

3rd edition
**LUGANO
IN
FIGURES
2018**

Servizio statistica urbana
Lugano City Statistics

Lugano in figures



Introduction

This simple and colourful booklet has now become an awaited appointment with the City of Lugano, that in the last three years also relies on public statistics to plan and manage sectoral and urban development policies in a strategic way. Statistics make it possible to turn assumptions into knowledge and to support opinions with facts, they help us understand the present and define future choices related to our common life.

We are being asked to be the builders, not the victims, of the future, wrote architect (and much more) Richard Buckminster Fuller in 1969. This is a challenge that is all the more current in our age of rapid changes, digital revolutions and big data: reliable statistical information, comparable and complying with international scientific quality standards, is a necessary constituent to realize the architecture of tomorrow.

We are on track. As a matter of fact, in 2017 Lugano gained the Innovative Municipality Award in the contest promoted by the Ticino Canton with the project of the new statistics platform of the City, which includes both the IT solution necessary for data and information management and the organization for the collection, the evaluation and the interpretation of the same.

Lugano in figures therefore offers an updated and extensive overview of the demographic, economic and territorial changes of the city and provides a significant contribution to the strategic issues related to the development of major projects and improvement in various areas that mark our daily living. To this edition have been added data about public security, culture and sports, three essential areas for a city that aspires to be an increasingly beautiful, safe and interesting place to live in.

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
- Taxation
- Public security
- Culture and sports
- Municipal waste

Data updates and geographical perimeters

The statistical data for the city on which this publication is based are updated as of 31.12.2017. 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.

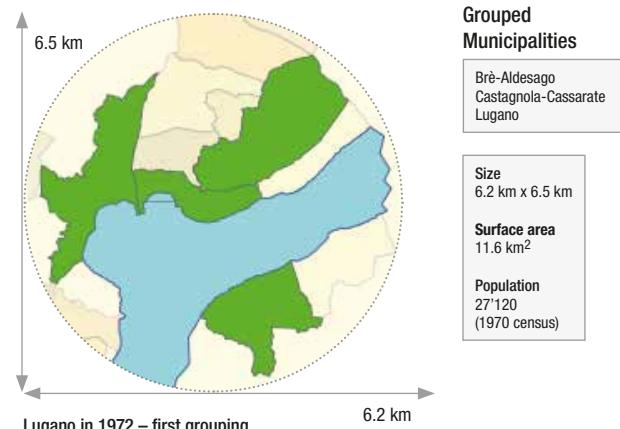
Availability

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.

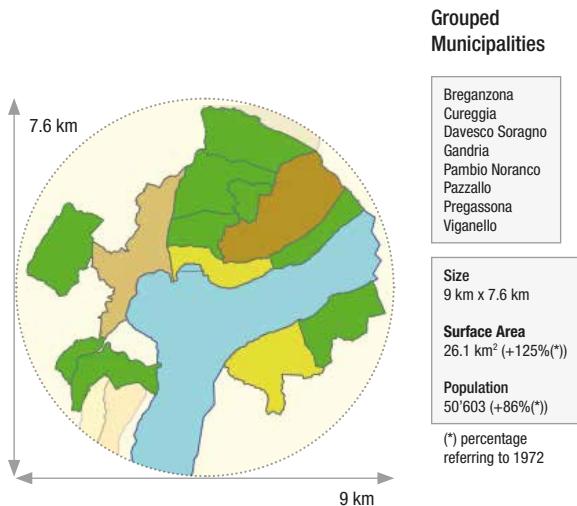


The grouping milestones

- 1972:** grouping with the Municipalities of Lugano, Brè-Aldesago and Castagnola-Cassarate
- 2004:** grouping with the Municipalities of Breganzona, Cureggia, Davesco-Soragno, Gandria, Pambio-Noranico, 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.

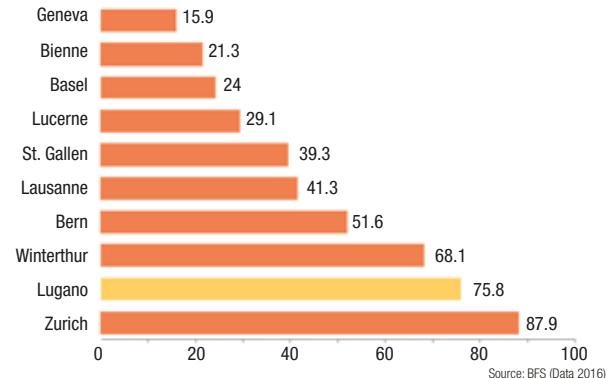
With regard to the structure of its territory, Lugano is the Swiss city with the highest rate of green surfaces and woodland, amounting to almost 70% of its total area. Moreover, the Ceresio lake and the Cassarate river enliven the urban landscape from the environmental point of view.

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



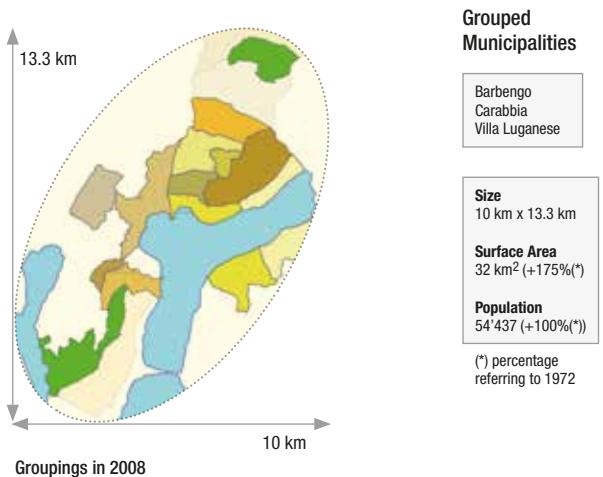
Source: BFS (Data 2016)

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

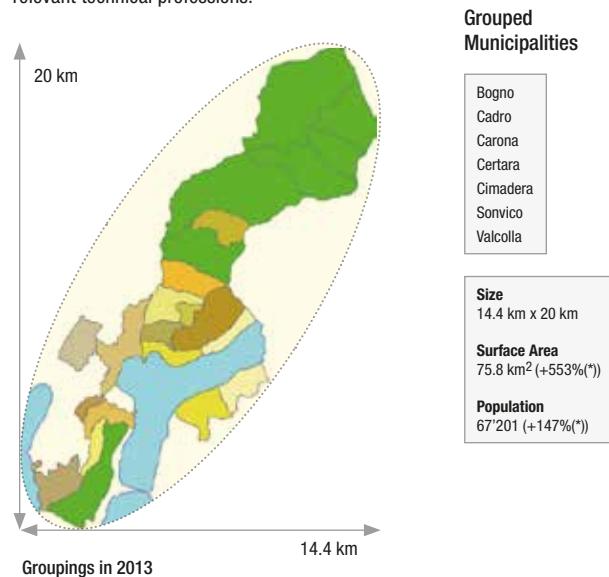
As a science, technology, innovation and university hub, Lugano is home to many research institutes such as the Faculties of the Università della Svizzera Italiana, the Centre for Banking Studies, the Dalle Molle Institute for Artificial Intelligence and the Swiss National Supercomputing Centre, equipped with one of the most powerful supercomputers in the world.



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 cultural offerings are steadily increasing. The LAC (Lugano Arte e Cultura) cultural centre – opened in 2015 – is growing to be a Swiss cultural milestone and in the coming years it will become a key mover in the overall urban development. At the same time, a new creative urban economy is emerging, which includes libraries, museums, theatres, galleries, theatre companies, orchestras, artists, with a focus on cultural productions and on the relevant technical professions.



Since its first steps in the grouping process, the City of Lugano has increased over sixfold its surface, more than doubled its population and clustered the Municipalities involved in the process into the 21 neighbourhoods that now constitute the city. Each neighbourhood has its own recognisable historic centre, the most tangible sign of the identity and history of the settlement. Lugano's jurisdiction lists 35 heritage sites of national importance and 56 of regional importance, which have been recognised by the Federal Inventory of Swiss Heritage Sites (ISOS).

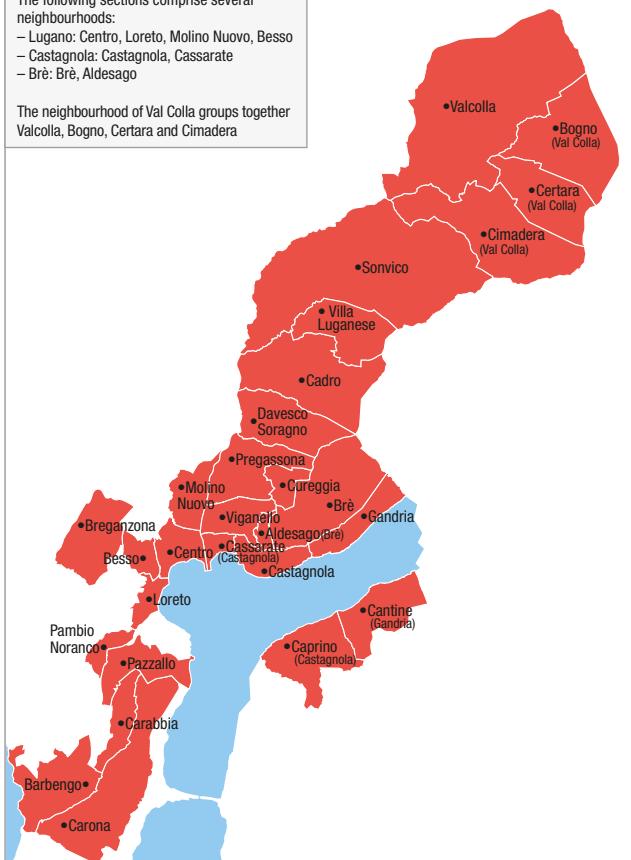
Neighbourhoods

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

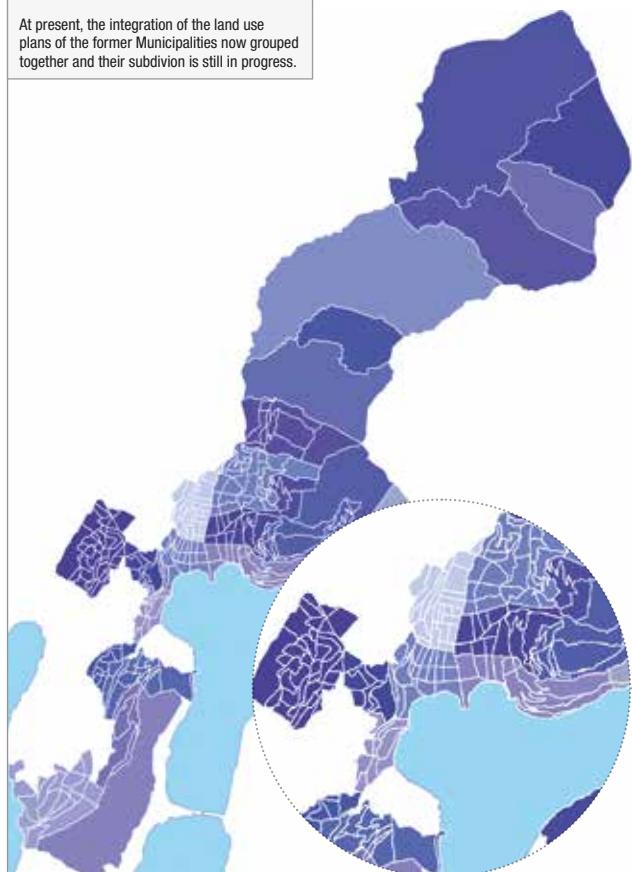
The neighbourhood of Val Colla groups together Valcolla, Bogno, Certara and Cimadera



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.

