

Living in Stuttgart

Statistical data and public opinion patterns



New edition 2008

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Stuttgart City Hall
Filigree design – the Killesberg viewing tower
Metropolis surrounded by vineyards
Beating the queues with the light rail
Spa park and pump room in Bad Cannstatt



Foreword

It is always a source of pride to us whenever Stuttgart is elected to play an instrumental role in nationwide surveys. But one of our most important aims is for the citizens of our city to enjoy living and working in Stuttgart.

The 2007 community survey clearly indicated that nine out of every ten inhabitants of Stuttgart feel at home right here in their city. They appreciate the efficiency of our public transport networks, or the recreational facilities available to them. Stuttgart also has ambitions to become Germany's most child-friendly metropolis, a policy reflected in the 2008/2009 biennial budget. The State Capital is investing 184 million Euro in a refurbishment and new building program for schools, and a further 30 million Euro in providing additional nursery school places. Other areas in need of additional attention are documented by the survey: The traffic situation in some areas of the inner city is still placing a burden on residents and drivers alike, and there is still a need for additional affordable housing.

The City Council and City Administration will continue to address the issues of concern to Stuttgart's residents. Because community surveys provide an indicator of whether we are on the right track, in future the Office of Statistics will be gauging the expectations and wishes of our citizens once every two years in a bid to find out where we can improve.

Stuttgart, October 2008

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Dr. Wolfgang Schuster". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Dr. Wolfgang Schuster
Mayor of Stuttgart

City Council and City Administration in Stuttgart

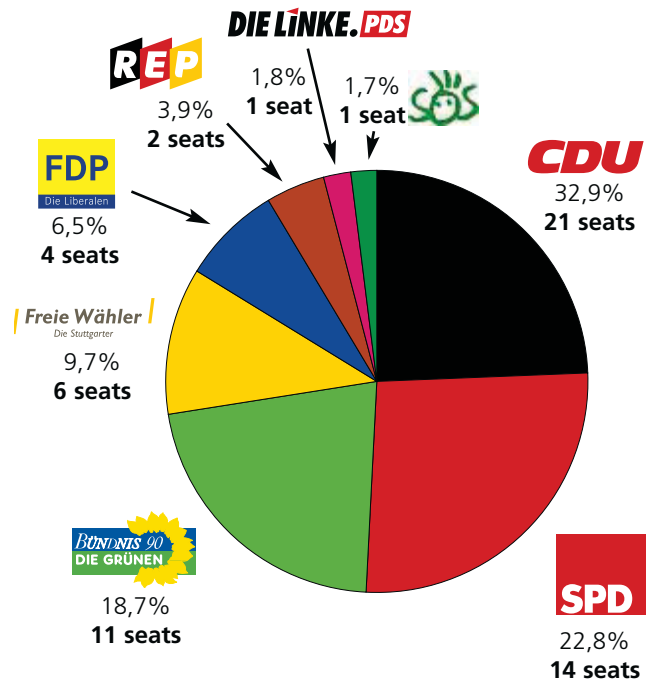
The Stuttgart City Council comprises 60 Councillors elected for a five-year term of office and is presided over by the Mayor as Chairman. The City Council and City Administration, headed by the Mayor, are jointly responsible for the administration of the State Capital Stuttgart.

The City Council has jurisdiction over all important community concerns such as:

- Land use plans which determine the location and nature of building developments in the community
- The building of public facilities (such as indoor swimming pools, schools, libraries or nursery schools)
- The construction of sports facilities and playgrounds
- The purchase and sale of publicly owned land
- The rate of property and business tax, dog licence tax, charges for services and dues
- The spending of tax revenues and other municipal income within the framework of the municipal budget

Representing the Mayor in Stuttgart are seven full-time Deputy Mayors who are elected by the City Council to serve an eight-year term. The First Deputy Mayor is the Mayor's permanent general Deputy.

The graph illustrates the distribution of seats in the City Council and the result of the last Council Elections in 2004.



City Hall and Tagblatt Towers
The main assembly hall
Stuttgart's heraldic emblem
The chime in the City Hall Tower
View over the market square

Administration of the State Capital Stuttgart

The City Administration employs a workforce of 9,800 and is subdivided into the Mayor's area of responsibility and the seven areas of responsibility of the other Deputy Mayors (see the organizational chart below).

