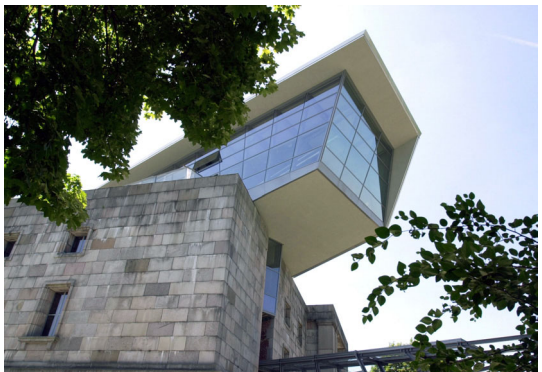
City of Peace and Human Rights

In memory of the role which the city played during the Nazi period, Nuremberg today attempts to live up to its self-imposed obligation as “City of Peace and Human Rights”. In 1993 the Israeli artist Dani Karavan installed the Street of Human Rights in front of the Germanisches Nationalmuseum; its stone pillars are inscribed with the 30 articles of the United Nations Charter of Human Rights in various languages. The Nazi Party Rally Grounds Documentation Centre in the north wing of the Nazi Congress Building was opened in November 2001 by Federal President Johannes Rau: it represents an important contribution towards promoting critical understanding of the Nazi past. The permanent exhibition “Fascination and Power” and the neighbouring study centre aim to cast light – especially for young people – on the causes and context of the criminal Nazi regime.

Inaugurated in 1995, the International Human Rights Prize is awarded every two years. The first winner was Sergei Kovalov: in September 2005 Tamara Chikunova (Uzbekistan) received the award for her opposition to capital punishment and torture.

Holders of the Nuremberg International Human Rights Prize

- 1995: Sergej Kovalov (Russia)
- 1997: Abe J. Nathan (Israel) and
Khémaïs Chammari (Tunisia)
- 1999 Fatimata M'Baye (Mauretania)
- 2001: Bishop Samuel Ruíz García (Mexico)
- 2003: Ibn Abdur Rehman (Pakistan) and
Teesta Setalvad (India)
- 2005: Tamara Chikunova (Uzbekistan)



2

History and Sights

Population and Town Growth

Long-term development

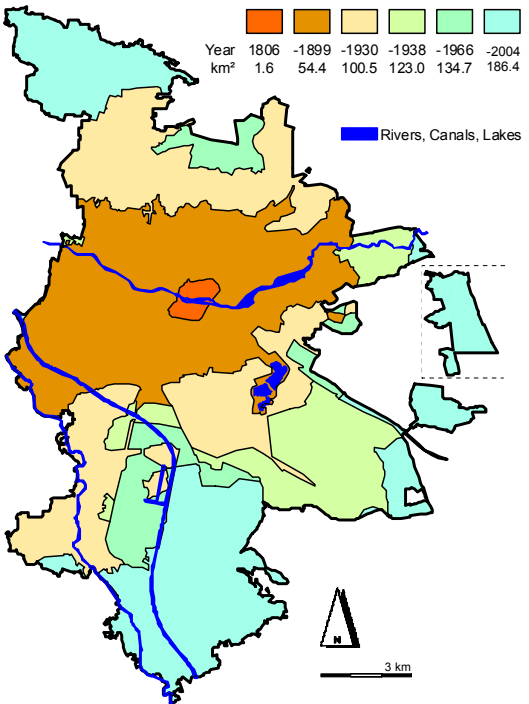
After its first mention in an official document in 1050, Nuremberg and its population grew rapidly. In 1431 23,000 inhabitants were registered; after the Thirty Years War (1662) the number had already risen to 40,000. When Nuremberg lost its imperial privileges and became part of Bavaria in 1806, the town was initially restricted to the 1.6 sq km area within the city walls and numbered 25,176 inhabitants. With the exception of losses sustained during the two world wars, the population rose continuously up to 1972, levelling off at about 500,000. As of 31.12.2005 it was 499,237. As a result of the incorporation of outlying districts, Nuremberg has increased in size over the years. The area occupied on 31.12.2004 was 186.4 sq km.



Source: Stadtarchiv

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Town Growth since 1806



International Relations

Twin towns

In Nuremberg the tradition of close contacts with cities all over Europe extends back to the Middle Ages. These contacts have contributed significantly to the development and status of the former Free Imperial City. Today as in the past an extensive network of economic contacts and an intensive exchange of intellectual and cultural ideas with a wide range of countries leave their stamp on the economic and social life of this liberal and cosmopolitan city. In 1990, to co-ordinate its international contacts, and in particular to intensify the contractual twinning arrangements with 14 towns and cities all over the world, the City established its own Office of International Relations. Thus countless Nurembergers have had the chance to meet people from and in various twin towns, to experience other cultures, to attend sporting and many other events, to trade private or professional experiences, to make business contacts, to support humanitarian aid projects, to make friends, and thus to contribute to international understanding and peaceful co-existence. The Office of International Relations is currently planning an „International House“, under whose roof the international activities of the City and other organisations working in this area can be brought together. The „International House“ aims to make the international connections of Nuremberg and its inhabitants more transparent, thus further promoting European integration and international co-operation.

Twin Towns

Town	Country	since
Antalya	Turkey	1997
Atlanta	USA	1998
Kharkiv	Ukraine	1990
Gera	State of Thuringia	1988
Glasgow	Scotland	1985
Hadera	Israel	1986
Kavala	Greece	1999
Krakow	Poland	1979
Nice	France	1954
Prague	Czech Republic	1990
San Carlos	Nicaragua	1985
Shenzhen	China	1997
Skopje	Republic of Macedonia	1982
Venice	Italy	1954

Twinned area:

Kalkudah	Sri Lanka	2005
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Economic Structure

From industry to services

Since the 1970's Nuremberg has been a high growth area for production-related services such as consultancy, planning, and market and consumer research.

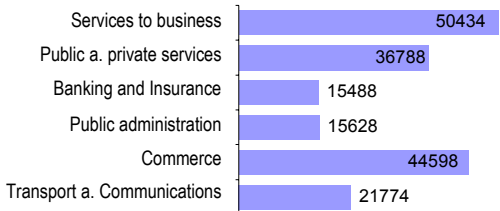
Employment by Economic Sector June 2005

Sector	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Number	%	%	%
Total employed persons ¹⁾	342,000	x	x	x
Liabe for social security contributions ²⁾	252,469	100	100	100
- Agriculture and forestry	1,247	0.5	0.8	1.2
- Industry, energy, construction	66,470	26.3	37.4	32.7
- Commerce, transport, communication	66,372	26.3	22.9	23.4
- Services, public sector	118,338	46.9	38.9	42.7

1) including self-employed and part-time employees earning less than lower social security contribution limit, 2003

2) excluding working business proprietors, civil servants (Beamte), judges and soldiers, including undefined cases

Employees liable for social security contributions June 2005



Centre of commerce and transport

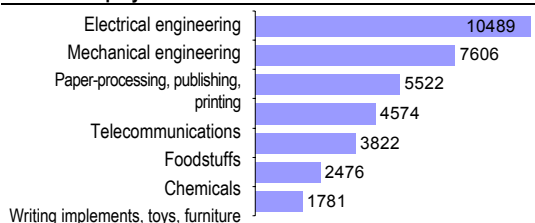
Nuremberg is the wholesale and retail centre of North Bavaria. The freight centre in the Nuremberg docks is one of the busiest in Southern Germany. The export quota is higher than the German average, the city profiting from its central location in Europe. Favourably located in the transport network, Nuremberg has long been valued by transport and logistics companies and is involved in pioneering projects in the communications and transport industries.