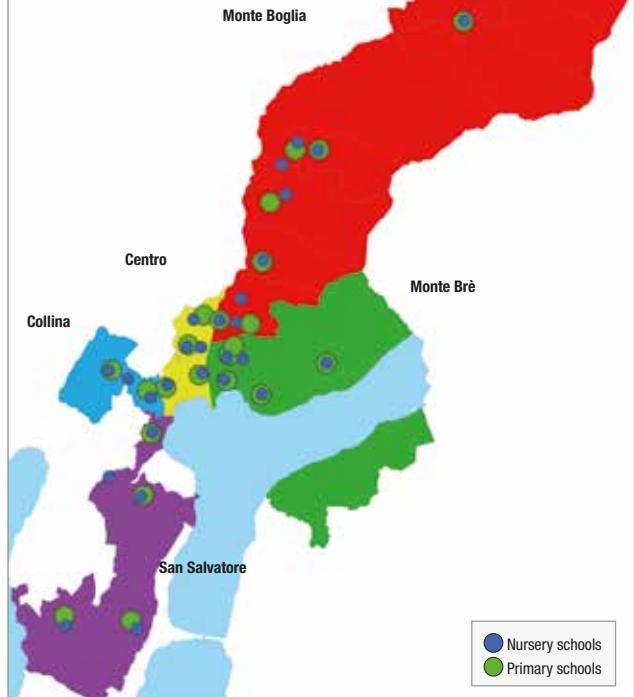


School Areas

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

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

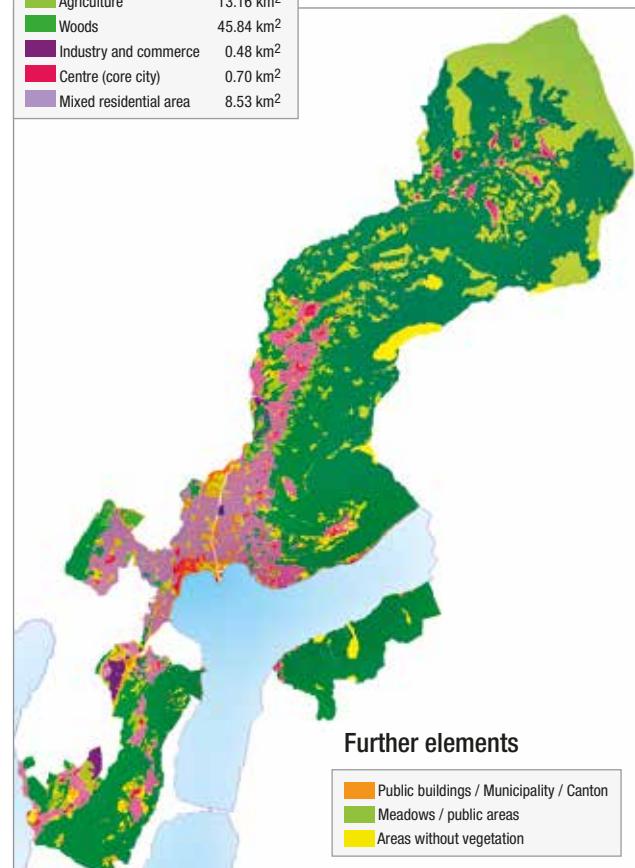
The areas are structured by aggregating bordering neighbourhoods, distributing evenly students and school locations and seeking to maintain, as far as possible, the notion of neighbourhood school.



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



Further elements

Public buildings / Municipality / Canton
Meadows / public areas
Areas without vegetation

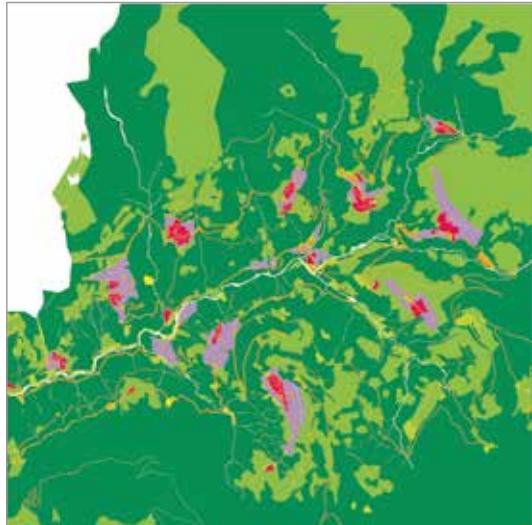
Territorial structure

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.

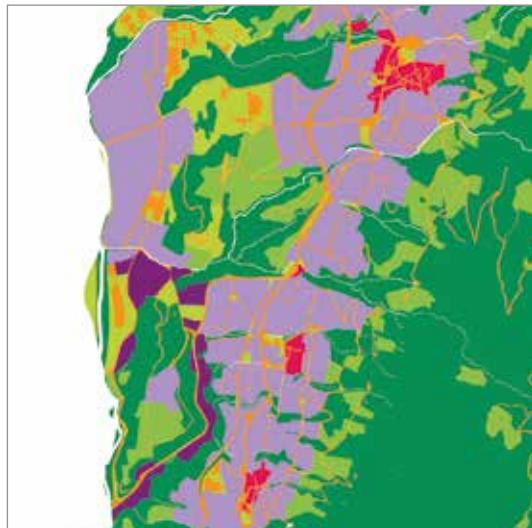
Val Colla



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



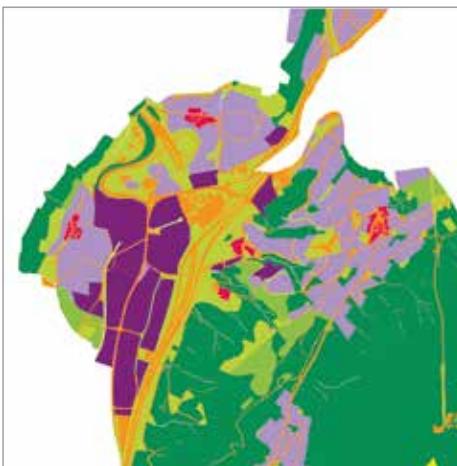
The central area, with its historic centre, initially turned inward rather than toward the lake, surrounded by neighbourhoods with a more regular structure built after the mid-nineteenth century and after the San Gotthard railway arrived at Lugano, with a succession of public and residential buildings 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



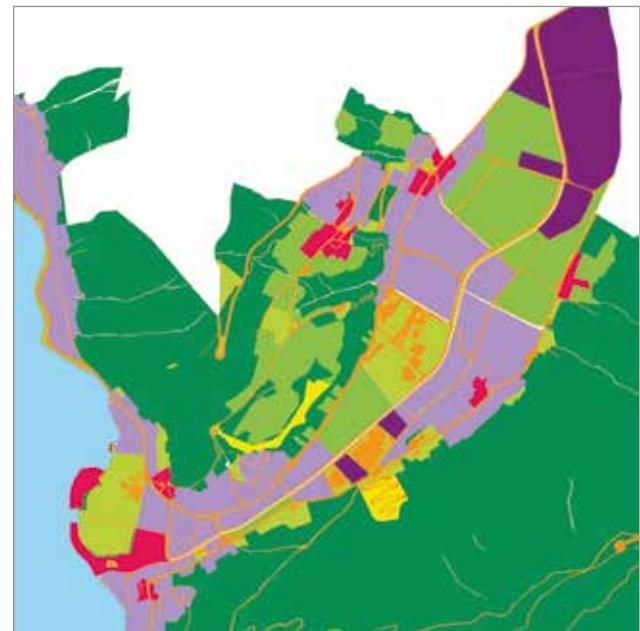
Pian Scairolo



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.

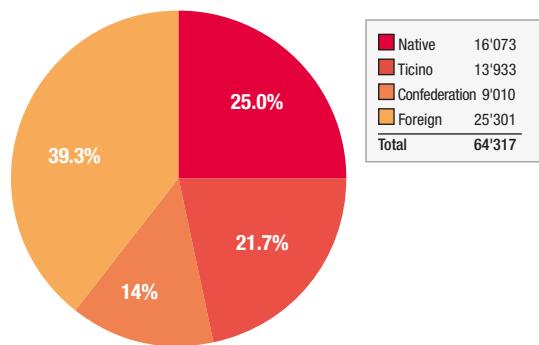
Barbengo



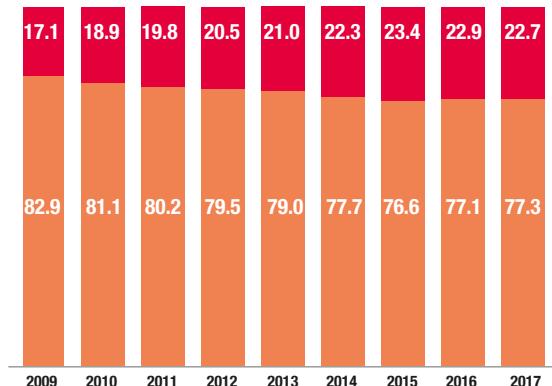
Due to its territorial, social and economic structure, the city is a wide-ranging, multi-polar area: New Lugano just like the Canton and the Confederation, nowadays has to take into account and soundly manage and promote the dynamics arising from a multi-centric local structure.

Population

Permanent residents



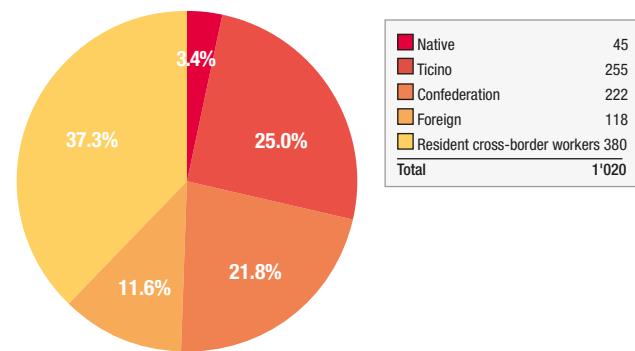
Evolution of domiciled residents (in%)



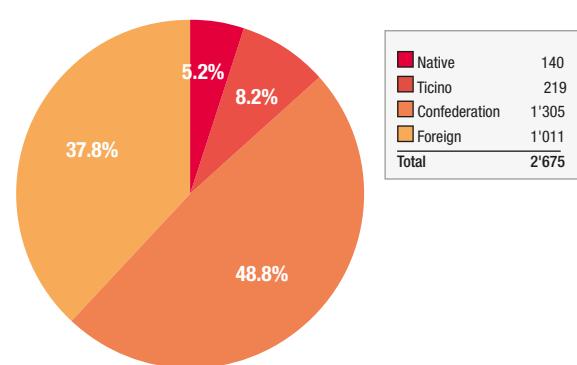
■ Domiciled residents ■ Non domiciled

Population

Residents and resident cross-border workers



Secondary residences



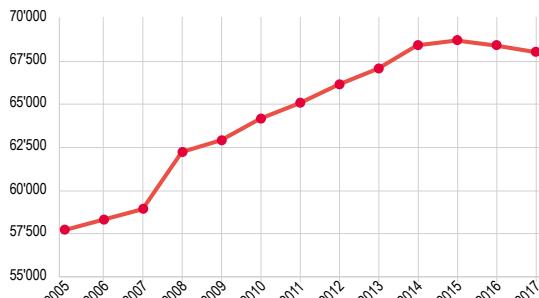
all data as of 31.12.2017

Population

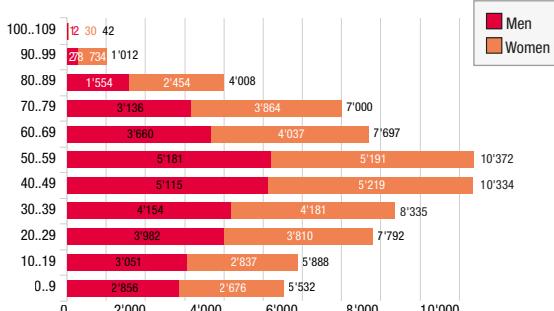
Population evolution

Year	2017	2016	Variation
Permanent residents	64'317	64'680	↓ -363 (-0.56%)
Secondary residents	2'675	2'684	↓ -9 (-0.34%)
Short-term residents and cross-border workers	1'020	1'023	↓ -3 (-0.29%)
Total	68'012	68'387	↓ -375 (-0.55%)

Annual development

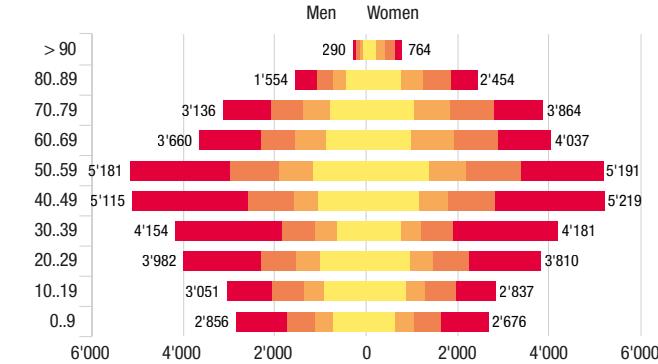


Age brackets



Population

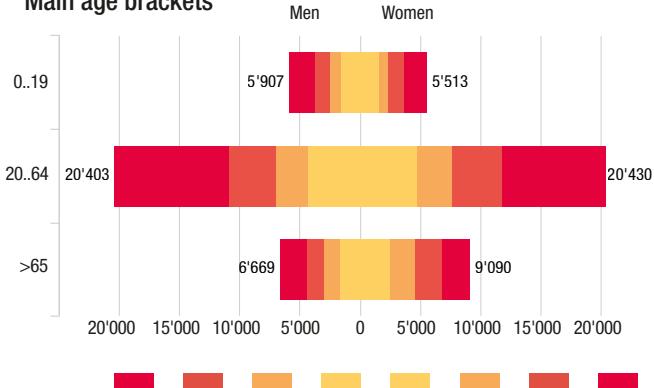
Age brackets by gender



Brackets	Foreign	Ticino	Confed.	Native	Native	Confederation	Ticino	Foreign
100..109	5	1	4	2	8	7	10	5
90..99	69	76	69	64	201	188	209	136
80..89	488	338	299	429	734	496	632	592
70..79	1'071	675	609	781	1'023	822	940	1'079
60..69	1'354	743	703	860	989	938	935	1'175
50..59	2'190	1'090	749	1'152	1'382	800	1'218	1'791
40..49	2'536	992	547	1'040	1'148	632	1'025	2'414
30..39	2'307	732	475	640	738	477	692	2'274
20..29	1'699	758	521	1'004	945	520	762	1'583
10..19	983	709	442	917	857	436	660	884
0..9	1'137	603	410	706	638	393	607	1'038
Σ	13'839	6'717	4'828	7'595	8'663	5'709	7'690	12'971
Σ				32'979			35'033	

