In addition to the explanations in the glossary, you can find methodical details in the publications of STATISTICS AUSTRIA or on the website www.statistik.at.

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Due to constraints of space, you will find only a small selection of our comprehensive data base and findings in Austria. Figures. Data. Facts. You can find more on our website www.statistik.at, where this booklet can also be downloaded. We hope to have stimulated your interest in our data base with our booklet.

The concept, development of the contents, and design of Austria. Figures. Data. Facts are the result of the collaborative effort of a team of experts from various fields. At this point, we wish to thank them and our colleagues of the statistical services in the Länder as well as everyone else who contributed to the creation of this booklet.

Vienna, March 2019

Dr. Konrad Pesendorfer
Director General – Statistics

Dr. Gabriela Petrovic
Director General – Finance
Austria
Austria: Diversity in the heart of Europe

A geographic approach
Austria has a land area of 83,879 km² and is thus somewhat smaller than Portugal and Hungary and somewhat larger than the Czech Republic. Located in the southern part of Central Europe, the republic shares borders with Germany and the Czech Republic in the north, the Slovak Republic and Hungary in the east, Slovenia and Italy in the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein in the west. There are 573 km between the western and easternmost points of Austria. The longest north-south stretch totals 294 km. The landscape of Austria is characterized by diversity. Major landscape features include the gneiss and granite highlands of the Bohemian Massif, the foothills of the Alps and the Carpathians, the Alps, the Vienna Basin, and the border regions of the Hungarian lowlands. 350 km of the “beautiful blue Danube” of musical fame, and thus almost an eighth of its entire course, flow through Austrian territory. The republic shares its largest lake with Germany and Switzerland. Lake Constance has a surface area of 538.5 km² and it is 252 m deep. The 3,796 m high Grossglockner is Austria’s highest mountain. It is located at the border of Carinthia and East Tyrol. With 114 m above sea level, Austria’s lowest point is located in Burgenland, in the Seewinkel region near Apetlon.

Climate: From “oceanic” to continental
Due to the geographic location, Austria’s weather is characterized as a transitional climate. Consequently, an oceanic climate with moist westerly winds predominates in western Austria, and as one moves eastward, the climate becomes increasingly continental with decreasing precipitation, hot summers, and cold winters. In addition, the local climate is strongly influenced by the altitude, local topography, and exposure to the prevailing westerly weather conditions.

Austria in the EU

Member of the EU: since January 1st, 1995
Population: 8,822,267
Total Area: 83,881.94 km²
Capital: Vienna
Länder: 9
Administrative districts: 94
of which Statutory towns: 15
Municipalities: 2,098

Austria as a federal state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Länder</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
<th>Population (inhab.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niederösterreich</td>
<td>2,601.67</td>
<td>391,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorarlberg</td>
<td>2,601.67</td>
<td>1,888,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgenland</td>
<td>3,965.22</td>
<td>292,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorarlberg</td>
<td>11,982.52</td>
<td>1,473,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niederösterreich</td>
<td>9,536.54</td>
<td>560,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzburg</td>
<td>7,154.59</td>
<td>552,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Austria</td>
<td>11,982.52</td>
<td>1,917,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Austria</td>
<td>19,179.46</td>
<td>1,888,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrol</td>
<td>12,648.41</td>
<td>751,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styria</td>
<td>16,398.74</td>
<td>1,240,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carinthia</td>
<td>9,536.54</td>
<td>560,898</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2018.
On the way to the 9 million mark

Around 1900, close to 6 million people were living in Austria (within its present-day borders). The 7 million mark was reached in the late 1950s. In 2000, Austria’s population has surpassed the 8 million mark. At the beginning of 2018, 8.82 million inhabitants were registered in Austria. According to current population projections, the figure is expected to reach 9.97 million by 2080. The municipality with the largest population is Vienna, which had 1.89 million residents at the beginning of 2018. A fifth of Austria’s population thus lives in the federal capital. Next come the provincial capitals Graz (286 000 residents), Linz (205 000 residents), Salzburg (153 000 residents) and Innsbruck (132 000 residents).

There are also some very small municipalities in Austria. A total of six municipalities had less than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2018. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 45 citizens, followed by Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 62 residents), Namlos (Tyrol, 72 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 76 residents), Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 92 residents) and Großhofen (Lower Austria, 98 residents).

The age pyramid, a mirror of history

The history of the 20th century has left its mark on the present-day age pyramid. There are many more women than men not only in the highest ages but generally in all age groups beginning with the age of 57. This is due to the longer life expectancy of women.

Population development in Austria

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Counting 1.89 million residents, Vienna is indeed the most populous municipality in Austria; by area, however, the Tyrolean municipality of Sölden with 46 678 ha is larger than the federal capital with its 41 465 ha. The smallest sized municipality in Austria is also in Tyrol: Rattenberg comprises a mere 11 ha with 411 residents.

On the way to the 9 million mark

The five largest and smallest municipalities at the beginning of the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The largest municipalities</th>
<th>Total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna (Vienna)</td>
<td>1 867 582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graz (Styria)</td>
<td>283 869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linz (Upper A)</td>
<td>203 012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzburg (Salzburg)</td>
<td>152 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innsbruck (T)</td>
<td>132 236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The smallest municipalities</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gramais (T)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tschandlgraben (B)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namlos (T)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaisers (T)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinterhornbach (T)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Though the small numbers at the top of the population pyramid can be traced back to the deficit of births in World War I.

In contrast, the number of children increased rapidly after the Anschluss with Germany in 1938. Persons born at that time are now around 76 to 78 years old. At the end of World War II as well as in the early post-war era, the birth rate dropped again, which in the present-day age pyramid is illustrated by “notches” along the ages of 71 to 75. The largest cohorts were born in the 1950s and especially the 1960s. This Baby Boom Generation also increased through immigration. As a consequence of the post-Baby Boom reduction in birth rates, which has only been partially compensated by immigration, the base of the population pyramid is comparatively narrow.

By 2020, the Baby Boom Generation will reach retirement age. Then the financial viability of our retirement system will prove itself.

Of the 8.82 million residents of Austria, about 1.27 million are children under 15 years old. About 5.90 million are in the 15 to 64 year range, and another 1.65 million Austrian men and women are 65 years or older. This means that 14.4% of the population are preschool and compulsory school age children, more than two thirds (66.9%) are of working age, and 18.7% are elderly persons in retirement age.

Within the EU we find the youngest populations in Ireland, Cyprus and Luxembourg, the oldest in Germany, Italy, and Portugal. Austria belongs to the countries with a higher median age.

The number and percentage of the senior population of 65 and older is increasing, henceforth even more, as the Baby Boom Generation reaches retirement age in the foreseeable future. The potential workforce is remaining relatively stable; however, the population of working age is also ageing.
Demographic trends

The Austrian population is growing almost exclusively through immigration: Every year there are considerably more people migrating to Austria than leaving the country. In contrast, the numbers of births and deaths are much more balanced. 95% of Austria's total population growth between January 1st, 2008 and January 1st, 2018 (+514,278 people) can be attributed to net migration gains (+486,946). The surplus of births was comparatively low in this period; in 2009, 2012 and 2013 even more deaths than births were recorded throughout Austria. Thus, the excess of births over deaths amounted to 4,363 persons. In the year 2017, 154,749 immigrations and 110,119 emigrations from abroad were registered. This resulted in a net-migration gain of 44,630 persons.

Today 100 women have an average of 152 children. In order to replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (2 children per woman) would be required.

In 2017, there were 44,981 marriages in Austria. More than two-thirds (69.1%) were first time marriages, in other words, both partners had never been married before.

Nearly one-third of all marriages are remarriages, i.e., at least one of the partners had been married before.

41% of marriages end in a divorce
In 2017, 16,180 divorces were recorded. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, it is then revealed that more than two-fifths of all marriages (41%) end up in divorce. In most cases (88%), divorces were amicable.

While the number of naturalizations in Austria has increased continuously since 2010, the naturalization rate has stagnated around 0.7%. In 2017, 9,125 people living in Austria acquired the Austrian citizenship.

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As a consequence of immigration, the number of persons with foreign citizenship rose sharply in the early 1990s and again in recent years. At the beginning of 2018, there were more than 1.40 million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 15.8% of the total population.

In 1985, about 297,000 or 3.9% of the total population were foreigners. During the 1980s, their number remained relatively stable. A great wave of immigration at the beginning of the 1990s led to an increase of both the number and the percentage of the population with foreign citizenship. By 1994, the number of foreigners already totalled around 665,000 and thus represented 8.4% of the total population. From the mid 1990s, their number and percentage stabilized; since 2001, however, their number has been increasing again, especially in the past couple of years.

Almost every second of all foreigners is from another EU-country.

In total, 694,000 citizens from other EU-countries live in Austria, representing a share of 49.7% of all foreigners in Austria. The biggest group among EU-citizens are 187,000 Germans, followed by Romanian (102,000), Hungarian (77,000), Croatian (77,000) and Polish citizens (62,000).

120,000 Serbs, 117,000 Turks and 95,000 citizens from Bosnia and Herzegovina represent the three largest communities of nationals from outside of the European Union.

Since 2009 Germans are the largest group among foreign citizens in Austria.

The community of non-European citizens in Austria accounts for 188,000 people from Asia (excluding Turkey and Cyprus), among them 48,000 Syrian nationals as well as 46,000 Afghans. About 36,000 held citizenships of African and around 22,000 of American countries. 1500 citizens are from Australia and Oceania.

Austria is among the EU-countries with the highest share of resident foreigners. Higher percentages can only be found in Luxembourg and Cyprus.

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2.4 million families

The Austrian population lives in 3.89 million private households. Only a small fraction of the population, around 160,000 persons, live in one of the 4,300 institutional households, most of which are retirement homes.

1.44 million households, or around a third of all households are single person households. They represent 17% of Austria’s population. Only a small fraction of all single households consists of young persons. The majority are seniors, in particular women, who have remained single after the death of their spouses.

17% of the population live in single person households; most of them are widowed senior women.

Among the households with more than one person, there are 2.4 million families. These are married or unmarried couples with or without children as well as lone parents with their children, provided that they live in a joint household.

The number of families with children totals 1.41 million and thus 58% of all families. 1,014,000 couples do not have children living in the same household.

83% of all lone parents are women.

However, only a small fraction of these are young and still childless couples. Most are older couples whose children have left the joint household. Nearly three quarters (72%) of all families are married couples (with or without children), 16% are cohabiting couples. 13% of the families are lone parent families, and the vast majority among them (83%) are mothers.

### Private households and families 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of household</th>
<th>in 1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private households</td>
<td>3,890.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which one-person-households</td>
<td>1,438.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>2,419.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without child(ren) in the household</td>
<td>1,013.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with child(ren) in the household</td>
<td>1,405.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married couples</td>
<td>1,731.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without child(ren) in the household</td>
<td>797.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with child(ren) in the household</td>
<td>933.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consensual unions</td>
<td>385.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without child(ren) in the household</td>
<td>216.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with child(ren) in the household</td>
<td>168.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone mothers</td>
<td>262.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone fathers</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

### Families by type of family 2017

- Married couples without children in the household: 32.5%
- Married couples with children in the household: 39.3%
- Consensual unions without children in the household: 5.0%
- Consensual unions with children in the household: 6.6%
- Lone mothers: 10.6%
- Lone fathers: 2.0%

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.
Politics
Democracy in theory and practice

Elections
“Austria is a democratic republic. Its law emanates from the people.” Thus reads Article 1 of the federal constitution. Elections constitute the most important moment of political decision making. All of the political institutions established by the constitution are elected in three elections: Citizens decide on the Bundespräsident (Federal President), the Nationalrat (National Council) and the Landtage (Provincial Parliaments) via the ballots distributed in these elections. Elections are held in accordance with the universally equal right to vote and the right to a secret ballot. Men have had these rights since 1907, and women since 1918. EU citizens living in Austria have been able to take part in municipal elections since Austria joined the EU. Naturally, the Austrian population also elects its representatives in the EU Parliament.

Direct democracy
Along with general elections, the constitution also provides instruments of direct democracy. These instruments give citizens the opportunity to have a direct influence on political events.