The most important industries

Nuremberg's industrial sector is concentrated in the areas of communications, transport technology, energy technology, measurement and control engineering, consumer electronics, automation and production engineering. Important companies include Bosch, Conti Temic, Delphi-Grundig, Diehl, Leoni, Lucent Technologies, MAN, and Siemens. Car electronics companies, strongly represented here, are

profiting from the advance of electronics in car manufacture. With PRINOVIS and the Schlott-Sebaldu group, Nuremberg is a major printing centre in Germany. Strong traditional industries are writing implements, with firms such as Faber-Castell, LYRA, and Staedtler, and foodstuffs (Schöller Ice Cream of Nestlé Schöller).

Persons employed in June 2005



Labour Market

Employment Structure 2005

Employees liable for social security contributions ¹⁾	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Number	%	%	%
Total	252,469	100	100	100
Men	139,904	55.4	55.2	54.6
Women	112,565	44.6	44.8	45.4
Non-Germans	26,277	10.4	7.8	6.7
Full time	211,828	83.9	83.3	83.3
Part time	40,592	16.1	16.7	16.7

¹⁾ excluding working business proprietors, civil servants (Beamte), judges and soldiers. June 2005

Source: Bavarian Office of Statistics, Federal Office of Statistics

Labour Market Reform

The introduction of the Sozialgesetzbuch II (SGB II) on January 1, 2005 altered the basis for German labour market statistics.

“Hartz IV”

With the merging of unemployment and social security benefits, responsibility for 34,438 unemployed people in Nuremberg changed. The Federal labour Office remained responsible for 11,620 registered unemployed people drawing Category 1 unemployment benefits (SGB III). 22,818 unemployed people drawing Category 2 benefits (SGB II) are now looked after by a cooperative body (ARGE) consisting of the Federal Labour Office and the City Administration (June 2005, see also Section 10)

Labour Market

Unemployment and Job Vacancies

Unemployment ¹⁾		Nuremberg ²⁾	Bavaria	GER
Rate	2005	13.4	7.3	11.3
	2004	11.7	6.4	10.2
Job vacancies per 100 unemployed				
	2005	15	13	9
	2004	13	8	7

1) as of 30.06., rate applies to all civilian employees

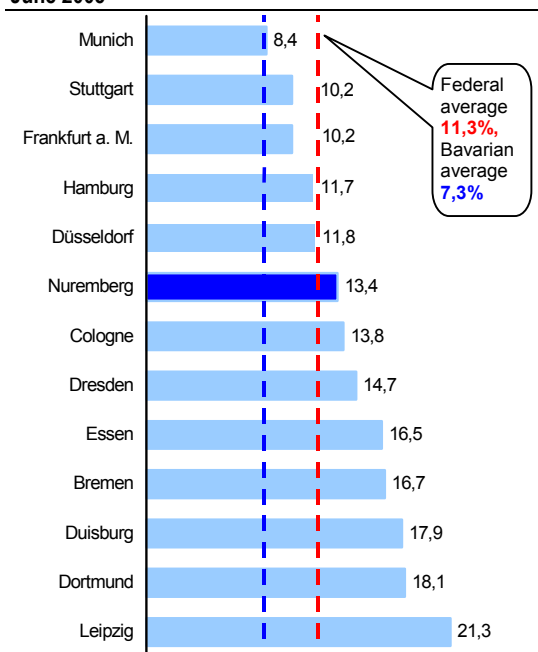
2) Main branch of Nuremberg Area Labour Agency

Source: Federal Labour Office

Large Cities Compared

In accordance with the national trend, unemployment in the city of Nuremberg rose slightly last year (+ 1,7%). However, the economic area occupies a fairly good position in the top half of comparable large cities.

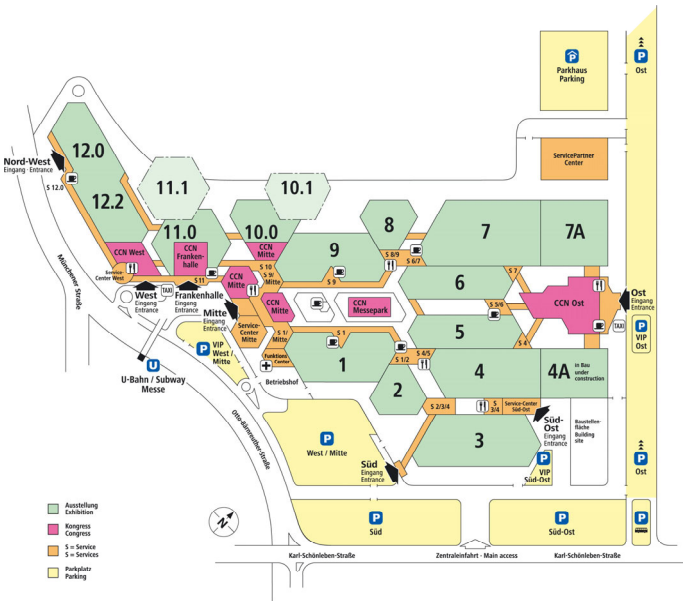
Unemployment Rates in Big City Labour Offices, June 2005



1) rate applies to all civilian employees

Source: Federal Labour Office

Trade Fairs and Conventions



The Exhibition Centre Nuremberg

International Trade Fairs and Conventions

NürnbergMesse is one of the fastest growing trade fair centres in Europe. With over 20,000 exhibitors, 1.2 million visitors and (from 2007) some 160,000 m² of exhibition space (currently 152,000 m²) it is one of the 15 largest trade fair centres worldwide.

Conference and Convention Centre

Also part of the NürnbergMesse complex is the CCN CongressCenter Nürnberg, comprising CCN West, CCN Mitte, CCN Franke-halle (multi-purpose hall with 5,000 seats) and CCN Ost offering total seating for some 11,000 convention attendees. A subway station (with airport connection), parking spaces for over 11,000 vehicles (3,000 covered) and fast access to three motorways complete the NürnbergMesse infrastructure. NürnbergMesse is a member of the German Association of Large Exhibition Centres (GDG) and is the seventh-largest trade fair and convention venue in Germany.

For further information contact:

NürnbergMesse GmbH

Messezentrum, D-90471 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 (0)911 8606-0 Fax: 0049 (0)911 8606-8228

E-Mail: info@nuernbergmesse.de

Internet: www.nuernbergmesse.de

www.congressing.de

more: Trade Fairs and Conventions



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. Free parking for 850 vehicles is available in front of the building.