State Capital Stuttgart Organizational Chart



Mayor
Dr. Wolfgang Schuster



Deputy Mayor
Klaus-Peter Murawski
Department of General Administration and Hospitals



First Deputy Mayor
Michael Föll
Department of the Economy, Finance and Participations



Deputy Mayor
Dr. Martin Schairer
Department of Public Safety and Order



Deputy Mayor
Dr. Susanne Eisenmann
Department of Culture, Education and Sport



Deputy Mayor
Gabriele Müller-Trimbusch
Department of Youth, Social Services and Public Health



Deputy Mayor
Matthias Hahn
Department of Urban Design and the Environment



Deputy Mayor
Dirk Thürrau
Department of Engineering

- Audit Office
- Economic Development
- Equal Opportunities for Women and Men

Director of Mayor's Cabinet

- Andrea Klett-Eininger**
- Citizens' Liaison Officer
 - Communication
 - European and International Affairs/Twinning
 - Protocol, Functions and Ceremonies

Director of Mayor's Policy Unit

- Dr. Reinhard Schlossnikel**
- Children's Affairs Commissioner
 - Integration Policies
 - Policy Coordination and Planning

- Administrative Services and Human Resources
- District Boards
- Occupational Medicine Service
- Data and IT Security Commissioner
- Occupational Safety Service
- Hospitals Administration Unit

- Municipal Enterprise Kur- und Bäderbetriebe Stuttgart (KBB)
- Mineral Spas
- Indoor and Outdoor Pools

Municipal Health Care Enterprise

Klinikum Stuttgart (KS)

- City Treasury
- Real Estate and Housing Office
- JobCenter Stuttgart

- Municipal Enterprise Kur- und Bäderbetriebe Stuttgart (KBB)
- Mineral Spas
- Indoor and Outdoor Pools

- Office of Statistics
- Public Safety Office
- Fire Brigade
- Stuttgart Partnership for Safety and Security - "Community Crime Prevention"

Legal Department

- Alfons Schwedler**
- Legal Affairs Office
 - Registry Office

- Schools Administration Office
- Cultural Affairs Office
- Sports Office
- State Education Authority assigned to the State Capital Stuttgart
- Community Involvement

- Social Services Office
- Youth Office
- Public Health Office

Municipal Residential Care Enterprise

Leben und Wohnen (ELW)

- Environmental Protection Office
- Office of Urban Planning and Urban Renewal
- Building Regulation Office

- Surveying Office
- Structural Engineering Office
- Parks, Cemeteries and Forestry Office
- Civil Engineering Office with Municipal Sewage Utility Enterprise Stadtentwässerung (SES)

Municipal Solid Waste Management Enterprise

Abfallwirtschaft Stuttgart (AWS)

Department of Transport Development and Investment



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State Capital Stuttgart as a Corporate Group

Fully Owned Municipal Enterprises

- Stadtentwässerung Stuttgart (SES) - Sewage utility
- Kur- und Bäderbetriebe (KBB) - Spas and bathing facilities
- Kur- und Bäderbetriebe Hallen- und Freibäder (KBB H+F) - Spas and bathing facilities, indoor and outdoor pools
- Leben und Wohnen (ELW) - Elderly residential care
- Clinical Centre Stuttgart - Health care
- Abfallwirtschaft Stuttgart (AWS) - Waste management

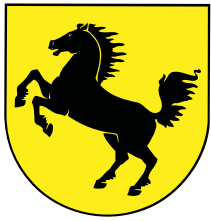
Holdings (direct and indirect)