There is a difference between referenda, plebiscites, people initiatives. A referendum decides upon a parliamentary resolution, and citizens have the opportunity to vote for or against the resolution. This instrument has been used twice in decision making: On November 5th, 1978 the people voted against the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant, and on June 12th, 1994 they voted for Austria to become a member of the EU. If a decision is required on a fundamental issue or one that is of Austria-wide concern, plebiscite may be conducted in order to assess the attitude of the Austrian popu-

Elected Federal Presidents of the Second Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Term(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Alexander Van der Bellen</td>
<td>since 26/1/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Kurt Waldheim</td>
<td>8/7/1986–8/7/1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Adolf Schärf</td>
<td>22/5/1957–22/5/1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Heinz Fischer</td>
<td>8/7/2010–8/7/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger</td>
<td>8/7/1974–8/7/1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. h.c. Theodor Körner</td>
<td>21/6/1951–4/1/1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Thomas Klestil</td>
<td>8/7/1992–8/7/1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas</td>
<td>9/6/1965–9/6/1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Karl Renner</td>
<td>20/12/1945–31/12/1950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Council Elections 1945-2017
Distribution of valid votes as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ÖVP</th>
<th>SPÖ</th>
<th>FPÖ</th>
<th>NEOS</th>
<th>Liste Pöllhuber</th>
<th>Die Grünen</th>
<th>BZÖ</th>
<th>NEU</th>
<th>VdU</th>
<th>other parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. Those parties that were or are represented in the National Council are quoted.
Referenda in the Second Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Eligible voters</th>
<th>Valid votes</th>
<th>Affirmative votes as %</th>
<th>Negative votes as %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 5th, 1978</td>
<td>Peaceful use of nuclear energy in Austria</td>
<td>5 083 779</td>
<td>3 183 486</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12th, 1994</td>
<td>Austria’s accession to the European Union</td>
<td>5 790 678</td>
<td>4 724 831</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the scope of a people initiative, signatures are collected for a specific issue. If 100,000 signatures are obtained, the National Assembly must deal with the issue.

The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

In the Second Republic, up until now there have been the two aforementioned referenda and 42 people initiatives and one plebiscite.

The question on the construction of another conference center next to the UNO City resulted in 1,361,562 Austrians giving their signatures in 1982. The “against privilege of churches” public referendum was of considerably less interest and obtained a mere 56,673 signatures in 2013.

European Parliamentary Elections 2014: Austrian results

Day of election: June 6th, 2014
Elegible voters: 6,410,602
Votes cast: 2,909,497
Valid votes: 2,823,561
Turnout: 45.39%

Top 10 of people initiatives in the Second Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Number of valid registration</th>
<th>Turnout as %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Conference centre</td>
<td>1,361,562</td>
<td>26.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Genetic engineering</td>
<td>1,225,790</td>
<td>21.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Veto against Ternielen</td>
<td>914,973</td>
<td>15.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Protection of human life</td>
<td>895,665</td>
<td>17.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gradual introduction of the 40-hour week</td>
<td>889,659</td>
<td>17.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Austrian broadcast (Österreichischer Rundfunk)</td>
<td>832,363</td>
<td>17.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Welfare state Austria</td>
<td>717,102</td>
<td>12.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>People initiative „Women“</td>
<td>644,665</td>
<td>11.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>627,559</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>People initiative against interceptors</td>
<td>624,807</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

*) By turnout as %.
Increasing number of pupils for the first time within 10 years
As a consequence of the decline in births since the early 1990s, the total number of pupils has been decreasing for ten years. Due to the migration waves in 2015 and 2016 meanwhile increases are observed especially at elementary schools. The lower level of Academic secondary schools reached an all-time high regarding the number of pupils. Ten years ago, for every 100 AHS students there were 212 boys and girls in lower secondary schools, and nowadays it is still 174 in lower secondary schools including new secondary schools).

The upper level of Academic secondary schools cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, the number of pupils has increased by 5% to 92 193 in the ten year comparison. In engineering colleges (HTL), enrollment has increased by 5% and in higher colleges for teacher training by 38% over what it was ten years ago. On the other hand a 16% decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges (HAK).

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 300 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse with 2 600 and the HTL Graz-Gösting with 2 400 girls and boys. Throughout Austria there are also 32 public “micro” schools – exclusively elementary and special schools – with less than ten students. Most of these schools are in the Tyrol.

Current trends in school attendance

Pupils by type of school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of school</th>
<th>2007/08</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary schools</td>
<td>337 934</td>
<td>934 136</td>
<td>339 382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary schools, New secondary schools</td>
<td>249 703</td>
<td>212 594</td>
<td>207 898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special schools</td>
<td>13 148</td>
<td>13 809</td>
<td>14 815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-vocational year</td>
<td>21 338</td>
<td>17 006</td>
<td>15 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General secondary schools</td>
<td>205 442</td>
<td>203 000</td>
<td>211 784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which lower grades</td>
<td>117 656</td>
<td>111 461</td>
<td>119 591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational schools for apprentices</td>
<td>136 191</td>
<td>130 975</td>
<td>114 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate technical and vocational schools</td>
<td>52 003</td>
<td>47 442</td>
<td>44 048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher technical and vocational colleges</td>
<td>144 987</td>
<td>147 796</td>
<td>143 544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pupils in total                                     | 1 160 746| 1 100 758| 1 091 273|

As a consequence of the decline in births since the early 1990s, the total number of pupils has been decreasing for ten years. Due to the migration waves in 2015 and 2016 meanwhile increases are observed especially at elementary schools. The lower level of Academic secondary schools reached an all-time high regarding the number of pupils. Ten years ago, for every 100 AHS students there were 212 boys and girls in lower secondary schools, and nowadays it is still 174 in lower secondary schools including new secondary schools. The upper level of Academic secondary schools cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, the number of pupils has increased by 5% to 92 193 in the ten year comparison. In engineering colleges (HTL), enrollment has increased by 5% and in higher colleges for teacher training by 38% over what it was ten years ago. On the other hand a 16% decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges (HAK).

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 300 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse with 2 600 and the HTL Graz-Gösting with 2 400 girls and boys. Throughout Austria there are also 32 public “micro” schools – exclusively elementary and special schools – with less than ten students. Most of these schools are in the Tyrol.
382 900 university level students

382 900 students annually – about 98 700 of whom come from foreign countries – are enrolled at Austria’s universities and vocational universities. The majority studies at one of the 22 public universities, around 15% pursue studies at universities of applied sciences, 8% were enrolled at university colleges of teacher education and about 4% study at one of the 13 private universities.

There are around 382 900 university level students in Austria (2017/18). Most of them study at the 22 public universities, the 13 private universities, the 21 universities of applied sciences and 14 university colleges of teacher education.

The majority of the students at university colleges of teacher education are women (75%), as well at public universities (53%). Only at universities of applied sciences study fewer women (49%) than men.

The main fields of study most popular at public universities are humanities, natural sciences and technology.

Most of the students at universities of applied sciences choose programmes in business and engineering. At the private universities, the focus is on medical science, arts and economics and social sciences.

About 70% of the approximately 98 700 foreign university students are EU citizens, another 17% come from other European countries, and 13% from non-European states.