Meistersingerhalle

Münchener Str. 21, D-90478 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 (0)911 2318000 Fax: 0049 (0)911 2318016

E-Mail: meistersingerhalle@stadt.nuernberg.de

Internet: www.meistersingerhalle.nuernberg.de

Tourism (excluding Day Trips)

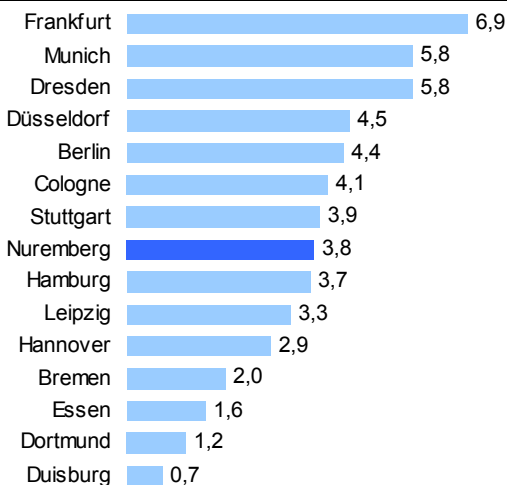
Hotels, Beds, Guests and Overnight Stays 2005

	Nuremberg	Bavaria	GER
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	142	13 949	53 802
Hotels as % of total	35.2	14.6	25.0
Beds	13,432	572,002	2,604,565
Guests	1,072,980	23,760,390	120,573,874
Foreign guests as %	28.9	21.0	17.8
% from :			
• Italy	3.1	2.0	1.1
• France	1.8	0.9	0.9
• Great Britain	2.1	1.5	1.6
• Austria	2.1	1.7	0.8
• Switzerland	2.0	1.6	1.3
• Netherlands	1.6	2.0	2.6
• rest of Europe	7.6	4.7	5.1
• USA	3.1	2.4	1.6
• Japan	1.7	1.1	0.6
• other countries	4.0	3.1	2.4
Overnight stays			
- Total	1,956,393	70,458,928	343,981,015
- Foreign guests (%)	30.8	14.7	14.0
- per 1,000 inhabitants	3,915	5,662	4,169
Average stay (days)	1.8	3.0	2.9

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 quarter of the guests come from neighbouring European countries and from overseas. Nuremberg is "visitor-intensive" - compared with other large German cities, it lies in 8th place relative to the population, ahead of Hamburg, Leipzig, Hannover and Bremen.

Overnight Stays per Number of Inhabitants 2005



Tourist Information

Königstr. 93, 90402 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0049 (0)911 2336 132 Fax:0049 (0)911 2336 127

Hauptmarkt 18, 90402 Nürnberg

Tel.: 0911-2336 135

E-Mail: tourismus@nuernberg.de

Internet: www.tourismus.nuernberg.de



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Transport

Location and Links

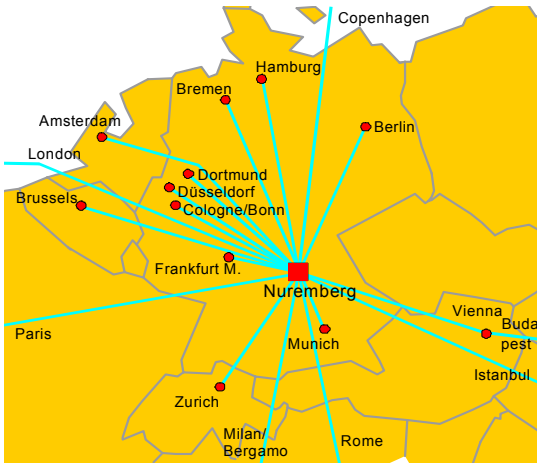
Centrally located in Europe

Since the enlargement of the EU to the east, Nuremberg has once again taken on a position in the centre of the European economic area. The Nuremberg region is only a short distance from other major German cities (Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Leipzig) and within easy reach of other European commercial centres.

Nuremberg is at the intersection of international routes such as Paris-Prague-Warsaw, London-Brussels-Vienna-Budapest, Stockholm-Hamburg-Rome, Berlin-Zurich-Milan. The international airport offers non-stop flights to nearly 60 destinations, including 19 European commercial centres, and world-wide connections via international hub airports.

Nuremberg is part of the EuroCity, InterCity and InterCity Express rail network. Via the Main-Danube-Canal the busy freight centre at Nuremberg docks is connected to the countries bordering the Rhine, the Danube, and international waterways.

Non-stop scheduled flights to and from Nuremberg (business destinations)



Airport and Docks

Nuremberg International Airport 2005

		Change 2004 - 2005
Starts and landings	76 111	+ 6,0 %
Passengers (incl. transit)	3 847 646	+ 5,3 %
Air freight handled	80 664	+ 13,6 %
Air freight flown	12 034	- 9,8%

Nuremberg Docks 2004

Freight (in metric tons)	9,729,670
Change 2003 - 2004	+ 11.8 %
Shipping	523,045
Road freight	7,523,037
Rail freight	1,683,588

Intersection of important road, rail and water links



Road Traffic

Roads in Nuremberg, 01.01.2006

Length	km	%
Total	1,138.8	100
- Federal motorways	13.4	1.2
- Federal roads	56.2	4.9
- State roads	31.4	2.8
- Regional roads	22.0	1.9
- Municipal roads	996.5	87.5
- Frankenschnellweg/Südwesttangente	19.2	1.7

Motor Vehicles, 01.01.2005

Registered motor vehicles	254,063
Change 2004 - 2005	+/- 0.0 %
Saloons and station wagons	214,837
Cars per 1,000 inhabitants	430
Motor vehicles per 1 km of road	223

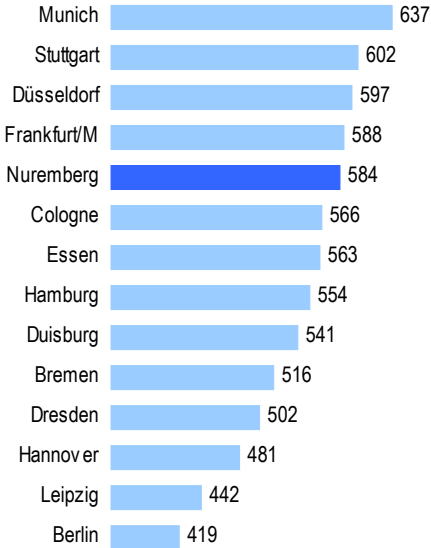
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Transport

more: Road Traffic

Number of Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Inhabitants including de-registered vehicles, 01.01.2005

Vehicle density
above average



Public Transport

Public Transport in Nuremberg 2005

The subway is
the back bone
of the public
transport system

Passenger journeys	in 1,000	%
Total ¹⁾	207,119	100
- Subway	98,243	47.4
- Tram	36,386	17.6
- Bus	44,312	21.4
Regional Railway (S-, R-Bahn)	28,178	13.6
Passenger journeys per 1000 inhabitants	410	-
Length of route network 2003	in km	%
Total	442.1	100
- Subway	30.7	6.9
- Tram	40.3	9.1
- Bus	371.0	84.0
Stops 2003	Number	%
Total	591	100
- Subway	35	6.0
- Tram	79	13.4
- Bus	477	80.5
Stops per 1,000 inhabitants	1.2	.

... despite its
small share ...

of route kilo-
metres and
stops

1) Changing the mode of transportation is counted as a new journey.

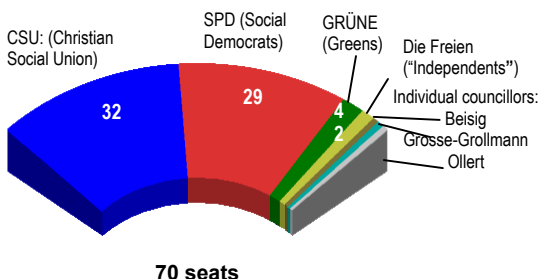
On April 28, 2005 Nuremberg was granted official status as one of Germany's European Metropolitan Regions. The Nuremberg European Metropolitan Region comprises a "core" of 12 "Landkreise" and 8 "kreisfreie Städte" which have joined together voluntarily, enhanced by a "net" of 8 "Landkreise" and 3 "kreisfreie Städte" (May 2006).