Population

Main age brackets

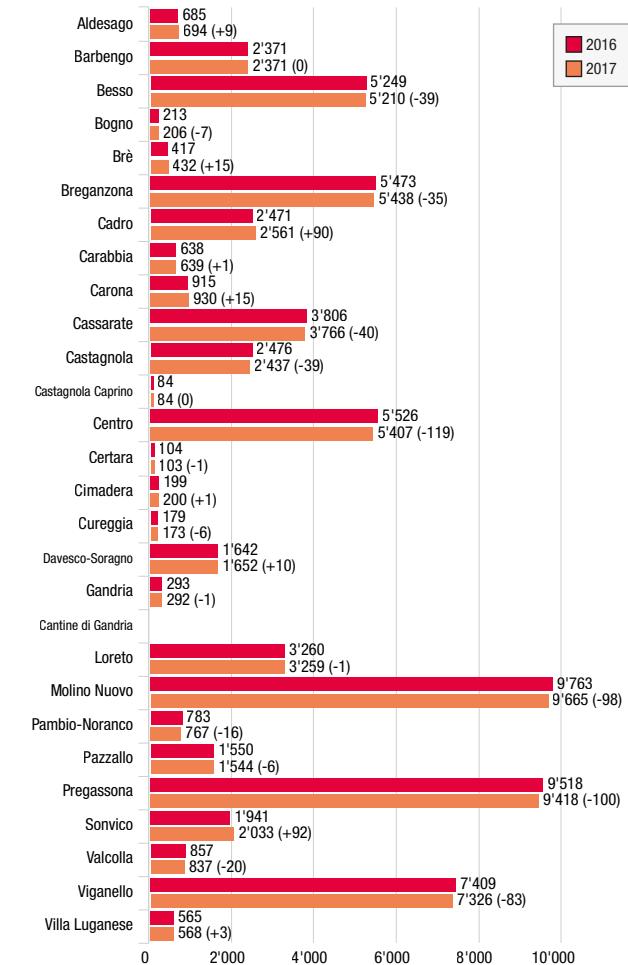


Age brackets	Foreign	Ticino	Confederation	Native	Native	Confederation	Ticino	Foreign
	0 .. 19	2'120	1'312	852	1'623	1'495	829	1'267
20 .. 64	9'485	3'960	2'665	4'293	4'707	2'882	4'158	8'683
> 65	2'234	1'445	1'311	1'679	2'461	1'998	2'265	2'366
Σ	13'839	6'717	4'828	7'595	8'663	5'709	7'690	12'971
Σ	32'979				35'033			

Age Brackets	Men	Women	Σ
0 .. 19	5'907	5'513	11'420
20 .. 64	20'403	20'430	40'833
> 65	6'669	9'090	15'759
Σ	32'979	35'033	68'012

Population

Geographical distribution



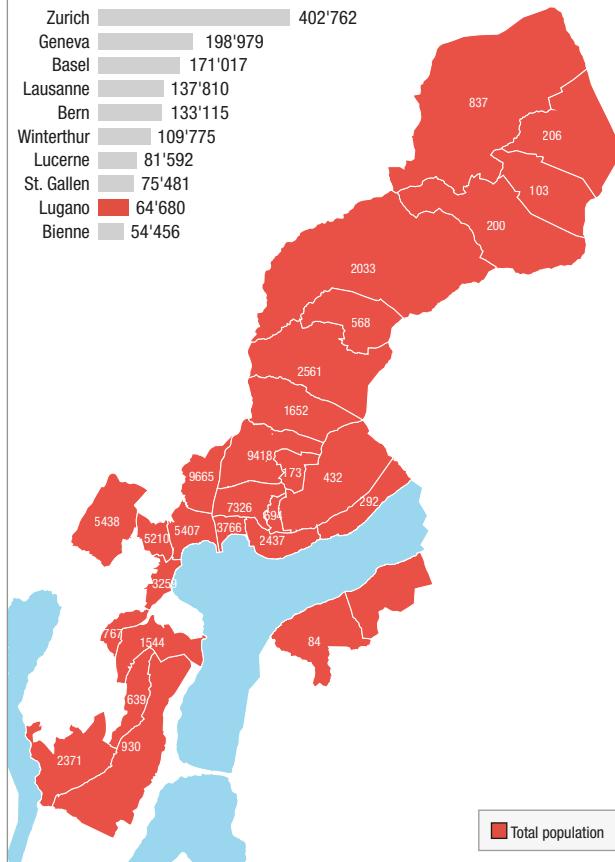
Population

Inhabitants: 68'012 distribution by geographical area (2017)

Population Top10 Swiss cities

Source: BFS (Data 2016 permanent residents only)

Zurich	402'762
Geneva	198'979
Basel	171'017
Lausanne	137'810
Bern	133'115
Winterthur	109'775
Lucerne	81'592
St. Gallen	75'481
Lugano	64'680
Bienne	54'456



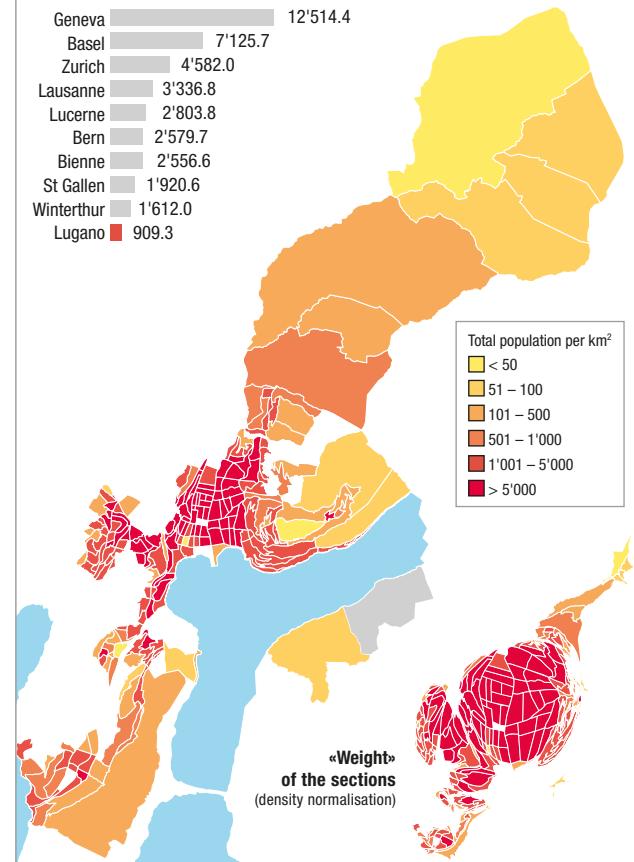
Population

Average density: 902.2 inhabitants per km² (2017)

Density Top10 Swiss cities

Source: BFS (Data 2016 permanent residents only)

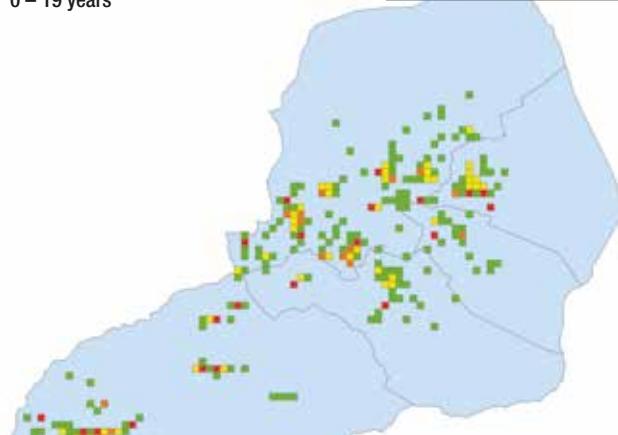
Geneva	12'514.4
Basel	7'125.7
Zurich	4'582.0
Lausanne	3'336.8
Lucerne	2'803.8
Bern	2'579.7
Bienne	2'556.6
St Gallen	1'920.6
Winterthur	1'612.0
Lugano	909.3



Population

0 – 19 years

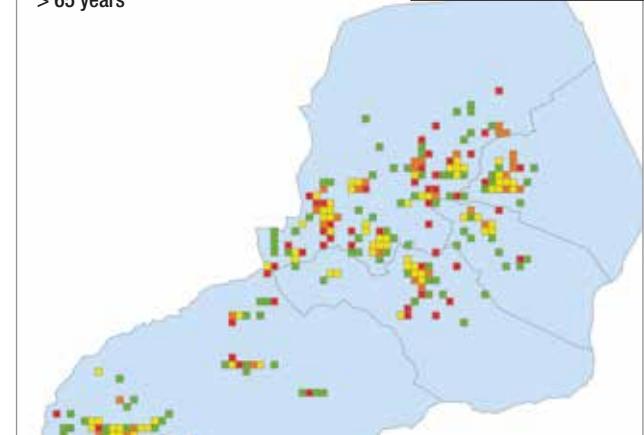
Focus: North (Val Colla)



Population

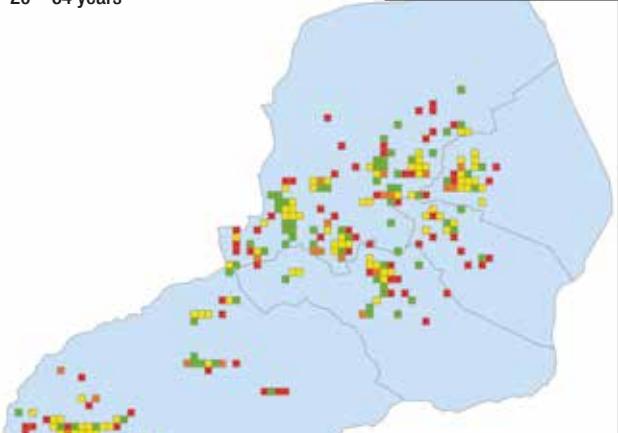
> 65 years

Focus: North (Val Colla)



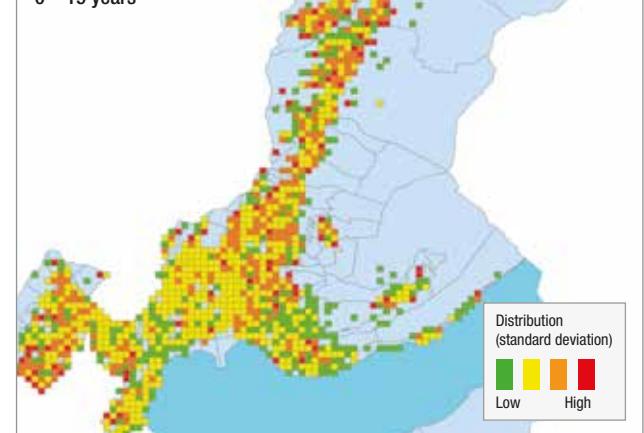
20 – 64 years

Focus: North (Val Colla)