In the academic year 2016/17 71 830 graduations were reported. 57.0% of these were graduations from public universities.
### Educational attainment of the adult population (25 to 64 years) by gender and level of educational attainment as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of school (**)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary education (*)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University, Fachhochschule</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-secondary college</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher technical and vocational college</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General secondary schools-upper grades</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational school for apprentices</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate technical and vocational school</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary education</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Development of the educational attainment of the Austrian population (25 to 64 years)

```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lower secondary education</th>
<th>Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education</th>
<th>Tertiary education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>44.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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**Substantial rise in the level of education**

In 2017, 19.3% of the resident population of Austria aged 25 to 64 years held a degree from tertiary education, 66.6% secondary education and 14.1% had only completed the compulsory school requirements. The trend of the past decades shows a decline of the percentage of the population who only completed compulsory school as well as a continuous rise of persons with degrees from tertiary education. In 1971 the percentage of population with compulsory school requirements was 57.8% and 2.8% held a university degree. Large segments of the population have graduated from a secondary school the past years. The proportion of persons in the 25 to 64 year age group who graduated from an apprenticeship program with a final examination or earned an AHS, BMS, or BHS degree has risen to about two thirds. In addition, the percentage of persons receiving an university or technical college or another equal degree rose strongly whereas persons graduating from compulsory education decreased by about three quarters.

Gender-specific differences in the level of education have become less, but have not disappeared entirely. In 2017, 16.9% of women had only completed compulsory school, as opposed to 11.3% of men. There was also a 10 point difference for secondary schools and a 19 point difference for vocational schools for apprentices. In tertiary degree programs did women outnumber men in the 25 to 64 year age group under consideration (21.3% vs. 17.3%).

In recent years, more and more women have earned tertiary degrees. In 2017, women in the 25 to 64 years age group (21.3%) are ahead of men, of whom 17.3% had tertiary degrees.

The differences in the percentages of apprenticeship or BMS degrees are strongly correlated with gender-specific employment patterns. Women are especially well represented in secondary business, commercial, and social work schools, whereas traditionally male-dominated professional qualifications are frequently obtained through apprenticeships with final examinations.

Compared to the EU as a whole, the percentage of 20 to 24 year olds with an education beyond compulsory school in Austria (87.4%) is considerably higher than the EU-28 average of 83.1% (2017).
Employment and job market
### Population by activity 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in 1 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>as %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>8 645.8</td>
<td>4 256.4</td>
<td>4 389.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically actives</td>
<td>4 508.4</td>
<td>2 396.0</td>
<td>2 112.4</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>4 260.5</td>
<td>2 254.4</td>
<td>2 006.1</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>3 733.2</td>
<td>1 924.6</td>
<td>1 808.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed, family workers</td>
<td>527.3</td>
<td>329.8</td>
<td>197.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>247.9</td>
<td>141.6</td>
<td>106.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-actives</td>
<td>4 137.4</td>
<td>1 860.4</td>
<td>2 277.0</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In retirement</td>
<td>1 832.6</td>
<td>816.8</td>
<td>1 015.8</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently disabled persons</td>
<td>101.6</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>284.8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>271.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In education (15 years and over)</td>
<td>423.8</td>
<td>206.0</td>
<td>217.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People below 15 years</td>
<td>1 258.4</td>
<td>647.0</td>
<td>611.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscripts, alternative civilian service</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>213.2</td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EMPLOYMENT

#### Population by activity

- Just over half of the entire Austrian population is economically active. Of the 8 646 000 Austrian men and women living in private households in 2017 approx. 4 261 000 were employed and 248 000 unemployed, as measured by international definitions.

#### Just over half of all men and women living in Austria are economically active.

3.73 million or seven out of eight employed persons (88%) are wage or salary earners, the 527 000 self-employed workers and family members working in family businesses represent 12% of the employed. 1.83 million are retired, 102 000 persons are suffering from long-term illnesses and are thus considered neither employed nor unemployed. 285 000 pursue no career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – house husbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 424 000 persons 15 years or older are in education. There are 23 000 conscripts or men in civilian service as a substitute for military service. 1.26 million children under 15 are living in Austria in 2017.

#### With a 72% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is considerably higher than the EU average (68%) and in eighth place among the 28 EU member states (2017).

At 84%, the employment rate among 25 to 49 year olds is the highest. It is lower (51%) among youth and young adults (15 to 24 years), many of whom are still pursuing their educations.

#### In the 50 to 64 years age group, only about 64% of the population are employed; many persons of this age are already retired.
More and more women in professions

The percentage of working women in the age group of 25 to 54 years old is 81%, which is gaining on that of men (87%). The employment rate of persons aged 55 to 64 years old declines more sharply for women than for men. This is due to the lower retirement age for women and the fact that fewer of them were employed in the past.

With an unemployment rate of 5.5% (EU average 2017: 7.6%), Austria is the EU member state with the ninth-lowest unemployment rate.

Austria is a service society

More than every other man (59%) is employed in the service sector, as are more than six out of every seven women (85%). Overall, this sector provides 71% of the jobs.

4% of the jobs are provided by agriculture and forestry, which were formerly of major significance, and roughly 25% of the employed work in the production sector. 37% of the men, but only 11% of the women, work in this sector.

When one considers the individual branches of industry, manufacturing proves to be the branch that employs the most, followed by trade. Men clearly dominate in the manufacturing sector whereas women dominate in the health sector and the trade, though less dramatically.

Employment and unemployment rates by age and sex 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Employment rate % of population</th>
<th>Unemployment rate % of economically active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–24</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–54</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employed persons by economic activity 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic activities</th>
<th>Sections of ÖNACE (selection)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed in total (absolute)</td>
<td>4 260 500</td>
<td>2 254 400</td>
<td>2 006 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in total (as %)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, mining</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Manufacturing</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Construction</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Wholesale and retail trade, repair</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Transportation and storage</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Financial and insurance activities</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Professional, scientific and technical activities</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Public Administration; Social security</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Education</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q Human Health and social work activities</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women dominate in part-time work

Part-time work is becoming more and more important. In 2017, 1.24 million or 29% of Austrian – and especially female – workers were not full-time employed. More than three quarters of part-time workers are women. 48% of all working women work part-time. In men, this percentage is only 12%, although the trend is increasing.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 36.5, even with part-time work included. Self-employed persons usually work considerably more than wage and salary earners, and therefore the corresponding value for wage and salary earners of only 35.6 hours falls somewhat below the overall average. Due to frequent part-time employment, the normal work week for women averages 31.9 hours, which is also considerably less than for men (40.6 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses, etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week is 31.3 hours, which is 14% below the number of hours normally worked per week (36.5 hours). Because the self-employed and family members employed in family businesses have more hours than the average, the number of hours actually worked per week for wage and salary earners is 30.3 hours, which falls below the overall average.

* With a 29% part-time worker contingent, Austria is second behind the Netherlands, which is far out in front by itself with 51%. Thereby in 2017 Austria ranks one stage before Germany (28%).

### Working time 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employed in total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers (1 000)</td>
<td>1 244.9</td>
<td>267.5</td>
<td>957.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time employment rate (%)</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average working time per week (hours) *)</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually worked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actually worked</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)</td>
<td>6 813.7</td>
<td>4 110.7</td>
<td>2 703.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers (1 000)</td>
<td>1 086.1</td>
<td>211.7</td>
<td>874.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time employment rate (%)</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average working time per week (hours) *)</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually worked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actually worked</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)</td>
<td>5 766.3</td>
<td>3 389.0</td>
<td>2 377.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Microcensus, yearly average. *) Without people on parental leave; in the main job. **) In the main job.
Services predominate
Like most advanced, modern economies, the Austrian economy today is dominated by services: Around 70% of the gross value added (GVA) comes from the so-called “tertiary” sector, almost 28% comes from the “secondary” sector (industry and construction), and only 1.3% comes from agriculture and forestry (the “primary” sector).

Only one out of 25 employed persons today earns his or her living in agriculture and forestry.

Since the 1960s, the national economy has undergone fundamental changes. In 1960, agriculture and forestry still comprised an 11% fraction of the gross value added. The service sector at about 42% lay behind the production sector (47%). The “shrinkage” of the primary and secondary sectors in favour of the service sector began in the 1970s and it is still continuing today. About 72% of the labour force is engaged in the service sector, whereas a little more than 30 years ago only about half were.

The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 4% at current prices in the last 20 years.

The production sector also declined in importance during this period: Whereas more than a third of the labour force was engaged in production during the 1970s, today it is only a quarter.

This structure is similar to that of the 28 EU states, where the secondary sector accounts for an average of about 25%, and the tertiary sector about 73% of the GVA.

Most of those employed in production work in manufacturing and in construction. In the service sector, the largest contingent works in sales, hotel and restaurant services and in health and education.

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Indispensable role

Agriculture and forestry
Almost 75% of Austria is dedicated to agriculture and forestry. Just under half of our Alpine Republic (3.4 million ha) is covered in forest. National agriculture and forestry not only forms the backbone of a viable rural community, but also reflects the cultural tradition of the nation.

Structural changes to the economy have obviously had an impact on agriculture and forestry: As in most other EU member states, a steady downward trend in the number of operations is accompanied by a simultaneous increase in the average size of the operations.

The total output of agriculture and forestry accounted for €8.9 billion in 2017.

However, this sector plays an indispensable role. Among other things, this includes ensuring nutritional produce, preserving the cultural landscape, looking after the countryside and maintaining its function as an energy source.

The ability to compete within the EU is achieved through sustainable agriculture, and through an increasing specialization of agricultural and forestry operations. The coupling of agriculture and forestry with touristic offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute to the preservation of an economically healthy, productive, farmer-oriented agriculture and forestry in an intact rural area.
## Industries and construction

About 65,100 enterprises in Austria are engaged in industry (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas/steam/air conditioning and water supply, sewerage/waste management and remediation activities) and in construction. As a whole, these pillars of the national economy employ about 978,000 people, and in 2016 they generated a turnover of roughly €269 billion. About 292,000 people are employed in the construction industry alone.

Most of the enterprises are small-sized: Over 2/3 of them (about 51,300 or 78.9%) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1% of the enterprises (578) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 2/5 (39.4%) of all people employed in these sectors are employed in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account for half (49.6%) of the total turnover.

After a significant increase in production in 2010 and 2013 and a decrease in 2014, domestic production could increase continuously since 2015 and latest by 5.1% in 2017. Since 2015 domestic production had been increased by 8.0% while the number of employees increased by 2.7%.

According to the production index, with an annual raise in production of 6.4%, Austria’s construction enterprises were clearly above the EU (EU-28) average of +4.3% in 2017.

The Austrian manufactures of basic metals as well as of computer, electronic and optical products were among the winners in 2017 with increases in turnover of 18.8% respectively 13.7%.

The Austrian construction industry continued the positive development of the previous year (+3.4%) with a plus of 9.5% in 2017. At the same time, costs in construction of residential buildings increased by 3.5% in 2017, while road and bridge construction increased by 3.6% and 5.2%, respectively.

The manufactures of wearing apparel are losing more and more ground. Employment figures have nearly decreased by one quarter since 2015.

### Selected indicators for industries and construction 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Total persons employed (annual average)</th>
<th>Turnover in billion €</th>
<th>Value added at factor cost in billion €</th>
<th>Persons employed per enterprise</th>
<th>Value added per person employed in €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B-F Industries and Construction</td>
<td>65,063</td>
<td>977,972</td>
<td>269.1</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>81,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-E Industries</td>
<td>29,985</td>
<td>685,613</td>
<td>222.3</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>91,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>6,195</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>135,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Manufacturing</td>