Nuremberg European Metropolitan Region	Area 2000	Inhabitants 2004	Inhabitants per sq.m.	Employed 2003	GDP 2003
Corporation	ha.	Number	Number	thou.	mill. EUR
Amberg (Krfr.St.)	5,004	44,213	89	30.8	1,819
Amberg-Sulzbach	125,520	108,784	9	36.4	1,971
Ansbach (Krfr.St.)	9,992	40,512	41	32.2	1,733
Ansbach (Lkr.)	197,225	184,576	9	71.4	3,900
Bamberg (Krfr.St.)	5,472	70,026	128	63.6	3,657
Bamberg (Lkr.)	116,728	144,831	12	40.6	2,251
Bayreuth (Krfr.St.)	6,696	74,548	111	57.2	3,202
Bayreuth (Lkr.)	127,308	109,219	9	33.6	1,738
Erlangen (Krfr.St.)	7,684	102,578	133	84.9	5,315
Erlangen-Höchstadt	56,457	130,652	23	46.9	2,907
Forchheim	64,293	113,447	18	35.9	1,820
Fürth (Krfr.St.)	6,335	112,506	178	57.2	4,176
Fürth (Lkr.)	30,759	114,297	37	31.3	1,861
Neumarkt i.d.OPf.	134,408	128,725	10	53.7	2,910
Neustadt-B.Windsh.	126,827	100,033	8	38.2	1,872
Nürnberg (Krfr.St.)	18,638	495,302	266	342.0	20,712
Nürnberger Land	80,009	169,075	21	62.7	3,564
Roth	89,524	125,757	14	45.2	2,309
Schwabach (Krfr.St.)	4,080	38,630	95	18.7	1,088
Weißb.- Gunzenh.	97,082	95,054	10	39.8	2,087
Core Metropolitan Region	1,310,041	2,503,145	19	1,222.3	70,892
Coburg (Krfr.St.)	4,830	42,082	87	36.2	1,663
Coburg (Lkr.)	59,041	91,785	16	36.3	2,044
Haßberge	95,643	87,878	9	37.9	1,881
Hof (Krfr.St.)	5,802	49,163	85	32.9	1,683
Kitzingen	68,423	89,525	13	40.0	1,979
Kronach	65,144	74,275	11	35.4	1,817
Kulmbach	65,829	77,556	12	35.0	1,857
Lichtenfels	51,992	70,350	14	34.5	1,782
Tirschenreuth	108,487	78,399	7	30.5	1,561
Wunsiedel	60,646	82,627	14	37.3	1,859
Würzburg (Krfr.St.)	8,755	133,539	153	105.6	5,237
Metropolitan Net	594,592	877,179	12	461.6	23,363
Metropolitan Region	1,904,633	3,380,324	17	1,683.9	94,255



Political Organisation

Distribution of groups, Nuremberg City Council (2002 Election)



Nuremberg's affairs are conducted by the City Council and the City Administration. The Lord 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 Lord Mayor and the administration. Whereas the Lord Mayor is chosen directly by the electorate, his deputies, the Mayors, are 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	Dr. Ulrich Maly,	1 st period of office, SPD
2. Mayor	Horst Förther,	1 st period of office, SPD
3. Mayor	Dr. Klemens Gsell,	1 st period of office, CSU

Population

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. A comparison of these groups over time shows the change.

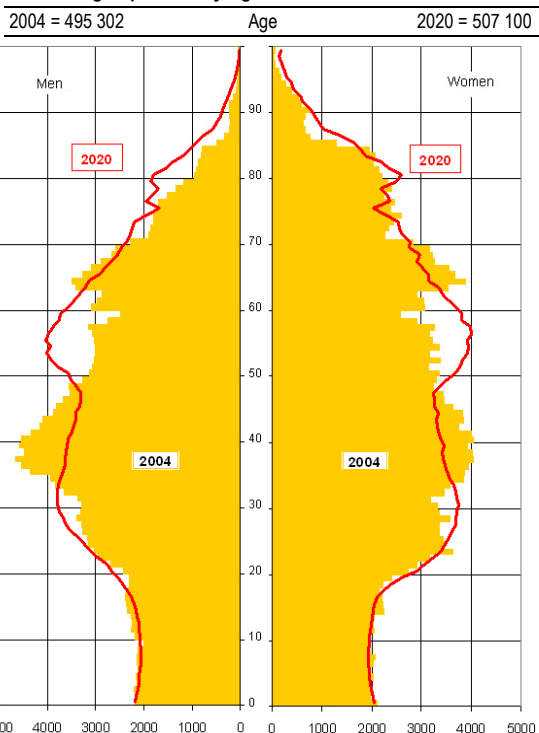
Year	Percentage	
	under 18	over 74
1980	19 %	7 %
2004	16 %	9 %
2020	15 %	10 %

Population by Age Group 2004

Age Group	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Number	%	%	%
0 - 6	25,105	5.1	5.7	5.4
6 - 15	38,201	7.7	9.8	9.1
15 - 18	13,722	2.8	3.4	3.5
18 - 25	39,514	8.0	8.0	8.2
25 - 30	33,617	6.8	5.8	5.8
30 - 40	78,031	15.8	15.3	14.8
40 - 50	75,537	15.3	16.0	16.1
50 - 65	93,786	18.9	18.0	18.5
65 +	97,789	19.7	17.9	18.6
total	495,302	100	100	100

Population
31.12.2005:
499 237

Nuremberg Population by Age



Source: Bavarian Office of Statistics, own forecast

Marital Status and Household Size

Fewer people married, more divorced

In comparison to the Bavarian and German averages, there are fewer married and more divorced people living in Nuremberg. This is attributable to the fact that newer forms of living together are more likely to be practised in the city than in the country. Also, families with children often move to outlying areas where accommodation is cheaper.

Population in Private Households by Marital Status 2004

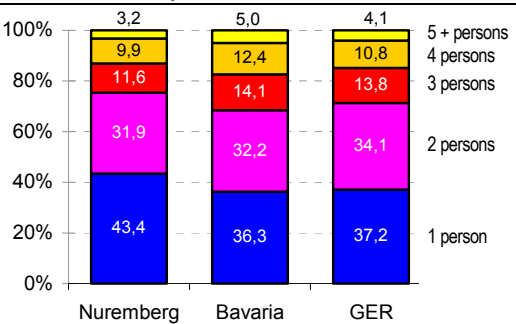
Marital status	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Number	%	%	%
Unmarried	197,000	40	40	39
Married	216,000	44	46	46
Widowed	36,000	7	7	7
Divorced	47,000	10	7	7
Total	496,000	100	100	100

Source: Microcensus

Single person households over represented

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 2004



Households 31.12.2004: 251 000

Source: Microcensus

Nationality

Proportion of foreigners typical for large cities

The percentage of foreigners in Germany as a whole is 8.8% and in Bavaria 9.4%. At 18.0% Nuremberg is distinctly above these averages, and in the list of 20 German cities with over 300,000 inhabitants occupies fifth place. The number of foreigners in Nuremberg has risen by about 36,000 within the last 20 years. Turks form the largest single group.