- BioRegio STERN Management GmbH
- DZ Datenzentrale Entwicklungs- und Vertriebs-GmbH (EVG)
- Film- und Medienfestival gGmbH (FMF)
- Flughafen Stuttgart GmbH (FSG)
- Hafen Stuttgart GmbH (HSG)
- in.Stuttgart Veranstaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG (VGS KG)
- Landesbank Baden-Württemberg
- Landesmesse Stuttgart GmbH
- Märkte Stuttgart GmbH & Co. KG (MSG KG)
- NetCom Stuttgart GmbH Telekommunikationsdienste
- Objektgesellschaft Schleyer-Halle und Neue Arena GmbH & Co. KG (OSA KG)
- Objektgesellschaft Veranstaltungen und Märkte Stuttgart mbH & Co. KG (VMS KG)
- Projektgesellschaft Neue Messe GmbH & Co. KG (PGNM KG)
- SBS-Sportstätten-Betriebs-GmbH Stuttgart
- SSB Reisen GmbH (SSB Reisen)
- Stiftung Kunstmuseum Stuttgart gGmbH (KM)
- Stuttgart-Marketing GmbH
- Stuttgarter Straßenbahnen AG (SSB)
- Stuttgarter Verkehrs- und Versorgungsgesellschaft mbH (SVV)
- Stuttgarter Wohnungs- und Städtebaugesellschaft mbH (SWSG)
- Verkehrs- und Tarifverbund Stuttgart GmbH (VVS)
- Wohnanlage Fasanenhof gGmbH (WAF)

Status: September 2008

The Corporate Group of State Capital Stuttgart comprises 22 direct and indirect holdings and six fully owned municipal enterprises, employs a total workforce of 11,000 and generates a balance sheet volume of around 4.5 billion Euro.

Leuze Mineral Baths
Stuttgart Airport
Cannstatt Mineral Baths
Stuttgart Health Care
Stuttgart Trade Fair



Political Division of Stuttgart into Urban Districts



Stuttgart is the State Capital of Baden-Württemberg, and seat of the Administrative District of Stuttgart and the Stuttgart Association of Local Government Authorities.

Location
48° 46' north latitude
9° 10' east longitude

Average altitude:
Appr. 260 m above SL

The greater city is subdivided into 23 districts, each with its own District Chairperson, District Advisory Committee and decentral administrative posts.

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Source: Surveying Office

*City coat of arms
Stuttgart City Hall
Möhringen Community Centre
Le Corbusier house
Landmark TV tower*



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Population and Surface Area

	2007	2000	1990
Inhabitants including	591 568	586 978	598 698
Inhabitants with migration background (in %)	38.3	35.6	-
Non-German citizens (in %)	21.5	22.8	19.2
Total area (hectares)	20 735	20 734	20 732
Inhabitants per sq. kilometre	2 853	2 831	2 888
Population density (inh. per sq.km of residential and circulation area)	5 588	5676	6 108
Private households in total	305 228	296 765	302 226 (1992)
of which single person households (in %)	50.1	48.7	47.3
Arrivals	42 851	42 886	52 633
Departures	43 062	41 205	45 854
Live births	5 456	5 381	6 128
Deaths	5 211	5 746	6 512
Inhabitants by religious affiliation			
Protestant	179 852	197 596	243 250
Share in %	30.4	33.6	40.6
Roman Catholic	152 723	160 697	183 821
Share in %	25.8	27.4	30.7
Others / none	258 993	228 685	171 628
Share in %	43.8	39	28.7

How satisfied are you in general terms?

Those answering with "satisfied/very satisfied" in %

With their home



With their residential neighbourhood



With Stuttgart overall



View of Stuttgart





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Economy and Housing Market

Economy	2007	2000	1990
Gross value added at cost of manufacture (billion Euro)	30.5 (2006)	25.8	23 (1991)
Available per-capita income (Euro)	21 800 (2006)	19 300	15 300 (1991)
Total employment at workplace of which	464 700 (2006)	462 700	481 100 (1991)
Manufacturing sector (%)	23 (2006)	27	35 (1991)
Service sector (%)	76 (2006)	73	65 (1991)
National insurance paying commuters	206 400	198 100	192 300 (1992)
Patent registrations (region of Stuttgart) per 100 000 inhabitants	4 775 (2005) 180 (2005)	3 653 142	- -
Unemployment (yearly average)	19 500	17 300	10 200
Unemployment quota (as % of dependent civilian labour force)	7.3 (2005)	6.9	4.1
Overnight stays	2 586 640	2 027 000	1 212 000
Beds	16 650	13 500	7 600
Trade fair			
Exhibitors	13 722	13 115	-
Exhibition area (net surface area in sq.m.)	105 200	34 200	-
Visitors	1 250 000	1 301 000	-

