

LUGANO IN FIGURES 2016

Index

INTRODUCTION	01
CITY EVOLUTION	03
TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE	11
POPULATION	16
SCHOOL	30
CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING	34
BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	38

Lugano in figures



Introduction

Lugano today has over 68 thousand inhabitants and is the ninth largest Swiss city, whilst in terms of its surface, it ranks second. The city spreads over 75 km², stretching from the slopes of San Salvatore to the Monte Brè and up to the top of the Gazzirola mountain.

The city has wide residential areas, a large “green lung”, springs, woods and gardens, the lake, a charming and a wide range of cultural and leisure activities. Lugano is an attractive city, attentive to optimize the use of its resources, responsive and eager to support the development of new social, environmental and business opportunities.

The Lugano in Figures brochure, edited by our Urban Statistics Service, offers an interesting overview of demographic and geographical changes underway in the city. In particular, the data concerning the population, schools, housing and business activities reveal a dynamic, constantly expanding city aiming at consolidating its position as a service’s platform, and as a cultural crossroads between the North and South of Europe. I hope that our readers will find the information contained in this brochure interesting and useful.

Marco Borradori
Mayor of Lugano

Contents

Although still under development, by presenting these set of facts and figures, our wish is to provide an initial overview of the potential of the new urban statistics platform, that will integrate the data produced by the city administration, so as to render them easily accessible and analysable in various ways.

The georeferencing method adopted associates all the indicators (population, business activities, buildings...) to the urban territory (neighbourhoods, sections or variable cells), an innovative approach, also at national level.

The change from merely time-based analysis and statistics to a space-time model capable of analysing data all the way down to the level of urban blocks based on georeferenced indicators, allows us to carry out much more targeted analysis with regard to all the aspects of the urban and development policies.

Items presented in this edition:

- City evolution
- Territorial structure
- Population
- School
- Construction and housing
- Business activities

Data updates and geographical perimeters

The statistical data for the city on which this publication is based are updated as of 31.12.2015. All the indicators refer to the actual municipal boundaries at the time of the survey, as a result of the various stages of the integration processes.

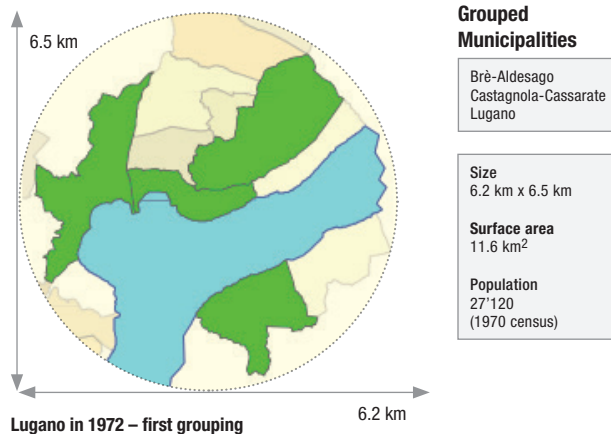
Availability

The present brochure is available online at the following address:
www.lugano.ch/citta-amministrazione/statistiche

City evolution

The new Lugano

Over the last few decades, the Lugano urban agglomeration area has been affected by many groupings that reduced the number of Municipalities from 94 to 48. After the first historical grouping process occurred in 1972, the Municipality of Lugano specifically promoted Municipal groupings between 2004 and 2013, when the last three and most important grouping stages occurred.

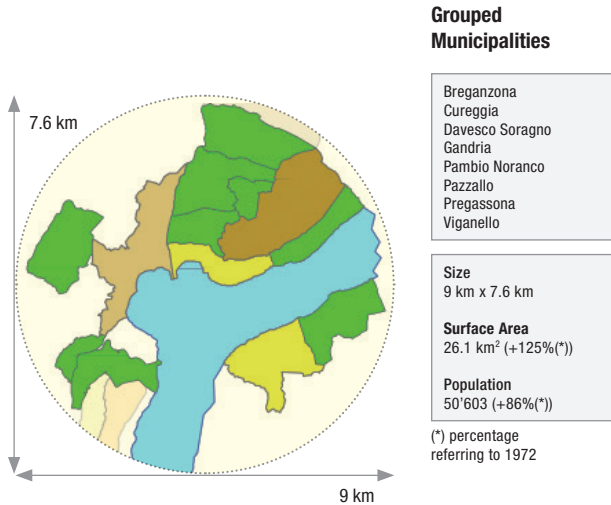


The grouping milestones

- 1972:** grouping with the Municipalities of Lugano, Brè-Aldesago and Castagnola-Cassarate
- 2004:** grouping with the Municipalities of Breganzona, Cureggia, Davesco-Soragno, Gandria, Pambio-Noranco, Pazzallo, Pregassona and Viganello
- 2008:** grouping with the Municipalities of Barbegno, Carabbia e Villa Luganese
- 2013:** grouping with the Municipalities of Bogno, Cadro, Carona, Certara, Cimadera, Sonvico and Valcolla

City evolution

Since 1972, the Lugano Municipality has experienced a constant demographic growth: approximately 68,000 people now live on a long-term basis in Lugano, of which 20,000 reside in the City centre.



Groupings in 2004

Between 2012 and 2013, the Lugano resident population increased by almost 7000 inhabitants.

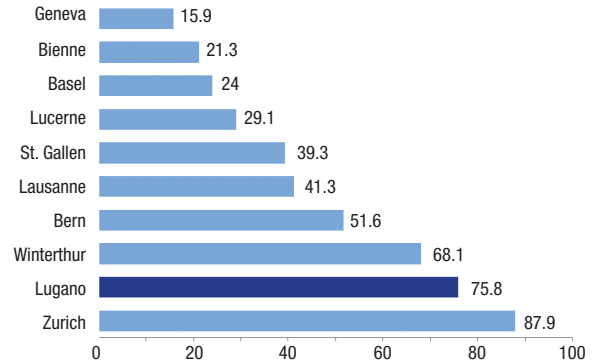
With regard to the structure of its territory, Lugano is the Swiss city with the highest rate of green surfaces and woodland, amounting to almost 70% of its total area. Moreover, the Ceresio lake and the Cassarate river enrich the urban landscape from the environmental point of view.

City evolution

The spread of the city significantly affected the bottom of the valleys, where specialised sectors have developed, as well as the more easily accessible and valued piedmont regions suited for residential settlements.

The Lugano territory is very diversified with altitudes ranging from 273 m.a.s.l. of the Lake Lugano to 2116 m.a.s.l. of Mount Gazzirola. Its total surface area is approximately 75 km².

Area in square kilometres - Top 10 Swiss cities



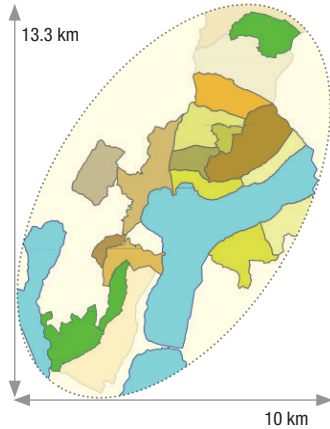
Source: BFS (Data 2013)

Nowadays, the city's economy includes a dynamic service sector (tourism, trade, real estate, integrated logistics in the fashion and luxury products sector, transport,...) with an important component of the advanced services sector (banks, insurance companies, trade in raw materials, business and tax consultation, international legal advice) confirming the fact that Lugano is Switzerland's third most important financial hub.

As a consequence of the latest groupings, the urban economy also includes the industry (electronics and precision mechanics, pharmaceutical and chemical products) as well as the primary sector.

City evolution

Lugano is also a science, technology, innovation and university city, hosting many research institutes: the Faculties of Lugano University, the Center for Banking Studies, the Dalle Molle Institute for Artificial Intelligence and the new Swiss National Supercomputing Centre, equipped with one of the most powerful supercomputers in the world.