<td>25,037</td>
<td>629,053</td>
<td>181.0</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>86,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>39,340</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>190,239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities</td>
<td>2,170</td>
<td>21,025</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>95,634</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Construction</td>
<td>35,078</td>
<td>292,359</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>57,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Development of production index and index of persons employed in industries (ÖNACE 2008: B-E) and construction (ÖNACE 2008: F)

- Production index industries B-E
- Production index construction
- Index of persons employed industries B-E
- Index of persons employed construction

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Short Term Statistics in industries and construction; production index working day adjusted.
Small businesses, large successes

Trade and services

The services sector including trade is a core economic sector which contributes substantially to value added and employment in the economy as a whole, and also renders a multitude of services for other economic branches. Approximately 80% of Austrian enterprises are engaged in the trade and service sector. Those 264,947 enterprises and their 1,917,616 persons employed achieved a turnover of €449.6 bn in the year 2016.

With an increase of 1.1% of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2017, Austria was below the EU-28 average (by +2.8%), and also below the Euro area (by +2.6%).

In the year 2017, the Austrian service enterprises achieved a turnover increase by 3.8% compared to the previous year. A considerable turnover growth of 4.9% was measured for “Accommodation and food service activities”, in the other areas the turnover increased between 2.5% (Information and Communication) and 4.4% (professional, scientific and technical activities) compared to the previous year. The turnover in the trade sector increased (+5.1%). “Automobile trade” (+7.5%), wholesale trade (6.0%) and retail trade (+2.9%) were all sales driver.

386.9 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian road freight vehicles in 2017 (+2.8% compared to 2016). The most frequently transported products were “Crude and manufactured minerals and building materials”.

The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 89% of the enterprises operate with fewer than 10 employees, and only 582 enterprises have more than 250 persons employed.

The most employees are working in trade, followed by accommodation and food service activities. While an average turnover of €508,000 per employee is achieved in trade, the corresponding figure for hotel and restaurants is only €101,000.

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Development of turnover indices in trade and services


Selected sections and indicators for trade and services 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections (of ÖNACE 2008)</th>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Total persons employed (annual average)</th>
<th>Turnover in billion €</th>
<th>Value added at factor cost in billion €</th>
<th>Persons employed</th>
<th>Value added at factor cost in 1 000 €</th>
<th>Persons employed per enterprise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total trade and services (G-N, S95)</td>
<td>264,947</td>
<td>1,917,616</td>
<td>449.6</td>
<td>120.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Trade</td>
<td>77,808</td>
<td>657,152</td>
<td>240.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Transportation and storage</td>
<td>14,141</td>
<td>199,140</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>47,474</td>
<td>302,905</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Information and communication</td>
<td>18,510</td>
<td>110,564</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Real estate activities</td>
<td>17,966</td>
<td>49,134</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Professional, scientific and technical activities</td>
<td>66,079</td>
<td>245,215</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Short Term Statistics trade and services: Turnover index, unadjusted.

Performance of the economy
The Austrian economy expanded by 2.6% in 2017. Hence, the growth rate is below the preliminary estimates, but, however, the economic upturn continues (2015: +1.1%; 2016: +2.0%). With regard to the information so far available, real GDP growth was 2.4% in the European Union as well as in the Euro Zone and, thus, fell short of the Austrian growth rate. For the first time in five years the German economy (+2.2%) increased less than the Austrian. Hence, GDP per capita amounted to €42 060 (+3.2%).

In real terms (adjusted by purchasing power and indicated in Purchasing Power Standards = PPS) for the European comparison the GDP per capita adds up to €38 200 (+1.9% vs. 2016; revised).

2017 was affected by clearly higher inflation rates all over Europe. The annual average value for Austria was 2.2%, which represents an increase compared with the previous year (2016: 1.0%). The value for price increases in Austria 2017 lies a little bit above the 2.0% stability goal of the European Central Bank.

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In 2017 the inflation rate of Austria lies clearly above the average rate of the Eurozone (1.5%) and the rate of the EU-28 (1.7%).
Tourism: 144.5 million nights spent in 2017

2.6% more nights spent in the calendar year 2017

In the year 2017 144.50 million nights spent were reported in Austrian accommodation establishments. In comparison to 2017 nights spent increased by 2.6%. 73.3% of all tourists arrived from abroad, 50.6% of them from Germany (53.58 million nights spent). Other important foreign countries of origin were the Netherlands (+2.7%; 9.77 million nights spent), France (+2.1%; 1.80 million) and United Kingdom (+1.0%; 3.74 million nights spent). In 2017 about 16.01% of all overnight stays were registered in urban tourism areas (provincial capitals).

74.99 million nights spent in the summer season 2017, 71.87 million nights spent in the winter season 2016/2017/18.

In the summer season 2017, 74.99 million nights spent were reported in Austrian accommodation establishments, 2.8% more than in the summer season 2016, the best result since the summer season 1993 (73.58 million nights spent). The overnight stays of non-resident visitors increased by 3.7% to 52.88 million, those by resident visitors by 0.7% and reached 22.40 million. The number of arrivals reached a new record level (23.20 million; +4.4%). The winter season 2017/18 closed with the best result of nights spent and reached with 71.87 million a plus of 4.8%. 19.84 million arrivals achieved a new high level (+5.3%).

More than 50% of all international tourism arrivals take place in Europe.

Europe is the most important generator in international tourism. In the calendar year 2017 671 million arrivals in Europe were registered, which means a share of 50% in all international tourist arrivals (1 322 million; +7.0%). Additionally Europe was experiencing growth of +8.4% in international tourist arrivals.

### Nights spent by resident and non-resident tourists in Austria in million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Resident tourists</th>
<th>Non-resident tourists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>102.31</td>
<td>23.88</td>
<td>78.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>118.39</td>
<td>32.84</td>
<td>85.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>130.42</td>
<td>30.66</td>
<td>99.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>131.02</td>
<td>31.01</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>132.63</td>
<td>35.96</td>
<td>96.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>131.90</td>
<td>35.75</td>
<td>96.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>135.25</td>
<td>36.43</td>
<td>99.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>140.88</td>
<td>38.01</td>
<td>102.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>144.50</td>
<td>38.52</td>
<td>105.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.
Wanderlust: off to the south!

Austria is not only a popular vacation country, but also a country of people who like to travel: Whereas only 27.5% of the population went on a main holiday trip (with four or more overnight stays) in 1969, 59.7% of the population went on a main holiday trip in 2017.

The number of main holiday trips taken abroad increased more than fivefold since 1969 (1969: 1.1 million, 2017: 6.5 million).

For years, those yearning for a holiday trip were drawn to the South: Italy is still the most popular destination abroad. The number of domestic trips (with four or more overnight stays) has more than doubled since 1969 (1969: 1.3 million, 2017: 3.1 million).

Ms. and Mr. Austria make more but shorter trips.

The most obvious trend is more but shorter holiday trips: While 40 years ago half of the main holiday trips lasted between one and two weeks, the share of such holidays was only 33.9% in 2017. The share of main holiday trips that last between five and seven days increased from 11.7% in 1969 to 51.9% in 2017.

Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car (2017: 55.6%). At that time the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4%, but by 2017 it has increased its share more than eight-fold (2017: 28.6%). The railroad has declined the most. In 1969, it was used for transportation in a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2017 the share was only 7.0%.

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Value added: Unchanged on high level

The total expenditures for holiday and business trips as well as visits of family and friends amounted to €41.64 billion in 2017. More than half (53.2%) was spent by resident visitors, the rest by non-resident travelers.

In 2017, tourism – excluding business trips – contributed directly and indirectly 8.7% to the gross domestic product (GDP). The direct and indirect value added effects accounted for €32.25 billion.

The total tourism expenditures reached more than €41 billion in 2017.

Since 2008 the value added contribution has increased by €7.30 billion or by a third (+29.2%). Because the GDP increased as well, the percentage share contributed by tourism has remained largely unchanged.

In 2017, tourism generated about 8.7% of the GDP.

The high economic importance of tourism implies corresponding employment effects and thus makes a significant contribution to overall employment in Austria. In 2016, 335 000 self-employed and employed jobs – or 293 000 full-time equivalents – could be directly attributed to the characteristic tourism industries.

In 2017, tourism – excluding business trips – contributed directly and indirectly 8.7% to the gross domestic product (GDP). The direct and indirect value added effects accounted for €32.25 billion.

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€12.3 billion for research in 2018

In Austria, presumably €12.3 billion will be spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2018. In comparison to 2017, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure will increase by 5.6%.

Austria’s gross domestic expenditures for R&D – as % of the GDP – were within the top of the list compared to the EU as a whole in 2017: the second highest value was achieved.

The three major sources of funds for research conducted in Austria are
- the business enterprise sector (49.5%),
- the public sector (34.1%), mainly the federal government (28.9%),
- abroad (15.8%).

49.5% of the gross domestic expenditure on R&D 2018 will be financed by domestic enterprises (approx. €6.11 billion). The public sector will contribute 34.1% (approx. €4.20 billion); of this share, the federal government ("Bund") will finance around €3.56 billion, the regional governments ("Länder") around €526 million and other public funding such as from local governments, professional chambers or social security institutions will amount to about €117 million. 15.8% (approx. €1.95 billion) will be financed from abroad and 0.6% (approx. €71 million) by the private non-profit sector. The funds from abroad originate predominantly from foreign enterprises. A considerable part comes from multinational enterprises whose affiliates in Austria perform R&D. Funding from abroad also includes receipts from EU research programmes.

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Research & Development in Austria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing sectors</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (in million €)</td>
<td>9 571.3</td>
<td>10 275.2</td>
<td>10 499.2</td>
<td>11 133.2</td>
<td>11 679.3</td>
<td>12 336.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which financed by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal government</td>
<td>2 852.7</td>
<td>3 086.0</td>
<td>3 036.2</td>
<td>3 353.0</td>
<td>3 418.4</td>
<td>3 559.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Länder governments</td>
<td>307.5</td>
<td>461.6</td>
<td>345.0</td>
<td>445.8</td>
<td>498.8</td>
<td>526.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business enterprise sector</td>
<td>4 665.8</td>
<td>4 901.3</td>
<td>5 222.2</td>
<td>5 385.0</td>
<td>5 719.2</td>
<td>6 110.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abroad</td>
<td>1 590.2</td>
<td>1 664.0</td>
<td>1 737.7</td>
<td>1 782.2</td>
<td>1 865.9</td>
<td>1 953.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financing</td>
<td>155.2</td>
<td>162.3</td>
<td>158.1</td>
<td>167.2</td>
<td>177.0</td>
<td>187.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP nominal (in billion €, as of April 2018)</td>
<td>323.9</td>
<td>333.1</td>
<td>344.5</td>
<td>353.3</td>
<td>369.2</td>
<td>387.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (% of GDP)</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D

S: Eurostat - November 2018.
ICT: Information & Communication

The ICT sector
15,929 enterprises with 110,515 employees were engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector in Austria in 2016. They did a total turnover of ca. €31.6 billion. These enterprises, which represent 5% of all domestic enterprises and employ 4% of the labour force, generated 4% of the total turnover (excluding agriculture) of the enterprises in all economic activities of the ÖNACE 2008 sections B-N and S95.

68% of all enterprises in the ICT sector belong to the “computer programming, consultancy and related activities” branch. This personnel-intensive area, with 48% of the workers, generates 27% of the business volume in the ICT sector.

The branch with the greatest business volume is “wholesale of information and communication equipment”, in which 5% of the enterprises employ 6% of the workers and generate 30% of the business volume of the ICT sector.

The third major branch is “telecommunications”, where 2% of the enterprises generate 19% of the business volume, with 14% of the employees.

Most of the enterprises (91%) in the ICT sector have less than 10 employees. 7% of the enterprises have 10 to 49 employees and only 2% of the enterprises in this sector have 50 and more employees; however, these enterprises collectively employ more than a half of the personnel in the ICT sector: 34% of the personnel are employed in enterprises with at least 250 employees, 21% are employed in enterprises with between 50 and less than 250 employees.

ICT-Sector: Turnover and persons employed by economic activities

ICT-Sector: Turnover and persons employed by economic activities as %

ICT-Sector: Turnover and persons employed by economic activities absolut
An increasing number of households have Internet access (89%). In Austria, 88% of those aged 16 to 74 are internet users, 60% are online shoppers.

89% of all domestic households had Internet access in the second quarter of 2018. In the year 2002, the percentage was 34%. Households in which all members were older than 74 or younger than 16, respectively, were not surveyed. A broadband connection is used more and more frequently for Internet access. 88% of all households use this kind of connection. Since 2003, this figure has increased by 78 percentage points (2003: 10%; 2018: 88%).

International Data are only available for 2017: At that time the percentage of Austrian households with Internet access (89%) was higher than the average of the EU-28 (87%). The Netherlands (98%), Luxembourg and Denmark (each 97%), Sweden (95%), Finland and the United Kingdom (each 94%), Germany (93%) are far above Greece (71%) as well as Bulgaria (67%) are far below this average.

88% of all persons aged between 16 and 74 years had used the Internet, the figure refers to the three months prior to the survey, in various places and for various purposes. 90% of men, but only 85% of women, had used the internet in the survey period. This gender difference, however, is age based: Although there are 61% male and 47% female Internet users in the 65 to 74 age group, the gender difference becomes less in the younger age groups. 84% of the Internet users aged between 16 and 74 years used the Internet "on the move" via mobile devices (mobile phone, laptop or tablet).

60% of all respondents had purchased goods or services over the Internet in the twelve months prior to the survey. In the year 2003, the percentage was 11%. In total there were more men (64%) than women (56%) who bought or ordered online.

The most frequent purchases were clothes and sports equipment. Other popular products purchased online were holiday accommodation, transport tickets or other travel arrangements, books, e-books, magazines, newspapers, e-learning materials, household goods as well as tickets for events.