Mercedes-Benz Museum

Stuttgart Trade Fair

Vineyards overlooking the Neckar

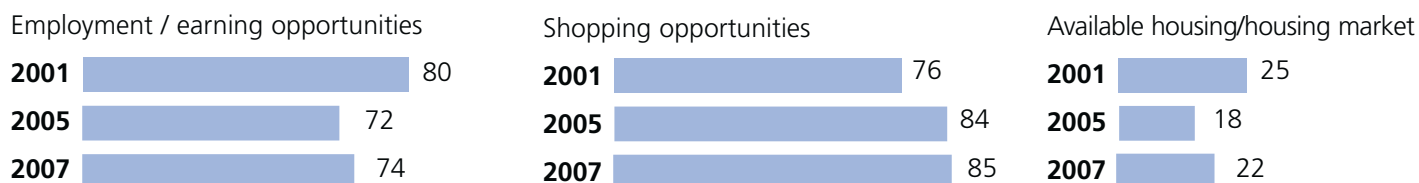
Porsche-Museum

Stuttgart Stock Exchange

Stock exchange	2007	2000	1990
Listed segment	267 657	26 773	2 202
Stock exchange turnover (billion Euro)	184.8	79.4	65.1
Housing market			
Residential buildings	72 431	70 591	67 424
Homes in residential and non-residential buildings, excluding care homes .	295 004	289 547	268 629
Living space per inhabitant (sq.m.)	37.2	36.4	33.0
Building land prices (Euro/sq.m.):			
Standard location	400	460	506
Medium location	530	511	598
Preferred location	920	690	716

How satisfied are you with the following aspects of life in Stuttgart?

Answers of "satisfied/very satisfied" in %





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Traffic and Transport

Traffic

	2007	2000	1990
Kilometres of roads	1 427	1 441	1387
City rail network	213	203	182
Suburban rail network	248	246	216
Cars	286 100*	301 763	298 756
Private cars per 1 000 inhabitants	377*	406	352
Traffic light systems	807	767	655

Transport

Airport

Passengers	10 298 319	8 070 082	4 401 773
Air cargo handling (t)	18 766	19 778	18 906
Direct destinations	122	109	33

Harbour

Length of quayside (km)	5,6	5,6	5,6
Ship cargo handling (t)	1 095 706	1 659 107	1 601 952
Rail cargo handling (t)	1 461 082	1 521 792	1 829 361

*Changed survey method used from 2007

Stuttgart on the move

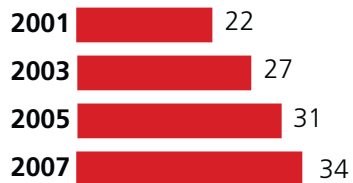
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Answers of "satisfied/very satisfied" in %

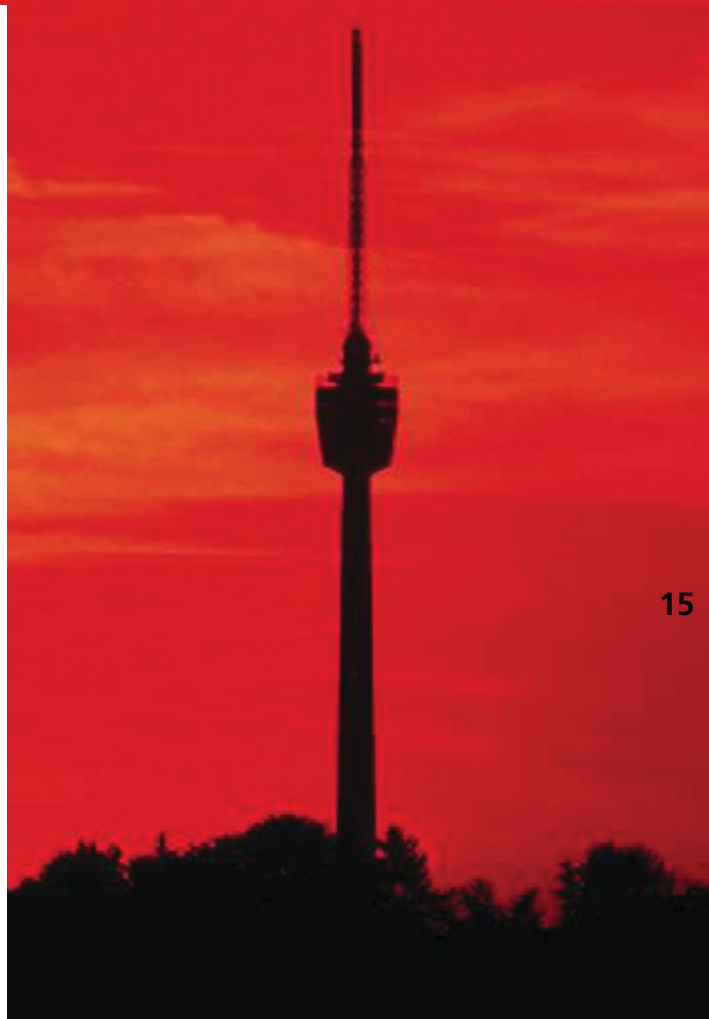
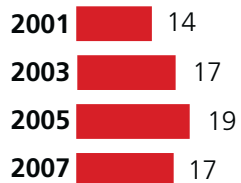
Public transport



