



# AUSTRIA

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# AUSTRIA

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# Foreword

## Dear Reader,

*"Austria. Figures. Data. Facts"* gives an insight into the living conditions of the people in our country. Findings and statistics from economy and society provide information on a wide variety of subjects like: population, education, employment and the job market, the economy, science and technology, tourism, environment, traffic and other topics. A separate section displays characteristics of the nine Austrian Länder.

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](http://www.statistik.at), where this booklet can also be downloaded. We hope to have stimulated your interest in our data base with our booklet.

*"Austria. Figures. Data. Facts"* has proven itself over years and is now available in its seventeenth edition. The concept, content development, and design of this brochure are the result of the collaboration of an interdisciplinary team of experts. At this point, we would like to thank them and our colleagues of the statistical services in the Länder as well as everyone else who contributed.

Vienna, March 2022



Dr. Tobias Thomas  
Director General – Statistics



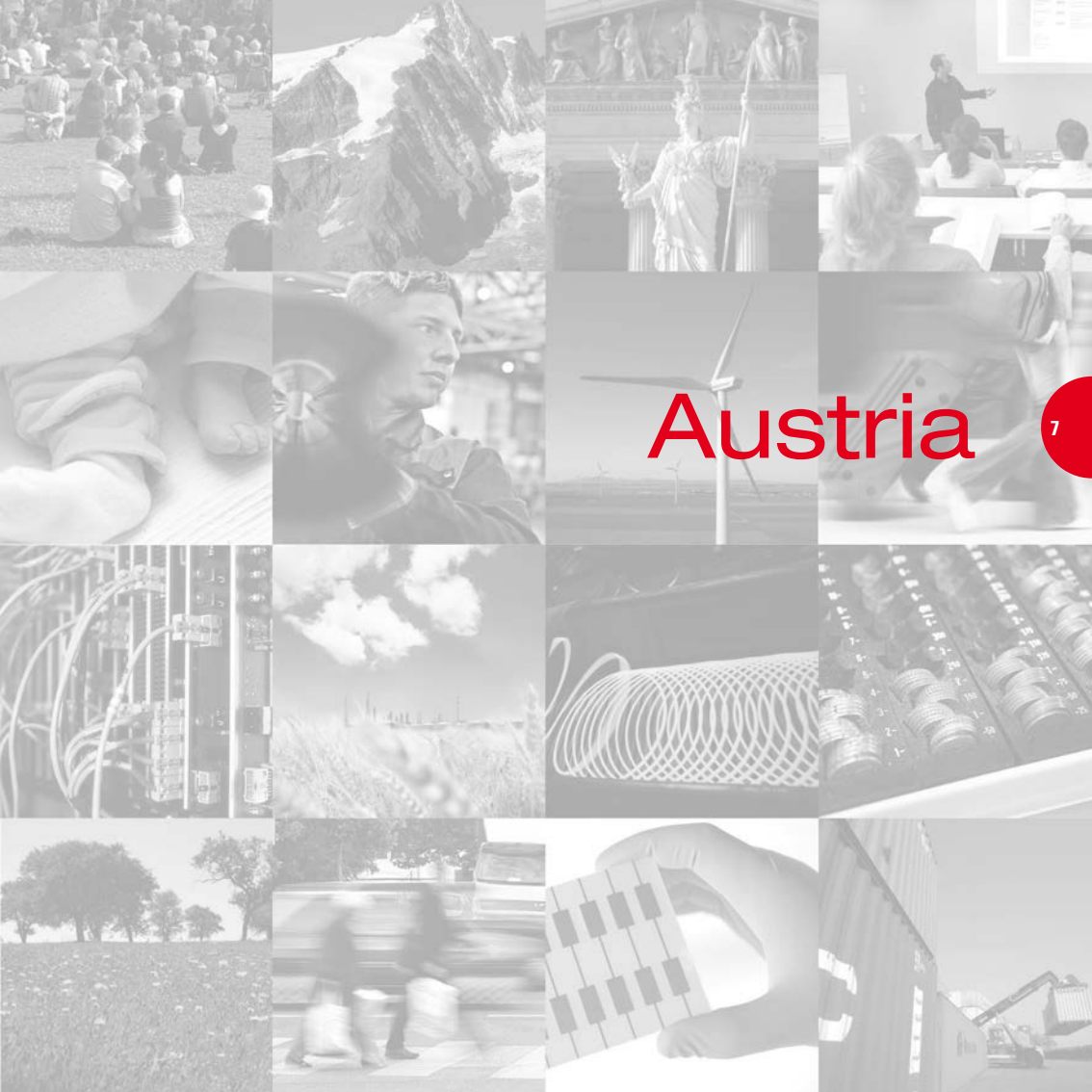
Dr. Gabriela Petrovic  
Director General – Finance



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Austria

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# Austria: Diversity in the heart of Europe

## A geographic approach

Austria has a land area of 83 883 km<sup>2</sup> 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 km<sup>2</sup> and it is 252 m deep. The 3 798 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:** 8 932 664<sup>\*)</sup>

**Total Area:** 83 882.86 km<sup>2</sup>

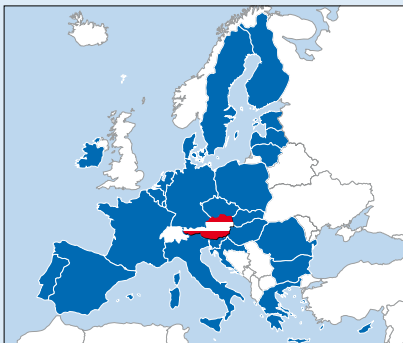
**Capital:** Vienna

**Länder:** 9

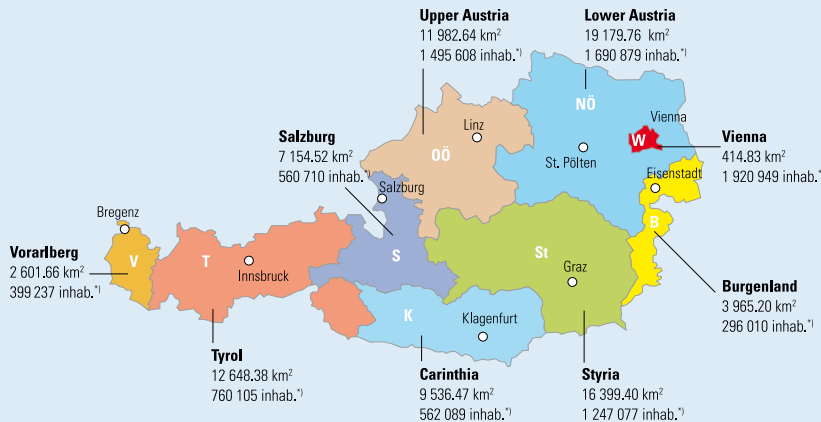
**Administrative districts:** 94  
**of which Statutory towns:** 15

**Municipalities:** 2 095<sup>\*)</sup>

Map of Europe as of February 1st, 2021. <sup>\*)</sup> 1st January 2021.



## Austria as a federal state





A large, diverse crowd of people is sitting on a grassy field filled with small yellow flowers. The people are seen from behind, looking towards the front of the field. The crowd includes men, women, and children of various ages. Some are sitting on blankets, while others are on the grass. A person in the middle ground is using a stroller. The scene is bright and sunny, suggesting an outdoor event or festival.

# Population <sup>11</sup>

# 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 2021, 8.93 million inhabitants were registered in Austria. According to current population projections, the figure is expected to reach 9.94 million by 2080. The municipality with the largest population is Vienna, which had 1.92 million residents at the beginning of 2021. A fifth of Austria's population thus lives in the federal capital. Next come the provincial capitals Graz (291 000 residents), Linz (207 000 residents), Salzburg (155 000 residents) Innsbruck (131 000 residents) and Klagenfurt (102 000 residents).