Population by Nationality 2004

Nationality	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Number	%	%	%
Total	495,302	100	100	100
Germans	406,324	82.0	90.6	91.2
Foreigners	88,978	18.0	9.4	8.8
Foreigners comprise: 1)				
EU Citizens	32,587	34.5	35.5	28.9
including				
Greeks	10,676	11.3	5.2	4.3
Italians	7,203	7.6	7.6	7.5
Austrians	1,732	1.8	7.7	2.4
Spaniards	1,558	1.7	1.0	1.5
Turks	21,157	22.4	21.7	24.2
Former Yugoslavians	13,204	14.0	17.3	13.1
Other nationals	27,463	29.1	25.5	33.8

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

Religious Confession

Decline in church membership After the Reformation Nuremberg was a Protestant city. Not until it became part of Bavaria in 1806 did the Catholic population increase. After the Second World War, in 1946, 61.9% of the population were Protestant and 33.5% were Catholic. More recently the number of people not belonging to either confession has risen to more than one third of the population, reasons being the increase in the number of foreigners with other religious confessions and people leaving the major churches.

Population by Religious Confession in Nuremberg 2004 and in Comparison to 1970 and 1946

Confession	2004	2004	1970	1946
	Number	%	%	%
Roman Catholic	145,251	29.3	37.1	33.5
Protestant	170,502	34.4	54.3	61.9
Others / none	179,549	36.3	8.6	4.6
Total	495,302	100	100	100

Source: Files of the resident's registration office

8

Population

Population Movement

100 000 people on the move

In the last ten years an average of 29,000 people have moved to Nuremberg annually and 27,000 have moved away. 42,000 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 Movement 2004

Type	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Absolute	per 1 000 Inhabitants		
Births	4,353	8.8	8.9	8.6
Deaths	5,174	10.5	9.4	9.9
Natural Balance	- 821	- 1.7	- 0.4	- 1.4
Immigrants	28,854	58.3	59.0	54.8
Emigrants	26,285	53.1	56.9	53.8
Migration Balance	2,569	5.2	2.1	1.0
Moves within N.	40,128	81.0	.	.
Marriages	2,249	4.6	4.9	4.8
Divorces	1,411	2.9	2.4	2.6

9

Culture, Education and Leisure

Museums and Exhibitions

Visitors 2005	Nuremberg City Museums:	515,860
	Albrecht Dürer's House	64,776
	Fembo House City Museum	44,311
	Tucher Castle Museum with Hirsvogel Room	25,892
	Toy Museum	108,016
	Dungeons	42,045
	Art Bunker	4,313
	Museum of Industry and Social History	38,114
	Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds	175,255
	Courtroom 600	13,138
	Germanisches Nationalmuseum	434,057
	Incl. Imperial Castle Museum	95,347
	DB (German Railways) Museum	135,935
	Kunsthalle (modern art)	15,355
	Kunsthhaus (contemporary art)	14,451
	Naturhistorisches Museum	13,392
	New Museum (modern art & design)	57,610
	Planetarium	103,037
	Observatory	7,425

Theatre and Concerts

Selected

Visitors 2004/05	Staatstheater Nürnberg (Opernhaus, Schauspielhaus, Kammerspiele, others))	262,464
	Meistersingerhalle	355,955
	Tafelhalle	35,236
	Serenadenhof	18,000
	Gostner Hoftheater	17,032
	Theater Rootslöffel	5,211
	Theater Mumpitz	10,952
	Theater Pfütze	21,478
	Puppentheater im Kali	11,110
	Burgtheater	11,627
	Tassilo Theater	6,500

Archive and Library

One of Germany's largest city archives

On some 14,500 metres of shelving the Nuremberg City Archive houses material relating to the history of Nuremberg from 1050 to the present day. Holdings include charters, files, electronic data, official records, maps and plans, posters, postcards, photographs, audio and film material, pamphlets and newspapers. The Photo, Film and Sound Archive is responsible for a collection of some 750,000 negatives, prints, slides, films and audio material covering Nuremberg from 1850 to the present. A library provides 60,000 media for research purposes. The Archive is charged with researching and mediating city history. It deals with enquiries, organises exhibitions and guided tours 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 (approx. 1730)

The City Library is a source of literature and media serving the educational, informational and leisure needs of Nuremberg's residents. Over 1 million items are housed in the 3 central and 13 branch libraries. The Library's valuable historic stock of manuscripts, incunabula, old prints and rare ephemera is used by researchers world-wide.

Statistics for 2005:

910,000	Visitors
2.3 Mio.	Borrowings
300,000	Enquiries
1,000	Guided tours, school class visits, etc.
500	Events

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 2004/2005, Winter Semester 2004/2005 respectively

Students in ...	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	
	Number	per 1 000 Inhabitants		
public schools	49,595	100.1		116.7
· primary and lower secondary schools	30,908	62.4		70.4
· upper secondary schools	18,687	37.7		46.3
vocational schools	30,008	60.6		34.9
· basic vocational schooling	20,896	42.2		23.5
· vocational training	9,112	18.4		11.4

Students in ...	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Number	per 1 000 Inhabitants		
School of Art	626	1.3	0.3	0.4
University of Applied Sciences	8,746	17.7	5.7	6.8
University	6,601	13.3	14.0	16.6
Economics & social sciences	4,965	10.0	•	•
Education and cultural sciences	1,636	3.3	•	•
Total	15,973	32.2	20.0	23.8

90-minute Periods and Course Participants at the City of Nuremberg Institute of Adult Education, 2004 compared to 1999

Year		N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria
		Absolute	per 1 000 Inhabitants	
2004	periods	65,806	133	104
	participants	167,877	339	193
1999	periods	61,413	126	107
	participants	126,457	260	179

Leisure Facilities

A Beautiful Zoo

Nuremberg is not short of greenery to tempt you out into the fresh air: the meadows on the banks of the Pegnitz, the parks and the landscaped zoo covering an area of some 70 ha. The generously sized enclosures are home to over 300 different animal species. On a trip to the zoo you can meet exotic and native species of wild and domesticated animals from all parts of the world. In southern Germany's only dolphinarium the dolphins and sea lions put on fascinating performances. In 2005 the zoo had 1,130,454 visitors.



Nurembergers go surfing in the Franconian Lakes or climbing in „Franconian Switzerland“. But the city streets are also a popular destination on summer evenings when 30,000 inline skaters roll through town on one of the Nite Skates.

Young and old have the opportunity to meet and enjoy themselves at one of the many local fairs and street parties. The Volksfest is a major event which takes place twice a year. Notable among the countless cultural events are Klassik Open Air - Europe's biggest open-air classical music concerts, the Bardentreffen - Germany's largest world music festival, and the Rock im Park rock festival.