Road traffic regulation



Inner city parking facilities





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The Environment

	2007	2000	1990
Emissions Sulphur dioxide SO ₂ (t)	655 (2003)	963	1 746 (1995)
Nitrogen oxide NO _x (t)	6 936 (2003)	7 346	8 866 (1995)
Carbon dioxide CO ₂ (1000 t)	3 434 (2003)	3 441	3 406
Carbon monoxide CO (t)	17 474 (2003)	21 007	29 199 (1995)
Forested areas (hectares)	4 968	4 949	4 871
(in %)	24.0	23.9	23.5
Recreation areas (hectares)	1 153	1 075	854
(in %)	5.6	5.2	4.1
Mineral springs (tapped) (in mill. l)	19	19	19
Daily output (in mill. l)	20	over 23	over 23
Output of the entire system (in mill. l)	appr. 44	appr. 44	appr. 44
Public green spaces (hectares),	860	781	573
including parks and gardens			
Waste disposal			
Total primary waste generated (1000 t)	295	376	403
Domestic and bulk waste (1000 t)	137	144	169
Recyclable mixed materials (1000 t)	76	83	49
Sewage plants (mechanical-biological)	4	5	5
Sewer network length (km)	1 740	1 680	1 803

Green metropolis
Bathing in mineral water
Bulk waste collection on demand
Nature in the city
Top-scoring sewage plants

How satisfied are you with the following aspects of living in Stuttgart?

Answers of "satisfied/very satisfied" in %

Environment (air, water, nature)