**Counting more than 1.9 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 448 residents.**



There are also some very small municipalities in Austria. A total of six municipalities had less than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2021. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 41 citizens, followed by Namlos (Tyrol, 65 residents), Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 67 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 78 residents), Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 94 residents) and Spiss (Tyrol, 99 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 59. This is due to the longer life expectancy of women.

## Population by sex and major age groups at the beginning of the year

Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	8 700 471	8 772 865	8 822 267	8 858 775	8 901 064	8 932 664
Males	4 272 553	4 312 441	4 338 518	4 357 033	4 378 772	4 396 952
Females	4 427 918	4 460 424	4 483 749	4 501 742	4 522 292	4 535 712
Age	in %					
0 to 14 years	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
15 to 64 years	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.7	66.6	66.4
65+ years	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

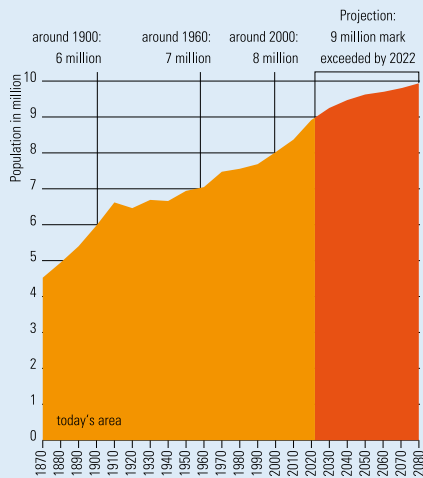
## The six largest and smallest municipalities at the beginning of the year

The largest municipalities	Total population	
	2020	2021
Wien	1 911 191	1 920 949
Graz	291 072	291 134
Linz	206 595	206 537
Salzburg	155 021	155 416
Innsbruck	131 961	131 059
Klagenfurt	101 300	101 765

The smallest municipalities	2020	2021
Gramais (T)	41	41
Namlos (T)	73	65
Tschanigraben (B)	65	67
Kaisers (T)	75	78
Hinterhornbach (T)	91	94
Spiss (T)	104	99

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

## Population development in Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics, Population forecast 2020 (main scenario).

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 to the Third Reich in 1938. Persons born at that time are now around 79 to 81 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 74 to 78. 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.

**The Baby Boom Generation is now gradually reaching retirement age, which poses a challenge to the financial viability of our retirement system**

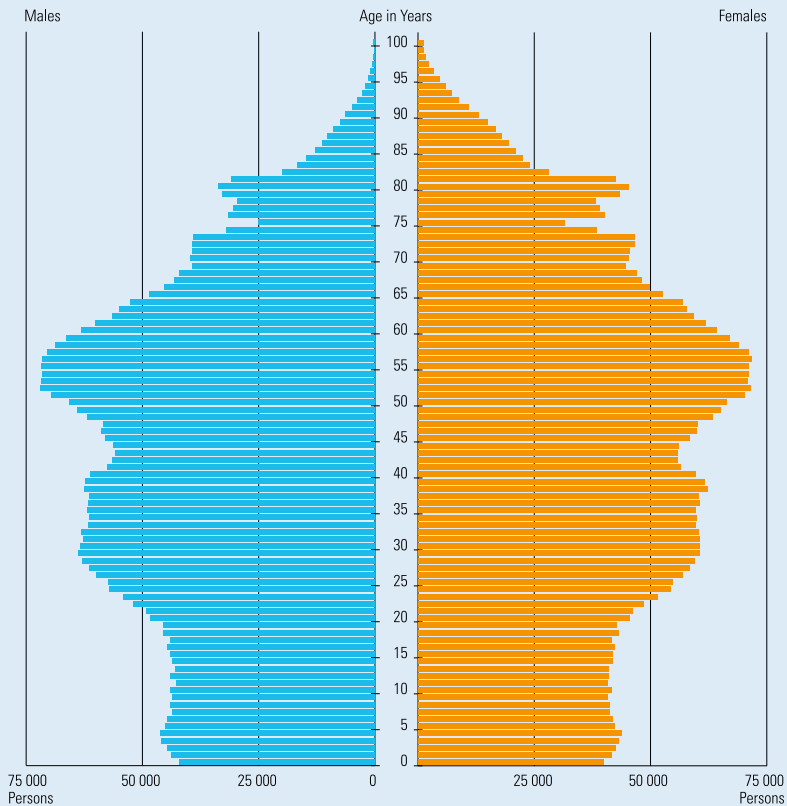
Of the 8.93 million residents of Austria, about less than 1.29 million are children under 15 years of age. About 5.93 million are in the 15 to 64 year range, and another 1.72 million Austrian men and women are 65 years or older. This means that 14.4% of the population are preschool and compulsory school age children, about two thirds (66.4%) are of working age, and 19.2% are elderly persons in retirement age.

 **Within the EU we find the youngest populations in Ireland, Cyprus and Luxembourg, the oldest in Italy, Germany, Portugal and Greece. 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.

# Population pyramid Austria 1.1.2021





# Demographic trends

The Austrian population is growing almost exclusively through immigration: Every year there are considerably more people migrating to than emigrating from Austria. In contrast, the numbers of births and deaths are usually more balanced. 97% of Austria's total population growth between January 1st, 2011 and January 1st, 2021 (+557 500 people) can be attributed to net migration gains (+539 905). The surplus of births was comparatively low in this period. In 2020, the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of births was even lower than the number of deaths (-7 996). The last time this had happened was in 2012 (-484) and 2013 (-196). Based on 136.343 immigrations and 96.279 emigrations, the net-migration gain in 2020 (+40 064) was similar to 2019 (+40 613).

**Today 100 women have an average of 144 children. In order to replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (2 children per woman) would be required**

In 2020, there were 39 662 marriages in Austria. More than two-thirds (70%) 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.**

## **37% of marriages end in a divorce**

In 2020, 14 870 divorces were recorded. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, 37% of all marriages got divorced. In most cases (87%), divorces were amicable.

While the number of naturalizations in Austria has increased between 2010 and 2019, the naturalization rate has stagnated around 0.7% during this time. In 2020, this number dropped to 0.6% (8 769 naturalizations).

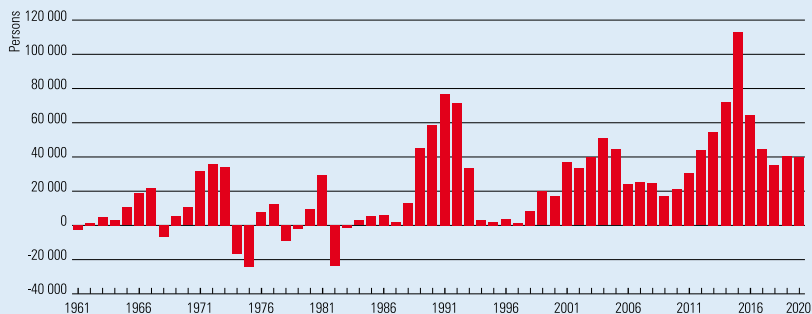


## Births, deaths, marriages, divorces, net migration and naturalizations 2016-2020

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Life births	87 675	87 633	85 535	84 952	83 603
Total fertility rate	1.53	1.52	1.48	1.46	1.44
Deaths	80 669	83 270	83 975	83 386	91 599
Balance of births and deaths	7 006	4 363	1 560	1 566	-7 996
Marriages *)	44 890	44 981	46 468	46 034	39 662
of which both partners never married before	31 114	31 110	32 225	32 007	27 780
Divorces **)	15 919	16 180	16 304	16 319	14 870
Total divorce rate (as %) ***)	40.45	40.98	40.99	40.68	36.87
Net migration	64 676	44 630	35 301	40 613	40 064
Naturalizations	8 530	9 125	9 355	10 500	8 796
Rate of naturalizations (as %) ****)	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.72	0.58

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. \*) Since 2015 including marriages occurring abroad of persons with main residence in Austria. From 2018 onwards including same-sex couples and from 2019 onwards including conversions of registered partnerships into marriages. \*\*) Since 2018 including divorces of people with a main residence in Austria that took place abroad. Since 2019 including divorces of same-sex-couples. \*\*\*) Sum of duration-specific divorce rates in per cent of the corresponding marriages as a whole. \*\*\*\*) Naturalizations in per cent of foreigners living in Austria on an annual average.