Groupings in 2008

Grouped Municipalities

Barbengo
Carabbia
Villa Luganese

Size
10 km x 13.3 km

Surface Area
32 km² (+175%^(*))

Population
54'437 (+100%^(*))

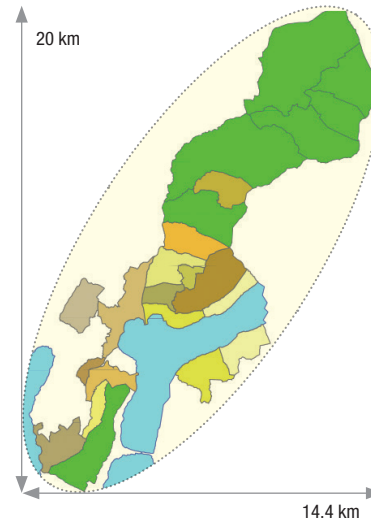
(*) percentage referring to 1972

Beside the Lugano University and the University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland, Lugano hosts the Franklin University Switzerland, a private international university, and the long-standing private international American School.

The biomedical research and therapy centres in Lugano, including the Cardiocentre and the Neurocentre, that will soon be backed up by a Biomedical Sciences Faculty, create a favourable ecosystem also for the increasing number of clusters of innovative companies and interdisciplinary start-ups.

City evolution

Lugano's wide range of cultural proposals is constantly growing and also thanks to a significant investment in the new LAC (Lugano Arts and Culture Centre) it is set to play a key role in the overall urban development over the next few years. At the same time, a new creative urban economy is emerging; this includes libraries, museums, theatres, galleries, theatre companies, orchestras, artists and media, as well as cultural productions and related technical professions.



Groupings in 2013

Grouped Municipalities

Bogno
Cadro
Carona
Certara
Cimadara
Sonvico
Valcolla

Size
14.4 km x 20 km

Surface Area
75.8 km² (+553%^(*))

Population
67'201 (+147%^(*))

Since the first steps were taken in the grouping process, the city of Lugano has increased its surface by over six-fold, more than doubled the population and clustered the grouped Municipalities into 21 neighbourhoods, which now make up the city. The historic centre of each district is still easily recognisable. This is a tangible sign of the identity and history of a built-up area. Throughout Lugano's administrative area there are 35 cultural properties of national significance and 56 of regional importance which have been recognised by the Swiss Inventory of Cultural Property of National and Regional Significance.

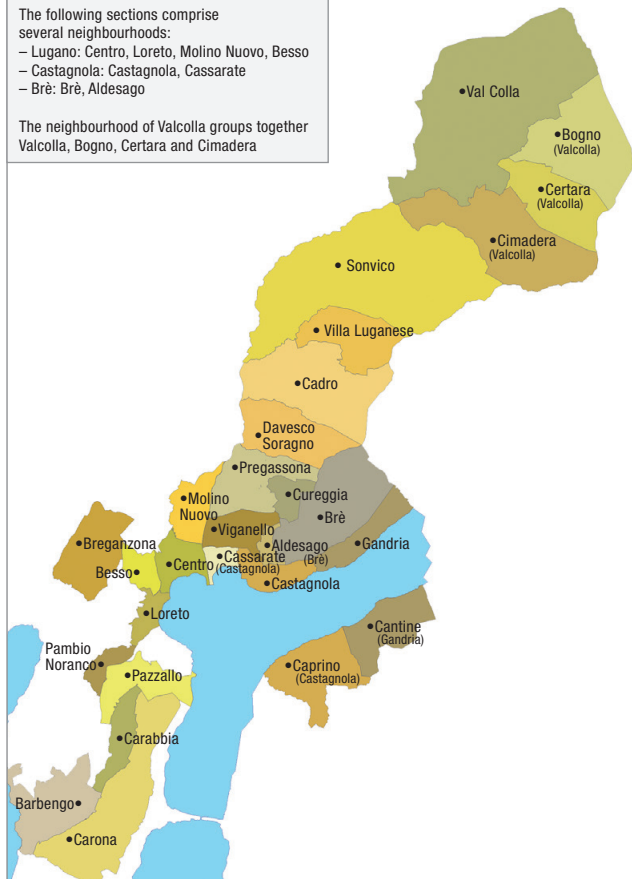
Neighbourhoods

The city of Lugano comprises 21 neighbourhoods which are further grouped into various sections.

The following sections comprise several neighbourhoods:

- Lugano: Centro, Loreto, Molino Nuovo, Besso
- Castagnola: Castagnola, Cassarate
- Brè: Brè, Aldesago

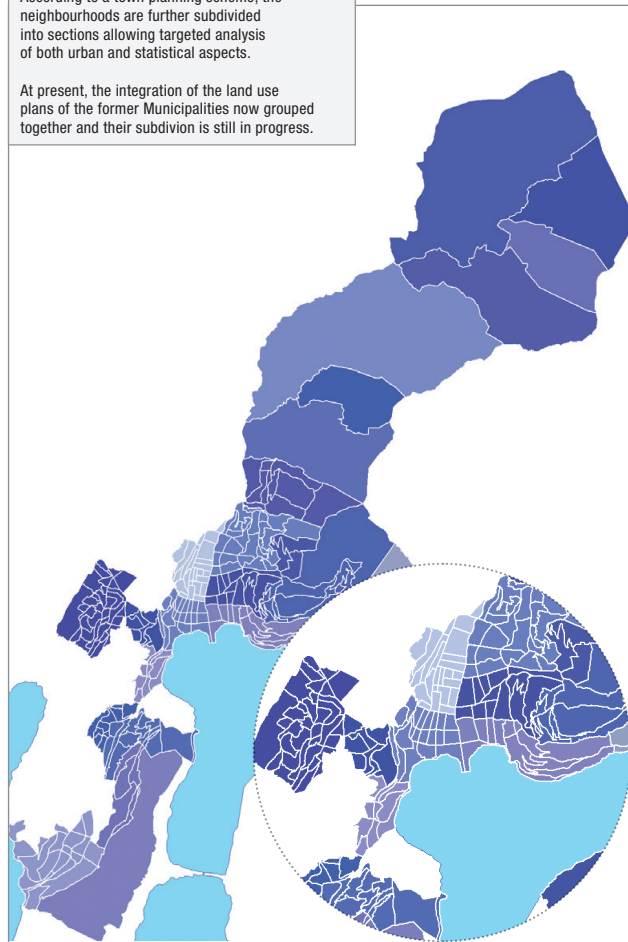
The neighbourhood of Valcolla groups together Valcolla, Bogno, Certara and Cimadera



Sections

According to a town planning scheme, the neighbourhoods are further subdivided into sections allowing targeted analysis of both urban and statistical aspects.

At present, the integration of the land use plans of the former Municipalities now grouped together and their subdivision is still in progress.

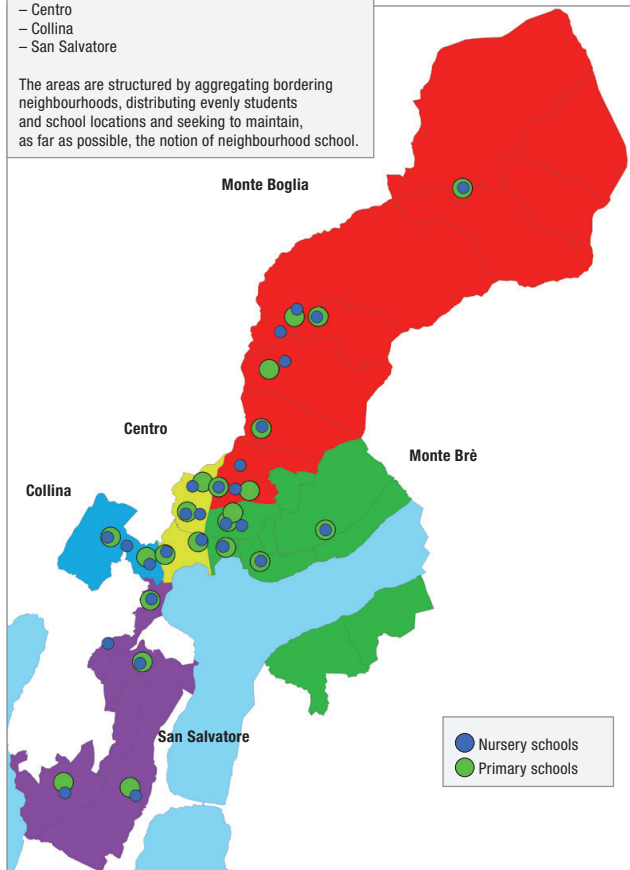


School Areas

The nursery and primary schools are grouped into 5 school areas:

- Monte Boglia
- Monte Brè
- Centro
- Collina
- San Salvatore

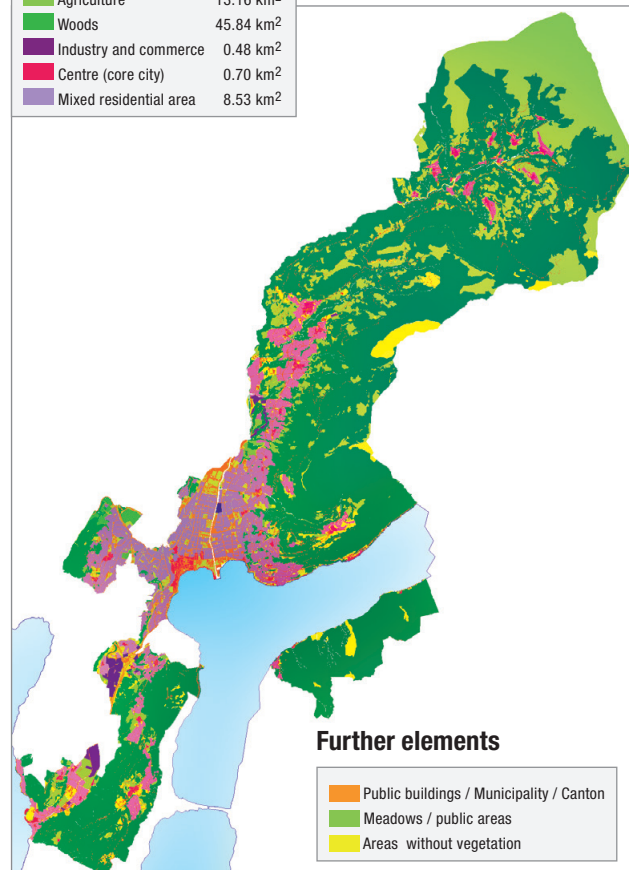
The areas are structured by aggregating bordering neighbourhoods, distributing evenly students and school locations and seeking to maintain, as far as possible, the notion of neighbourhood school.



Territorial structure

Land cover (main elements)

Agriculture	13.16 km ²
Woods	45.84 km ²
Industry and commerce	0.48 km ²
Centre (core city)	0.70 km ²
Mixed residential area	8.53 km ²



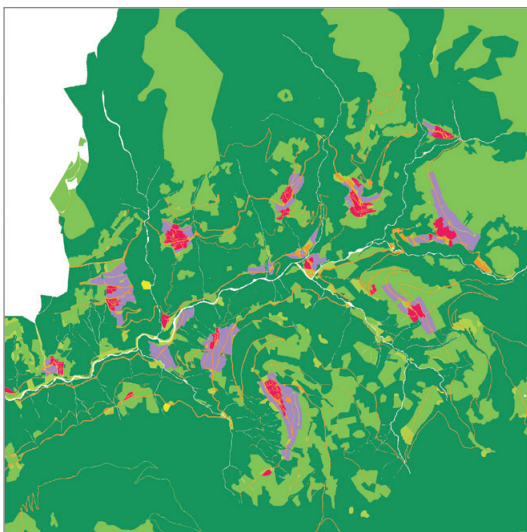
Territorial structure

Territorial diversity

Today, the city of Lugano is a widespread urban reality, highly structured in terms of morphology, function and identity. The basic aggregative element, the neighbourhood, takes many different forms in Lugano, deriving from the development history and its social and economic structure. As elsewhere, the Lugano agglomeration has also experienced an urban expansion that has steadily incorporated the outskirts and the closest periurban and suburban areas.

On top of this urban development dynamics, the city has witnessed a process of aggregation that gave rise to a city comprising urban neighbourhoods and more peripheral villages (with their historic centers). During the various political aggregations, the city gained huge areas and landscapes together with varied Municipalities, often distinguished by a strong specific identity, in addition to many historic centres of considerable quality and cultural significance, some of which have been classified as of national importance in the federal inventories.

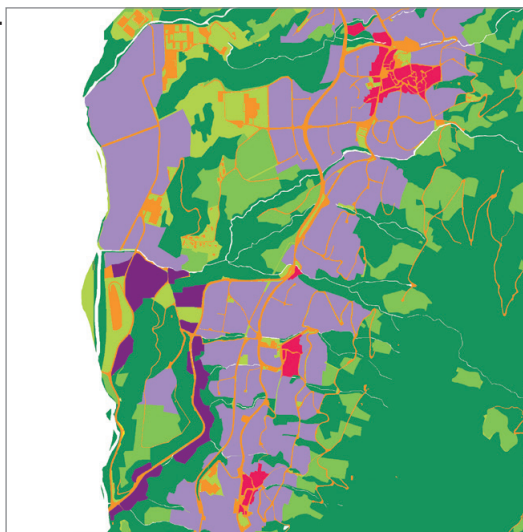
Valcolla



Territorial structure

From the North to the South, for example, we can see the variety and diverse quality of the territory: starting with Valcolla, a neighbourhood whose topography is complex and distinguished by isolated settlements with a strong historical identity, combined with agricultural areas and woodland, up to the slopes of Mount Gazzirola; through the neighbourhoods of the closest urban hinterland, such as Davesco-Soragno and Cadro, that are less compact and include isolated settlements and low-density expansion areas which spread out from the settlements along the main traffic axes.

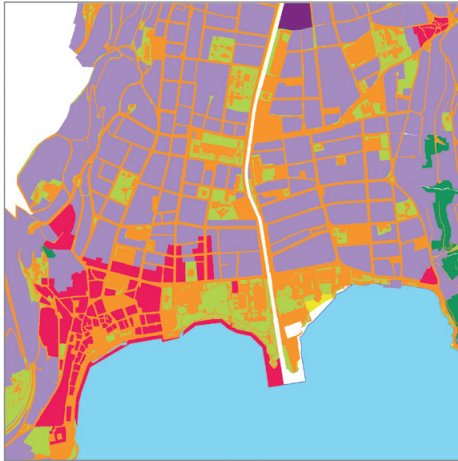
Davesco-Soragno Cadro



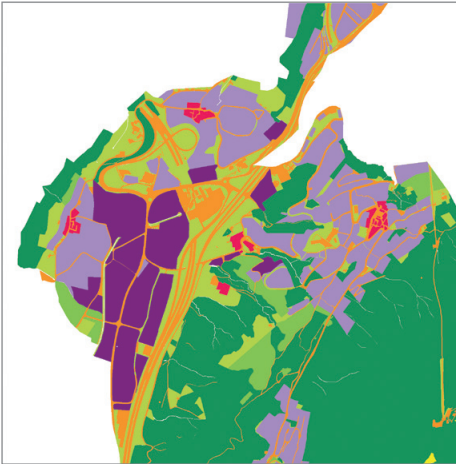
The central area, with its historic centre, initially turned inward rather than toward the lake, surrounded by neighbourhoods with a more regular structure built after the mid-nineteenth century and after the San Gotthard railway arrived at Lugano, with a succession of public and residential buildings as well as buildings for service industries; an expansion started from the boundary walls of the ancient cloister in the Old Town, then moved towards the surrounding countryside in the direction of Cassarate, Molino Nuovo, upstream the railroad in the Besso neighbourhood and then towards Viganello and Pregassona.