Internet usage: More, faster, & "more male"?
Environment
Water, air, and money

Austria: Rich in aquatic resources
Ca. 2.6 billion m³ of water – this corresponds to about 3% of the annual amount – are consumed annually in Austria, a country rich in aquatic resources.

Every year Austrian households consume about the amount of water that fills the lake "Wolfgangsee", more accurately on average 130 liters per capita and day.

Industrial use accounts for nearly two thirds of the need. Just under one third is required for drinking water and around 6% is required for agriculture. These values have remained more or less constant for many years. However, water is also used in many other ways, such as an energy source. For example: roughly two thirds of the domestic electricity generation is done within hydroelectric plants. Water has also become an indispensable factor in the tourism sector (e.g. lakes for swimming, snow machines). Each Austrian man or woman uses about 130 litres of drinking water daily in the house-hold. The least volume, however, is actually drunk, because most water is used for cleaning purposes. For example, around 22% are used for showering and bathing, for toilet flushing 25% and for washing clothes 10%. In the outdoor area (pool, plants, etc.) 14% are consumed. About the taps in bathroom, toilet and kitchen flow 27% and 2% are consumed by the dishwasher. 99% of Austria’s drinking water is groundwater or spring water. Only the small remainder is obtained from surface water such as lakes or rivers.

In Austria about 130 litres of drinking water are used per person and per day. Compared with other EU member states, Austria thus holds a middle position. France is most economical (112 litres), Italy holds the peak position (213 litres). An Indian household has to get along with 25 litres per person and day whereas Washington consumes 631 litres.

Average per capita water consumption in Austrian households 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilet flushing</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishwasher</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tap in kitchen, bathroom, toilet etc.</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathtub</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor area: pool</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor area: plants</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water balance; average values 1961–2015 per year

- Precipitation: 1 100 mm
- Evaporation: 500 mm
- Influx from abroad: 320 mm
- Total discharge abroad: 920 mm
- Aboveground discharge: 890 mm
- Subterranean discharge: 30 mm

Water consumption
- 2.6 billion m³ in total
- Households: 8 mm, ca. 0.7 billion m³
- Industry: 20 mm, ca. 1.8 billion m³

Clarified waste water
- From households: 6 mm
- From industry: 18 mm

Agricultural irrigation: 2 mm, ca. 0.2 billion m³

1 litre/m² = 1 mm


In 2016, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 79.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ equivalent). Emissions were thus 1.0% (0.8 Mt) above the levels of 2015 and 1.3% above those of 1990 – in Austria, no emission reduction was achieved compared to 1990.

The main reasons for the increase compared to 2015 were the negative effects of economic growth, such as rising passenger and freight transport volumes, and the increased heating demand due to weather conditions, which led to a significant increase in emissions in the transport and buildings sector. In industry and energy production, on the other hand, there is a decrease in emissions. In addition to CO₂, the stipulations of the Climate Change Act apply to five other gases that also effect global warming in various ways, hence the conversion to CO₂ equivalents.

The economic sectors that are not subject to European emissions trading (ET) emitted around 50.6 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents in 2016. In doing so, they fell below the national emission ceiling for 2016 by 0.4 million tonnes, as permitted by the European Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) and the Climate Protection Act. For emissions trading companies, by 2020, the EU-wide overall target is -21% compared to 2005, without specific national targets.

Concerning greenhouse gas emissions, Austria – with 9.4 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents – belongs to the middle range for Europe and lies somewhat above the EU average of 8.7 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents.

The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions (including the emissions trading system, ETS) in 2016 were the sectors energy and industry (44.2%), transport (28.8%), agriculture (10.3%) and buildings (10.1%). A large number of installations in the energy and industry sector (82.3% in 2016) fall under the EU emissions trading system. Measured against the national total emissions, the share of the emissions trading sector in 2016 was 36.4%.

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“Green” money: Environmentally relevant cash flows

€12.1 billion was spent on environmental protection in Austria in 2015. These expenditures have nearly doubled since 1995 (6.1 billion €). In 2015, only 7.9% of the “green” money came from the public sector (1995: 30.1%), 26.3% were financed by private households (1995: 26.4%) and 65.7% came from enterprises (1995: 38.2%).

The laws in recent years have had considerable effects on the amount and distribution of environmental protection expenditures: In the early 1990s, keeping the air clean became increasingly important since the Water Framework Directive. By now, air pollution control and climate protection – due to the Kyoto Protocol – as well as waste management – due to the flagship initiative “Resource Efficient Europe” – are on the focus again.

€3.0 billion were collected in eco-taxes in 2016. In 2016, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (about 58% of the total eco-tax revenue), transport taxes – 33% of the eco-tax revenue comes from the transport sector – as well as resource taxes (ca. 1%). The latter essentially comprises the contribution to remediation of abandoned sites.

Meanwhile, water conservation, including groundwater as well as lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water, has become increasingly important since the Water Framework Directive. By now, air pollution control and climate protection – due to the Kyoto Protocol – as well as waste management – due to the flagship initiative “Resource Efficient Europe” – are on the focus again.

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Energy
Dependence on fossil fuel

Natural gas from Russia and Norway, crude oil from Russia and Kazakhstan – Austria’s dependency on foreign energy supplies is steadily increasing.

In 2017, 64.2% of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-28 average 2016 is 56.4%.

Only 6.1% of the crude oil demand and 13.4% of the gas consumption is met by domestic sources. When the Styrian brown coal mines were closed in 2005, Austria became 100% dependent on foreign countries for coal.

With 33.7%, hydro power has the highest share of renewable energy sources in 2017. Austria is only self-sufficient in renewable energy sources such as biomass and hydro power, but excluding biofuels for transport. The “renewables”, however, only account for 28.8% of the total energy consumption.

22.9% of biogenic energy sources in 2017 are in the form of firewood.

In 2000, Austria had a minimal export surplus in electric power, 72.2% of which comes from renewable energy sources. Since then, the nation has developed into a net importer of electricity. Energy saving measures are therefore sensible, and not just for climate protection reasons. They are also necessary to prevent Austria’s energy dependence from continuing to rise, in other words, to counteract the increasing energy deficit.

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Consumption: nearly doubled in 47 years

Energy consumption in Austria has nearly doubled in the past 47 years, both in terms of total consumption (gross domestic consumption/GDC) as well as final consumption. The strongest increase in GDC since 1970 was documented in wastes, renewable energy sources and gas, whereas the use of coal decreased.

In spite of a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources, the majority of domestic energy usage is still covered by fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas. This represents a growing problem, not only with regard to emissions of greenhouse gases, but also with regard to the assurance of a continuing supply, as more than 90% of the fossil fuel consumed in Austria is imported.

The energetic final consumption increased by 1.8% in 2017 compared with 2016.

In 2017, energy consumption in the services sector (1.7%), the transport sector (1.3%), in manufacturing (3.1%), in agriculture (0.3%) and in private households (1.2%).

In 2017, with a percentage of about 34.8%, transport dominates in energy consumption followed by industry with 29.9%.

In 2016, oil accounted for the highest percentage (34.6%) of the GDC in the EU-28, followed by natural gas (23.3%), coal (14.7%) and nuclear energy (13.2%).

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“Renewables” are increasing

Renewable energy sources, i.e., hydro power, wind, and solar power, as well as geothermal power and biomass, have experienced a strong boost in the past years.

The use of renewable energy sources has more than tripled since 1970.

The advantages of the “renewables”: On one hand, they do not contribute to increasing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and on the other hand they reduce the dependence on energy imports.

Increased use rates are anticipated with biodiesel and bioethanol in particular, as they are needed to supplement fossil fuels. An increase of the biofuel share from 6.3% (2010) to 20% by 2020 is the political goal.

Whereas hydroelectric power has a long tradition Austria, the use of biomass to generate electricity is a relatively new development. The production of municipal heat from biomass grew fast since 1990. Its percentage has increased sixfold compared to 2017, from 7.3% to 46.0%. In 2017 there were more than 2000 plants generating heat from biomass, and the trend is still increasing.

According to EU regulation, the percentage share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in 2017 was 72.2%, with a share of 77.7% from hydro power.

Whereas water and wind are used exclusively to generate electricity, biogenic energy sources have much more diverse possibilities for use: In addition to the production of electricity and heat in municipal plants, they are also used as fuels (biodiesel) and in households (space heating).

The percentage of renewable energy sources in 2017 was 28.8% of the gross domestic consumption; the EU average in 2016 was 17%. According to EU regulation the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2017 is 32.6%.

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Renewable fuels in TJ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indigenous production (TJ)</th>
<th>Imports (TJ)</th>
<th>Stocks (TJ)</th>
<th>Exports (TJ)</th>
<th>Gross domestic consumption (TJ)</th>
<th>Transformation input (TJ)</th>
<th>Final consumption (TJ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>123 458</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>123 770</td>
<td>77 417</td>
<td>46 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>161 271</td>
<td>1 217</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>161 836</td>
<td>107 999</td>
<td>53 837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>209 377</td>
<td>4 438</td>
<td>-645</td>
<td>2 113</td>
<td>211 157</td>
<td>172 020</td>
<td>89 837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>276 911</td>
<td>4 945</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6 691</td>
<td>277 165</td>
<td>235 328</td>
<td>124 829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>359 529</td>
<td>35 283</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>18 803</td>
<td>376 559</td>
<td>263 907</td>
<td>150 998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>408 474</td>
<td>32 438</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>24 599</td>
<td>419 856</td>
<td>259 712</td>
<td>166 623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>410 336</td>
<td>32 142</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>26 142</td>
<td>415 802</td>
<td>259 712</td>
<td>167 181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of renewable fuels energy sources on gross domestic consumption 2017

- Renewable energy sources: 28.8%
- Oil: 35.7%
- Gas: 22.6%
- Electricity: 1.6%
- Waste: 2.2%
- Coal: 5.1%

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances. TJ=Terajoule.
Public Sector
Revenue & Expenditures
Public Service
Maastricht deficit below EU average

The Maastricht deficit is calculated from the difference of state revenues and state expenditures. The federal government, the Länder, the municipalities, and the social insurance funds and numerous extrabudgetary units count as the state. Main revenues are taxes and social contributions; the expenditures comprise social benefits, business development, and personnel expenses for those employed in the public sector.

In an EU member state ranking in 2017, Austria was in 18th place. Malta came in first (with a surplus of 3.5% of the GDP), Spain, with a deficit of 3.1% of the GDP, came in last.

In 2017, Austria’s public deficit totaled €2.9 billion, or 0.8% of the GDP.

The deficit rate in Austria has been lower than the EU-25 and EU-28 average, respectively, since 2001 (except in the years 2004 to 2007). In 2001, this indicator was even below 1% of the GDP (the EU-25 average at that time was 1.6% of the GDP). At any rate, Austria has fulfilled the Maastricht criterion in the scope of the European Economic and Monetary Union (deficit below 3% of the GDP) since the beginning (1997) – with the exception of 2004, 2009 and 2010.

Maastricht debt: Inclusion of “bad banks” let quota jump

By the end of 2017, Austria’s public debt level had reached €289.7 billion, or 78.3% of the GDP.

Due to the inclusion of KA Finanz AG (2009), HETA (2014) and immigon (2015) to sector government the quota increased substantially in these years. On average, the quota decreased in 2016 and 2017 (end of 2015 84.4%, end of 2017 81.6%).

Data as of October 22nd, 2018.
National budget: Expenditures 2017 just below 50% of the GDP

The expenditures of all public budgets in Austria are the first time since 2008 below 50% of the gross domestic product (GDP; 48.2%). These budgets include the expenditures of the federal government, the Länder, the municipalities, and the social security funds, as well as countless outsourced units that are nevertheless still part of the “government”.

The public sector shares in Austria remain above the EU-28 average.

Revenues from public budgets consist mainly of tax revenue and social security contributions. Revenue from fees, sales of buildings and property, as well as from investment income (interest and dividend distributions from enterprises in which the state has holdings) are of lesser significance.

In 2017, there were financial means in the amount of 48.4% of the GDP available to the public budgets in Austria. In the EU-28 average, the public revenue quota was 44.8%. France is in the lead in the EU-28 as regards public revenue (2017: 53.8% of the GDP) and as regards public spending (2017: 56.5% of the GDP). Ireland (revenue quota 26.0%; expenditure quota 26.3%) is at the other end of the scale in 2017.

Data as of October 22nd, 2018.

Fiscal indicators, Austria

The expenditures of all public budgets in Austria are the first time since 2008 below 50% of the GDP (2017: 45.8% of the GDP).

Revenues from public budgets consist mainly of tax revenue and social security contributions. Revenue from fees, sales of buildings and property, as well as from investment income (interest and dividend distributions from enterprises in which the state has holdings) are of lesser significance.

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Data as of October 22nd, 2018.
Serving the public

A great number of services is provided by the public service in Austria, which makes a substantial contribution to the high quality of life in our country. There are 352,426 employees (full time equivalents) in public service in the federal government, the Länder, and the municipalities.

In the federal public service, i.e., in the ministries and the authorities, offices and other administrative bodies subordinated to them, there were 134,569 civil servants (full time equivalents) in 2017. 5,943 federal public servants in outsourced units. With a fraction of more than a third (34.1%), the General administrative service is the largest professional category in the federal public service, followed by teachers (29.6%), law enforcement (23.7%), and the military service (10.0%).

The effect of privatization policy on the number of public servants is evident when comparing different points of time: While 1997 there were 119,178 federal public servants employed in federal authorities as well as other administrative bodies subordinated to them, today this number amounts to only 78,261.

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to EUR 39.1 billion in 2017. The share of education amounts to 29.6%, health care 23.8% whereas the share of general public administration amounts to 14.8%.

Austria with a 15.9% fraction of the total employment is below the average of the European OECD member states (18.1%; 2015) in the size of the public service sector.
Quality of life and standard of living
The life expectancy at birth in Austria at the present time is 79.27 years for men and 83.89 years for women (2017). Women thus live some 5 years longer on the average. Moreover, the life expectancy of Austrian men and women has risen sharply in recent decades: at a rate of two to three years per decade, wherein the life expectancy for men has developed somewhat more dynamically than that for women.