## Net migration 1961-2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Calculated net-migration 1961-1995; migration statistics since 1996. Net-migration: inflows minus outflows of international migration.

# Foreign citizens

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 2021, there were more than 1.53 million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 17.1% of the total population.

In 1985, about 297 000 or 3.9% of the total population were foreign citizens. During the 1980s, this number remained relatively stable. Increased immigration at the beginning of the 1990s led to a higher number and percentage of the population with foreign citizenship. By 1994, the number of foreigners totalled around 665 000 and thus represented 8.4% of the total population. From the mid 1990s, this number and percentage stagnated; since 2001, however, it has been increasing again.

**More than half of all foreign citizens are from another EU-country.**

In total, 793 000 citizens from other EU-countries live in Austria, represent-

ing 52% of all foreign citizens in Austria. The biggest group among EU-citizens are 209 000 Germans, followed by Romanian (132 000), Hungarian (91 000), Croatian (89 000) and Polish citizens (67 000).

122 000 Serbs, 118 000 Turks and 97 000 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 196 000 citizens from Asia (excluding Turkey and Cyprus), including 55 000 Syrian nationals as well as 44 000 Afghans. About 36 000 people hold citizenships of African and 24 000 of American countries. 1 600 are citizens from Australia and Oceania.



**Within the EU, only Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus have higher shares of foreign citizens than Austria.**

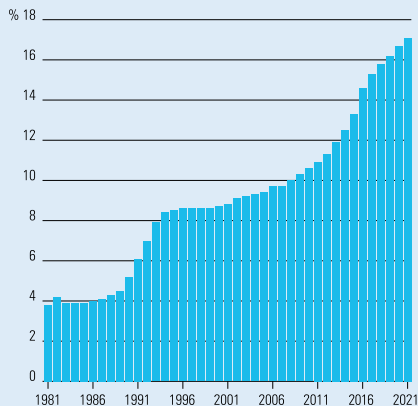
## Population by selected citizenship 2016-2021

Year (1st Jan.)	Total Population	Foreign citizenship					
		Austria	Total	in %	EU <sup>*)</sup>	EFTA <sup>*)</sup>	Third countries
2016	8 700 471	7 432 797	1 267 674	14.6	616 401	19 049	642 186
2017	8 772 865	7 430 935	1 341 930	15.3	655 524	19 573	677 201
2018	8 822 267	7 426 387	1 395 880	15.8	693 855	20 106	692 600
2019	8 858 775	7 419 852	1 438 923	16.2	730 209	20 586	699 098
2020	8 901 064	7 414 841	1 486 223	16.7	757 420	21 023	707 780
2021	8 932 664	7 401 592	1 531 072	17.1	793 687	21 529	715 856

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics; \*) UK is included in EU from 2016 to 2019 and in EFTA since 2020.

## Share of foreign citizens in Austria

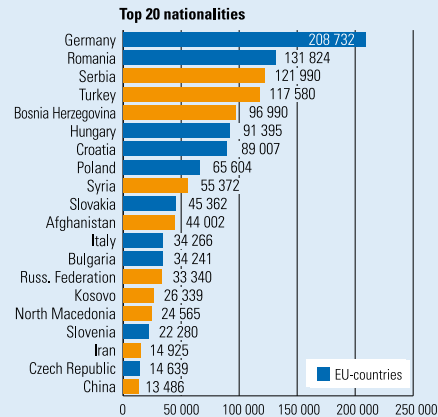
Beginning of the year 1981-2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Update of the results of the latest population census 1981-2001. Since 2002 Population Statistics.

## Foreign population by citizenship

1.1.2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

## 2.5 million families

The Austrian population lives in 3.99 million private households. Only a small fraction of the population, around 135 000 persons, lives in one of the 3400 institutional households, most of which are retirement homes. 1.51 million households, or around two in five 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

elderly people, 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 elderly women.**

Among the households with more than one person, there are 2.46 million families.

These are married or unmarried couples with or without children as well as single parents with their children, provided that they live in a joint household.

The number of families with children totals 1.4 million and thus 57% of all families.

1.06 million couples do not have children living in the same household.

**84% of all lone parents are women.**

However, only a small fraction of these are young childless couples. Most are older couples whose children have left the joint household. Around 71% of all families are married couples (with or without children), 17% are cohabiting couples. 12% of families are lone-parent families, the vast majority of them (84%) with a lone-parent mother.

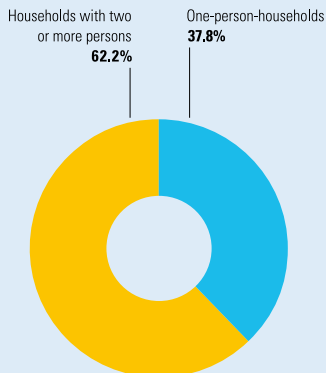


## Private households and families 2020

Type of household Type of family	in 1000
Private households	3 988.4
of which one-person-households	1 505.7
Families	2 459.9
without child(ren) in the household	1 063.2
with child(ren) in the household	1 396.7
of which	
Married couples	1 751.0
without child(ren) in the household	827.6
with child(ren) in the household	923.4
Consensual unions	420.5
without child(ren) in the household	235.5
with child(ren) in the household	184.9
Lone mothers	241.8
Lone fathers	46.6

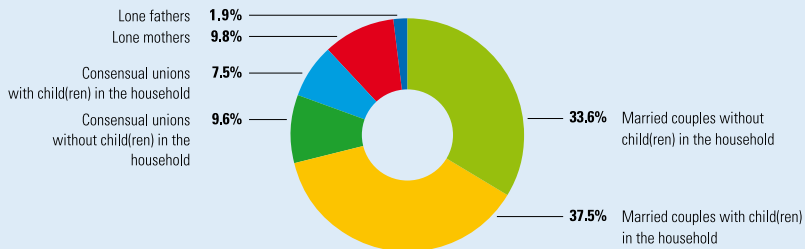
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

## Private households 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

## Families by type of family 2020



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 Aus-



# Elected Federal Presidents of the Second Republic<sup>\*)</sup>



**Dr. Alexander Van der Bellen**  
since 26/1/2017



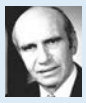
**Dr. Kurt Waldheim**  
8/7/1986–8/7/1992



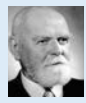
**Dr. Adolf Schärf**  
22/5/1957–22/5/1963  
22/5/1963–28/2/1965



**Dr. Heinz Fischer**  
8/7/2004–8/7/2010  
8/7/2010–8/7/2016



**Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger**  
8/7/1974–8/7/1980  
8/7/1980–8/7/1986



**Dr. h.c. Theodor Körner**  
21/6/1951–4/1/1957



**Dr. Thomas Klestil**  
8/7/1992–8/7/1998  
8/7/1998–6/7/2004



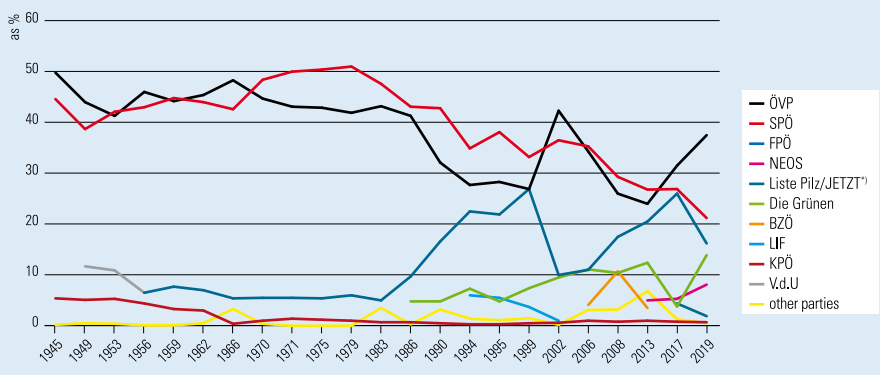
**Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas**  
9/6/1965–9/6/1971  
9/6/1971–24/4/1974



**Dr. Karl Renner**  
20/12/1945–31/12/1950

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. \*) Elected by the nation according to Article 60 of the Austrian Federal Constitutional Law (Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz) in the version of 1929; excluding Dr. Karl Renner, who was elected by the Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung).