0 – 19 years

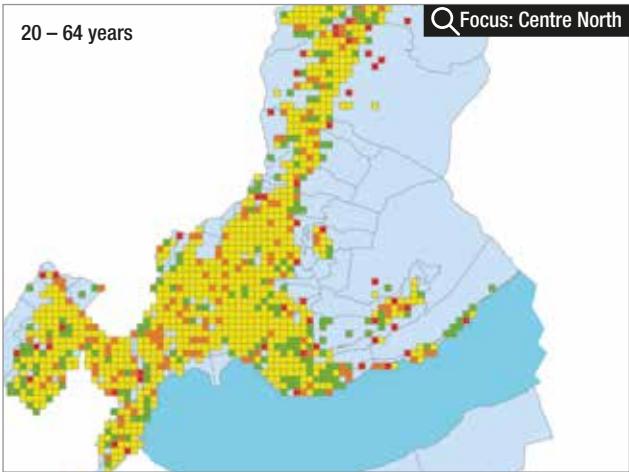
Focus: Centre North



Population

20 – 64 years

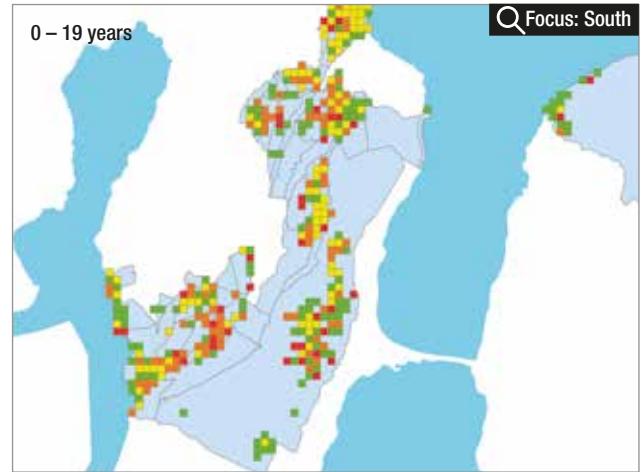
Focus: Centre North



Population

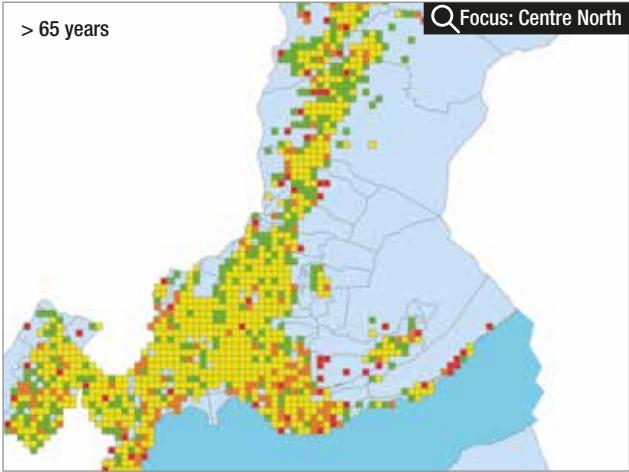
0 – 19 years

Focus: South



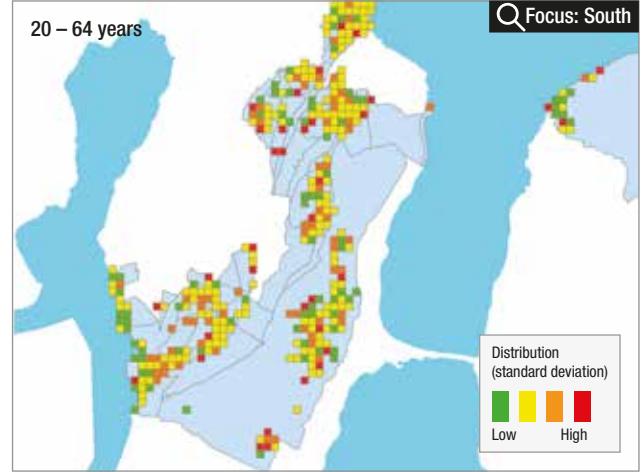
> 65 years

Focus: Centre North

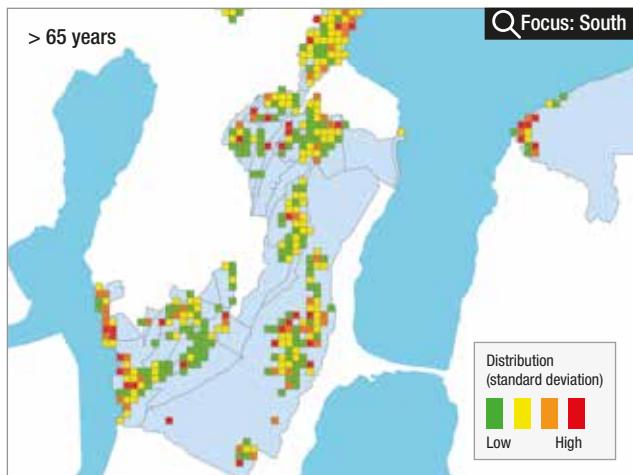


20 – 64 years

Focus: South



Population



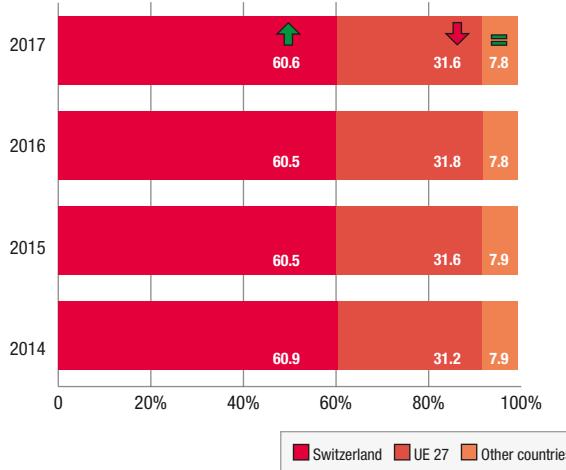
Population

Distribution by nationality

	2017	2016	Variation	Men	Women
1. Switzerland (60.58%)	41'202	41.315	↓ -113 (-0.3%)	19'140 (46.5%)	22'062 (53.6%)
2. Italy (24.29%)	16'519	16.688	↓ -169 (-1%)	9'196 (55.7%)	7'323 (44.3%)
3. Portugal (1.88%)	1'280	1.305	↓ -25 (-1.9%)	630 (49.2%)	650 (50.8%)
4. Germany (1.38%)	939	979	↓ -40 (-4.1%)	470 (50.1%)	469 (50%)
5. Serbia (1.21%)	824	861	↓ -37 (-4.3%)	400 (48.5%)	424 (51.5%)
6. Kosovo (0.77%)	523	515	↑ 8 (1.6%)	248 (47.4%)	275 (52.6%)
7. Bosnia and Erzegovina (0.58%)	397	421	↓ -24 (-5.7%)	187 (47.1%)	210 (52.9%)
8. Spain (0.55%)	373	399	↓ -26 (-6.5%)	183 (49.1%)	190 (50.9%)
9. Turkey (0.5%)	341	322	↑ 19 (5.9%)	177 (51.9%)	164 (48.1%)
10. Romania (0.49%)	330	311	↑ 19 (6.1%)	55 (16.7%)	275 (83.3%)
11. France (0.47%)	321	344	↓ -23 (-6.7%)	154 (48%)	167 (52%)
12. Russia (0.47%)	320	332	↓ -12 (-3.6%)	112 (35%)	208 (65%)
13. Croazia (0.46%)	310	320	↓ -10 (-3.1%)	137 (44.2%)	173 (55.8%)
14. Brazil (0.42%)	287	284	↑ 3 (1.1%)	91 (31.7%)	196 (68.3%)
Other countries (127)	4'046	3'991	↑ 55 (1.4%)	1'799 (44.4%)	2'247 (55.5%)
Σ	68'012 (100%)	68'387	↓ -375 (-0.5%)	32'979 (48.5%)	35'033 (51.5%)

Population

Distribution CH - EU 27 – Other countries (%)



Main changes

	2017	2016	Variation
Births	513	495	↑ 18 (3.6%)
Deaths	708	661	↑ 47 (7.1%)
Address changes	4'034	4'146	↓ -112 (-2.7%)
Naturalisations	355	291	↑ 64 (22%)
Marriages	514	566	↓ -52 (-9.2%)
Divorces	238	262	↓ -24 (-9.2%)

Population

Population movements

	2017	2016	Variation
Arrivals	5'226	5'900	↓ -674 (-11.4%)
Departures	5'406	6'024	↓ -618 (-10.3%)
Movements from one neighbourhood to another	2'466	2'606	↓ -140 (-5.4%)
Intra-neighbourhood movements	1'406	1'397	↑ 9 (0.6%)
General mobility	19.76%	21.40%	↓ -1.65 (-7.7%)

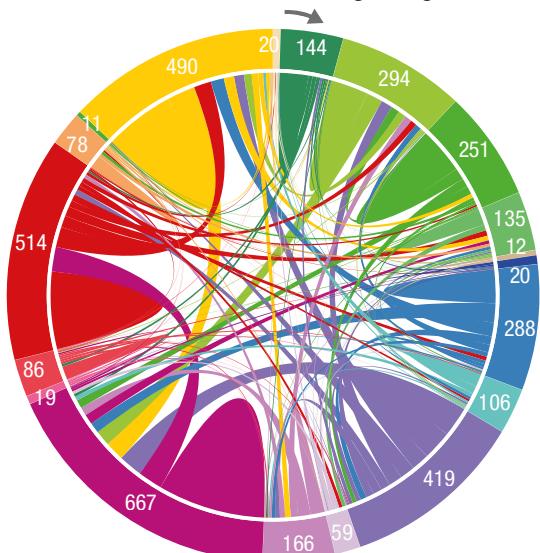
Internal annual movements of population

From	To	Aldesago	Bardengio	Besso	Brè	Breganzona	Cadro	Carabbia	Carona	Cassarate	Castagnola	Centro	Davosco-S.	Loreto	Molino N.	Pambio-No	Pazzallo	Pregassona	Sonvico	Valcolla	Viganello	Departures
Aldesago	2	0	1	3	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
Barbengo	0	79	5	1	5	3	0	0	1	2	6	0	3	11	1	10	11	3	0	3		144
Besso	1	1	102	2	23	4	0	1	16	5	31	1	19	44	0	3	17	2	0	22		294
Brè	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Breganzona	0	1	32	0	127	3	0	0	8	0	23	4	5	23	2	3	5	8	0	11		251
Cadro	0	0	4	0	2	44	0	1	8	6	4	16	1	9	0	4	15	8	0	13		135
Carabbia	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Carona	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Cassarate	6	0	21	0	3	9	0	1	92	10	23	4	12	52	4	2	11	0	0	38		288
Castagnola	5	0	3	2	3	2	0	0	7	35	5	0	4	11	0	6	2	0	21		106	
Centro	1	10	37	0	11	21	0	3	17	12	80	2	24	82	0	3	26	41	1	48		419
Davosco-S.	0	1	2	0	0	10	2	0	8	1	2	7	0	9	1	0	9	1	0	6		59
Loreto	2	3	20	1	1	5	0	1	9	4	13	0	39	34	1	4	14	0	0	15		166
Molino N.	0	8	42	3	23	27	6	1	29	11	65	8	23	293	1	5	67	1	2	52		667
Pambio-No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	5	4	1	0	0	1		19	
Pazzallo	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	5	6	5	4	1	7	4	1	37	2	1	1	2		86
Pregassona	8	5	18	1	12	27	1	3	18	12	15	12	11	67	0	5	211	32	1	55		514
Sonvico	0	0	1	0	8	9	0	3	4	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	5	37	0	3		78
Valcolla	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0		11	
Viganello	1	5	21	5	13	28	0	0	36	8	27	4	18	77	1	0	47	5	3	191		490
Arrivals	28	121	317	19	238	197	14	26	262	114	308	61	171	723	17	81	451	142	11	483		3784

Not stated: Bogno, Certara, Cimadera, Cureggia, Gandria e Villa Luganese. (< 10 departures or arrivals)

Population

Dynamics of annual movements amongst neighbourhoods



Departures from neighbourhoods (min. 10 depts), including internal movements.

- Aldesago (20)
- Barbengo (144)
- Besso (294)
- Bregan zona (251)
- Cadro (135)
- Carabbia (12)
- Carona (20)
- Cassarate (288)
- Castagnola (106)
- Centro (419)

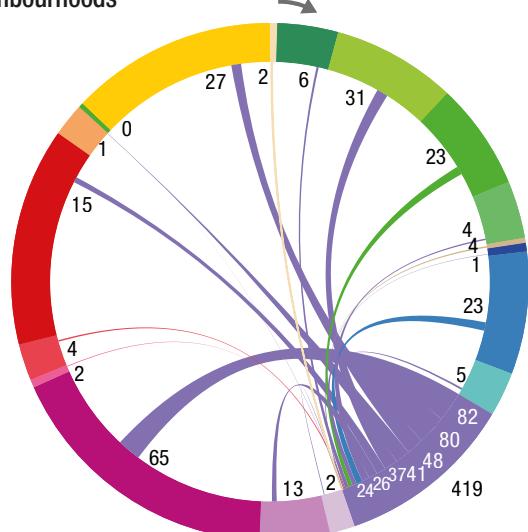
- Davesco-Soragno (59)
- Loreto (166)
- Molino Nuovo (667)
- Pambio-Noranco (19)
- Pazzallo (86)
- Pregassona (514)
- Sonvico (78)
- Valcolla (11)
- Viganello (490)

Notes:

Neighbourhood colour = arc colour: balance equal or negative movements (departures or internal movements)
Neighbourhood colour <> arc colour: balance positive movements (arrivals)

Population

Dynamics of annual movements between Centre and other neighbourhoods



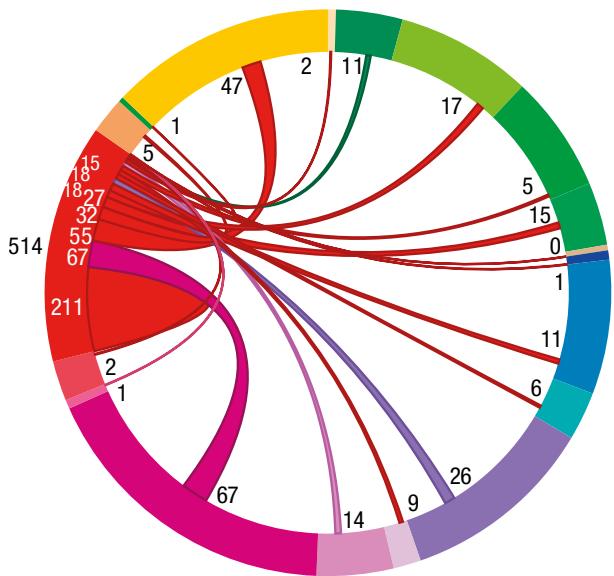
■ Departures from the Centre neighbourhood (419), included internal movements (80).