Events and Markets

Frühlingsfest (Spring Festival)	April - May (next date: 07 April – 22 April, 2007)
Erfahrungsfeld der Sinne (experiences for all the senses)	May – September (next date: 01 May – 10 Sep., 2006)
Blaue Nacht ("Blue Night")	May (next date: 19 May, 2007)
Asparagus Market	second half of May (next date: 17 May - 28 May, 2007)
Rock im Park (Rock Festival)	May (next date: 25 May - 27 May, 2007)
Football World Cup	09 June – 09 July, 2006
International Organ Week	end June - beginning July (next date: 22 June - 01 July, 2007)
Norisingrennen (Nuremberg car race)	July (next date: 21 July - 23 July, 2006)
Bardentreffen (World Music Festival)	July (next date: 28 July - 30 July, 2006)
Klassik Open Air (open-air concerts)	July / August (next date: 23 July / 05 Aug. 2006)
Herbstvolksfest (Autumn Fair)	end of August - September (next date: 25 Aug. - 10 Sep., 2006)
Trempelmarkt	May / September (next date: 08 - 09 Sep., 2006)
"Around the Old City" (cycle race)	beginning of September (next date: 10 Sep., 2006)
Altstadtfest: Old City Festival	September (next date: 14 - 25 September, 2006)
Fischtage (Fish Days)	October (next date: 13 - 22 October, 2006)
Christkindlesmarkt (Christmas Market)	Friday before 1 st Advent - Christmas (next date: 01 Dec. - 24 Dec., 2006)



Sport

Nurembergers show their sporting spirit in a wide range of disciplines, no surprise considering Nuremberg is home to Germany's largest sports club with 20,000 members. The legendary football club, 1. FC Nürnberg ("The Club"), plays in the Bundesliga first division. Also in the top flight are the Ice Tigers (ice hockey) and the Sellbytel Baskets (basketball). One of Nuremberg's most successful teams is the 1. FC Nürnberg handball ladies team, German champions and cup-winners in 2005. Professional cyclists race their bikes around the historic city centre annually. The women cyclists, among them the World Cup winners from the Equipe Nürnberger Versicherungen, compete for World Cup points. Speeds are even faster at the Norisringrennen, the only road circuit in the German Touring Car Championships.

Sports facilities

Number 2005

Indoor sport centres	183	Minigolf courses	8
Outdoor sport centres	368	Velodrome	1
Indoor swimming pools	17	Indoor riding facilities	10
Outdoor swimming pools	8	Skate parks	3
Tennis courts	329	Beach courts	19
Indoor tennis courts	14	Squash courts	3
Golf course	1	Shooting ranges	20
Indoor go-kart circuit	1	Ice rink	1

10

Social Infrastructure

Services for Children and Young People

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 71 day nurseries and 7 special day nurseries, 14 youth centres, 11 youth clubs run by street workers and 12 activity playgrounds. In case of problems, specialists from the social services are available.

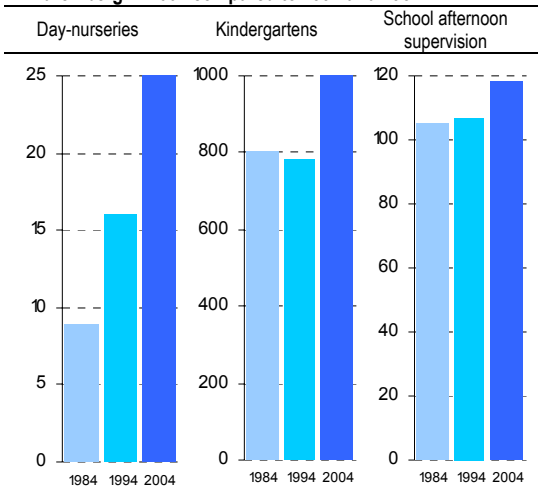
Services for Children and Young People (continued)

Kindergarten Provision 2006/2007 in Nuremberg

Social area	planning	Kindergarten places	Places required	Supply in %
West		2,658	2,698	98.5
North		3,559	4,010	88.8
Langwasser		1,564	1,321	117.4
South		2,365	2,923	80.9
Southwest		3,053	3,089	98.8
Total		13,199	14,052	93.9

Source: Nuremberg youth welfare department

Places per 1,000 children of relevant age in Nuremberg in 2004 compared to 1994 and 1984



Source: Bavarian state office for statistics and data processing and Nuremberg youth welfare department

Social Security

Background

As a result of a reform of the German labour market ("Hartz IV") January 1, 2005 saw considerable changes to the legal situation in the social area, especially the merging of unemployment and social security benefits. People in need of assistance but capable of work now draw Category 2 unemployment benefits. Their dependents who are not capable of work, for example children, receive so-called "Sozialgeld" (social benefit). These Sozialgesetzbuch II payments, which are administered by a cooperative body (ARGE) consisting of the Federal labour Office and the City Administration, are received by 49,715 people.

Social Assistance (ARGE)

December 2005	SGB II
Unemployed people	20,357
Recipients of benefits	49,715
Category II unemployed	36,260
Social benefit	13,455
Households in need	27,365
Single households	15,386
Households with children	8,146
Persons per household	1.8
Monthly expenditure in Euros per household	883

Source: Federal Labour Office – Labour Market in Figures (Regional Report)

In addition, 6,093 people incapable of work continue to receive social welfare, basic security in old age or restricted ability to work payments. These payments are administered by the City of Nuremberg Social Welfare Department and are based on Sozialgesetzbuch XII.

Social Assistance (Social Welfare Dept.)

December 2005	Assistance	Security in Old Age Restricted Ability to Work
Recipients of benefits	1,219	4,874
Households	1,030	-
With 1 person	920	-
Persons per household	1.2	-
Expenditure p.a. (EUR thou.)	5,741	24,944

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 relatives can not always help or care for them, Nuremberg provides some 80 mobile units for home care. For part and full-time institutional care there are 70 day care places, some 170 short term care places, and over 7,000 residential places in old people's and nursing homes. Increasing provision of sheltered accommodation and flats adapted to the needs of old people is making it easier for them to maintain their independence. 285 old people's clubs and 13 day care centres, 4 meeting points and other self-organised senior citizens' initiatives provide opportunities for leisure, education and culture, and create social networks.

Care of the Aged (continued)

Places in Old People's Homes 2004

	Total	in	
		rooms	care units
		absolute	
Nuremberg	7,334	2,226	5,108
		per 1,000 inhabitants over 74	
Bavaria	123	25	98
Bavarian cities over 100,000 inhabitants	141	43	98
Munich	110	44	66
Nuremberg	167	51	116
Augsburg	134	18	117

Highest medical standards in the city hospitals

In 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 has 2,157 beds. The Klinikum Nuremberg is the largest municipal hospital in Germany. Since 1998 it has operated as an independent municipal company. Nuremberg has a further 13 hospitals with a total of 1,407 beds.

Hospitals, Pharmacies and Physicians 2004

	Nuremberg		Bavaria	GER
	Absolute	per 100,000 inhabitants		
Plenty of doctors				
Hospitals	14	3	3	3
Hospital beds	3,564	720	640	644
Physicians in hospitals	950	192	157	159
Pharmacies	145	29	27	26
Physicians in priv. practice	1,119	226	169	152
Internists	167	34	22	23
Gynaecologists	83	17	12	12
Paediatricians	52	10	7	7
Orthopedists	52	10	8	7
Ophthalmologists	44	9	7	6
Surgeons	35	7	5	5
ENT specialists	35	7	5	5
Dentists	446	90	69	68

Highest success rate in cities with over 300,000 Inhabitants

In 2004 the crime rate in Nuremberg fell for the first time since 1999. The number of offences declined by 814 to a total of 46,620 (- 1,7%).

However, the 2004 clear-up rate of 66.2% is better than ever before and again the highest in cities with over 300,000 inhabitants.