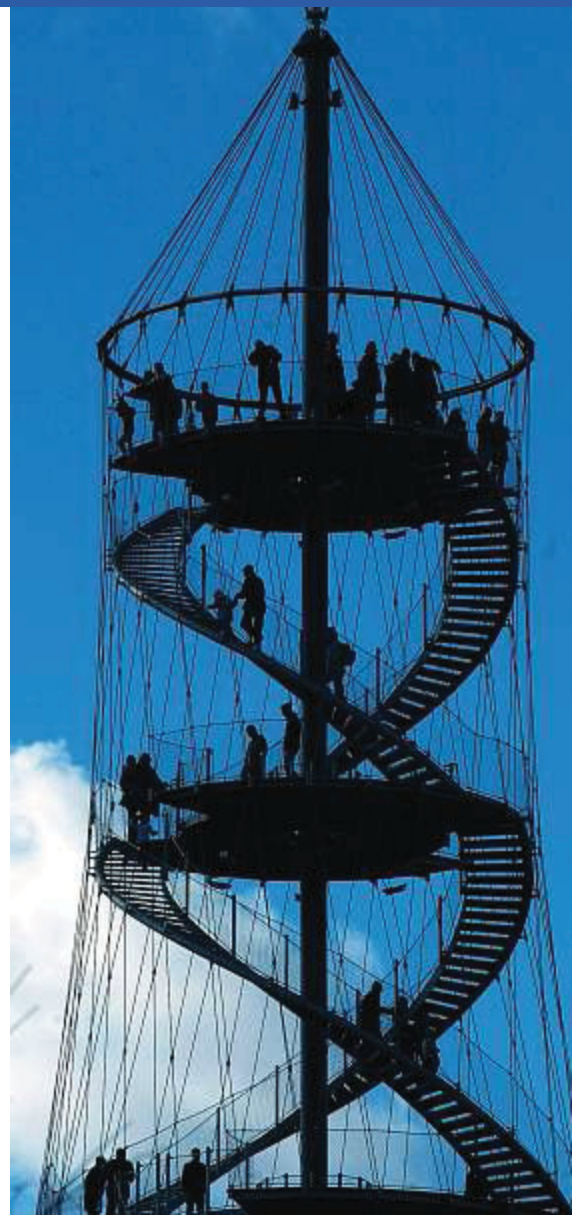
Available parks / green spaces



Waste disposal/waste collection



*Tremendous outlook:
Viewing tower in Killesberg park*





Culture, Leisure, Sport

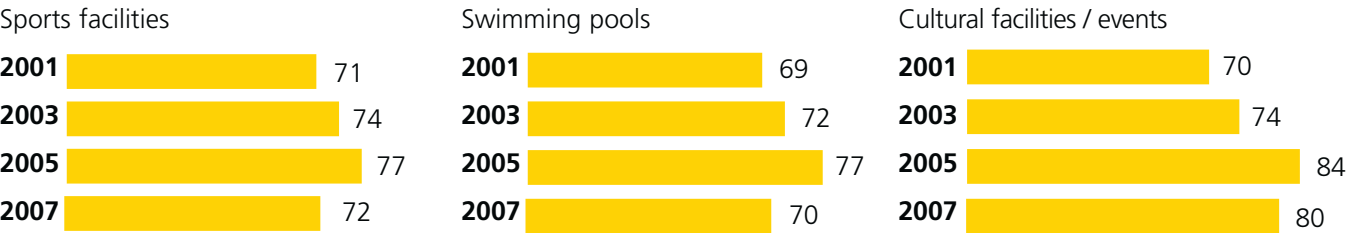
	2007	2000	1990
Culture, leisure			
Theatres with regular program (2005/2006 season)	22	23	22
Visitors	2 675 901	1 924 758	-
Cinemas	16	18	42
Screens	50	52	-
Visitors	2 071 971	2 591 583	2 088 000
Libraries	-	79	-
Book stock	-	10 412 390	-
Publishing houses	89 (2006)	109	140
Titles produced (first editions only)	4 709 (2006)	4 135	-
Museums	32	31	28
Visitors	2 247 672	1 808 866	1 788 629
Planetarium			
Star shows	1 099	992	952
Visitors	138 599	144 895	191 227
"Wilhelma" zoological botanical gardens			
Visitors	2 209 556	2 005 687	1 737 279

Sport

	2007	2000	1990
Public outdoor, indoor and mineral baths	16	15	15
Visitors	2 846 946	2 738 665	2 768 397
Mercedes-Benz Arena (Gottlieb-Daimler Stadion to July 2008)			
Visitors	1 426 453	537 872	524 174
Public sports grounds	134	135	131
Gymnasiums and assembly halls	18	19	20
Public sports halls	33	27	24
Sports clubs (Württembergischer Landessportbund)			
Members	312 153 633	303 123 780	284 125 684

How satisfied are you with the following aspects of living in Stuttgart?

Answers of “satisfied/very satisfied” in %





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Upbringing and Education

Upbringing

Public children's and youth clubs
(Jugendhaus e.V.)

Youth camps

Youth clubs (public agencies)

Nursery places

Playgrounds

Education

Schools*

Pupils

of which

Primary and basic secondary schools

Students

Secondary schools

Students

Grammar schools

Students

Special schools

Students

Universities

Students

of which

University of Stuttgart

University of Hohenheim

2007

2000

1990

41

39

37

22

22

20

5

3

5

15 415 (2006)

17 036

12 454

500

450

450

161

158

154

58 584

57 149

52 587

80

78

72

25 448

27 521

25 399

22

21

20

7 987

7 163

7 017

34

32

33

20 048

17 649

15 615

28

26

26

2 695

2 520

2 196

9

9

9

34 199

30 475

36 515

18 165

15 093

20 402

6 331

4 404

5 730

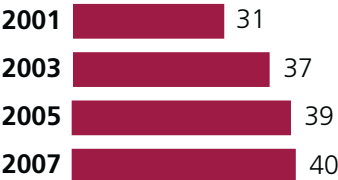
**Stuttgart aims to become Germany's most child-friendly city.
The State Capital already holds the top position in education.**