- Aldesago (1)
- Barbengo (10)
- Besso (37)
- Bregan zona (11)
- Cadro (21)
- Carabbia (0)
- Carona (3)
- Cassarate (17)
- Castagnola (12)

- Davesco-Soragno (2)
- Loreto (24)
- Molino Nuovo (82)
- Pambio-Noranco (0)
- Pazzallo (3)
- Pregassona (26)
- Sonvico (41)
- Valcolla (1)
- Viganello (48)

Population

Dynamics of annual movements between Pregassona and other neighbourhoods



■ Departures from Pregassona neighbourhood (514), included internal movements (211).

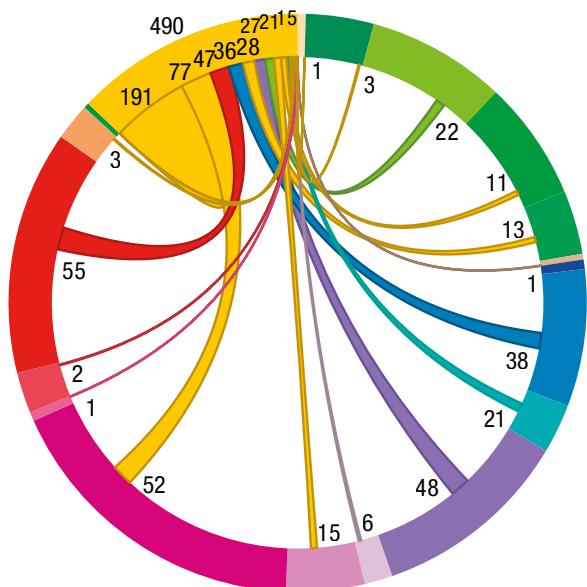
- Aldesago (8)
- Barbengo (5)
- Besso (18)
- Breganzona (12)
- Cadro (27)
- Carabbia (1)
- Carona (3)
- Cassarate (18)
- Castagnola (12)

- Centro (15)
- Davesco-Soragno (12)
- Loreto (11)
- Molino Nuovo (67)
- Pambio-Noranco (0)
- Pazzallo (5)
- Sonvico (32)
- Valcolla (1)
- Viganello (55)

Arrivals in Pregassona neighbourhood: 451, included internal movements (211).

Population

Dynamics of annual movements between Viganello and other neighbourhoods



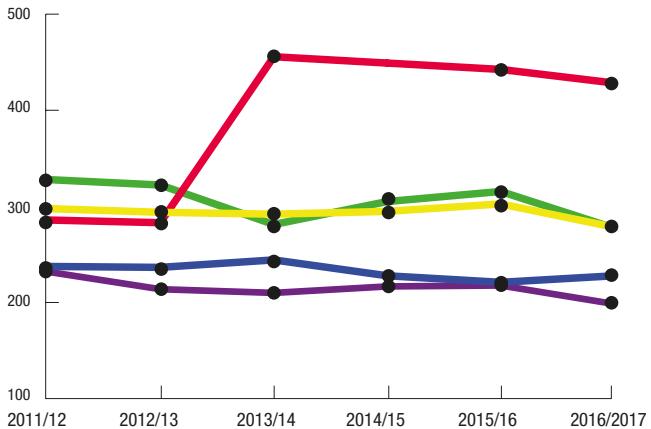
■ Departures from Viganello (490), included internal movements (191).

- Aldesago (1)
- Barbengo (5)
- Besso (21)
- Breganzona (13)
- Cadro (28)
- Carabbia (0)
- Carona (0)
- Cassarate (36)
- Castagnola (8)

Arrivals in Viganello neighbourhood: 483, included internal movements (191).

School

Pupils in nursery school: numbers per area



	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Centro	302	298	296	299	307	282
Collina	238	237	245	228	221	228
Monte Boglia	290	287	470	463	456	441
Monte Brè	334	328	285	310	321	281
San Salvatore	232	213	209	216	217	197
Σ	1'396	1'363	1'505	1'516	1'522	1'429

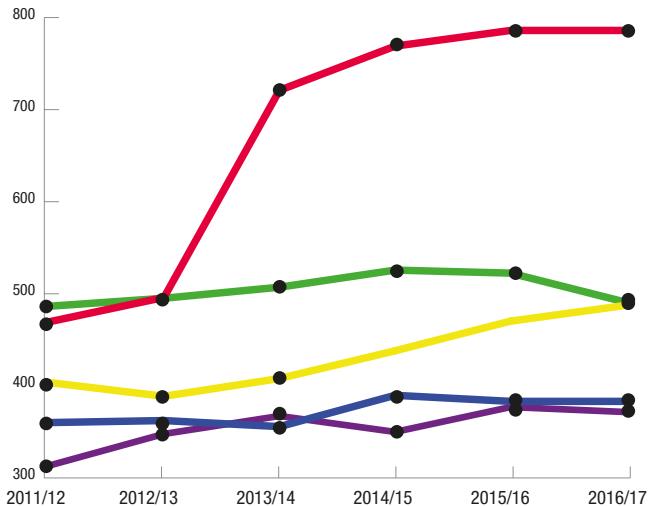
School

Occupation nursery school by area and location

Area	Students	Location	Students	Classes
Centro	282	Ronchetto	48	2
		Lambertenghi	30	2
		Castausio	42	2
		Molino Nuovo	101	5
		Bertaccio	61	3
Collina	228	Breganzone	111	5
		Besso	34	2
		Gemma	83	4
		Villa Luganese	17	1
Monte Boglia	441	Val Colla	30	2
		Bozzoreda	47	2
		Terzerina	113	5
		Piccolo Mondo	91	4
		Davesco	37	2
		Sonvico	15	1
		Dino	32	2
		Cadro	59	3
		Brè	17	1
		Ruvigliana	28	2
		Cassarate	92	4
		Bottogno	122	6
Monte Brè	281	Collina Viganello	22	1
		Pazzallo	47	3
		Barbengo	77	4
		Pambio-Noranco	19	1
		Loreto	36	2
San Salvatore	197	Carona	18	1
		Σ	1'429	
		Σ	1'429	72

School

Pupils in primary school: numbers per area



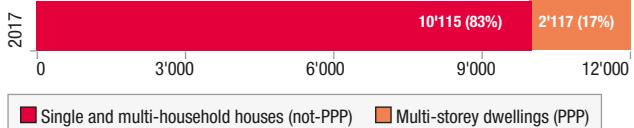
School

Occupation primary school by area and location

Area	Students	Location	Students	Classes
Centro	470	Bertaccio	50	3
		Molino Nuovo	233	11
		Lambertenghi	105	5
		Gerra	82	5
Collina	372	Besso	129	7
		Breganzone	243	12
Monte Boglia	751	Davesco	78	5
		Bozzoreda	196	10
		Centro	219	11
		Cadro	95	5
		Sonvico	90	5
		Villa Luganese	32	2
		Val Colla	41	3
		Cassarate	110	6
		Ruvigliana	91	5
Monte Brè	474	Brè	12	1
		Centrale Viganello	48	3
		NCS Viganello	213	11
		Loreto	88	5
San Salvatore	361	Pazzallo	122	6
		Barbengo	138	7
		Carona	13	1
		Σ	2'428	129

Construction and housing

Buildings: 12'232



Usage destination

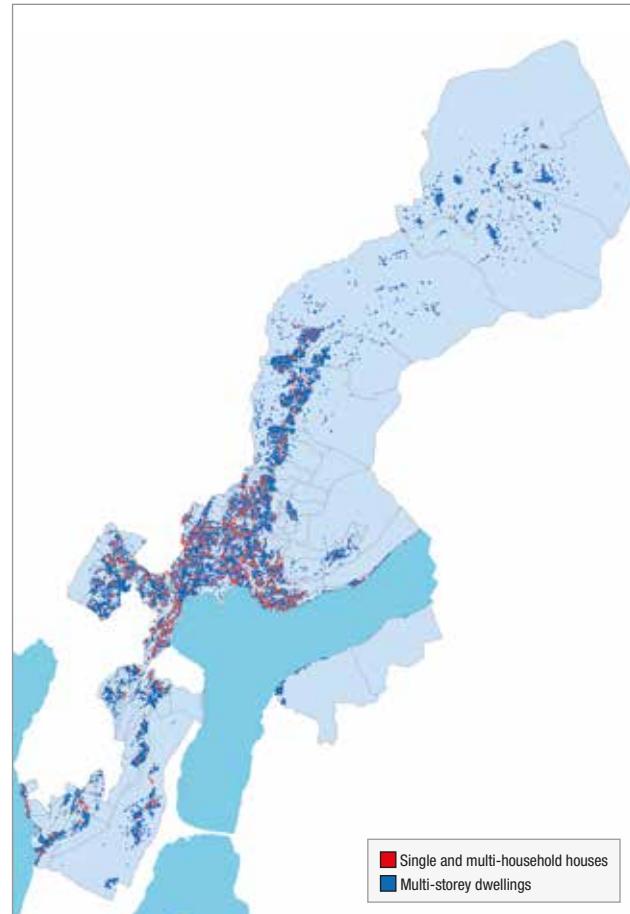
	2017	2016	Variation
Housing	40'053	39'330	723 (1.8%)
Shops and businesses	3'005	2'985	20 (0.7%)
Offices	3'274	3'262	12 (0.4%)
Bars and restaurants	531	531	0 (0%)
Warehouses	276	276	0 (0%)
Rooms	285	291	-6 (-2.1%)
Various	1'024	995	29 (2.9%)
	48'448	47'670	778 (1.6%)

Real estate transactions

	2017	2016	Variation
Trading	916	1'109	-193 (-17%)
Donations	194	272	-78 (-29%)
Succession	641	709	-68 (-9.6%)
Changes	1'124	978	146 (15%)
Σ	2'875	3'068	-193 (-6.3%)

Construction and housing

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



Construction and housing

Single and multi-household houses (PPP)