Crimes 2004 compared to 1984 and 1994

Year	N u r e m b e r g		Bavaria	GER
	Number	per 100,000 inhabitants		
1984	31,161	6,605	4,783	6,755
1994	40,291	8,121	5,742	8,038
2004	46,620	9,446	5,753	8,037

Crimes Registered by the Nuremberg Police 2004

Crimes against life	32
Sexual assault	388
Assault	6410
All theft	17031
Shop lifting	5466
Theft from private homes	1340
Theft from cars	2156
Car-theft	179
Theft of bicycles	1923
Theft from/of handbags	767
other theft	5200
Financial crime and forgery	8272
Other Criminal Code offences	8222
Other criminal offences.	5399

Crimes and Police Clear-up Rate 2004 in Cities with more than 300,000 Inhabitants (6 cities in order of clear-up rate)

Town	Registered crimes Number	Registered crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	Police clear-up-rate	Unsolved crimes per 100,000 inhabitants
Nuremberg	46,620	9,446	66.2	3,193
Stuttgart	62,071	10,535	65.7	3,614
Munich	113,434	9,090	60.2	3,618
Hannover	73,878	14,313	58.5	5,940
Mannheim	37,719	12,232	54.8	5,529
Frankfurt	51,266	51,266	52.6	5,060

Housing Stock and New Residential Building

Like all conurbations Nuremberg's housing structure differs from the Bavarian and German averages. Smaller households claim significantly less floor space per flat and per person than the average.

	Nuremberg	Bavaria	GER ¹⁾
Housing Stock 2004			
Residential buildings	66,743	2,807,783	17,293,678
one-family and two-family houses in %	65.6	86.8	82.5
Flats	259,394	5,791,399	39,141,210
with (no. of rooms)(%) ²⁾			
1 room or 2 rooms	10.7	9.4	8.3
3 rooms	28.3	18.8	21.8
4 rooms	35.8	25.1	29.7
5 or more rooms	25.2	46.7	40.2
Persons per flat	1.9	2.1	2.1
Rooms per flat	3.9	4.6	4.4
Floor space per person m ²	37.9	42.9	39.7
Floor space per flat m ²	73.7	92.2	85.3
New residential units 2004			
per 10,000 inhabitants	33.0	47.0	32.5

1) 31.12.2003

2) Rooms with over 6 m² incl. kitchen

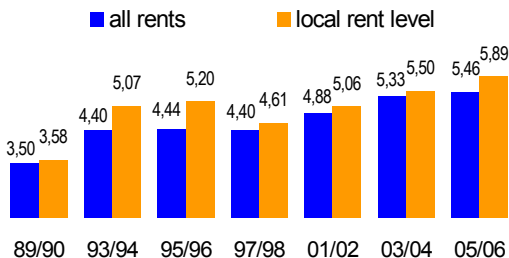


Living in Nuremberg

Development of net rents exclusive of heating 1989 to 2005

Average net rent exclusive of heating in EUR per m²

Rent level surveys



Source: City of Nuremberg Housing and Household Surveys

Energy and Water Supply

Delivery of Energy and Water

Type of energy		1980	1990	2004
Consumption of energy and water	Electricity ¹⁾	1,000 kWh	2,024,221	2,634,118
	per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 kWh	4,179	5,335
	Gas ¹⁾	1,000 kWh	8,261,807	5,330,353
	per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 kWh	17,055	10,797
	District heating	1,000 kWh	702,816	1,072,363
	per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 kWh	1,451	2,188
Water	1000 m ³	39,106	37,511	30,574
per 1,000 inhab.	1,000 m ³	80.7	76.5	61.7

1) to private households and industrial customers; since 2000 N-ERGIE

Waste Disposal and Recycling

Waste from Private Households in Metric Tons

Type of waste		1980	1990	2004
Household waste and recyclable materials	Total	147,661	194,346	274,176
	Household waste	138,810	140,237	129,571
	Recyclables ¹⁾	8,851	54,109	119,505
	· Paper	4,310	21,115	42,459
	· Glass	3,116	13,645	13,926
	· Compostable waste	-	15,955	40,044
	Other	1,425	3,394	23,076

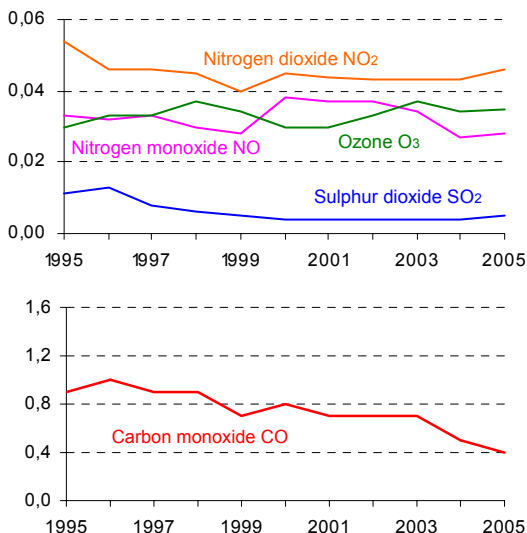
1) excluding clinker from incineration plants

Immissions

Annual Averages (mg/m ³) 2005	Nuremberg Bahnhofstraße	Munich Stachus
Sulphur dioxide SO ₂	0.005	0.003
change 1990 – 2005	-0.015	-0.015
Carbon monoxide CO	0.4	0.5
change 1990 – 2005	-0.8	-3.6
Nitrogen monoxide NO	0.028	0.059
change 1990 – 2005	-0.016	0.069
Nitrogen dioxide NO ₂	0.046	0.076
change 1990 – 2005	0	0
Ozone O ₃	0.035	0.030
change 1990 – 2005	0.005	0.015

more: Immissions

Development of key immissions

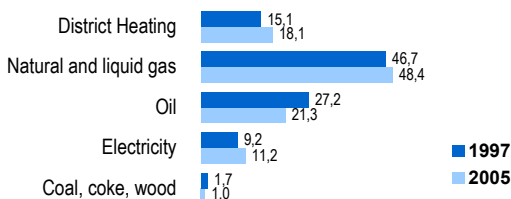
Measured at Bahnhofstraße, Annual Averages (mg/m^3)

Weather

Weather	Annual mean temperature in °C	9,1
2005	Deviation from long-term mean	0,3
	Precipitation in mm (annual total)	569,2
	as % of long-term mean	88,4
	Hours of sunshine (annual total)	1 776,5
	as % of long-term mean	104,6

Heating

Household Survey

What is your principal means of heating?
responses in %

Source: City of Nuremberg Housing and Household Survey

Municipal Budget

Municipal Budget in 1,000 Euro

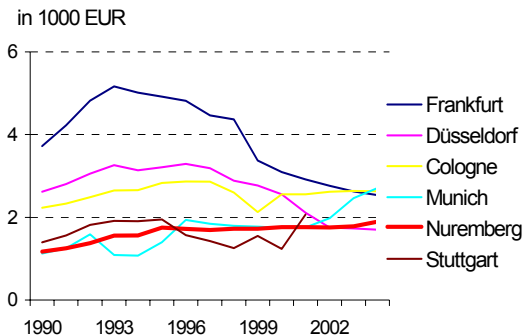
Year	Total	including		
		income from taxes (gross)	Expenditure on personnel	social security payments
1975	730,348	249,661	235,733	38,159
1980	889,546	363,997	243,177	50,465
1985	990,799	378,378	291,555	79,817
1990	1,158,619	441,463	351,785	124,037
1995	1,591,160	476,260	441,029	156,271
2000	1,485,433	581,364	410,404	182,452
2004	1,615,477	541,382	440,562	214,194

Municipal Debt per Inhabitant in Euro

City	2003	2004	Change in %
Frankfurt a. M.	2,621	2,534	-3.3
Cologne	2,637	2,627	-0.4
Duisburg	1,319	1,080	-18.1
Essen	1,882	1,851	-1.6
Nuremberg	1,778	1,894	6.5
Düsseldorf	1,728	1,701	-1.6
Dortmund	1,656	1,668	0.7
Hannover	.	1,378	.
Munich	2,459	2,706	10.0