# National Council Elections 1945-2019 Distribution of valid votes as %



S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Those parties that were or are represented in the National Council are quoted. – \*) PILZ = Liste Peter Pilz (2017), JETZT = Liste Pilz (2019).

trian population directly. In contrast to the referendum, the plebiscite is not binding for the legislature.

**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.**

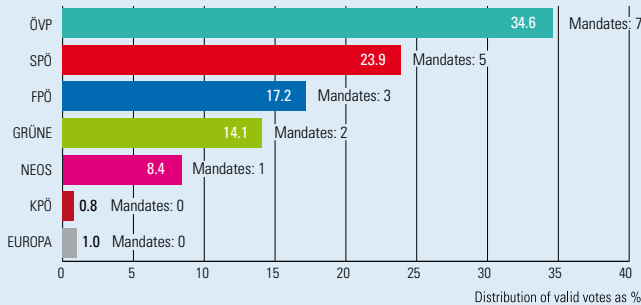


The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

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.

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

### European Parliamentary Elections 2019: Austrian results



Day of election: May 23rd-26th, 2019  
 Eligible voters: 6 416 177  
 Votes cast: 3 834 662  
 Valid votes: 3 779 764  
 Turnout: 59.8%

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## Referenda in the Second Republic

Date	Topic	Elegible voters	Valid votes	Affirmative votes as %	Negative votes as %
November 5th, 1978	Peaceful use of nuclear energy in Austria	5 083 779	3 183 486	49.5	50.5
June 12th, 1994	Austria's accession to the European Union	5 790 578	4 724 831	66.6	33.4

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## Top 10 of people initiatives in the Second Republic

Year	Number	Topic	Number of valid registration	Turnout as %
1982	1	Conference centre	1 361 562	25.74
1997	2	Genetic engineering	1 225 790	21.23
2002	3	Veto against Temelin	914 973	15.53
1975	4	Protection of human life	895 665	17.93
1969	5	Gradual introduction of the 40-hour week	889 659	17.74
2018	6	People initiative „Don't smoke“	881 692	13,82
1964	7	Austrian broadcast (Österreichischer Rundfunk)	832 353	17.27
2002	8	Welfare state Austria	717 102	12.20
1997	9	People initiativ „Women“	644 665	11.17
2004	10	Pensions	627 559	10.53

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.





# Education

# Current trends in school attendance

## Increasing number of pupils

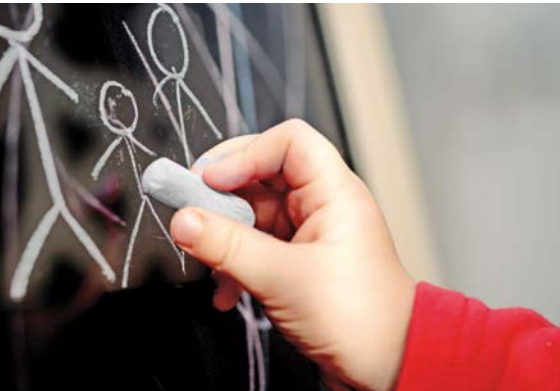
As a consequence of the decline in births since the early 1990s, the total number of pupils has been decreasing for ten years. Due to the migration waves in 2015 and 2016 meanwhile increases are observed especially at elementary schools. The lower level of Academic secondary schools reached an all-time high regarding the number of pupils. Ten years ago, for every 100 AHS students there were 200 boys and

girls in lower secondary schools, and nowadays it is still 170 (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 92 549 in the ten year comparison.

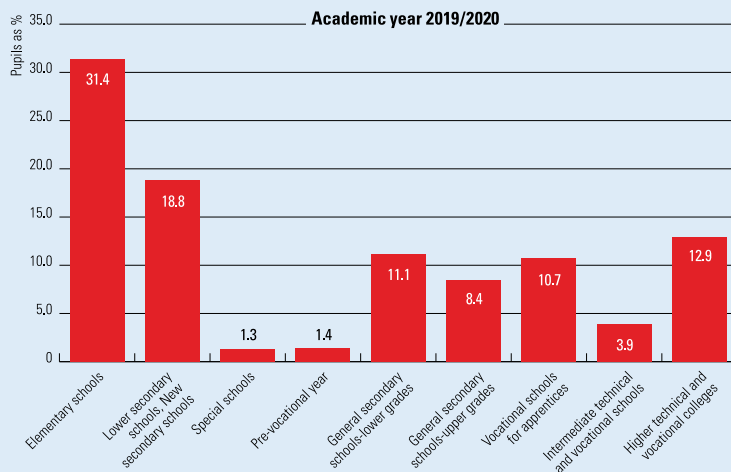
In higher colleges for teacher training enrollment has increased by 30% over what it was ten years ago. On the other hand a 16% decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges (HAK).

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 100 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse with 2 800 and the HTL Wien-Spengergasse with 2 300 girls and boys. Throughout Austria there are also 28 public "micro" schools – exclusively elementary and special schools – with less than ten students. Most of these schools are in the Tyrol.



## Pupils by type of school

Type of school	Academic year		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Elementary schools	329 440	328 143	344 282
Lower secondary schools, New secondary schools	233 228	208 136	206 336
Special schools	13 221	14 247	14 407
Pre-vocational year	19 315	15 816	15 649
General secondary schools	203 514	204 024	213 868
of which lower grades	115 651	112 802	121 319
Vocational schools for apprentices	140 256	123 232	116 954
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	51 712	45 523	42 885
Higher technical and vocational colleges	147 440	147 019	141 168
<b>Pupils in total</b>	<b>1 138 126</b>	<b>1 086 140</b>	<b>1 095 549</b>





# 387 800 university level students

387 800 students annually – about 106 000 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 17% pursue studies at universities of applied sciences, 9% were enrolled at university colleges of teacher education and about 4% study at one of the 16 private universities.

**There are around 387 800 university level students in Austria (2020/21). Most of them study at the 22 public universities, the 16 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 (77%), as well at public universities (54%), universities of applied sciences (51%) and private universities (60%).



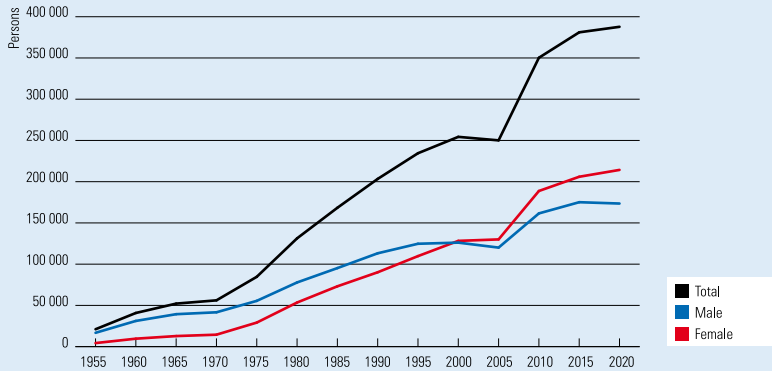
**The main fields of study most popular at public universities are humanities, natural sciences and technology.**

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 87% of the approximately 106 000 foreign university students are citizens of European countries.