Construction and housing

Houses: 40'053

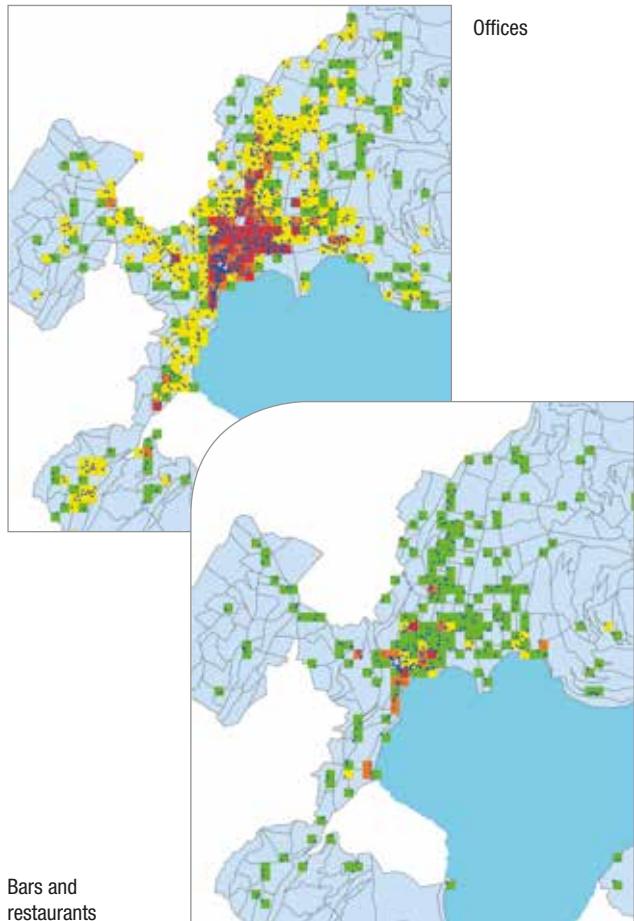


Occupation residential units

	2016				2017				Crescita P/U
	U	P	P/U	AA	U	P	P/U	AA	
	geographical distribution								
Aldesago	398	685	1.72	54.3	398	694	1.74	54.7	▲
Barbengo	1'011	2'371	2.35	41.1	1'007	2'371	2.35	41.5	▬
Besso	2'706	5'249	1.94	45.1	2'685	5'210	1.94	45.3	▬
Bogno	118	213	1.81	46.9	116	206	1.78	47	▼
Brè	205	417	2.03	45.4	211	432	2.05	46	▬
Breganzone	2'455	5'473	2.23	43.6	2'457	5'438	2.21	43.8	▼
Cadro	1'029	2'471	2.4	42.2	1'043	2'561	2.46	42.3	▲
Carabbia	270	638	2.36	43.5	270	639	2.37	43.6	▲
Carona	414	915	2.21	45.1	422	930	2.2	45.6	▼
Cassarate	2'140	3'806	1.78	47.2	2'116	3'766	1.78	47	▬
Castagnola	1'402	2'560	1.83	51.3	1'378	2'521	1.83	51.5	▬
Centro	2'953	5'526	1.87	46.6	2'946	5'407	1.84	46.6	▼
Certara	69	104	1.51	51.8	71	103	1.45	53.9	▼
Cimadera	126	199	1.58	52.5	127	200	1.57	52.8	▼
Cureggia	65	179	2.75	40.4	69	173	2.51	42.8	▼
Davesco-Soragnو	704	1'642	2.33	43.3	703	1'652	2.35	43.9	▲
Gandria	150	293	1.95	47	153	292	1.91	47.1	▼
Loreto	1'759	3'260	1.85	48.2	1'748	3'259	1.86	48.4	▬
Molino Nuovo	4'977	9'763	1.96	44.4	5'028	9'665	1.92	44.5	▼
Pambio-Noranco	312	783	2.51	41.4	303	767	2.53	41.5	▲
Pazzallo	725	1'550	2.14	41.1	720	1'544	2.14	41.3	▬
Pregassona	4'353	9'518	2.19	42.1	4'330	9'418	2.18	42.3	▼
Sonvico	811	1'941	2.39	43.4	845	2'033	2.41	44.5	▲
Valcolla	462	857	1.85	49.5	461	837	1.82	52.1	▼
Viganello	3'644	7'409	2.03	45.7	3'582	7'326	2.05	46	▲
Villa Luganese	246	565	2.3	45	246	568	2.31	45.3	▲
school areas									
Centro	7'930	15'289	1.93	45.1	7'974	15'072	1.89	45.2	▼
Collina	5'161	10'722	2.08	44.2	5'142	10'648	2.07	44.5	▼
Monte Boglia	7'918	17'510	2.21	42.8	7'942	17'578	2.21	43.5	▬
Monte Bre	8'004	15'349	1.92	47.3	7'907	15'204	1.92	47.6	▬
San Salvatore	4'491	9'517	2.12	44.1	4'470	9'510	2.13	44.4	▲
Lugano									
Lugano	33'504	68'387	2.04	44.7	33'435	68'012	2.03	45.1	▼
U: units	P: persons	P/U: persons per unit	AA: average age						

Construction and housing

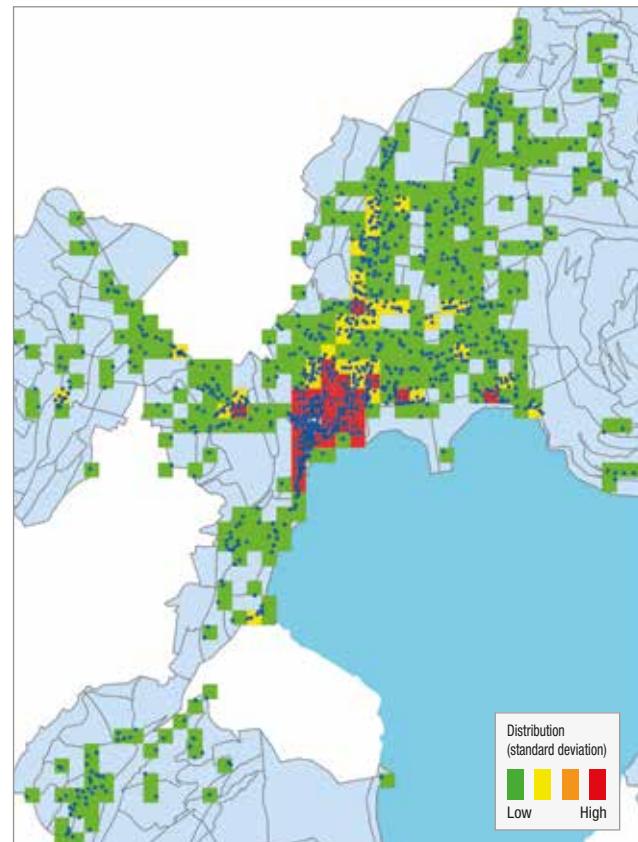
Distribution by usage type



Construction and housing

Distribution by usage type

Shops and businesses



Distribution
(standard deviation)
Low High

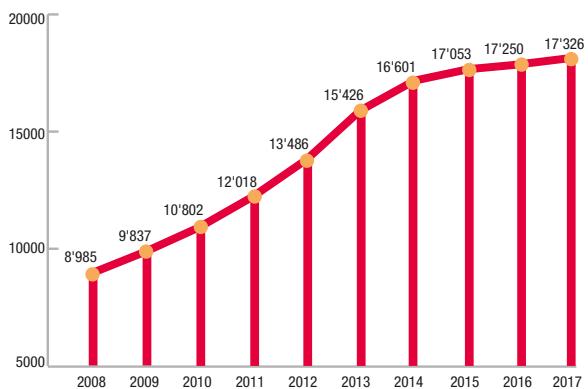
Business activities

Recorded as of 31.12.2017: 17'326 (+0.4%)

Annual movements

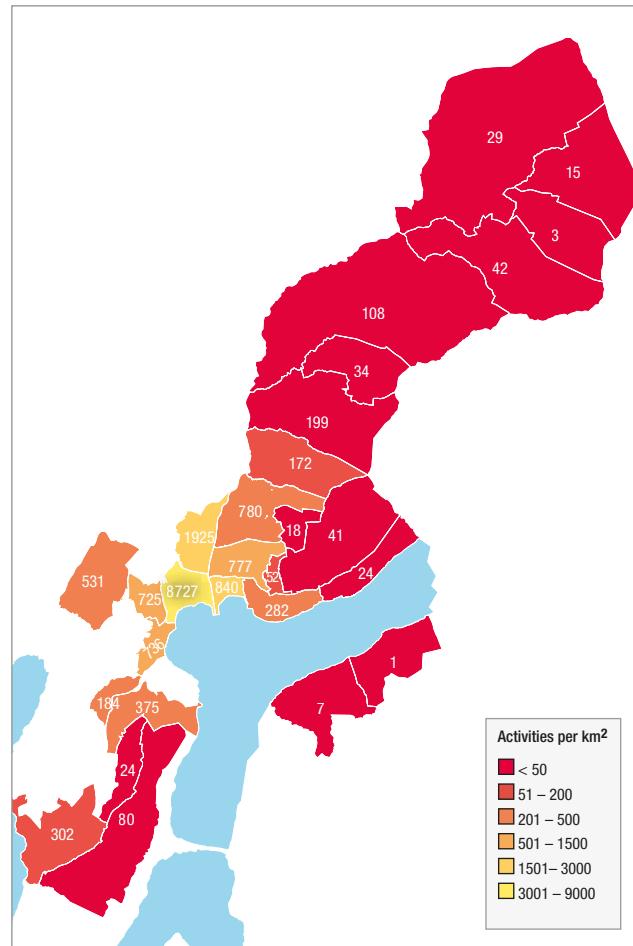


Development



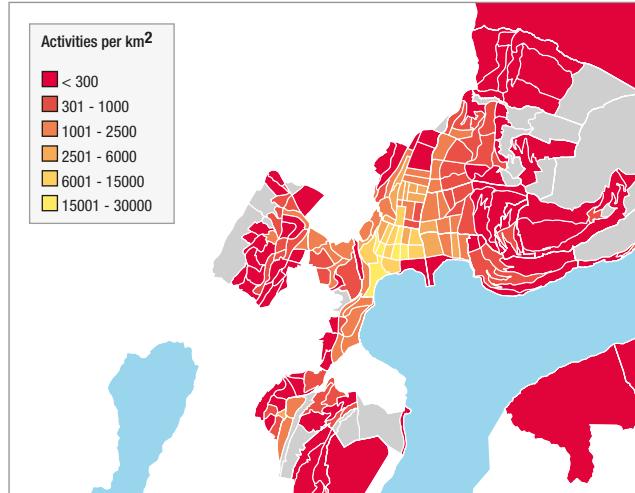
Business activities

Distribution by neighbourhood

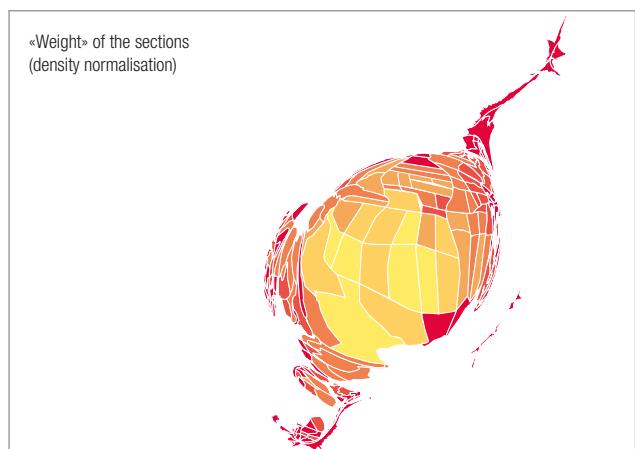


Business activities

Distribution and detail by sections



«Weight» of the sections
(density normalisation)



Business activities

Distribution by business activity

	2017	2016	Variation
Banks	54	56	↓ -2 (-3.6%)
Other financial and trustee activities	6'472	6'477	↓ -5 (-0.1%)
Wholesale trading (including raw materials trading)	2'062	2'088	↓ -26 (-1.2%)
Energy	32	37	↓ -5 (-13.5%)
Building, architecture and engineering	1'528	1'525	↑ 3 (0.2%)
Retail	812	821	↓ -9 (-1.1%)
Manufacturing	698	686	↑ 12 (1.7%)
Hotels and restaurants	607	625	↓ -18 (-2.9%)
Pharma & Biomed	137	132	↑ 5 (3.8%)
Culture	343	345	↓ -2 (-0.6%)
Other activity sectors	4'581	4'458	↑ 123 (2.8%)
Σ	17'326	17'250	76 (0.4%)

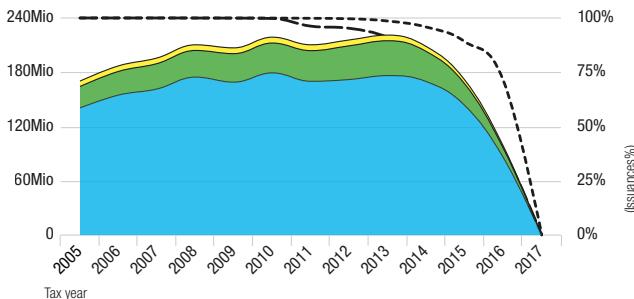
Taxation

General note

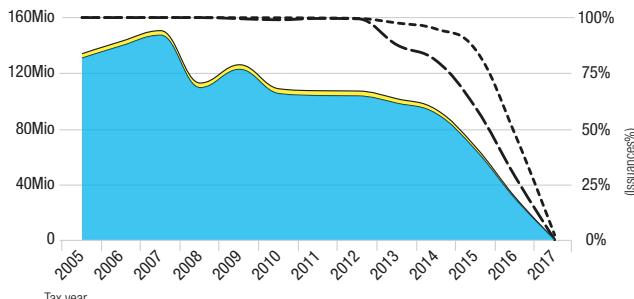
All the data in this section refer to tax notifications issued on a **cantonal basis with a tax multiplier of 100%**.