* General state and private schools according to selected school types

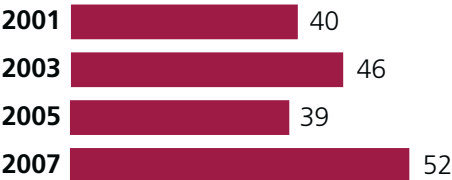
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Answers of “satisfied/very satisfied” in %

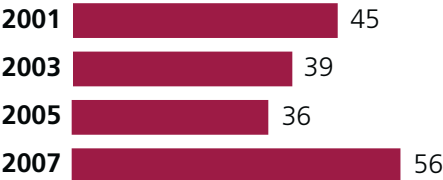
Facilities for young people



Child play facilities / playgrounds



Provision of nursery / child care places



Secondary schools





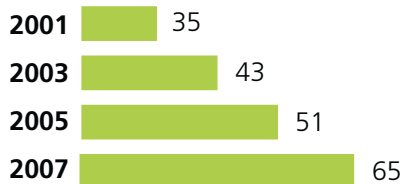
Public Safety

	2007	2000	1990
Reported criminal offences	60 154	53 077	62 555
of which solved (%)	64	63	57
Suspects	25 917	23 241	22 050
Road traffic accidents	3 204	3 716	5 685
Police stations	14	16	16
Police officers (incl. crime investigation officers) ..	ca. 2 100	2 431	2 503
Fire brigade callouts			
Total	7 039	-	-
of which fires	1 120	-	-
Emergency services callouts			
Emergency rescue	34 941	-	-
Emergency doctor callouts	8 702	-	-

How satisfied are you with the following aspects of living in Stuttgart?

Answers of "satisfied/very satisfied" in %

Public safety/protection against crime



Work of the police



Traffic accident

Firefighting response team in action

"Good Fairy" campaign: Adults help children in need

Control of hazardous substances

Police road safety training



Health and Social Welfare

	2007	2000	1990
Hospitals	18	22	34
Beds	5 376	5 704	6 268
Proportion of patients from other areas (in %)	49	53	-
	2005	2001	1990
Care homes (residential)	56	44	-
Places (fully residential)	4 771	4 309	-
Care homes (partially residential)	10	10	-
	2007	2000	1990
Recipients of basic welfare and and social security assistance (SGB XII and II)	47 429	-	-
	2005	2001	1990
Total number of persons in need of care	10 720	10 844	-
Outpatient care (in %)	20	25	-
Inpatient care (in %)	45	38	-
Care support for private nursing (in %)	35	37	-

How satisfied are you with the following aspects of living in Stuttgart?

Answers of "satisfied/very satisfied" in %

Medical provision/hospitals



Provision of elderly care and nursing homes





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Finance and City Administration

Municipal budget (in 1000 Euro)

	2007	2000	1990
Income	2 426 503	2 384 124	1 544 568
Including taxes (net)	1 002 587	813 224	583 660
Staff expenses	443 371	417 225	344 413
Social services expenses	244 603	199 173	199 751
Debt* (mill. Euro)	314	768	795
Per-capita debt (Euro)	527	1 398	1 344

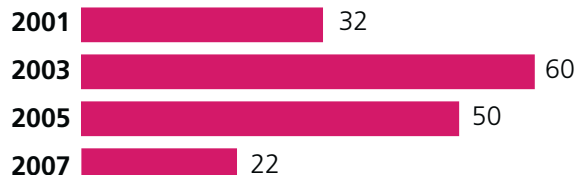
* excluding municipal enterprises and hospitals

Employees of the City

	2007	2000	1990
Total workforce	17 751	16 744	17 354
made up of			
Part time employees	5 820	4 006	2 296
In administration	9 782	9 547	11 577
In hospitals	5 779	5 973	5 690

What do you consider the greatest problems currently facing Stuttgart?
Proportion in %

City's tight financial and budget situation



How satisfied are you with the following aspects of living in Stuttgart?
Answers of "satisfied/very satisfied" in %

The work of the City Administration overall



The City Council determines how the money of its citizens should be spent every two years.



Stuttgart and its Region in Baden-Württemberg

The Urban District of Stuttgart, and Rural Districts of Böblingen, Göppingen, Esslingen, Ludwigsburg and Rems-Murr form the Stuttgart Region.

This encompasses a total area of 365,400 hectares. With a population of 2.7 million and just under 1.4 million persons in gainful employment, it forms the core region of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg.