Territorial structure

Centro



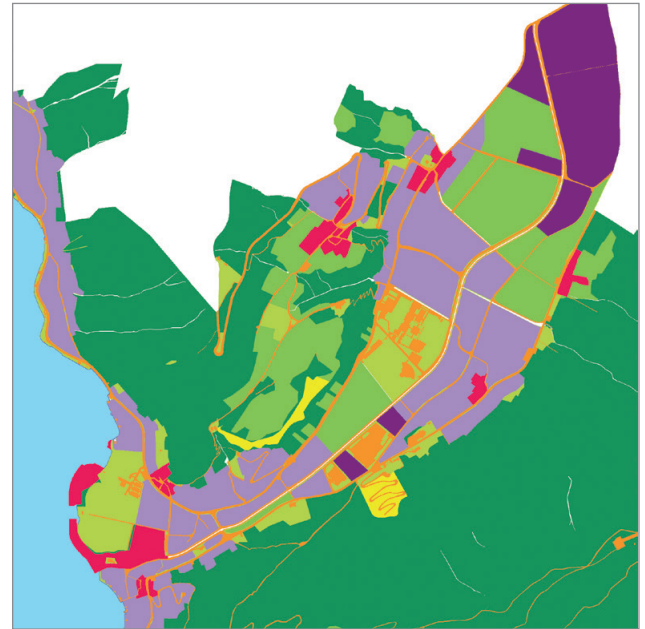
Pian Scairolo



Territorial structure

To the south, the Pian Scairolo commercial and industrial area, whose rapid development is closely related to regional, national and international accessibility thanks to the proximity of the continental motorway axis, and the additional transition area towards the residential neighbourhoods and historic center of Barbengo: a district where the territorial development dynamics of the first urban growth circle can be seen, in this case, closely related to the lake.

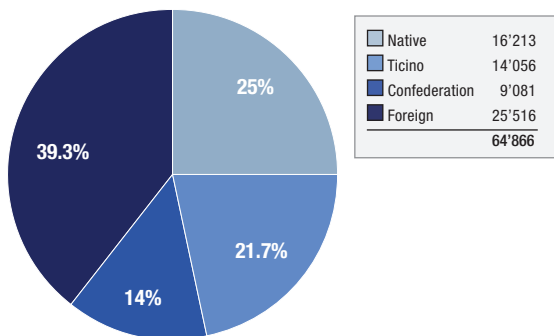
Barbengo



Due to its territorial, social and economic structure, the city is a wide-ranging, multi-polar area: New Lugano just like the Canton and the Confederation, nowadays has to take into account and soundly manage and promote the dynamics arising from a multi-centric local structure.

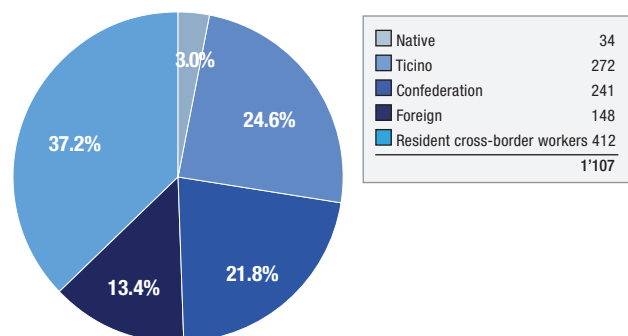
Population

Permanent residents

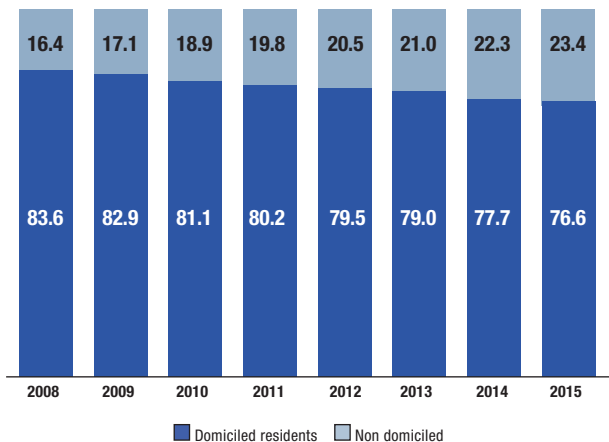


Population

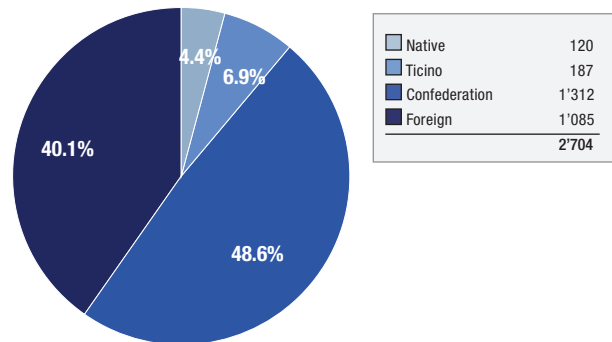
Residents and resident cross-border workers



Evolution of domiciled residents (in%)



Secondary residences



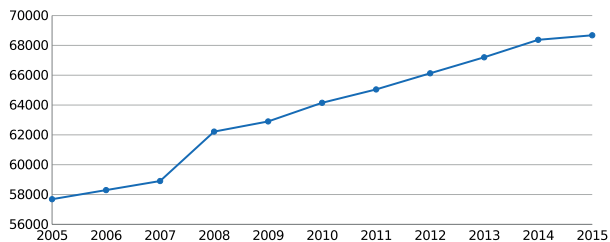
all data as of 31.12.2015

Population

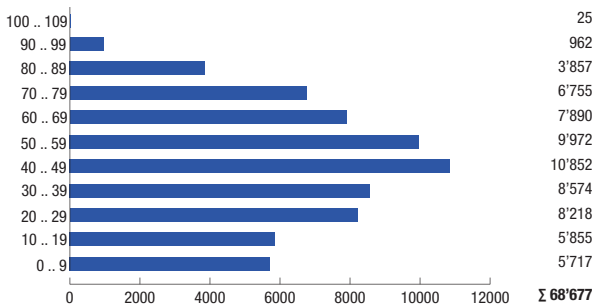
Population evolution

Year	2015	2014	variation
Permanent residents	64'866	64'555	↑ 311 (+0.5%)
Secondary residents	2'704	2'780	↓ -76 (-2.8%)
Short-term residents and cross-border workers	1'107	1'138	↓ -31 (-2.8%)
TOTAL	68'677	68'473	↑ 204 (+0.3%)