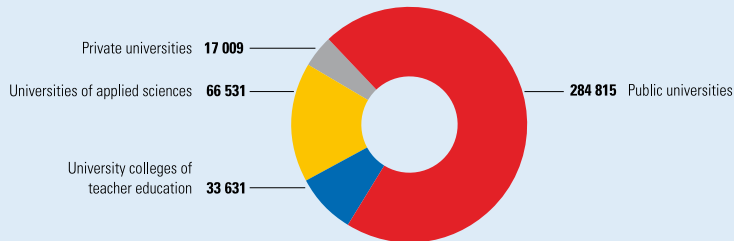
In the academic year 2019/20 69 855 graduations were reported. 58.6% of these were graduations from public universities.

## Number of students at university level institutions since 1955



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

## Students by type of institution Academic year 2020/21



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

# Substantial rise in the level of education

In 2020, 21.0% of the resident population of Austria aged 25 to 64 years held a degree from tertiary education, 65.5% secondary education and 13.5% 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 more than two thirds. In addition, the percentage of persons receiving a 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 2020, 15.4% of women had only completed compulsory

school, as opposed to 11.5% of men. There was also a 7.7 point difference for secondary schools and a 17.5 point difference for vocational school for apprentices. In tertiary degree programs did women outnumber men in the 25 to 64 year age group under consideration (23.3% vs. 18.7%).

**In recent years, more and more women have earned tertiary degrees. In 2020, women in the 25 to 64 years age group (23.3%) are ahead of men, of whom 18.7% 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, the percentage of 20 to 24 year olds with an education beyond compulsory school in Austria (86.1%) is considerably higher than the EU-27 average of 84.3% (2020).**

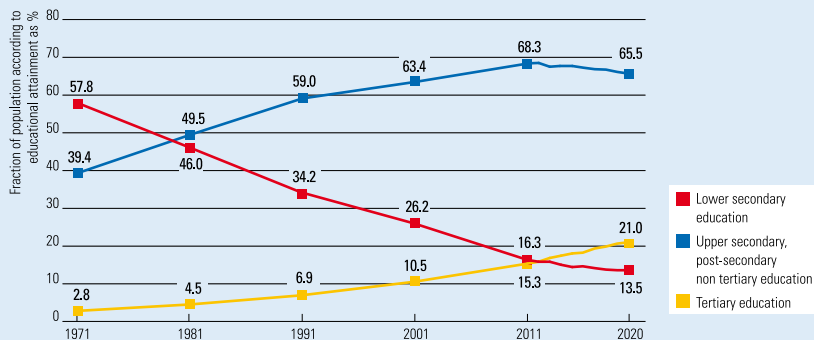
## Educational attainment of the adult population

(25 to 64 years), by gender and level of educational attainment as %

Type of school <sup>1)</sup>	2001			2011			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Tertiary education <sup>2)</sup></b>	10.5	10.5	10.5	15.3	14.5	16.2	21.0	18.7	23.3
University, Fachhochschule	7.5	8.8	6.2	12.0	12.6	11.3	19.0	17.7	20.3
Post-secondary college	2.3	1.1	3.5	3.4	1.8	4.9	2.0	1.1	3.0
<b>Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education</b>	63.4	70.3	56.4	68.3	73.4	63.3	65.5	69.8	61.2
Higher technical and vocational college	6.2	7.1	5.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.4	10.2	10.5
General secondary schools-upper grades	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.8
Vocational school for apprentices	39.4	51.1	27.7	39.8	50.1	29.8	36.2	44.9	27.4
Intermediate technical and vocational School (BMS)	13.1	7.5	18.6	13.8	8.9	18.5	12.7	8.8	16.6
<b>Lower secondary education</b>	26.2	19.3	33.1	16.3	12.1	20.5	13.5	11.5	15.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 2001 Population Census, since 2011 Austrian Micro-census-labour Force Survey Yearly average. <sup>1)</sup> Master craftsmen and foremen not included in "Tertiary education", but in all other categories (esp. "Vocational school for apprentices"). <sup>2)</sup> Incl. "Kollegs".

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 1971-2001 Population Census, since 2011 Austrian Microcensus-Labour Force Survey Yearly average.





# Employment and job market

# Nine out of ten employed are wage or salary earners

Just over half of the entire Austrian population is economically active. Of the 8.77 million Austrian men and women living in private households in 2020 approx. 4.30 million were employed and 244 000 unemployed, as measured by international definitions. Due to the Corona Pandemic, fewer people were employed and more were unemployed than in the previous year.

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

3.77 million or almost nine out of ten employed persons (88%) are wage or salary earners, the 525 000 self-employed workers



and family members working in family businesses represent 12% of the employed. 1.93 million are retired, 102 000 persons are suffering from long-term illnesses and are thus considered neither employed nor unemployed. 225 000 pursue no career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – house husbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 410 000 persons 15 years or older are in education. There are 22 000 conscripts or men in civilian service as a substitute for military service. 1.27 million children under 15 are living in Austria in 2020.

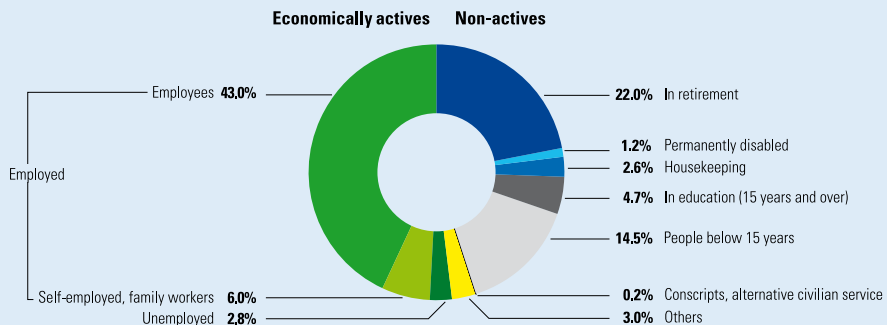
 **With a 72% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is considerably higher than the EU average (68%) and in eighth place among the 27 EU member states (2020).**

At 84%, the employment rate among 25 to 54 year olds is the highest. It is lower (50%) among youth and young adults (15 to 24 years), many of whom are still pursuing their educations.

**In the 55 to 64 years age group, only about 55% of the population are employed; many persons of this age are already retired.**

## Population by activity 2020

Activity status (ILO concept)	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	in 1 000			as %		
Total population	8 766.3	4 317.4	4 449.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Economically actives</b>	4 540.4	2 409.6	2 130.8	51.8	55.8	47.9
Employed	4 296.9	2 277.5	2 019.4	49.0	52.8	45.4
Employees	3 772.1	1 946.1	1 826.0	43.0	45.1	41.0
Self-employed family workers	524.8	331.4	193.4	6.0	7.7	4.3
Unemployed	243.5	132.1	111.4	2.8	3.1	2.5
<b>Non-actives</b>	4 225.9	1 907.8	2 318.2	48.2	44.2	52.1
In retirement	1 929.2	848.4	1 080.9	22.0	19.7	24.3
Permanently disabled persons	102.2	56.2	46.0	1.2	1.3	1.0
Housekeeping	225.2	9.7	215.5	2.6	0.2	4.8
In education (15 years and over)	409.6	188.0	221.7	4.7	4.4	5.0
People below 15 years	1 273.4	654.3	619.1	14.5	15.2	13.9
Conscripts alternative civilian service	21.6	21.6	-	0.2	0.5	-
Others	264.7	129.7	135.0	3.0	3.0	3.0




S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. Rounding differences not compensated.




# 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.

 **Even with employment growing, labour participation in the 55 to 64 year age group in Austria (55%) is still below EU average (60%).**

The unemployment rate (= the proportion of jobless to the labour force) in the Corona year 2020 was higher than in the previous year at 5.4%. Women are a little less often unemployed (5.2%) than men (5.5%), and 15 to 24 year olds almost twice as much as the overall average (10.5%).