Infant mortality has also declined sharply: In 2017, it was only 3 per 1,000 live births, whereas in 1970 it was still 26 per 1,000 live births.

In the EU comparison of life expectancies (2016), Austria is at the end of the top fourth for men and women combined. Only Sweden, Malta, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Italy and Spain. have higher life expectancies. Life expectancy is lowest in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Latvia, where it is 7-8 years lower than in Austria.

Not just at birth, but in all ages as well, the “remaining” life expectancy is increasing sharply. For example, a 60 year old man in 1970 could expect an additional 14.85 years of life, and a 60 year old woman another 18.80 years. Since then, these values have increased to 22.27 years (men) and 25.74 years (women). This means an increase of 1.5 years per decade in this age group.

The present-day life expectancy is 79.3 years for men and 83.9 years for women.

The life expectancy at age 60 for men has developed somewhat more dynamically than that for women.
Income: Women earn substantially less

In 2016, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled €27,051, with a median net annual income of €20,543. Civil servants had the highest incomes: They grossed an average of €55,122. Next came contract public employees (€33,242) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of €30,782. Workers (€19,539) were at the tail end.

However, civil servants are at the top of the list because, among other reasons, they are generally older and more qualified and do not become unemployed.

Men still enjoy higher incomes than women: Although the gender-specific income gap is narrower in the public service sector, female workers earn on the average only 72% of the income of male workers, and female salaried employees make 67% of the income of their male colleagues. Female public contract employees, though, earn a median income of 94% of the comparative value of men. The income of female civil servants is 3% higher than the income of male civil servants.

Retired men and women (residing in Austria) received a median annual income of €20,219 gross or €18,127 net in 2016. Even here, women had less income than men (€15,741 resp. €26,280).
Income of private households
Net disposable household income is calculated as the sum of all earned income in the household plus any income from capital, pensions, social transfers, alimonies, and other private transfers; taxes and social security payments are deducted. To allow comparisons between households of different composition, an EU-scale is used for building the equivalised income. In 2017, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of €36 554, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of €24 752.

In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was €18 739 for persons in households with three or more children, €22 916 for households with two children and €25 270 for households with one child. For households of retired persons the income was €24 372, other households without children had €28 304 at their disposal.

Expenditures of private households
The more money a household is able to spend, the smaller is the share spent for food and housing. The 25% of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spend €930 per month, which is 53% below the average of €1 970. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised expenditures spend around 78% more than the average. These households use about 30% of their expenditures for food and housing, 17% for transport and 13% for leisure. Households with the lowest equivalised expenditures, however, use more than half of their expenditures for food and housing but only 7% each for transport and leisure.

Purchasing power: third highest within the EU
In 2017 Austrian consumers spent on average €19 100 per capita (+1.6%; adjusted by purchasing power), slightly higher than Germany (€18 900) – the EU-28 average was €16 200. Only in the UK (€19 900) and Luxembourg (€21 900) as well as outside the EU in Switzerland (€23 300) the private consumption was significantly higher. On the contrary, the expenditure volume of private households is by far more modest in Croatia (€10 400), Hungary (€9 800) and Bulgaria (€9 100).

Expenditures of private households

- **Food, non-alcoholic beverages**
- **Housing, energy**
- **Transport**
- **Leisure, sports and hobbies**
- **Others**

### Equivalised annual income of private households

- **Households with 3 or more children**
- **Households with 2 children**
- **Households with 1 child**
- **Retired households**
- **Other households without children**
- **All households in Austria**

### Equivalised expenditures
Expenditure groups, share of the total expenditures (as %)

- **highest**
  - Food, non-alcoholic beverages: 21.7%
  - Housing, energy: 17.4%
  - Transport: 13.2%
  - Leisure, sports and hobbies: 9.4%
  - Others: 39.4%
- **higher**
  - Food, non-alcoholic beverages: 27.0%
  - Housing, energy: 12.8%
  - Transport: 11.7%
  - Leisure, sports and hobbies: 36.6%
- **medium**
  - Food, non-alcoholic beverages: 31.8%
  - Housing, energy: 10.3%
  - Transport: 9.4%
  - Leisure, sports and hobbies: 34.2%
- **low**
  - Food, non-alcoholic beverages: 39.3%
  - Housing, energy: 7.3%
  - Transport: 6.9%
  - Leisure, sports and hobbies: 28.6%

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Cultural highlights

In 2015, domestic households spent an average of €105 per month on culture: ca. €32 for performances (movies, theatres, concerts, museums, zoos, as well as radio and television fees), €24 for books, newspapers and magazines, and €4.60 for sound and image carriers. Moreover, about 36% of this expenditure was related to “equipment for cultural activities”.

Audiences of ca. 5.2 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2016/17 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 602,000, the Vienna Concert Hall and the Vereinigte Bühnen Wien documented audiences of 577,000 and 485,000, respectively. Of the houses dedicated primarily to spoken theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater was the one with the greatest audience (389,000). In other Länder, where in a multi-faceted program was offered, the Stages of Graz documented audiences of 276,000.

The pageants and festivals gave almost 2,400 performances for audiences of about 1.3 million in 2017; the largest of them (Salzburg Summerfestival) reported above 260,000 guests.

In 2016/17, the theatres and concert stages reported audiences of 5.2 million, pageants and festivals 1.3 million, and there were 18.2 million visitors reported for museums.

Of the smaller museums, 77% were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 69% had at least 200 open days, and the fraction was 100% for the large museums.

The attraction of museums was demonstrated in 2016 by 18.2 million visits. More than half of the visit was allotted to collections with an interregional or national reference, a third to collections with an international reference, and 14% to museums, whose collections are predominantly local or regional.

In 2017 the Austrian press published 13 newspapers plus 14 regional editions as well as three free dailies. The average daily distribution was ca. 65%, which means that nearly two-thirds of Austrian men and women read (at least) one newspaper daily.

Museums

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size class, Collection focuses</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Sites opened 200 days and more a year</th>
<th>Visits</th>
<th>Visits of sites opened 200 days and more a year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Museums **)</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>18 172.2</td>
<td>17 262.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5,000 visits</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>516.2</td>
<td>156.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5,000 to 49,999 visits</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2,561.7</td>
<td>2,028.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>50,000 and more visits</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15,074.3</td>
<td>15,074.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**) Incl. Museums without information on number of visits.

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Visits to theatres and concert houses

1 289 million

Federal theatres

1 260 million

Vienna’s main private and associated theatres

1 015 million

Vienna’s main private and associated theatres

1 058 million

Other theatres and concert houses

9 810.8

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Most freight transport conducted on the road

Modal Split

In 2017 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 704 million tonnes in Austria. 73% thereof were transported on the road, 15% on rail, 11% in pipelines and 1% on the Danube.

The transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 84 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2017. 60% were conveyed on the road, 27% on rail, 21% in pipelines and 2% on the Danube.

The explanation for the different percentages between transport volume and performance is based on shorter distances performed on the road compared to rail, pipelines and ship.

Road Freight Transport

About 72% (366 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road were transported within Austria, 9% (48 million tonnes) were received from other countries and 8% (42 million tonnes) were dispatched from Austria. Nearly 11% (54 million tonnes) were transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (15 million tonnes), Germany (14 million tonnes) and the East European countries (17 million tonnes) through Austria caused the highest amounts of transit traffic.

### Only 2.2% of the transport volume in transit through Austria was performed by Austrian road freight vehicles.
Air travel today and 15 years ago

On 281 585 flights 28 953 976 passengers were counted on Austrian airports in 2017. The number of outgoing passengers nearly doubled during the last 15 years. Almost 82% of passengers counted on Austrian airports had their destination in Europe, respectively 64% in an EU-28-country. About one third of the passengers were transported to Germany.

Nearly 10% of all passengers travelled to Asian countries, 6% to American and 2% to African countries. 84% of all passengers were registered at the airport Vienna.

Comparing the destinations of travellers counted on Austrian airports, it can be observed that in scheduled services Western European cities were most common, whereas in non-scheduled services destinations further away were preferred.

The most frequently chosen targets also changed: London is still the leading city in scheduled air services. However, 15 years ago many passengers went to Frankfurt or Paris, in 2017 Berlin and Düsseldorf replaced them.

Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2017 were Hurghada, London and Manchester. Besides Antalya, 15 years ago the most common destinations were in Greece (Heraklion, Rhodes, Kos), London and on the Canaries and Balearics (Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Tenerife).
Mobility and its dark sides

Approximately 4.90 million cars are currently registered in Austria (end of 2017). Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars increased by more than one half (+63.8%). The one million mark was exceeded for the first time in 1970. After the Second World War, road traffic began to increase in importance and gradually began to replace the railroad as the main means of transportation. By the mid-1950s, the wide scale motorisation wave hit Austria, and the car advanced from a status symbol to an everyday commodity.

In 2017, the number of cars was 34 times what it was in 1955.

Since 1995, the number of diesel vehicles has shown an above average increase. In contrast, sharp declines in petrol driven vehicles were documented. Among other reasons, this was due to the high petrol prices at that time. Increasing air and noise pollution are on flip side of the coin, going hand in hand with rising numbers of accidents: Until 1972, accident numbers were increasing steadily. This trend changed since then, when safety measures such as speed limits, obligatory seat belt usage and helmet wearing, child restraint systems and the lowering of the legal alcohol limit came into operation. Improvements in driver education as well as in traffic technology, automotive engineering and emergency medicine, combined with increased traffic supervision, have also had positive effects on the accident rate.

In 2017: about 37 400 road accidents with around 47 300 people injured and 414 killed.

In 2017, the number of road traffic accidents with personal injury decreased by about 1100 (-2.8%) to 37 402. 47 258 people were injured, about 1100 or 2.3% less than the year before. With 414 deaths (-4.2%) the lowest number since 1961, the start of systematic records, has been achieved. As a result, an average of 102 road accidents involving 129 people injured occurred per day; every 21 hours a person died within 30 days after an accident on Austrian roads. In the 28 EU member states about 25 600 people were killed in road accidents in 2016, compared to 26 100 in the previous year.

113 | 112
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Austria's top foreign trade partner is and remains Germany.

36.9% of all imported products (€54.4 billion) came from Germany and almost a third (30.2%) of all products exported from Austria (€42.9 billion) were sent to Germany. Other major EU-trading partners were Italy, the Czech Republic and France. The main products traded in both directions included road vehicles as well as electrical machinery and apparatus.

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 33.5% (1995) to 53.7% (2017) and is now considerably above the EU average of 45.7%. Per capita, goods and services amounting to €22,600 were exported. The import rate also increased significantly from 34.7% to 50.6% (EU-28: 42.0%) during the same period.

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalization. By the end of 2017, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of €195 billion, €60 billion of which is invested in Central and Eastern Europe.
Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an important market for Austrian products and increased in 2017. Products amounting to €23.0 billion were imported from and €26.4 billion were exported to these countries. The most important overseas market in 2017 were the United States. Goods totaling €9.7 billion in value were exported to the United States (10.7%). Machinery and motor vehicles are the top exports.

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2017, motor cars and other motor vehicles with a merchandise value totaling €5.3 billion were exported all over the world. The main markets were Germany, the United States, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Korea and Japan. Other important articles exported by Austrian enterprises were medical and pharmaceutical products, internal combustion piston engines as well as medicaments.

As far as the import side is concerned, Austria mainly imported motor cars and other motor vehicles, medicinal and pharmaceutical products as well as parts and accessories of motor vehicles and petroleum oils.

In 2017, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of €6.2 billion were imported. Compared to the year 2016, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products increased by 18.5% whereas net mass decreased by 0.7%.

In addition to Kazakhstan, the principle suppliers of the domestic crude oil market were Libya, Azerbaijan, Iraq and Nigeria. In 2017, €2.6 billion in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, electrical machinery and apparatus as well as clothing. Bananas came from Ecuador, Columbia, Peru and Costa Rica; unroasted coffee came from Brazil, Vietnam, India and Germany; roasted coffee came from Germany.

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Länder
(Federal provinces)
Burgenland at a glance

Population change 2008-2018 (as of January 1st) in %
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2018
Total fertility rate 2017
Total divorce rate 2017 (in %)
Gross regional product in volume terms 2017 change in % / GRP per capita 2017 in €
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2017
Employment rate 2017 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %
Unemployment rate 2017 in % (ILO definition)
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2018
Percentage of households with internet access in 2018
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2017
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2017
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2017
Life expectancy at birth 2017 for men and women (in years)
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2017 in €
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2017
Average living space per person in sqm 2017
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2017
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2017

Land of sunshine and ...

Various ethnic groups have been living in Burgenland together over the centuries. They have managed to preserve their languages and traditions.

Burgenland’s festivals attract more than half a million people in the summer months.

The nights spent have increased by 10% in the last decade (2008-2017), and for bicycle tourism, there is a well-developed system of bicycle trails from almost 2 500 km.

34% of the land area is dedicated to natural reserves and landscape conservation areas such as, for example, the Neusiedler See National Park.