Annual development

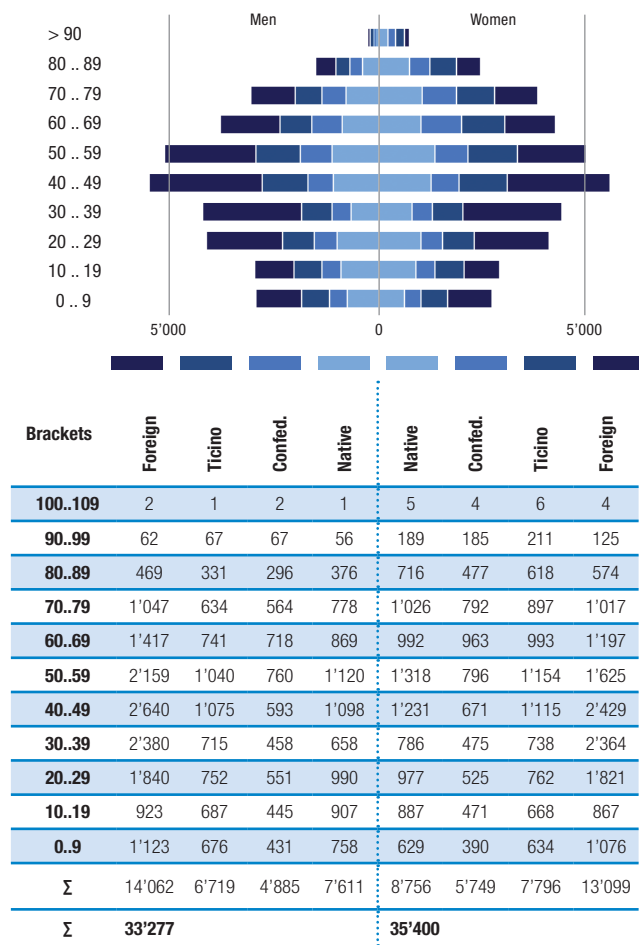


Age brackets



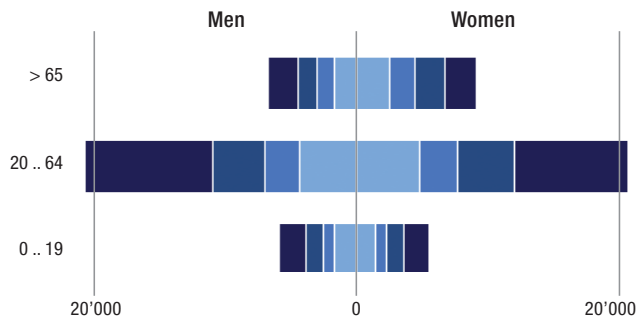
Population

Age brackets by gender



Population

Main age brackets

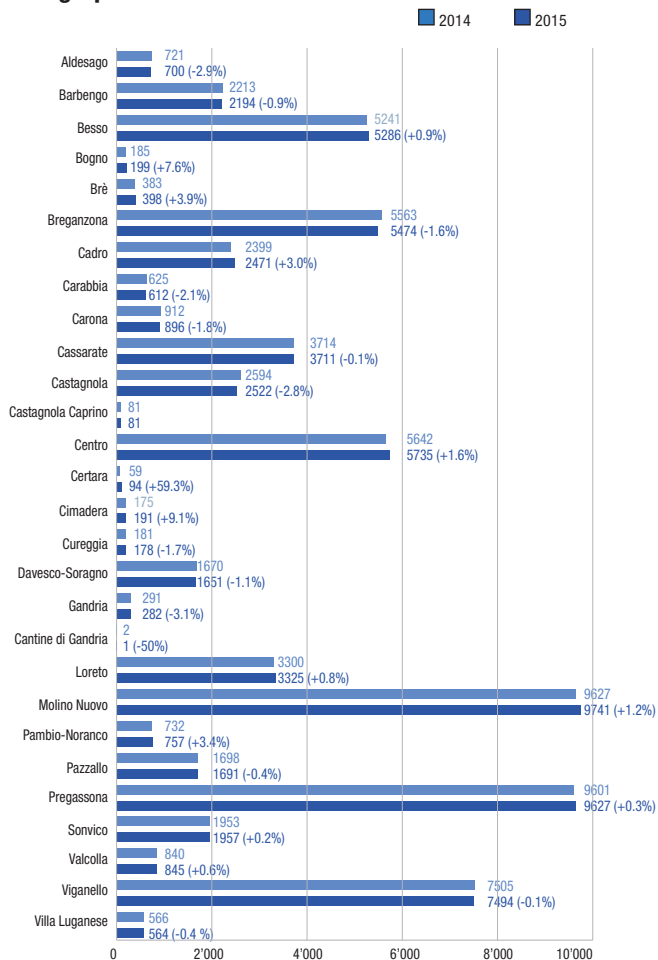


Age brackets	Foreign	Ticino	Confederation	Native	Native	Confederation	Ticino	Foreign
0 .. 19	2'046	1'363	876	1'665	1'516	861	1'302	1'943
20 .. 64	9'759	3'945	2'707	4'298	4'775	2'956	4'217	8'835
> 65	2'257	1'411	1'302	1'648	2'465	1'932	2'277	2'321
Σ	14'062	6'719	4'885	7'611	8'756	5'749	7'796	13'099
Σ	33'277			35'400				

Age brackets	Men	Women	Σ
0 .. 19	5'950	5'622	11'572
20 .. 64	20'709	20'783	41'492
> 65	6'618	8'995	15'613
Σ	33'277	35'400	68'677

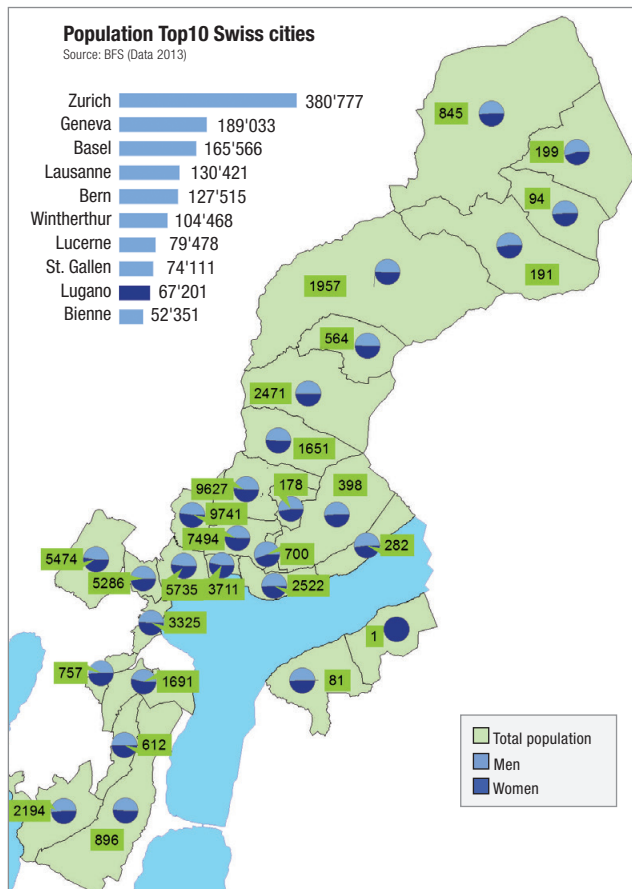
Population

Geographical distribution



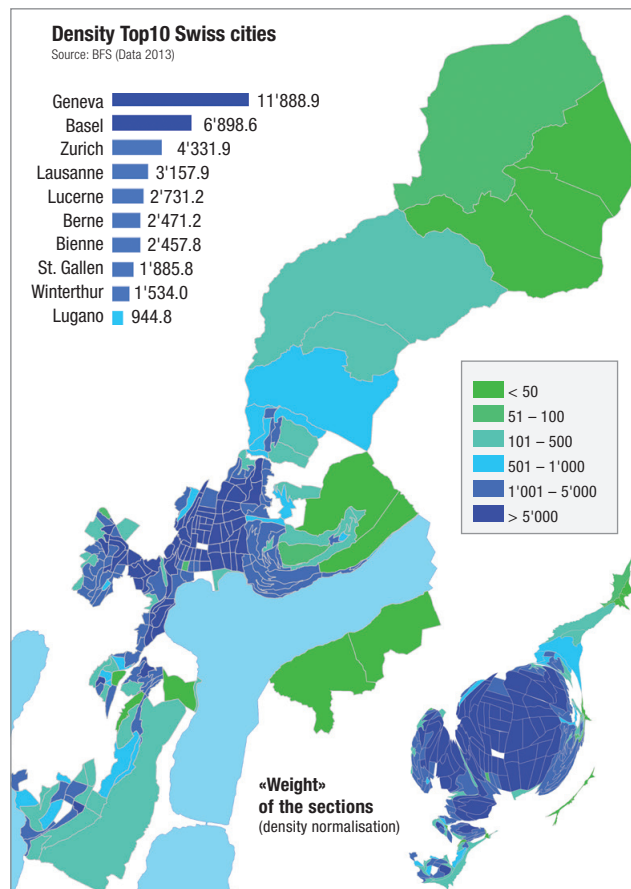
Population

Inhabitants: 68,677 (2015)
distribution by geographical area



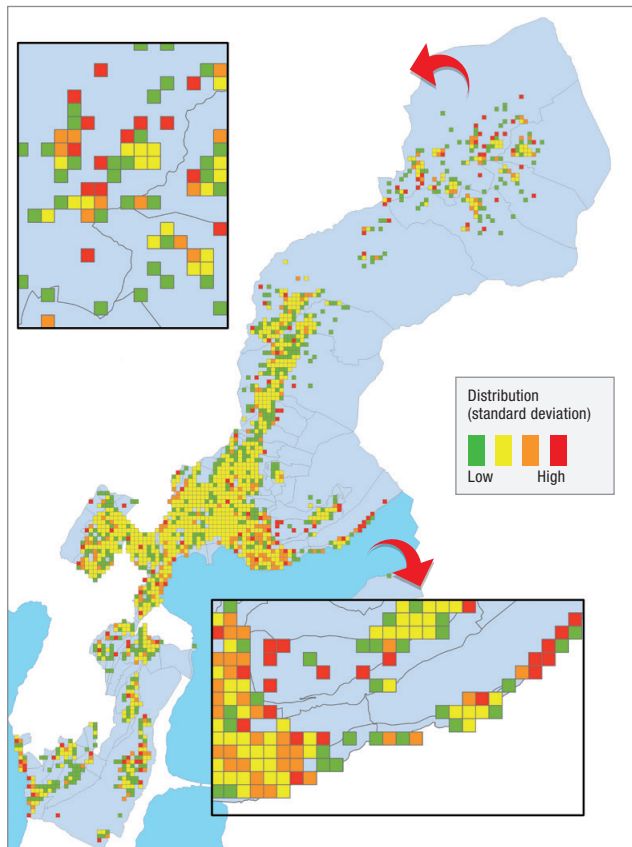
Population

Average density: 965.5 inhabitants per km² (2015)