 **With an unemployment rate of 5.4% (EU average 2020: 7.1%), Austria is the EU member state with the tenth-lowest unemployment rate.**



## **Austria is a service society**

More than every other man (59%) is employed in the service sector, and almost nine out of ten 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 12% 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 2020

Age (years)	Employment rate % of population			Unemployment rate % of economically actives		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total *)	72.4	76.5	68.3	5.4	5.5	5.2
15–24	50.2	52.7	47.8	10.5	11.3	9.5
25–54	83.9	86.9	80.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
55–64	54.7	62.7	47.0	4.0	4.4	3.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. \*) Employment rate: 15 to 64 years. Unemployment rate: 15 to 74 years.

## Employed persons by economic activity 2020

<b>Economic activities</b> Sections of ÖNACE (selection) *)	Total	Men	Women
<b>Employed in total</b> (absolute)	4 296 900	2 277 500	2 019 400
	<b>as %</b>		
<b>Employed in total</b> (as %)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, mining	4.1	4.6	3.5
Industry	24.9	36.7	11.6
C Manufacturing	15.6	21.7	8.8
F Construction	8.1	13.3	2.3
Services	71.0	58.7	84.9
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair	14.4	11.9	17.2
H Transportation and storage	5.1	7.4	2.5
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.3	3.9	6.8
K Financial and insurance activities	3.3	3.1	3.6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.4	6.2	6.5
O Public Administration; Social security	6.8	6.4	7.2
P Education	6.7	3.7	10.1
Q Human Health and social work activities	10.9	5.0	17.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. \*) ÖNACE 2008.


# Women dominate in part-time work

In Austria part-time work is very important. In 2020, 1.20 million or 28% of Austrian – and especially female – workers were not full-time employed.

Eight out of ten part-time workers (80%) are women. 47% of all working women work part-time. In men, this percentage is only 11%.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 36.6, 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 32.0 hours, which is also considerably less than for men (40.4 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses, slack work etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week is 29.1 hours, which is 21% below the number of hours normally worked per week (36.6 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 28.1 hours, which falls below the overall average.

 **With a 28% part-time worker contingent, Austria is third behind the Netherlands, which is far out in front with 52%, and Germany (30%).**

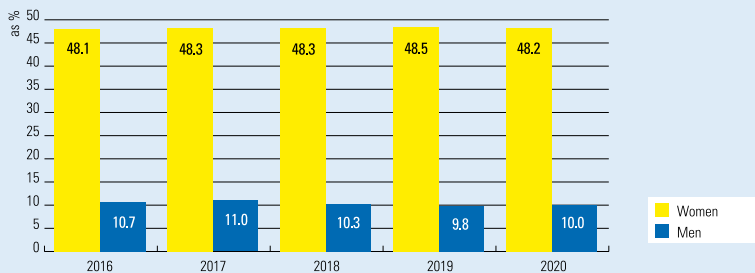


## Working time 2020

	Total	Men	Women
<b>Employed in total</b> (1000)	4 296.9	2 277.5	2 019.4
Part-time workers (1000)	1 200.2	244.6	955.6
Part-time employment rate (%)	27.9	10.7	47.3
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	36.6	40.4	32.0
actually worked	29.1	32.6	25.0
Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)	6 374.4	3 853.8	2 520.6
<b>Employees</b> (1000)	3 772.1	1 946.1	1 826.0
Part-time workers (1000)	1 074.6	194.2	880.3
Part-time employment rate (%)	28.5	10.0	48.2
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	35.6	39.3	31.6
actually worked	28.1	31.4	24.5
Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)	5 398.9	3 173.7	2 225.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. \*) Without people on parental leave; in the main job. \*\*) In the main job.

## Employees, part-time employment rate



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.



A close-up photograph of a large industrial coil of glowing orange material, likely a metal mesh or wire, set against a dark, industrial background. The coil is the central focus, with its bright orange color contrasting sharply with the dark surroundings. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture and curvature of the coil.

# Economy

# Structural changes continue

## 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, 28% comes from the “secondary”



sector (industry and construction), and only 1.2% comes from agriculture and forestry (the “primary” sector)

**Almost only one out of 30 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 40 years ago only about half were.

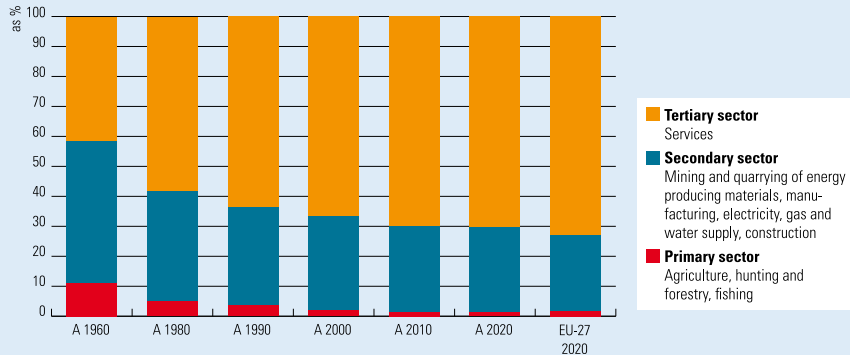
**The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 3.2% at current prices in the last 20 years.**

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 just under a quarter.

This structure is similar to that of the 27 EU states, where the secondary sector accounts for an average of about 25%, and the tertiary sector about 73% of the GVA.

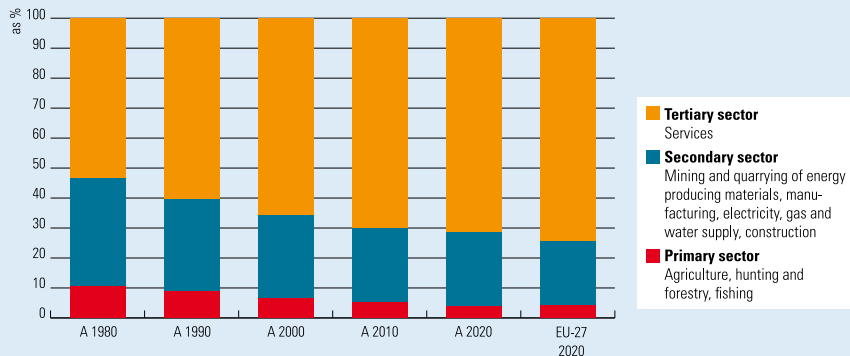
Most of those employed in production work in manufacturing and in construction. In the service sector, the largest contingent works in sales, hotel and restaurant services and in health and education.

## Fraction of gross value added



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

## Employed by economic sectors



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.



# 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 €9.4 billion in 2020.**

However, this sector plays an indispensable role. Among other things, this includes ensuring nutritional produce, preserving the cultural



**The seed of the yellow-blossomed rape plant is the raw material for biodiesel.**

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.

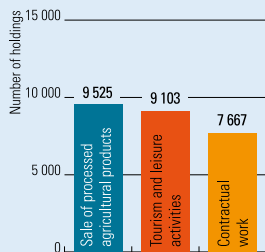
The coupling of agriculture and forestry with touristic offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute to the preservation of an economically healthy, productive, farmer-oriented agriculture and forestry in an intact rural area.

## Farm structure, land use and livestock farming

Farm structure	1999	2010	2020 <sup>1)</sup>
Number of agricultural and forestry holdings	217 508	173 317	155 900
of which: full-time holdings	80 215	66 802	.
Average area per holding (in hectares <sup>**1)</sup> )	34.9	42.6	45.1
Labour force in agriculture and forestry	575 091	413 755	.
<b>Utilised agricultural area (UAA)</b> (in 1000 hectares)	3 390	2 880	2 664
of which: arable land/permanent grassland	1 395/1 917	1 371/1 441	1 326/1 256
<b>Forestry land use</b> (in 1 000 hectares)	3 260	3 406	3 389
<b>Livestock farming</b> (holders/heads in 1000)			
Cattle and calves	101/2 151	72/2 024	55/1 850
of which: dairy cows	78/697	48/540	28/549
Pigs	83/3 426	38/3 247	25/2 774
Sheep and lambs	18/340	15/398	13/425
Goats	12/51	10/81	8/101
Poultry	84/14 340	57/14 644	51/19 778

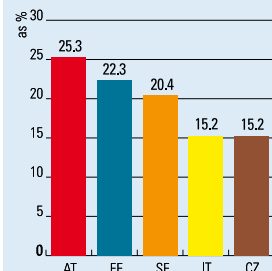
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Survey (FSS), Full census in 1999, 2010, 2020. <sup>1)</sup> Preliminary results. <sup>\*\*1)</sup> Break in time series, from 2020 incl. holdings without a cultivated area.

### Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2016



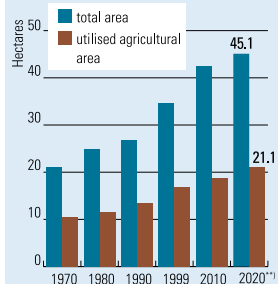
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

### Highest shares of organic farming areas (EU-28) 2019



S: Eurostat.

### Average farm size in hectares 2020<sup>1)</sup>



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. <sup>1)</sup> & <sup>\*\*1)</sup> see above table.

# The pillars

## Industries and construction

About 69 000 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 over one million people, and in 2019 they generated a turnover of roughly €323 billion. About 319 000 people are employed in the construction industry alone.

Most of the enterprises are small-sized: Over three quarters of them (about 55 100 or 79.7%) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1% of the enterprises (619) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 40.2% of all people employed in these sectors are employed in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account more than half (54.7%) of the total turnover.

After a significant increase in production since 2015, domestic production in 2020 reached a decline of 5.3% compared to the previous year. Since 2015, production however has

increased by 9.3%, while the number of employees increased by 7.7%.



**According to the production index, with an annual decline in production of -4.4%, Austria's construction enterprises were barely above the EU (EU-27) average of -5.0% in 2020.**

The Austrian manufacture of other goods as well as other transport equipment are the only winners of 2020 with turnover increases of 27.5% and 8.6% respectively. Construction production was not able to continue the positive trend in 2020 with a turnover loss of 2.2%. At the same time there were again changes in the construction costs. Construction costs for residential and housing construction increased 2019 by 0.8% compared to the previous year. A slight decrease was reached in road and bridge construction in 2020, at -1.3% and -0.9% respectively.

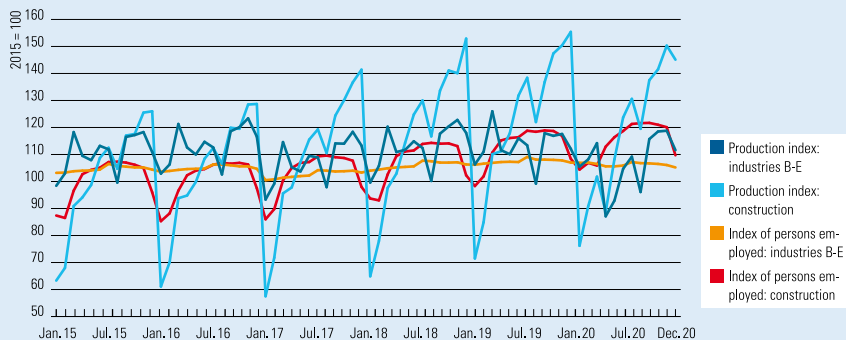
**The manufactures of wearing apparel and the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas are losing more and more substance. In these areas the number of employees has fallen by around 37% and around 26% respectively since 2015.**

## Selected indicators for industries and construction 2019

Sections (Based on ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added at factor cost in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added at factor costs in € per person employed
<b>B-F Industries and Construction</b>	69 208	1 043 433	322.5	87.0	15	83 403
<b>B-E Industries<sup>1</sup></b>	31 285	724 657	267.5	67.8	23	93 621
B Mining and Quarrying	327	6 451	2.2	0.9	20	142 018
C Manufacturing	26 206	666 811	209.0	58.8	25	88 136
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	2 540	29 230	50.0	5.9	12	200 622
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	2 212	22 165	6.3	2.3	10	103 447
F Construction	37 923	318 776	55.0	19.2	8	60 176

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2019.

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



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 289 083 enterprises and their 2 056 744 persons employed achieved a turnover of €511.8 bn in the year 2019.

**The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 89% of the enterprises operate with fewer than 10 employees, and only 651 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 €561 000 per employee is achieved in trade,

the corresponding figure for hotel and restaurants is only €109 000.



**With a decrease of 0.6% of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2020, Austria was in line with EU-27 average (-0.6%), and above the Euro area (-0.9%).**

In the year 2020, the Austrian service enterprises suffered a turnover decrease by 15.6% compared to the previous year. A considerable turnover decrease of 32.9% was measured for “Accommodation and food service activities”, in the other areas the turnover decreased between -2.8% (information and communication) and -24.8% (administrative and support service activities) compared to the previous year. The turnover in the trade sector decreased (-5.3%). The main contributor to sales was the retail trade with +0.1%. The wholesale trade was negative with a nominal minus of 7.0%, also negative was the “motor vehicle trade” it reported with -10.6%.

375.6 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian road freight vehicles in 2020 (-6.6% compared to 2019). The most frequently transported products were “Crude and manufactured minerals and building materials”.

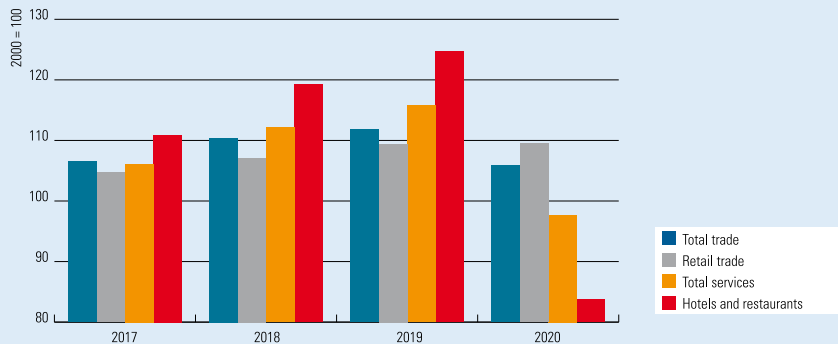


## Selected sections and indicators for trade and services 2019

Sections (of ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added at factor cost in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added at factor costs in 1 000 € per person employed
<b>Total trade and services (G-N, S95)</b>	289 083	2 056 744	511.8	137.1	7	67
G Trade	81 702	687 538	277.1	39.0	8	57
H Transportation and storage	15 049	209 606	45.2	15.3	14	73
I Accommodation and food service activities	48 243	319 584	22.3	11.0	7	34
J Information and communication	22 065	125 821	27.0	11.8	6	94
L Real estate activities	20 481	55 029	20.8	10.7	3	194
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	74 440	275 098	38.4	18.0	4	66

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2019.

## Development of turnover indices in trade and services



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

# GDP & more

## Performance of the economy

The Austrian economy was massively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic output decreased by 6.7% in real terms in 2020. This interrupted the economic dynamism of recent years 2018: +2.5%; 2019: +1.5%). From an international perspective Austria's economic performance was below-average. Somewhat smaller drops were recorded in the EU as a whole (-5.9%) and in the euro area (-6.4%). The most important EU trading partners Germany (-4.6%) and Italy (-8.9%) developed differently. The Austrian GDP decreased in 2020 by 4.6% at current prices to around €379.3 billion.

Hence, GDP per capita amounted in 2020 to €42 540 (-5.0%). 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 €37 180 (-5.6% vs. 2019; revised).

2020 the EU-27 achieved an average a GDP per capita in PPS of €29 894 (approx. 80.4% of the Austrian value). Austria kept its top position and ranks in fifth place after Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands in economic performance of all EU member states, which is more than double of many other EU member states. Austria has been able to maintain its position in the league of

the economically most successful member states in the EU for several successive years.