Evolution of tax notifications per tax year

Natural persons

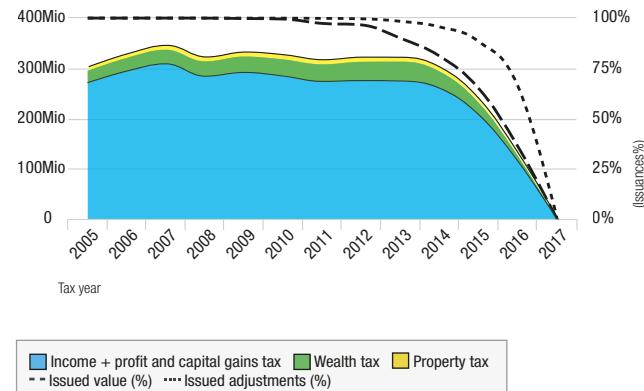


Corporate bodies



Taxation

Total natural persons and corporate bodies



Notes

The rate of issued notifications remains steady between 100% and 95% until the 2014 tax year and then rapidly declines in the following years.

The outstanding issued value (expressed in %) is based on the taxpayer's last known notification and doesn't take into account any prompt variation.

Most of the outstanding cases concern significant tax revenues with lengthy decision-making procedures. Therefore, the issued value rate doesn't generally go toe-to-toe with the number of issued adjustments.

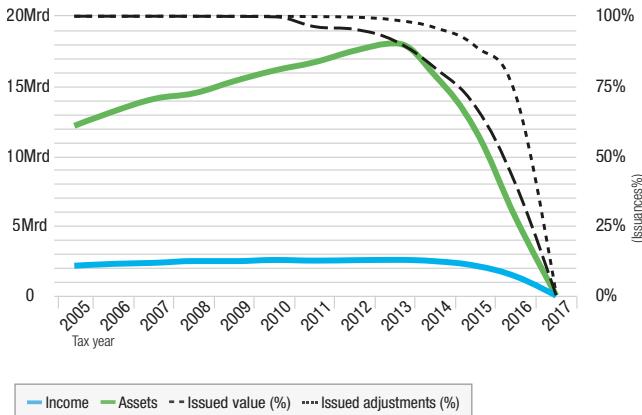
Tax data require several years (cantonal notification delays, processing of warning orders and appeals) before converging to consolidated values. For example, for the fiscal year 2012, 99.6% of the notifications, corresponding to the issued value rate of 96.6% were issued as of 31.12.2017.

Whereas for the year 2014, detailed below, the issued value rate is 81.1%, with 95.6% of issued adjustments, leaving to the remaining 4.4% taxpayers the 18.9% outstanding taxes (estimated at about 70.8 million).

Taxation

Evolution of Income and Assets

Natural persons



Notes

The taxable assets steadily increase reaching their highest value of 18 billion in 2013 against 98.6% of issues and 91% of issued value.

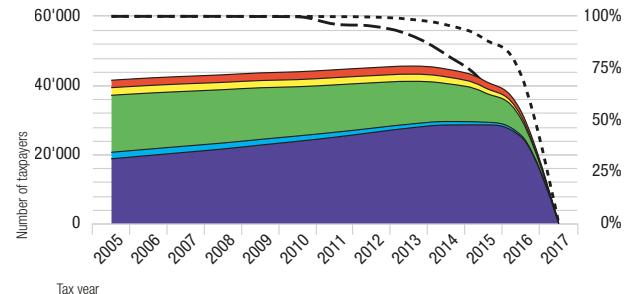
With the completion of issues, further growth is expected in the following fiscal years, mostly due to the tangible impact of tax amnesty arrangements for disclosing undeclared assets.

The total taxable income is subject to few variations over time and settles between 2.2 and 2.5 billion, corresponding to a per capita value between CHF 50'000 and 58'000.

Taxation

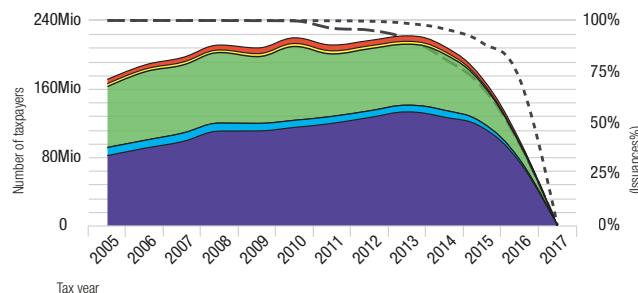
Evolution in the number of taxpayers

Natural persons



Evolution of total amount of taxes by types of taxpayers

Natural persons

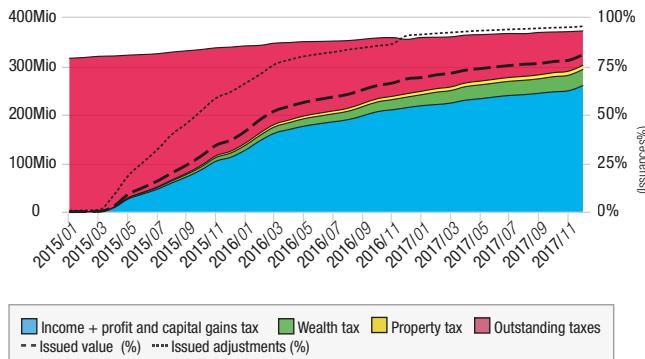


Taxation

In-depth analysis for the 2014 tax year

2014 is the last tax year with an above 95% rate of issues and is hereafter used to detail various features, with particular attention being paid to resident natural persons and to their geographical distribution.

Overall monthly evolution



Issued adjustment (%)	95,6%
Issued value (%)	81,1%
Income + profit and capital gains tax	260'354'879
Wealth tax	33'316'276
Property tax	8'437'497
Personal income tax	947'620
Outstanding taxes	70'840'066
Σ Expected taxes	373'896'337

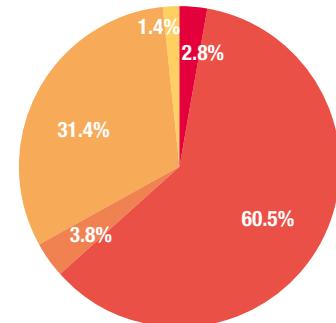
Taxation

Tax allotment

Natural persons

Taxpayers	44'695
Income tax	169'657'346 CHF
Wealth tax	33'316'276 CHF
Municipal property tax	5'487'428 CHF
Personal income tax	947'620 CHF
Total	209'408'670 CHF

Allotment by type of residence



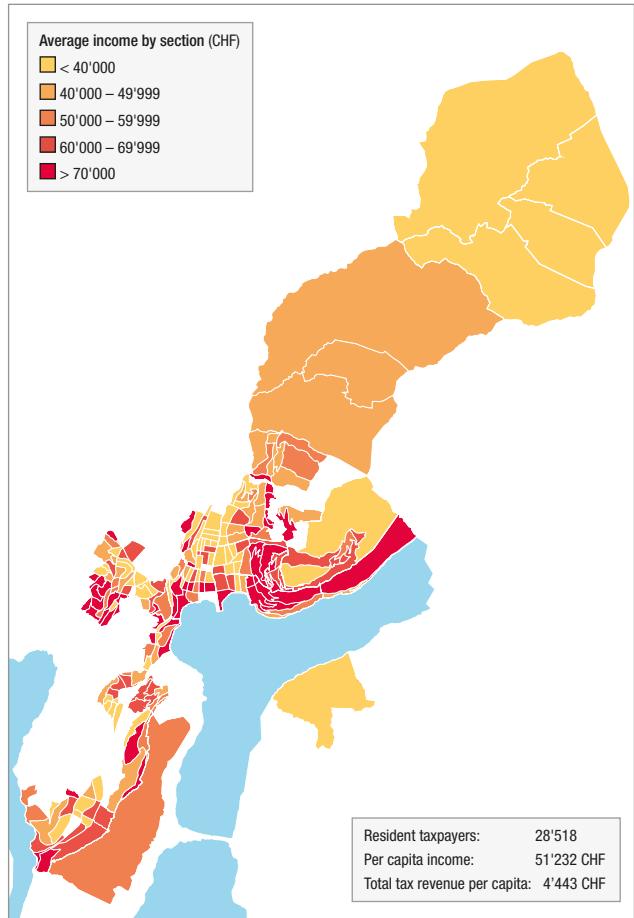
Domiciled	126'707'847 (28'518)
Non-domiciled residents	8'036'760 (1'000)
Domiciled in TI	65'755'026 (10'980)
Domiciled in CH	3'016'570 (1'924)
Domiciled abroad	5'892'466 (2'273)
Total	209'408'670 (44'695)

Corporate bodies

Taxpayers	11'448
Tax on profit and capital gains	90'697'533 CHF
Municipal property tax	2'950'069 CHF
Total	93'647'602 CHF

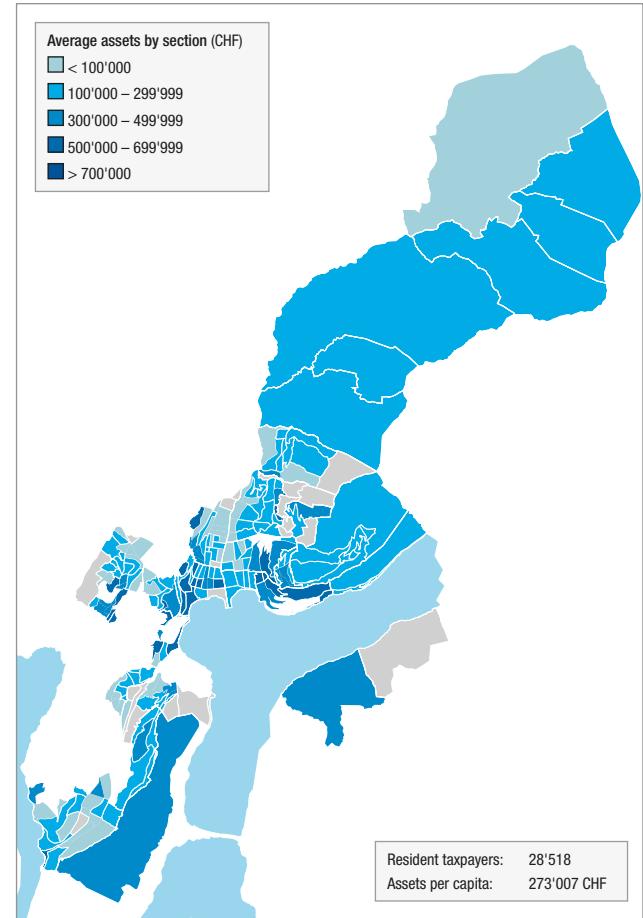
Taxation

Geographical allotment of taxable income by resident natural persons



Taxation

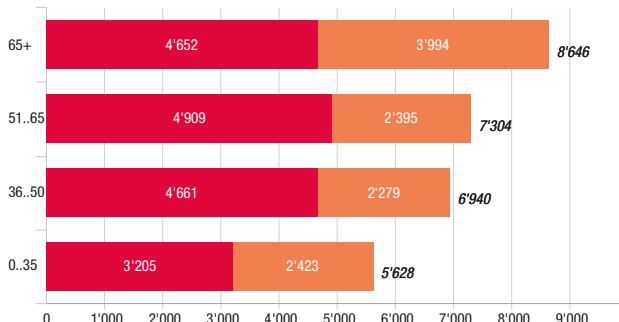
Geographical allotment of assets by resident natural persons



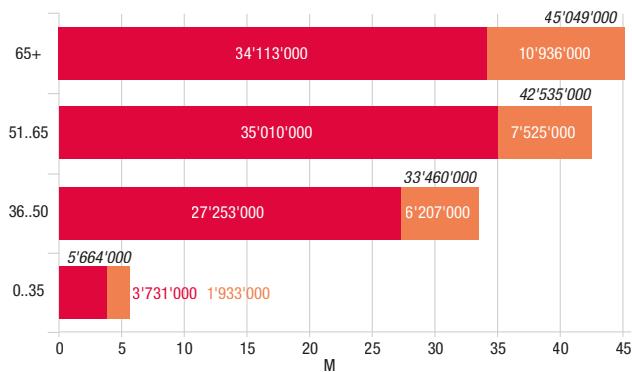
Taxation

Allotment by age brackets (natural persons, residents)

Taxpayers



Taxes (CHF)