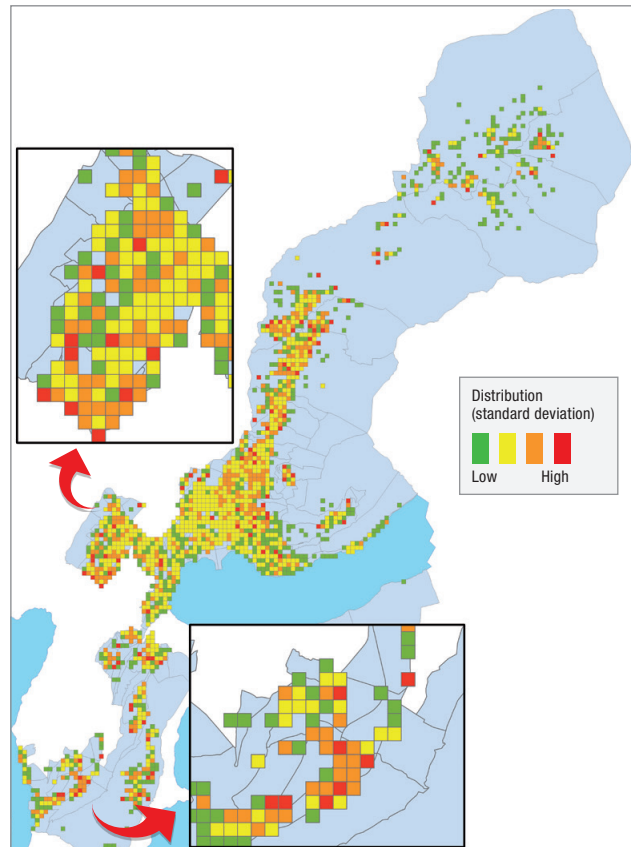
Population

Population older than 65



Population

Population 0-19 years



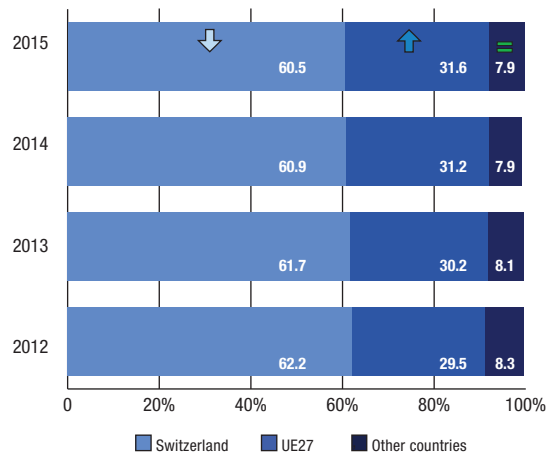
Population

Distribution by nationality

	2015	2014	Variation
1. Switzerland	41'516 (60.45%)	41'690	↓ -174 (-0.4%)
2. Italy	16'531 (24.07%)	16'012	↑ 519 (+3.1%)
3. Portugal	1'349 (1.96%)	1'375	↓ -26 (-1.9%)
4. Germany	998 (1.45%)	1'079	↓ -81 (-8.1%)
5. Serbia	891 (1.3%)	963	↓ -72 (-8.1%)
6. Kosovo	501 (0.73%)	468	↑ 33 (+6.6%)
7. Bosnia and Herzegovina	421 (0.61%)	422	↓ -1 (-0.2%)
8. Spain	405 (0.59%)	427	↓ -22 (-5.4%)
9. Romania	360 (0.52%)	321	↑ 39 (+10.8%)
10. France	341 (0.5%)	347	↓ -6 (-1.8%)
11. Croatia	336 (0.49%)	342	↓ -6 (-1.8%)
12. Russia	335 (0.49%)	310	↑ 25 (+7.5%)
13. Turkey	332 (0.48%)	348	↓ -16 (-4.8%)
14. Brazil	293 (0.43%)	293	= 0 (0%)
Other countries (125)	4'068 (5.92%)	4'076	↓ -8 (-0.2%)
	68'677 (100%)	68'473	↑ 204 (0.3%)

Population

Distribution CH - EU 27 – Other countries (%)



Main changes

	2015	2014	Variation
Births	531	494	↑ 37 (+7%)
Deaths	688	585	↑ 103 (+15%)
Address changes	3'976	4'474	↓ -498 (-12.5%)
Naturalisations	364	401	↓ -37 (-10.2%)
Marriages	514	531	↓ -17 (-3.3%)
Divorces	248	266	↓ -18 (-7.3%)

Population

Population movements

	2015	2014	Variation
Arrivals	5'731	6'288	↓ -557 (-9.7%)
Departures	5'370	4'925	↑ 445 (+8.3%)
Movements from one neighbourhood to another	2'536	2'491	↑ 45 (+1.8%)
Intra-neighbourhood movements	1'264	1'323	↓ -59 (-4.7%)
General mobility	20.12%	20.47%	↓ -0.35%

Internal annual movements of population

To \ From	Allesago	Barbengo	Besso	Brè	Breganzona	Cadro	Carabbia	Carona	Cassarate	Castagnola	Centro	Davesco-S.	Loreto	Molino N.	Pambio-No	Pazzallo	Pregassona	Sonvico	Valcolla	Viganello	Villa L.	Departures
Allesago	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	29
Barbengo	0	41	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	6	2	0	2	9	0	6	5	0	0	4	0	81
Besso	2	3	90	0	51	6	0	0	16	2	39	7	40	34	0	1	20	1	0	20	0	332
Brè	2	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	18
Breganzona	0	1	33	0	92	4	0	2	8	4	14	1	4	25	4	5	12	3	0	7	2	221
Cadro	0	0	2	0	5	62	0	0	6	16	1	8	0	18	1	5	33	12	0	21	0	190
Carabbia	0	0	5	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	0	0	2	26
Carona	0	6	0	0	3	0	4	21	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	46
Cassarate	3	1	9	0	14	5	0	1	93	20	27	3	11	35	0	4	24	1	0	29	2	282
Castagnola	1	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	26	12	1	10	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	14	0	102
Centro	2	5	21	2	26	7	0	2	22	7	121	3	18	57	4	2	12	2	0	33	1	347
Davesco-S.	0	0	1	0	2	6	0	1	1	2	1	15	0	3	0	2	19	0	0	5	0	58
Loreto	3	0	15	0	4	5	0	0	25	5	22	0	55	16	2	5	15	1	0	10	0	183
Molino N.	4	2	40	0	29	9	0	0	44	13	92	3	23	266	6	10	81	6	0	77	2	707
Pambio-No	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	3	16	6	5	1	0	0	0	52
Pazzallo	0	11	7	0	3	0	4	1	1	0	7	0	2	4	1	26	1	1	0	1	0	70
Pregassona	3	0	18	0	20	24	0	2	31	10	24	14	11	60	4	6	143	8	0	52	3	433
Sonvico	0	0	2	0	1	11	2	0	1	3	2	6	0	7	0	2	15	24	0	11	0	87
Valcolla	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	7	1	3	0	22
Viganello	4	4	14	2	24	5	3	0	40	7	23	13	12	65	5	3	56	3	2	136	1	422
Villa L.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	17
Arrivals	32	84	265	11	282	151	20	33	307	126	396	74	205	620	43	91	463	64	9	434	15	3725

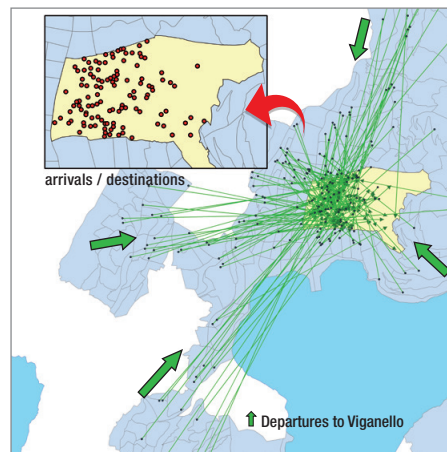
Not stated: Bogno, Certara, Cimadera, Cureggia and Gandria (< 10 departures or arrivals)