Out of the 125 500 people from Burgenland which are employed, 47 800 work outside of Burgenland, 23 800 of them in Vienna.

Almost 28% of the Austrian wine cultivation is in Burgenland.

The Burgenland has the highest care rate in children aged 3 to 5 (97.2%). The Austrian average is 93.4%.

The share of renewable energy in Burgenland has increased from 30.6% in 2007 to 47.7% in 2017.

The level of education in Burgenland has risen sharply during the last years.

Detached houses are the most common form of buildings. 73 out of 100 residential buildings contain one unit, which is the highest share of all “Länder”. 

Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2017 in million € and % of current prices 1997-2017 by components of change

Value added at basic prices 2017 in million €

Population development 1997-2017 by components of change

Burgenland: 
- Ländereinheit
- Land of sunshine and
- administrative districts:
  - Eisenstadt (Stadt) – E
  - Rust (Stadt) – E
  - Eisenstadt-Umgebung – EU
  - Güssing – GS
  - Jennersdorf – JE
  - Mattersburg – MA
  - Neusiedl am See – ND
  - Oberpullendorf – OP
  - Oberwart – OW

Burgenland at a glance

Population (January 1, 2018) 292.675
Capital Eisenstadt
Administrative districts 9 (of which 2 Statutory towns)
Municipalities 171

Total area (sqkm) 3 965.22
Population (January 1, 2018) 292.675
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Various ethnic groups have been living in Burgenland together over the centuries. They have managed to preserve their languages and traditions.

Burgenland’s festivals attract more than half a million people in the summer months.

The nights spent have increased by 10% in the last decade (2008-2017), and for bicycle tourism, there is a well-developed system of bicycle trails from almost 2 500 km.

34% of the land area is dedicated to natural reserves and landscape conservation areas such as, for example, the Neusiedler See National Park.

Out of the 125 500 people from Burgenland which are employed, 47 800 work outside of Burgenland, 23 800 of them in Vienna.

Almost 28% of the Austrian wine cultivation is in Burgenland.

The Burgenland has the highest care rate in children aged 3 to 5 (97.2%). The Austrian average is 93.4%.

The share of renewable energy in Burgenland has increased from 30.6% in 2007 to 47.7% in 2017.

The level of education in Burgenland has risen sharply during the last years.

Detached houses are the most common form of buildings. 73 out of 100 residential buildings contain one unit, which is the highest share of all “Länder”. 

Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2017 in million € and % of current prices
Land of lakes and ...

This southernmost Land claims 200 lakes for swimming. Keutschacher See is the warmest lake with a temperature of up to 28 degrees.

With 9.59 million nights spent, Carinthia was ranked third of all Länder in the summer-season of 2018.

The population of Carinthia decreased from 1996 to 2012, but increased in the last years again. From 2013 to 2018, the population grew by about 5,400 (+1.0%).

The highest illegitimate birthrate in Austria: More than half of all Carinthian children are born out of wedlock (2017: 52.0%).

Eisenkappel-Vellach, Austria’s southernmost market township, lies on the same geographic latitude as Montreal.

Around 9,200 clubs have been counted: That means there are 16 clubs per 1,000 residents, one of the highest rates in Austria.

With around 327,000 visitors in the summer season 2017, „Pyramidenkogel Observation Tower“ is the most popular attraction of Carinthia in Klagenfurt.

Around 1900, 2/3 of the employed Carinthian population still worked in agriculture and forestry. Nowadays, only about five percent still do.

Carinthia showed a considerable surplus of exports compared to imports. Exports amounted to €7.56 bn, imports to €6.50 bn.

### Carinthia at a glance

- **Population change 2008-2018 (as of January 1st) in %**: 0.2
- **Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2018**: 10.2
- **Total fertility rate 2017**: 1.5
- **Total divorce rate 2017 (in %)**: 38.7
- **Gross regional product in volume terms 2017 change in % / GRP per capita 2017 in €**: 4.5/106 2.6/42 100
- **Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhabitant) 2017**: 74.8/66.3
- **Unemployment rate 2017 in % (ILO definition)**: 4.8
- **Value added by sectors Population development 1997-2017 by components of change**: 26 488 368
- **Life expectancy at birth 2017 for men and women (in years)**: 79.3/83.9
- **Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2017 in €**: 22 800
- **Average living space per person in sqm 2017**: 48.8
- **Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10,000 inhabitants 2017**: 50.8

### Administrative districts

- Klagenfurt (Stadt) – K
- Villach (Stadt) – VI
- Feldkirchen – FE
- Hermagor – HE
- Klagenfurt-Land – KL
- Sankt Veit an der Glan – SV
- Spittal an der Drau – SP
- Villach-Land – VL
- Völkermarkt – VK
- Wolfsberg – VG

### Municipalties

- 132

---

Carinthia

**Total area (sqkm)**: 9,536.54

**Population (January 1st, 2018)**: 560,898

**Capital**: Klagenfurt

**Administrative districts** (licence plate): 10 (of which 2 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities**: 132

---

**Land of lakes and ...**

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Carinthia showed a considerable surplus of exports compared to imports. Exports amounted to €7.56 bn, imports to €6.50 bn.
## Lower Austria at a glance

### Value added by sectors

- **Primary sector:**
  - Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: 2.5% (1.6B)
  - Mining and quarrying: 15.495 (30.3%)

- **Secondary sector:**
  - Textiles, wearing apparel, and leather: 19.2%
  - Construction: 13.9%
  - Manufacturing: 11.8%

- **Tertiary sector:**
  - Transport and communication: 12.2%

### Population development

- **Population annual Ø in 1,000:**
  - 2016: 4,836
  - 2017: 4,847

### Key statistics

- **Population change 2008-2018 (as of January 1st) in %:**
  - Austria: 4.7
  - Lower Austria: 4.7

- **Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2018:**
  - Austria: 9.8
  - Lower Austria: 9.8

- **Total fertility rate 2017:**
  - Austria: 1.0
  - Lower Austria: 1.0

- **Total divorce rate 2017 (in %):**
  - Austria: 43.4
  - Lower Austria: 43.4

- **Gross regional product in volume terms 2017 change in % / GRP per capita 2017 in €:**
  - Austria: 2.0/34,400
  - Lower Austria: 2.0/34,400

- **Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2017:**
  - Austria: 4.1
  - Lower Austria: 4.1

- **Employment rate 2017 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %:**
  - Austria: 76.2/68.2
  - Lower Austria: 76.2/68.2

- **Unemployment rate 2017 in % (ILO definition):**
  - Austria: 4.8
  - Lower Austria: 4.8

- **Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2018:**
  - Austria: 3.05
  - Lower Austria: 3.05

- **Percentage of households with internet access in 2018:**
  - Austria: 88.8
  - Lower Austria: 88.8

- **Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2017:**
  - Austria: 128.20
  - Lower Austria: 128.20

- **Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2017:**
  - Austria: 15.8
  - Lower Austria: 15.8

- **Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/academic degree 2017:**
  - Austria: 35.6/17.0
  - Lower Austria: 35.6/17.0

- **Life expectancy at birth 2017 for men and women (in years):**
  - Austria: 79.3/83.6
  - Lower Austria: 79.3/83.6

- **Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2017 in €:**
  - Austria: 23,300
  - Lower Austria: 23,300

- **Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2017:**
  - Austria: 55.2
  - Lower Austria: 55.2

- **Average living space per person in sqm 2017:**
  - Austria: 44.8
  - Lower Austria: 44.8

- **Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1,000 inhab.) 2017:**
  - Austria: 555.2
  - Lower Austria: 555.2

- **Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10,000 inhab. 2017:**
  - Austria: 42.4
  - Lower Austria: 42.4

### Land of fields and ...

- In 2016, Lower Austria topped the list at €30,069 (annual, gross) in income for wage and salary earners (median).
- In 2016, almost three quarters of all commuters to Vienna come from Lower Austria (190,300). That’s close to a quarter of all Lower Austrian commuters.
- In 2017, Lower Austria has the third most apprentices (15,821) behind Upper Austria (22,779) and Vienna (16,846).
- With around 7,800 new enterprises founded annually (Ø 2007-2017), Lower Austria is in second place after Vienna (8,700).
- Lower Austria is an agricultural land - with ca. 32%, it makes the largest contribution to the output value of the Austrian agriculture in 2017.
- 6 out of 10 litres of Austrian wine come from Lower Austria.
- 80% of all potatoes harvested in Austria come from Lower Austria.
- 7/8 of Austria’s crude oil and 4/5 of its natural gas production comes from Lower Austria (2016).
- Almost 53,000 children are looked after free of charge in 1,096 kindergartens (2017/18).
- With 375 km, Lower Austria has the longest expressway system in Austria.

### Administrative districts (licence plate)

- Krems/Donau (Stadt) – KS
- Sankt Pölten (Stadt) – P
- Wiener Neustadt (Stadt) – WN
- Amstetten – AM
- Baden – BN
- Bruck an der Leitha – BL
- Gänserndorf – GF
- Gmünd – GD
- Hollabrunn – HL
- Horn – HO
- Korneuburg – KO
- Krems (Land) – KR
- Lilienfeld – LF
- Schwechat – SW
- Vienna – WI
- Vienna Umgebung – WU

### Total area (sqkm)

- Austria: 30,520
- Lower Austria: 19,179.46

### Population (January 1st, 2018)

- Austria: 8,593,920
- Lower Austria: 1,670,668

### Capital

- Vienna

### Bezirke (of which 4 Statutory towns, from 2017)

- 24

### Municipalities

- 573

### Administrative districts (licence plate)

- Krems/Donau (Stadt) – KS
- Sankt Pölten (Stadt) – P
- Wiener Neustadt (Stadt) – WN
- Amstetten – AM
- Baden – BN
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- Schwechat – SW
- Vienna – WI
- Vienna Umgebung – WU

### Total area (sqkm)

- Austria: 30,520
- Lower Austria: 19,179.46

### Population (January 1st, 2018)

- Austria: 8,593,920
- Lower Austria: 1,670,668

### Capital

- Vienna
Upper Austria

Land of industry and …

- Upper Austria is the number one industrial land: Almost 1/4 of persons employed in the manufacturing sector (July 2018: 23.9%) work here.
- In 2017, Upper Austria leads in exports with a volume of 36.5 bn euros in the ranking of the Länder.
- Most young economically active persons (15-24) live in Upper Austria (2017: 101 700).
- The proportion of women working part-time is 50.4% (2017), one of the highest in Austria.
- With an employment rate of 15- to 64-year-olds by 75.8% Upper Austria heads on top of the ranking in 2017, right behind Vorarlberg.
- In 2017, Upper Austria has the second highest fertility rate (1.66 children; the Austrian average is 1.52).
- 60.0% of the Upper Austrian population live in their own accommodation (Austrian average 2017: 55%).
- Upper Austria has respectively the largest stock of pigs (1.1 million) and cattle (570 000) in Austria.
- Upper Austria’s international festivals enjoy a worldwide reputation. Only Prix Ars Electronica and the Brucknerfest attract more than 215 000 visitors annually.

Administrative districts (licence plate)

Linz (Stadt) – L
Steyr (Stadt) – SR
Wels (Stadt) – WE
Braunau am Inn – BR
Eferding – EF
Freystad – FR
Gmunden – GM
Grieskirchen – GR
Kirchdorf an der Krems – KI
Linz-Land – LL
Perg – PE
Ried im Innkreis – RI
Rohrbach – RD
Schärding – SD
Steyr-Land – SE
Urfahr-Umgebung – UU
Wels-Land – WL
Wöllersdorf – WL

Upper Austria at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Upper Austria</th>
<th>Austria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population change 2008-2018 (as of January 1st) in %</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2018</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2017</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total divorce rate 2017 (in %)</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross regional product in volume terms 2017 change in % / GRP per capita 2017 in €</td>
<td>3.3/43 100</td>
<td>2.6/43 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab) 2017</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate 2017 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %</td>
<td>76.2/68.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate 2017 in % (ILO definition)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total intramural expenditure on R&amp;D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2018</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of households with internet access in 2018</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2017</td>
<td>128.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2017</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2017</td>
<td>35.6/17.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2017 for men and women (in years)</td>
<td>79.4/84.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2017 in €</td>
<td>23 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2017</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average living space per person in sqm 2017</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2017</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2017</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value added by sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices 2017 in million € and % of current prices 1997-2017 by components of change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary sector: Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing</td>
<td>32 984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary sector: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction</td>
<td>22 584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary sector: Services</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population development 1997-2017 by components of change

- Population annual Ø in 1 000
- Balance of births and deaths
- Net migration
Salzburg at a glance

- Population change 2008-2018 (as of January 1st) in %: Salzburg 5.1, Austria 6.2
- Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2018: Salzburg 16.7, Austria 15.8
- Total fertility rate 2017: Salzburg 1.6, Austria 1.5
- Total divorce rate 2017 (in %): Salzburg 3.72, Austria 41.0
- Gross regional product in volume terms 2017 change in % / GRP per capita 2017 in €: Salzburg 1.9/50 100, Austria 2.6/42 100
- Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2017: Salzburg 16.47, Austria 16.47
- Employment rate 2017 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %: Salzburg 76.2/68.2, Austria 76.2/68.2
- Unemployment rate 2017 in % (ILO definition): Salzburg 5.5, Austria 5.5
- Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2018: Salzburg 3.05, Austria 3.05
- Percentage of households with internet access in 2018: Salzburg 88.8, Austria 88.8
- Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2017: Salzburg 128.20, Austria 128.20
- Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2017: Salzburg 15.8, Austria 15.8
- Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2017: Salzburg 35.6/17.0, Austria 35.6/17.0
- Life expectancy at birth 2017 for men and women (in years): Salzburg 79.3/83.9, Austria 79.3/83.9
- Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2017 in €: Salzburg 23 300, Austria 23 300
- Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2017: Salzburg 55.2, Austria 55.2
- Average living space per person in sqm 2017: Salzburg 44.8, Austria 44.8
- Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2017: Salzburg 557.2, Austria 557.2
- Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2017: Salzburg 42.4, Austria 42.4
- Value added by sectors at basic prices 2017 in million € and % of current prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Value added (in million €)</th>
<th>% of current prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary sector:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, hunting</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and forestry, fishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary sector:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>5 903</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of energy producing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>materials, manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electricity, gas and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water supply, construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value added by sectors at a glance

- Population annual Ø in 1 000:
  - Population growth: 18 481
  - Net migration: 75.0%

- Balance of births and deaths:
  - Births: 251
  - Deaths: 5 903

- Social development 1997-2017 by components of change:
  - Population growth: 18 481
  - Net migration: 75.0%

"Jedermann’s" Land and …

- The people in the Land of Salzburg live somewhat longer than the Austrian average.
- In the nineteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, Salzburg showed the most dynamic population growth of all nine Länder: But in the last decade, from 2008 to 2018, Salzburg’s population only has grown below average with 5.1%.
- Salzburg will replace Kärnten as sixth largest Länder in about four years.
- The self-employment rate, with 62 self-employed per 1 000 residents, is the highest among the Länder (2017 microcensus).
- With an economic output (GDP) per capita of €50 100 Salzburg is on top (2017).
- Compared to all other Länder, Salzburg with 5.3% has the lowest rate of unemployment (2017, national definition).
- From a statistical point of view, in 2017 every man or woman in Salzburg hosted 14 persons from all over the world.
- With 28.3 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the Länder in the number of overnight stays (2017).
- The Hohensalzburg Castle is one of the most visited tourist attractions.