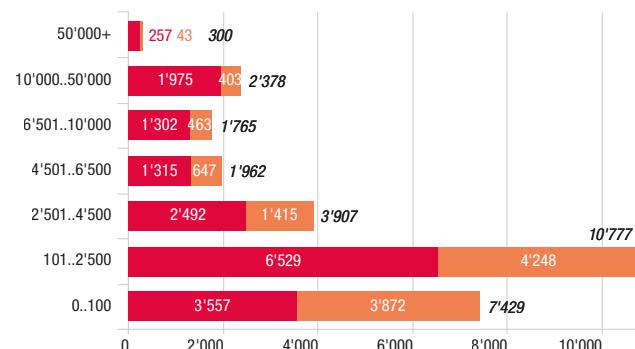


■ Men/Principal income earner ■ Women/Principal income earner

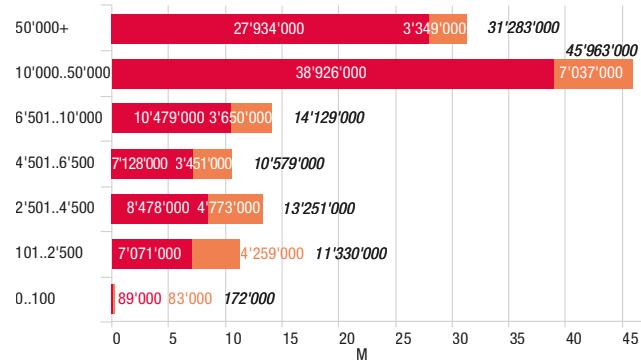
Taxation

Allotment by tax range (natural persons, residents)

Taxpayers



Taxes (CHF)



■ Men/Principal income earner ■ Women/Principal income earner

Taxes

Per capita tax allotment

	T	TI (CHF)	CT (CHF)	< 35	CT (CHF)
Castagnola	818	89'931	12'280	119	1'730
Centro	2056	66'440	8'373	337	1'253
Loreto	1166	61'103	6'559	169	1'581
Cureggia	65	67'183	6'380	16	555
Carona	366	63'458	6'292	82	593
Aldesago	259	62'557	6'176	41	763
Carabbia	289	62'315	5'301	67	217
Villa L.	267	59'108	5'012	53	897
Breganzone	2420	56'805	4'968	569	868
Gandria	108	57'406	4'649	22	1'781
Cadro	1015	58'084	4'506	234	1'374
Sonvico	916	56'588	4'277	201	932
Davesco-S.	815	56'660	4'240	201	1'246
Cassarate	1557	46'356	3'724	236	1'136
Pregassona	4233	48'152	3'607	953	819
Pazzallo	642	47'680	3'566	157	990
Besso	2221	45'014	3'560	399	1'016
Brè	198	46'958	3'466	52	940
Viganello	3343	44'534	3'415	625	801
Molino N.	4054	40'689	3'114	769	1'178
Barbengo	849	44'790	2'821	179	750
Caprino	16	38'279	2'785	0	0
Pambio-N.	324	43'431	2'653	75	876
Valcolla	325	35'560	1'697	49	1'012
Cimadera	79	42'362	1'619	9	460
Bogno	85	36'507	1'478	12	632
Certara	32	30'137	1'429	2	46
Σ	28'518	51'232	4'443	5628	1'006

by neighbourhoods and age brackets (natural persons, residents)

36–50	CT (CHF)	51–65	CT (CHF)	> 65	CT (CHF)	
188	8'098	225	13'740	286	18'272	Castagnola
475	10'881	526	7'352	718	10'804	Centro
279	5'416	290	10'046	428	6'908	Loreto
8	5'980	28	9'797	13	6'436	Cureggia
83	5'211	95	9'703	106	8'491	Carona
57	4'409	69	11'376	92	5'782	Aldesago
75	6'488	81	7'770	66	6'084	Carabbia
62	4'227	78	8'483	74	4'959	Villa L.
559	5'249	621	7'822	671	5'570	Breganzone
29	6'717	29	3'466	28	5'985	Gandria
277	5'043	280	6'310	224	4'859	Cadro
239	4'770	243	6'739	233	4'089	Sonvico
196	5'494	218	5'469	200	4'682	Davesco-S.
371	4'969	347	3'763	603	3'949	Cassarate
1152	4'210	1051	5'520	1077	3'564	Pregassona
167	5'001	173	4'908	145	3'101	Pazzallo
533	3'403	577	4'938	712	3'986	Besso
36	4'179	68	4'655	42	4'057	Brè
773	4'146	832	3'944	1113	3'979	Viganello
938	3'297	963	4'020	1384	3'435	Molino N.
248	3'006	257	3'557	165	3'645	Barbengo
3	1'461	6	3'321	7	2'893	Caprino
83	3'245	92	3'662	74	2'536	Pambio-N.
67	2'269	89	1'924	120	1'489	Valcolla
15	2'157	31	1'379	24	2'027	Cimadera
19	1'868	22	2'433	32	907	Bogno
8	677	13	1'770	9	1'913	Certara
6940	4'821	7304	5'823	8646	5'210	Σ

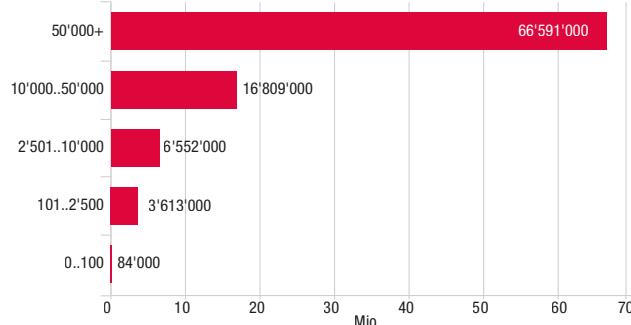
Taxation

Allotment by tax range (Corporate bodies)

Taxpayers



Taxes (CHF)



■ Corporate bodies

Public security

All indicators refer to the municipal perimeter of the City of Lugano.
The indicators presented are in line with computation rules, coding procedures, registration and evaluation principles standardized in accordance with the 2009 revision of the police criminal statistics.

Types and evolution of crimes, City of Lugano

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Criminal Code Offences	5'100	4'726	3'470	3'529	3'278
Narcotics Act Offences	693	854	802	894	875
Foreign Nationals Act Offences	245	198	192	254	179

Criminal Code Offences, City of Lugano 2017

	Nr. crimes
Jeopardy of life or limb	236
Property	1'959
Personal honour and private sphere	169
Personal freedom	457
Sexual integrity	45
Family	23
Public danger	9
Counterfeiting of money, forgery of official stamps	12
Forgery	130
Public order	6
Public authority	43
Justice administration	56
Office and professional duties	10
Corruption	2
Violation of federal legal regulations	121
Σ	3'278

Public security

Narcotics Act Offences, City of Lugano 2017

	No. of offences
Consumption fine	511
Possession/Seizure fine	181
Growing/Production fine	1
Possession/Seizure misdemeanour	34
Growing/Production misdemeanour	3
Trafficking misdemeanour	82
Import, export, transit misdemeanour	2
Possession/Seizure felony	15
Trafficking felony	46
Σ	875

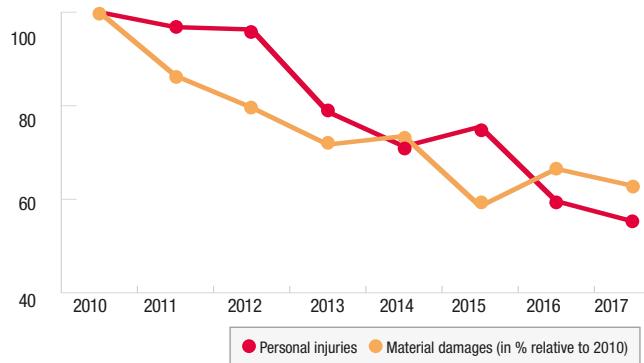
Foreign Nationals Act Offences, City of Lugano 2017

	No. of offences
Unlawful entry/exit/stay	112
Illegal activity	42
Fraudulent conduct towards the authorities	8
Unlawful facilitation	18
Σ	180

Public security

Road accidents, City of Lugano

Accidents by consequences	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall accidents	1'012	894	837	739	740	624	660	622
involving material damage	824	712	656	591	606	482	548	518
involving personal injuries	188	182	181	148	134	142	112	104
with dead people	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1
with serious injuries	45	55	47	32	40	38	42	25
with light injuries	141	126	132	115	92	104	68	76



Public security

Road accidents, City of Lugano

Injured by consequences	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall injured	229	223	214	175	159	166	139	120
Deaths	2	1	2	1	2	0	3	1
Serious injuries	46	62	50	35	42	38	43	30
Light injuries	181	160	162	139	115	128	93	89



Public security

Interventions on the territory

Drawing on the data of the Police operations centre of the City of Lugano, in 2017 was developed a system of mapping police interventions on the territory by analysing location information available in the reporting system (neighbourhood and street), which allows a first level of territorial analysis, at present limited only to the street.

Example: interventions for accidents

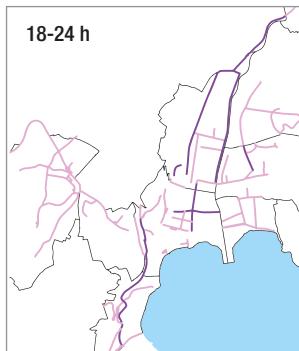


From 1.1.2018 a further enhancement of the system will increase the georeferencing quality of the interventions up to the house number, allowing even more precise and relevant territorial analysis (space/time).

Public security

Interventions on the territory

Example: interventions for accidents by time slots



● 1-2 ● 3-8 ● 9-35

Culture and sports

With the inauguration of the new LAC cultural centre (Lugano Arte e Cultura), the city's cultural offering has increased significantly.

Museums, theatres and concerts: visitors

	2017	2016	Variation
Museums	80'325	111'141	-30'816 (-27.7%)
Theatre and concerts	102'748	96'813	5'935 (6.1%)
Σ	183'073	207'954	-24'881 (-11.9%)

Public libraries: borrowed books

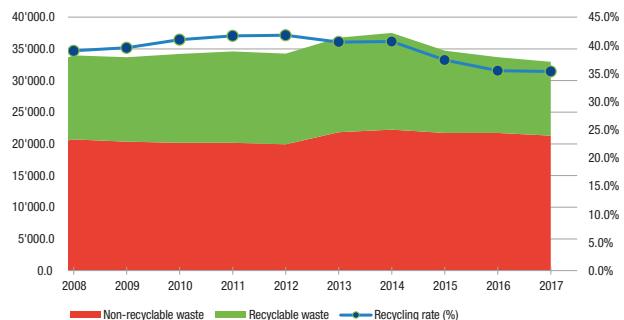
	2017	2016
Borrowed books	90'559	91'817

City sports facilities: users

	2017	2016	Variation
Lido Lugano	185'915	168'892	17'023 (10.1%)
Lido San Domenico	7'611	6'644	967 (14.5%)
Lido Riva Caccia	10'996	9'731	1'265 (12.9%)
Carona swimming pool	24'780	20'981	3'799 (18.1%)
Resega ice rink	11'818	-	-

Municipal waste

Consumption evolution (in t) and recycling rate (in %)



Annual consumption and per capita average

		2017	2016	Variation
Overall waste	t	32'961	33'694	↓ -733 (-2.2%)
	kg/pers	484.6	492.7	↓ -8.1 (-1.6%)
Non-recyclable waste	t	21'304	21'732	↓ -428 (-2%)
	kg/pers	313.2	317.8	↓ -4.6 (-1.4%)
Recyclable waste	t	11'656	11'961	↓ -305 (-2.5%)
	kg/pers	171.4	174.9	↓ -3.5 (-2%)
Recycling rate	%	35.40%	35.50%	↓ -0.1%

Municipal waste

Distribution of consumption by type (in t)

	2017	2016	Variation
Non-recyclable			
MSW (Municipal Solid Waste)	20'378.00	20'769.40	↓ -391.4 (-1.9%)
Bulky waste	926.7	963.1	↓ -36.4 (-3.8%)
Recyclable			
Vegetable waste	2'525.50	2'899.50	↓ -374 (-12.9%)
Paper and paperboard	3'765.70	3'962.00	↓ -196.3 (-5%)
Glass	2'536.40	2'433.40	↑ 103 (4.2%)
Aluminium and tin	75.7	76.8	↓ -1.1 (-1.4%)
PET	78.4	80.7	↓ -2.3 (-2.9%)
Wood	1'463.80	1'446.30	↑ 17.5 (1.2%)
Waste of electrical equipment	418.8	338.3	↑ 80.5 (23.8%)
Batteries and accumulators	25.3	17.3	↑ 8 (46.2%)
Waste oils	16.9	18.1	↓ -1.2 (-6.6%)
Textiles	199.6	152	↑ 47.6 (31.3%)
Coffee capsules	17	16.7	↑ 0.3 (1.8%)

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Sources:

Administrative records and archives, City of Lugano
GIS, City of Lugano
Urban Audit Project (Swiss City Statistics)
Cantonal Police
Cantonal Library

Concept and implementation:

Urban statistics service, City of Lugano

In partnership with:

Chancellery division
Communication, international and local relations division
Culture division
Economic development division
Education division
Finance division
IT division
Police division
Sports division
Urban areas division
Urban planning, environment and mobility division

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Events and congresses division

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