With the Stuttgart Association of Local Government Authorities and its directly elected Regional Assembly, the region has its own political organization.

The Association is responsible for:

- Promoting regional industry and tourism marketing
- Regional traffic planning and trusteeship of sections of the public transport network

- Regional and infrastructure planning
- Master landscape planning, areas of waste management
- Trusteeship and coordination of regionally significant congresses, cultural and sporting events
- Trusteeship and coordination of regionally significant trade fairs



*Old Palace in Stuttgart
Opera House of the Stuttgart State Theatre
Ludwigsburg Palace
Sepulchral Chapel on Württemberg Mountain (Stuttgart-Untertürkheim)
Esslingen Castle*

Source: Surveying Office

European Metropolitan Region of Stuttgart

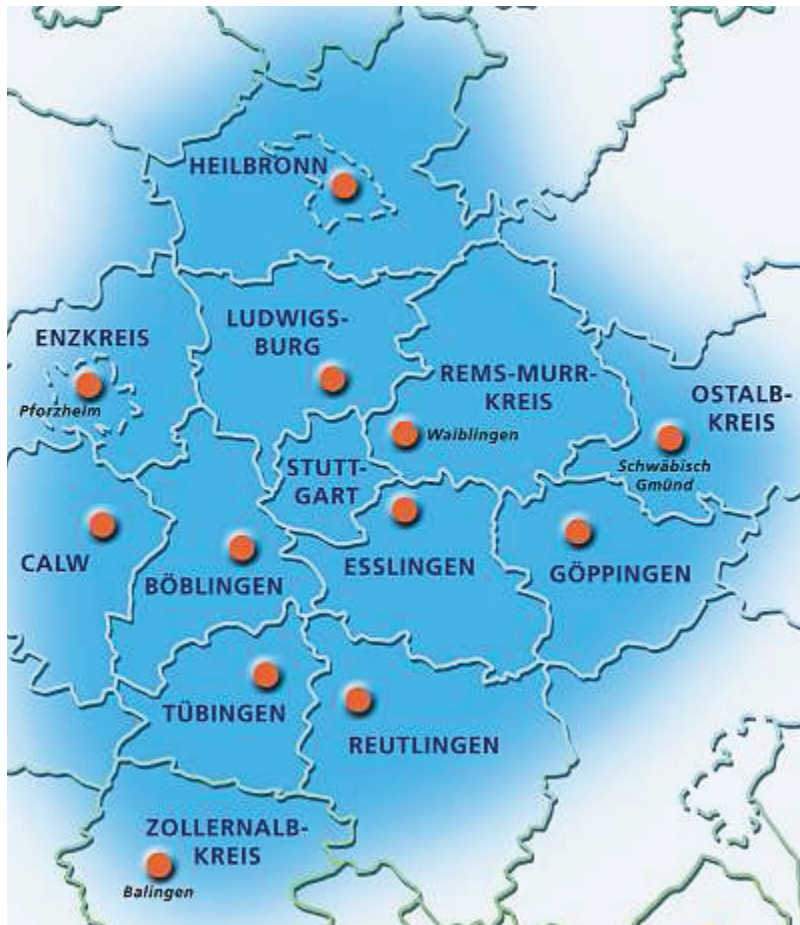
In keeping with the “Lisbon Strategy”, the European Union aims to become the world’s most competitive and dynamic economic area by 2010. The metropolitan regions have an instrumental role to play in

this concept. Due to their economic muscle, their entrepreneurial and sovereign decision-making capacity, and as focal points of transport and communication, they provide the driving force behind

economic, social and cultural development.

The European Metropolitan Region of Stuttgart encompasses around 270 local authorities, and consequently around a quarter of the total surface area of Baden-Württemberg and 40 per cent of its inhabitants. It stretches from around Heilbronn to Balingen and from Pforzheim to Schwäbisch Gmünd. More than one in three jobs is located here, and the gross domestic product amounts for almost 40 per cent of the entire economic power of the State.

The communities and rural districts in the conurbation surrounding Stuttgart aim to jointly strengthen their economic potential in the global competitive marketplace and to make a clear mark to the outside world as a “metropolitan region of knowledge and research”.



Publications by the Office of Statistics

Special-subject publications



Monthly publications



Year Book



Address directory



Street directory Guide book



Leaflets



Rent report



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