Population

View of intra-neighbourhood dynamics

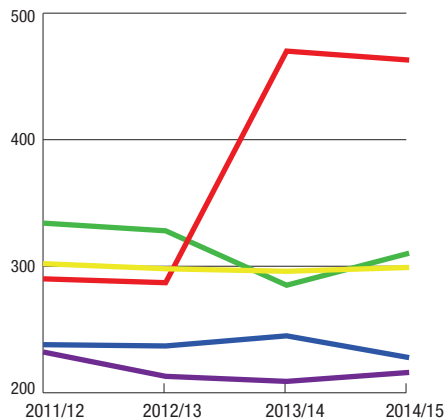


View of internal movements towards Viganello



School

Pupils in primary school: numbers per area



	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Centro	302	298	296	299
Collina	238	237	245	228
Monte Boglia	290	287	470	463
Monte Brè	334	328	285	310
San Salvatore	232	213	209	216

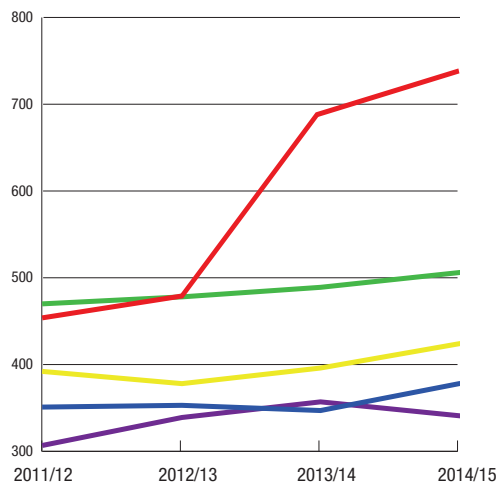
School

Occupation nursery school by area and location

Area	Students	Location	Students	Classes
Centro	299	Ronchetto	38	2
		Lambertenghi	46	2
		Castausio	68	3
		Molino Nuovo	103	5
		Bertaccio	44	2
Collina	228	Breganzona	111	5
		Besso	39	2
		Gemmo	78	3
Monte Boglia	463	Villa Luganese	14	1
		Valcolla	32	2
		Bozzoreda	48	2
		Terzerina	125	5
		Piccolo Mondo	91	4
		Davesco	47	2
		Sonvico	19	1
		Dino	27	2
		Cadro	60	3
		Brè	15	1
		Ruvigliana	52	3
Monte Brè	310	Cassarate	88	4
		Bottoigno	132	6
		Collina Viganello	23	1
		Pazzallo	50	3
San Salvatore	216	Barbengo	80	4
		Pambio-Noranco	20	2
		Loreto	45	2
		Carona	21	1
Σ	1'516		Σ	1'516
				73

School

Pupils in primary school: numbers per area



	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Centro	392	378	396	424
Collina	351	353	347	378
Monte Boglia	454	479	690	735
Monte Brè	470	478	489	506
San Salvatore	307	339	357	341

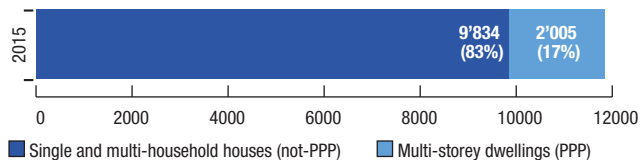
School

Occupation nursery school by area and location

Area	Students	Location	Students	Classes
Centro	424	Bertaccio	55	3
		Molino Nuovo	189	10
		Lambertenghi	105	5
		Gerra	75	5
Collina	378	Besso	134	8
		Breganzona	244	12
Monte Boglia	735	Davesco	83	5
		Bozzoreda	193	10
		Centro	213	10
		Cadro	95	5
		Sonvico	90	5
		Villa Luganese	28	2
		Valcolla	33	2
Monte Brè	506	Cassarate	116	6
		Ruvigliana	100	5
		Brè	12	1
		Centrale Viganello	72	3
San Salvatore	341	NCS Viganello	206	11
		Loreto	92	5
		Pazzallo	99	6
		Barbengo	137	8
		Carona	13	1
Σ	2'384	Σ	2'384	128

Construction and housing

Buildings: 11'839



Usage destination

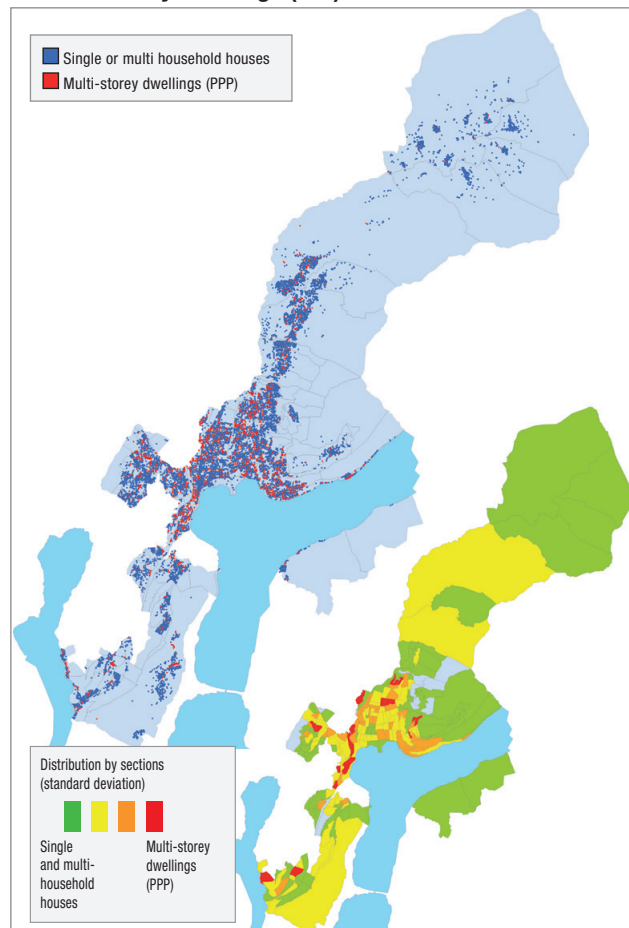
	2015	2014		variation
Housing	39'908	39'663	↑	245 (+0.6%)
Shops and businesses	3'178	3'172	↑	6 (+0.2%)
Offices	3'684	3'679	↑	5 (+0.1%)
Bars and restaurants	563	559	↑	4 (+0.7%)
Warehouses	300	302	↓	-2 (-0.7%)
Rooms	323	312	↑	11 (+3.4%)
Various	1'146	1'143	↑	3 (+0.3%)
Σ	49'102	48'830	↑	272 (+0.6%)

Real estate transactions

	2015	2014		variation
Trading	1'136	1'153	↓	-17 (-1.5%)
Donations	264	222	↑	42 (+15.9%)
Succession	456	564	↓	-108 (-23.7%)
Changes	1'067	1'376	↓	-309 (-29%)
Σ	2'923	3'315	↓	-392 (-13.4%)

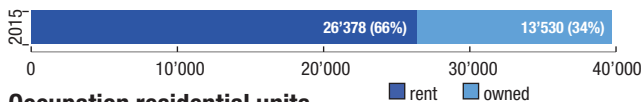
Construction and housing

Single or multi-household houses vs multi-storey dwellings (PPP)