Austrian guests prefer Styria as a holiday destination.
Among all federal states, Styria has seen the lowest population growth of just 3.5% over the last four decades.
As in Carinthia the share of non-marital births in Styria (2017: 49%) is exceeding the national level (2017: 42%).
Compared to all other Länder (2015), Styria has the highest R&D intensity (5.12%).
With over 58%, Styria has the highest percentage of forests among all of the Länder and is called the green heart of Austria.
Graz, the largest Styrian municipality with over a quarter million residents, is also Austria’s second largest city.
One of the largest balls worldwide annually takes place at carnival time in Graz: More than 16 000 people attended the Styrian Bauernbundball (Farmers’ Association Ball) in 2017.
Liezen, with an area of 3 318.7 km², is the largest district in Austria.
At the end of 2017, there were already more motor-vehicles than people in the district of Südoststeiermark (1 012 motor vehicles per 1 000 people) and Hartberg-Fürstenfeld (1 063 motor vehicles per 1 000 people).
Land of mountains and ...  

- There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of 3,000 m in Tyrol.  
- Areawise, Tyrol is the third largest Austrian Land, with 85% of its surface lying more than 1,000 m above sea level.  
- Only 12% of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable.  
- More than two thirds of the land area is alpine and forest land.  
- The Timmelsjoch in Ötztal is Austria’s highest border crossing.  
- It is 2,474 meters above sea level.  
- With 467 km², Sölden in the district of Imst is the largest municipality areawise in Austria.  
- With 47.9 million overnight stays, Tyrol is the Land with the most tourism in Austria (2017).  
- Tyrolean marriages last longer, on Austrian average the divorce rate is “only” 35.5%.  
  - (2017: Austrian average 40.5%).  
- The mix of nationalities of Tyrol’s population comprises 157 different nationalities (excluding Austria). This means a remarkable variety, as UN recognizes in total approx. 190 different nations.  
- Men in Tyrol live longer compared with the rest of Austria: Life expectancy is 80.9 years. But women gain a great age too: 85.0 years (2017).  
- There are 32,300 firemen, 7,000 Red Cross workers and 302 brass bands with 14,200 musicians in Tyrol.
**Vorarlberg at a glance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vorarlberg</th>
<th>Austria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population change 2008-2018 (as of January 1st) in %</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2018</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2017</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total divorce rate 2017 (in %)</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross regional product in volume terms 2017 change in % / GRP per capita 2017 in €</td>
<td>1.7/44,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2017</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate 2017 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %</td>
<td>72.1/70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate 2017 in % (ILO definition)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total intramural expenditure on R&amp;D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2018</td>
<td>3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2017 in €</td>
<td>24,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2017</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average living space per person in sqm 2017</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10,000 inhab. 2017</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vorarlberg at a glance**

- Vorarlberg is the only Land in which an Alemannic dialect is spoken.
- 4.4% of the Austrian population lives on 3.1% of the Austrian land area in Vorarlberg.
- Approximately two thirds of Vorarlberg is located above an altitude of 1,000 m – the summit of the mountain “Piz Buin” with an altitude of 3,312 m is the highest point.
- After the federal capital of Vienna, the EU region of Rhine Valley-Lake Constance is the most densely populated region in Austria, with 413 residents per 1 km².
- The percentage of children and adolescents under 15 (16.1%) is highest in Vorarlberg.
- The gross regional product per employed is nearly €85,600 in Vorarlberg, second only to Vienna (2017).
- Approximately 19,600 people of Vorarlberg work across the border in Lichtenstein, Switzerland or Germany.
- The ca. €26,000 per capita export of goods in Vorarlberg is the Top-Export-Land of Austria (2017).
- 2017 the overall electricity generation of 2,309 GWh was 100% green electricity. Around one in two oft the more than 15-years-old people engage as volunteers in 2015.
- The Bregenz festival, with the largest floating stage in Europe, attracts more than 270,000 spectators in the year 2018.
Vienna

Land and city of diversity...

Vienna is a metropolis of migration. Overall, one-third (36.0%) of the population is foreign-born.

Vienna is younger and older alike. With an average age of around 40 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria.

Vienna is Austria’s most important business location. 21% of the population generates 25% of Austria’s economic performance (2017).

Vienna is the province with the highest Gross Regional Product: €93,900 million; €50,000 per capita (2017).

The gross annual remuneration (€45,941) of the full-time female employees are highest in Vienna. The income gap between men and women is at its lowest.

Vienna has a unique in Austria density of more than 93% of childcare facilities that are compatible with full employment.

Vienna is the second largest city in the German-speaking countries and registers the majority of students at universities and colleges (WS 2017/18: 199,162).

Vienna had a rate of R&D intensity of 3.63% in 2015, ranked second among Austrian Provinces.

The highest number of nights spent in the capitals of Austria’s federal states were observed in Vienna amounting to 15.5 million (capitals and Vienna in total 23.1 million).
Glossary

Consumer price index (CPI)
The consumer price index (CPI), disclosed monthly, indicates the rate of inflation affecting end consumers. It is based on a base year, for which the average price level is set at 100, and it gives the respective monthly index value indicating the average change of prices, expressed as a percent, with regard to the base period.

Direct investments
Financial holdings of an investor (of a country) in a company in another country.

Economic activities
See ONACE.

Economic development
% change in the gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices (prices of a specific base year).

EFTA (European Free Trade Association)
Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

Employed (LFC, international definition)
According to the Labour Force Concept, persons are considered as employed if they worked at least one hour during the reference week as wage or salary earners, were self-employed, or worked unpaid in businesses owned by their families. Persons who did not work due to vacations or illnesses, but otherwise pursue careers, still own the company in another country.

Employment rate (LFC, international definition)
For military service do not.

Equivalised income (Net per capita income, need weighted)
The equivalised income of a household is calculated in order to enable households of different sizes and different compositions to be compared with each other. To this end, the persons of a household are weighted with reference to an equivalence scale. The (internationally accepted and recommended) EU scale weights the first person in the household with 1.0 and each additional person with 0.5, except children under 14, who are weighted with 0.3. The equivalent income of a household is calculated by dividing the household income by the sum of the weights of the persons in the household.

EU-15
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EU-27
EU-15 and Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus.

EU-28
EU-27 and Croatia.

Eurozone or Eurozone 17
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Globalisation
In economic terms, globalization is understood to mean a worldwide, increasing division of labour linked to a sharp increase in mobility, the production factors of labour and capital, and the increasing importance of multinational businesses.

Gross domestic product (GDP)
Indicator of the economic prosperity of a country. It corresponds to the total value of goods and services produced less the cost of the input goods and services. It also corresponds to the sum of the gross values added of all production units of an economy.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices
See gross domestic product (GDP) nominal.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity
Expressing the GDP in PPP (purchasing power parity) compensates for the differences in price levels among countries. In absolute terms it measures the size of an economy; calculations on a per capita basis allow economies with different economic level to be compared.

Gross domestic product (GDP) nominal
Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices (at market prices).

Gross domestic product (GDP) real
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices or at prices of a specific base year.

Gross value added
Value added including consumption of fixed capital.

Gross value added at factor costs
Sales revenues plus capitalized service plus other earnings less expenditures in kind less inventory on hand less investments in low value assets; subsidies are factored in; taxes are deducted.

Heating degree days
Heating degree days are quantitative indices that repre sent the sum of the differences between the mean room temperature of 20°C and the day’s average of the outside temperature above all heating days with a heating base temperature of 12°C mean outside temperature.

HCPI (harmonized consumer price index)
The consumer price index calculated according to EU standards.

International definition
See Labour Force Concept (LFC).

Labour Force Concept (LFC)
The Labour Force Concept, the classification of persons as employed, unemployed and not part of the labour force is based on the directives of the International Labour Organization (ILO). For example, a person who worked only one hour in the reference week counts as employed, and a person who is not employed in this sense and has currently taken active steps in the search for a job and can start to work soon counts as unemployed. See “em­ployed” and “Unemployed” for the defining criteria.

In the present publication, the data on “Unemployed” and “Unemployment rate” are used for international comparability (see notes on EU comparisons) on the basis of this international concept (also see “Microcen sus”).

Labour force (LFC, international definition)
The sum of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the labour force.

Labour force participation rate (LFC, international definition)
The percentage of the labour force, i.e., the employed and the unemployed, of the population in private households.

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The sum of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the labour force.

Labour force participation rate (LFC, international definition)
The percentage of the labour force, i.e., the employed and the unemployed, of the population in private households.
excluding conscripts or men in alternative civilian service
as a substitute for military service, calculated in each case for
a specified age category. This value is usually calcu-
lated for 15 to 64 year olds or for explicit age groups (e.g.
employment rate of 55 to 64 year olds).

Land, Länder
The terms Land, Länder are used to denote the 9 Aus-
trian Federal Provinces (Bundesländer) Burgenland,
Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria,
Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Vienna.

LFC
See Labour Force Concept.

Maastricht criteria
Article 121 of the EC Treaty (formerly article 109 j) pro-
vides four convergence criteria by means of which the
dereigns of the achievement of the European Monetary
Union (EMU, Eurozone) can be determined. These criteria
are: price development, fiscal development, exchange
rate development, and development of long term interest
rates.

Maastricht debt level
Stability criterion for a stable Euro in the scope of the
European Monetary Union (EMU, Eurozone), according
to which gross government debt may total a maximum of
60% of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Maastricht deficit
Stability criterion for a stable Euro in the scope of the
European Monetary Union (EMU, Eurozone), according
to which government borrowing may total a maximum of
3% of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Median
The median is the value that lies exactly in the middle
(central value) of a distribution sorted according to a
quantitative characteristic. A characteristic of the median
is that 50% of all quantities bearing the characteristic lie
above it and 50% lie below it.

Microcensus
The microcensus is a survey in which 22 500 randomly
selected households are canvassed on the subjects
“employment” according to the Labour Force Concept
(LFC) and using the European Labour Force Survey ques-
tionnaire) and “habitation.” The microcensus is a rotating
sample in which each household remains in the survey
sample for a total of five quarters; in other words, in each
quarter, those households that have been surveyed for
the fifth time drop out of the survey, and ca. 4 500 new
households are added to the sample.

New EU-MS (10)
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia,
Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus.

Overall divorce rate
Percentage rate of divorces anticipated for new marria-
ges, based on the marriage duration-specific divorce
rates observed in the reporting year, and assuming that
nothing changes in said marriage duration-specific divorce
rates in the future.

ÖNACE
ÖNACE is the Austrian version of NACE (“NACE” stands for
“Nomenclature générale des activites économiques
dans les communautés européennes”), which is the
European economic activities classification to be applied
in economic statistics. Its use is obligatory in all EU
member states.

ÖNACE encompasses all economic activities and has a
total of 6 classification levels: sections, subsections, divi-
sions, groups, classes, and subclasses.

Owner-occupied houses and dwellings
Percentage of persons living in owner-occupied houses
or dwellings (main residences). Since 2013 non-owners
without the obligation to pay rent (e.g. relatives of
owners) have not been included.

Political parties as quoted in this publication
SPÖ = Social Democratic Party; ÖVP = People’s Party;
FPÖ = Freedom Party; KPO = Communist Party;
Grüne = Greens; LIF = Liberal Forum; ÖAG = Alliance
for Future of Austria; FRANK = Team Strochan;
NEOS = The New Austria and Liberal Forum.

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)
Artificial common currency that enables the purchasing
power of different national currencies to be compared
(average of the purchasing power parities of all
countries based on an EU average).

Statutory town
Town with its own statute (town charter) and having the
same status as a political district/administrative district
authority.

Unemployed (LFC, international definition)
Persons between 15 and 74 years, who: (i) are not em-
ployed in the sense of the LFC, (ii) can take a job within
the next two weeks, and (iii) have been actively searching
for a job during the past four weeks or have already found
a job and will start this job in a maximum of three months.
Persons looking for work who would otherwise fulfil the
criteria of unemployment (active job search, availability),
do not count as unemployed if they have worked one
or a few hours during the reference week. According
to this concept, those who are seasonally unemployed
are counted as unemployed only if they are presently
available for employment and are actively looking for
work. Participation in training and apprenticeships is not
considered looking for work.

Unemployment rate (LFC, international definition)
The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed
(as defined by the LFC) of the labour force (as defined by
the LFC).

Value added
Output less intermediate consumption (= externally
procured goods and services used in the production
process).

Value added, direct (tourism)
The direct effects relate to the direct tourism market;
in other words, only those expenditures that a guest
made for goods or services related to a trip are taken into
account.

Value added, indirect (tourism)
The indirect effects take into account additional effects
triggered by economic supply complexities in the sectors
on which the tourism industry depends (e.g. with regard
to the butcher who supplies meat to the hotel).

NACE; only at the level of subclasses do the idiosyn-
crasies of the Austrian economy show. The superior clas-
sification level always consists of one or several elements
of the subordinate level (each section corresponds to one
or several subsections, each subsection corresponds to
one or several divisions).

Percentage of the population in owner-used houses
and dwellings
Percentage of persons living in owner-occupied houses
or dwellings (main residences). Since 2013 non-owners
without the obligation to pay rent (e.g. relatives of
owners) have not been included.

Percentage of persons looking for work who:

(i) are not employed with a view to taking a job
within the next two weeks,

(ii) have been actively searching for a job
during the past four weeks or have already found
a job and will start this job in a maximum of three months,

(iii) meet the criteria of unemployment (active job search, availability),
do not count as unemployed if they have worked one
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