Source: German Municipalities,
Quarterly statistics of municipal finance

Development of Municipal Debt per Inhabitant in Selected Cities



Holdings, Companies, Associations

City of Nuremberg direct holdings in commercial and not-for-profit private companies

0.75%	2%	20%
WISO-Führungskräfte-Akademie Nürnberg (WfA) gemein. Trägergesellsch. mbH K: 0.10 Mio EUR	IGN Gesellschaft für integriertes Güterverkehrsmanagement mbH Nordbayern K: 0.026 Mio EUR	GVZ Güterverkehrszentrum Hafen Nürnberg Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH (i. L.) K: 0.025 Mio EUR
19%	56.3%	9.05%
Hafen Nürnberg-Roth GmbH K: 1.535 Mio EUR	IGZ Innovations- und Gründerzentrum Nürnberg-Fürth-Erlangen GmbH K: 0.04 Mio EUR	Mittelfränkische Medienbetriebs-GmbH Region 7 K: 0.32 Mio EUR
1.1%	66%	65,2%
Landesgewerbeanstalt Bayern Nürnberg K: 5.25 Mio EUR	Curivant Internet GmbH K: 0.025 Mio EUR	Nürnberger Gobelin-Manufaktur GmbH (i. L.) K: 0.027 Mio EUR
4.7%	100%	51%
Multimedia Akademie Nürnberg GmbH K: 0.15 Mio EUR	NOA Noris Arbeit gGmbH K: 0.026 Mio EUR	TAN Thermische Abfallbehandlung Nürnberg GmbH K: 0.051 Mio EUR
49%	49.967%	100%
Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft St. Leonhard-Nord GmbH K: 0.026 Mio EUR	NürnbergMesse GmbH K: 93.6 Mio EUR	Nürnberg Stift Service GmbH K: 0.025 Mio EUR
100%	50%	40%
Werkstatt für Behinderte der Stadt Nürnberg gGmbH K: 2.76 Mio EUR	Flughafen Nürnberg GmbH K: 43.12 Mio EUR	Wbg Wohnungsbaugesellschaft der Stadt Nürnberg mbH K: 12.6 Mio EUR
	100%	
	StWN Städtische Werke Nürnberg GmbH StK: 189 Mio EUR	

60,2%	100%	100%	60%
N-ERGIE - Aktiengesellschaft GK: 150 Mio EUR	FEG Fränkische Energie-Gesellschaft mbH StK: 2,56 Mio EUR	VAG Verkehrs-Aktiengesellschaft GK: 38,4 Mio EUR	Wbg Wohnungsbaugesellschaft der Stadt Nürnberg mbH StK: 12,6 Mio EUR

Other companies

100%	74%)	Non-incorporated companies
Klinikum Nürnberg Selbständiges Kommunalunternehmen K: 30 Mio EUR	Sparkasse Nürnberg, Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts Gewährträger: Zweckverband Sparkasse Nürnberg	Stadtentwässerung und Umwelanalytik Nürnberg (SUN)
		NürnbergStift (NüSt)
		Abfallwirtschaft und Stadtreinigungsbetrieb Nürnberg (ASN)
		Eigenbetrieb Franken-Stadion Nürnberg (FSN)
		Eigenbetrieb NürnbergBad (NüBad)

Nuremberg is a member of the following associations

Planungsverband Industrieregion Mittelfranken
Zweckverband Abwasserbeseitigung im unteren Schwarzachtal
Zweckverband für Rettungsdienst und Feuerwehralarmierung Nürnberg
Zweckverband Gewerbepark Nürnberg-Feucht
Zweckverband Hochschule für Musik Nürnberg-Augsburg
Zweckverband Sondermüll-Entsorgung Mittelfranken
Zweckverband Sparkasse Nürnberg
Zweckverband Tierkörperbeseitigung Nordbayern
Zweckverband Verkehrsverbund Großraum Nürnberg
Zweckverband Wasserversorgung Fränkischer Wirtschaftsraum
Zweckverband Wasserversorgung Knoblauchsland
Zweckverband Wasserversorgung Schwarzachgruppe

Selected Contacts

Stadt Nürnberg

Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik
für Nürnberg und Fürth
Unschlittplatz 7 a
90403 Nürnberg
Phone: 0049 (0)911 231 2840
Fax: 0049 (0)911 231 2844
E-Mail: sta@stadt.nuernberg.de
Internet: www.statistik.nuernberg.de

Presse- und Informationsamt
Fünferplatz 2
90403 Nürnberg
Phone: 0049 (0)911 231 2372
Fax: 0049 (0)911 231 3660
E-Mail: pr@stadt.nuernberg.de
Internet: www.nuernberg.de

BürgerInformationsZentrum
Hauptmarkt 18
90403 Nürnberg
Phone: 0049 (0)911 231 5555
Fax: 0049 (0)911 231 5190
E-Mail: buergerinfo@stadt.nuernberg.de
Internet: www.buergerinfo.nuernberg.de

Selected Publications

Information about Nuremberg is also available in print form.
The following is a selected list of publications:

- **Nürnberg Heute**
Available from the Presse- und Informationsamt
- **Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Nürnberg**
- **Innergebietliche Strukturdaten Nürnberg**
- **Statistische Nachrichten**
- **Nürnberger Statistik aktuell**
- **Der Stadtwegweiser – Sozialatlas**
- **Straßenverzeichnis und Stadtplan der Stadt Nürnberg**

Available from the Amt für Stadtforschung und Statistik

Also:

- **Stadtlexikon Nürnberg**
ISBN 3-921590-69-8
Available via the book trade



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akademika	23.05.–24.05.
Asia Styles	04.07.–06.07.
Bayern Hair	22.10.–23.10.
BioFach°	16.02.–19.02.
BRAU Beviale	15.11.–17.11.
ConSozial	08.11.–09.11.
CRM-expo	08.11.–09.11.
Deutsche Ausbaumesse	
Essen - Nürnberg	27.04.–29.04.
e_procure & supply	16.05.–18.05.
embedded world	14.02.–16.02.
ENKON dezentral	18.10.–20.10.
EUROGUSS	07.03.–09.03.
Evenord	23.09.–24.09.
FachPack	26.09.–28.09.
fensterbau/frontale	22.03.–25.03.
GaLaBau	13.09.–16.09.
HOLZ-HANDWERK	22.03.–25.03.
IENA	02.11.–05.11.
IFH/Intherm	05.04.–08.04.
IKK	18.10.–20.10.
Interzoo°	11.05.–14.05.
IWA & <i>OutdoorClassics</i> °	10.03.–13.03.
Kongress der Deutschen	
Ophthalmochirurgen	25.05.–28.05.
LogIntern	26.09.–28.09.
mailingtage	12.07.–13.07.
PCIM	30.05.–01.06.
PrintPack	26.09.–28.09.
SENSOR+TEST	
The Measurement Fair	30.05.–01.06.
SMT/HYBRID/PACKAGING	30.05.–01.06.
Spielwarenmesse	
International Toy Fair Nürnberg°	02.02.–07.02.
SPS/IPC/DRIVES	28.11.–30.11.
Werkstätten:Messe	23.02.–26.02.

Extract from the programme of events (Subject to change)

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