Construction and housing

Houses: 39'908



Occupation residential units

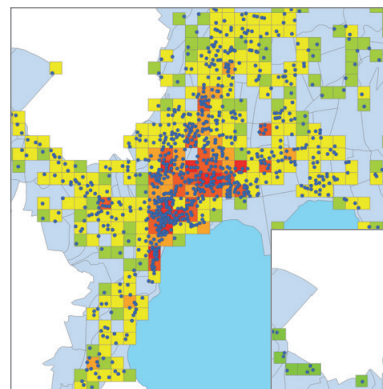
	2014				2015				Growth P/U
	U	P	P / U	AA	U	P	P/U	AA	
geographical distribution									
Aldesago	422	721	1.71	53.77	409	700	1.71	53.89	▬
Barbengo	934	2213	2.37	41.18	908	2194	2.42	41.36	▲
Besso	2735	5241	1.92	44.76	2707	5286	1.95	44.85	▲
Bogno	103	185	1.80	45.78	108	199	1.84	46.33	▲
Brè	202	383	1.90	45.39	200	398	1.99	46.04	▲
Breganzona	2504	5563	2.22	43.10	2434	5474	2.25	43.41	▲
Cadro	1027	2399	2.34	42.12	1032	2471	2.39	42.00	▲
Carabbia	259	625	2.41	43.46	258	612	2.37	43.88	▼
Carona	408	912	2.24	44.05	393	896	2.28	44.54	▲
Cassarate	2168	3714	1.71	47.43	2102	3711	1.77	47.44	▲
Castagnola	1436	2675	1.86	50.06	1408	2603	1.85	50.49	▼
Centro	3028	5642	1.86	46.39	3000	5735	1.91	46.13	▲
Certara	36	59	1.64	48.98	61	94	1.54	51.83	▼
Cimadara	114	175	1.54	52.03	123	191	1.55	51.79	▲
Cureggia	67	181	2.70	39.79	67	178	2.66	39.94	▼
Davesco-Soragno	693	1670	2.41	41.83	691	1651	2.39	42.62	▼
Gandria	158	293	1.85	47.29	150	283	1.89	48.05	▲
Loreto	1793	3300	1.84	47.40	1765	3325	1.88	47.48	▲
Molino Nuovo	5019	9627	1.92	44.42	5000	9741	1.95	44.43	▲
Pambio-Noranco	289	732	2.53	41.48	290	757	2.61	41.15	▲
Pazzallo	756	1698	2.25	40.11	739	1691	2.29	40.15	▲
Pregassona	4423	9601	2.17	41.35	4375	9627	2.20	41.53	▲
Sonvico	842	1953	2.32	43.06	814	1957	2.40	43.16	▲
Valcolla	417	840	2.01	47.93	449	845	1.88	48.72	▼
Viganello	3715	7505	2.02	45.36	3684	7494	2.03	45.46	▲
Villa Luganese	250	566	2.26	43.26	244	564	2.31	44.12	▲
schoolareas									
Centro	8047	15269	1.90	45.15	8000	15476	1.93	45.1	▲
Collina	5239	10804	2.06	43.91	5141	10760	2.09	44.1	▲
Monte Boglia	7905	17448	2.21	42.23	7897	17599	2.23	42.5	▲
Monte Bre	8168	15472	1.89	47.02	8020	15367	1.92	47.2	▲
San Salvatore	4439	9480	2.14	43.60	4353	9475	2.18	43.7	▲
Lugano									
Lugano	33798	68473	2.03	44.42	33411	68677	2.06	44.6	▲

U: units P: persons P/U: persons per unit AA: average age

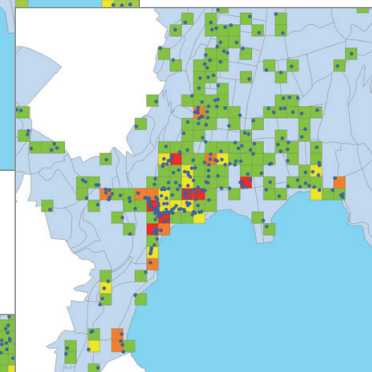
Construction and housing

Distribution by usage type

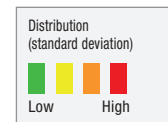
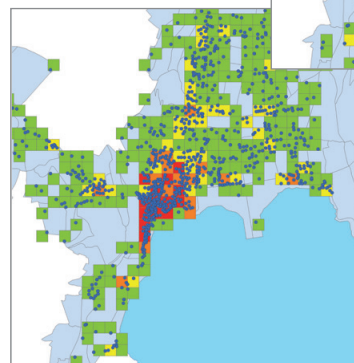
Offices



Bars and restaurants



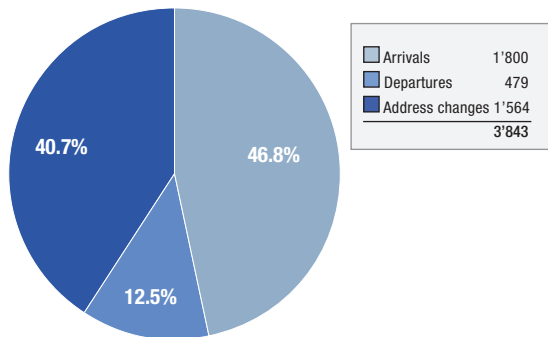
Shops and businesses



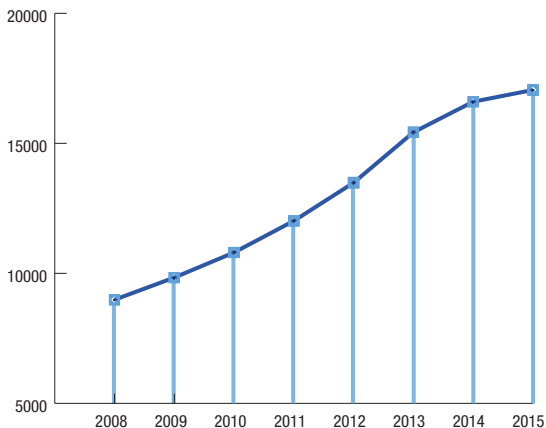
Business activities

as of 31.12.2015: 17'053

Annual movements

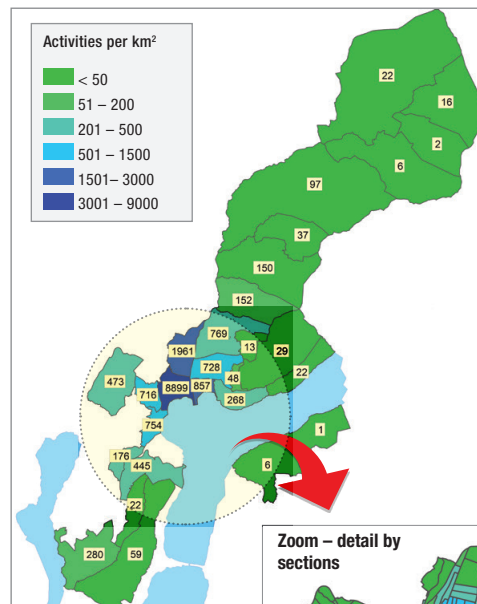


Annual development

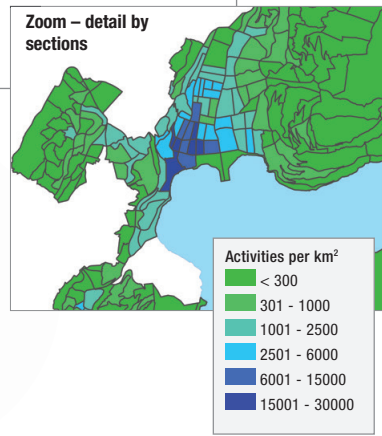
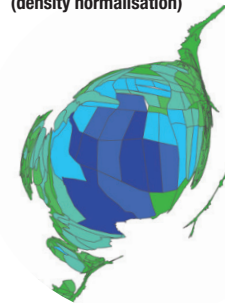


Business activities

Distribution by neighbourhood



«Weight» of the sections
(density normalisation)



Business activities

Distribution by business activity

	2015	2014		variation
Banks	55	57	↓	-2 (-3.6%)
Other financial and trustee activities	6'401	6'338	↑	63 (+1%)
Wholesale trading (including raw materials trading)	2'128	2'086	↑	42 (+2%)
Energy	33	33	≡	0 (0%)
Building, architecture and engineering	1'496	1'432	↑	64 (+4.3%)
Reetail	826	820	↑	6 (+0.7%)
Manufacturing	674	659	↑	15 (+2.2%)
Hotels and restaurants	620	614	↑	6 (+1%)
Pharma & Biomed	133	116	↑	17(+12.8%)
Culture	317	286	↑	31 (+9.8%)
Other activity sectors	4'370	4'160	↑	210 (+4.8%)
Σ	17'053	16'601	↑	452 (+2.7%)

Sources:

Administrative registers and archives belonging to the City of Lugano
GIS City of Lugano
Urban Audit Project (Swiss City Statistics)

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