## Prices

The 2020 Austrian price level index of 115.1 (+1.1%; EU-27=100) for final consumption expenditure of private households represents – together with Belgium and France – the middle range of all EU countries, considerably higher than Italy (101.2) and Germany (108.2); only Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg (>135.0) as well as Switzerland (169.5), Iceland (137.0), and Norway (138.6) outside the EU showed higher prices in 2020. In comparison with Southern and Eastern European countries, however, shopping in Austria is relatively expensive, as is the case in most of the old EU member states.

2020 was affected by clearly lower inflation rates all over Europe. The annual average value for the Austrian HICP was 1.4%, which represents a slight decrease compared with the previous year (2019: 1.5%). Hence, the value for price increases in Austria 2020 was clearly below the 2.0% stability goal of the European Central Bank.



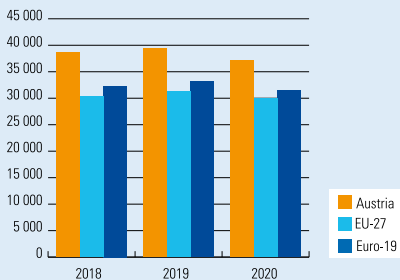
**In 2020 the inflation rate of Austria lies above the average rate of the Eurozone (0.3%) and the rate of the EU-27 (0.7%).**

## Gross domestic product (GDP), price level, inflation

	Austria	EU-27	Eurozone-19
<b>GDP growth</b> as % change on previous period			
2018	2.5	2.1	1.8
2019	1.5	1.8	1.6
2020	-6.7	-5.9	-6.4
<b>GDP per capita</b> in € (PPS)			
2018	38 700	30 292	32 314
2019	39 397	31 310	33 225
2020	37 180	29 894	31 464
<b>Price level index</b> for private households (EU-27=100)			
2018	112.6	100.0	105.7
2019	113.8	100.0	105.9
2020	115.1	100.0	106.2
<b>Inflation: Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)</b>			
Average annual rate of change as %, 2020	1.4	0.7	0.3

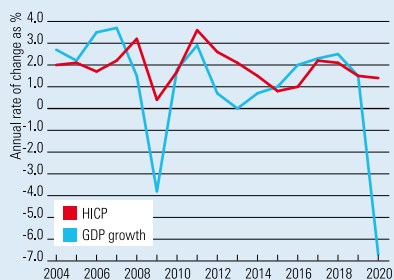
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, PPS: Purchasing power standards.

## GDP per inhabitant in € (PPS)



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. PPS: Purchasing power standards.

## Austria's economic performance



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.





A blurred photograph of a person walking, carrying a large red suitcase. The person is wearing blue jeans and a brown jacket. The background is out of focus, suggesting a busy travel environment like an airport or train station. The word "Tourism" is overlaid in white text on the right side of the image.

# Tourism

# Tourism: 97.88 million nights spent in 2020

## Nights spent decreased by 35.9 per cent compared to 2019

Corona-related closures, international travel restrictions and quarantine regulations are taking a heavy toll on tourism in Austria: after peaking at more than 150 million nights spent in 2019, the number of nights spent in the year 2020 fell back to the level of the early 1970s, at just under 98 million. Nights spent by guests from Germany, the most important market of origin, fell by 32.1% to 38.51 million in 2020. Guests from the Netherlands stayed 28.4% less, those from Switzerland and Liechtenstein 36.3% less. Nights spent by domestic guests fell by 20.9% to 31.60 million.

**Almost 54 million nights spent in the summer season 2020, 5.56 million nights spent in the winter season 2020/21.**

In the summer season 2020, a total of 53.83 million nights spent were reported, which is a decrease of 31.8% compared to summer 2019. Due to the travel restrictions caused by the corona, the number of nights spent by non-residents fell by 43.2% to 31.63 million, and that of residents by 4.7% to 22.20 million.

The number of arrivals (= number of guests) also decreased significantly by 42.6% to 14.70 million compared to the previous season.

The winter season 2020/2021 closed with a total of 5.56 million nights spent. Due to the measures to combat the Corona Pandemic and the closings of operations, almost no nights spent were registered between November 2020 and April 2021. Accordingly, the number of nights spent decreased by 90.7% compared to the previous season. The arrivals (1.16 million guests) also recorded correspondingly high losses in the current winter season (-92.7%).

**More than half of all international tourists come from Europe.**

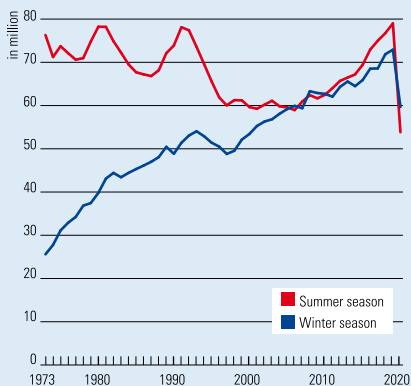
Europe is the most important generator in international tourism. The European states are leading both as countries of origin (outgoing) and as target countries (incoming) in an international comparison. In the calendar year 2020 221 million arrivals in Europe were registered. This means a share of 58.7% of all international tourist arrivals (381 million; -73.9%). The decrease was 70.4% compared to 2019.

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

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2012	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	102.31	118.39	130.42	116.80	131.02	140.88	144.50	149.82	152.71	97.88
Resident tourists	23.88	28.44	30.66	31.01	35.96	38.01	38.52	39.39	39.94	31.60
Non-resident tourists	78.43	89.95	99.76	85.79	95.05	102.86	105.98	110.43	112.76	66.28
Germany	59.85	62.73	64.72	53.52	49.61	52.65	53.58	56.29	56.68	38.51
Netherlands	4.81	9.72	9.00	8.23	9.39	9.51	9.77	10.04	10.36	7.42
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	0.90	1.45	3.12	3.29	4.56	5.08	5.06	4.97	4.93	3.14
United Kingdom	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.24	3.18	3.70	3.74	3.80	3.68	1.48
Italy	0.62	0.93	3.61	2.81	2.92	2.88	2.90	2.86	2.89	1.00
France	1.01	2.15	2.85	1.56	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.81	0.79

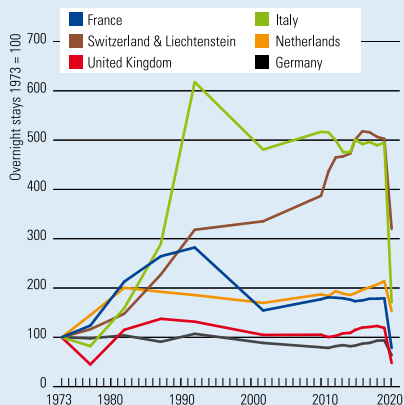
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

## Nights spent since 1973



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

## Nights spent by the most important countries of origin



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, in 2019 about 60.9% of the population went on a main holiday trip. In 2020 travel intensity fell to 38.1% due to the Corona Pandemic.

**The number of main holiday trips taken abroad decreased (2019: 6.7 million, 2020: 1.9 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, 2019: 3.2 million, 2020: 3.1 million).

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

The most obvious trend is more but shorter holiday trips: While 50 years ago half of the main holiday trips lasted between one and two weeks, the share of such holidays was only 32.0% in 2020. The share of main holiday trips that last between five and seven days increased from 11.7% in 1969 to 55.6% in 2020.

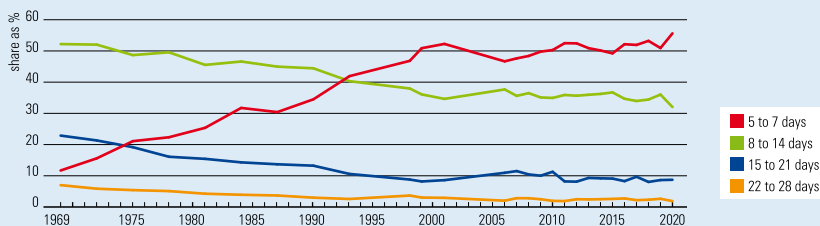
Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car, in 2020 Corona Pandemic, the car reaches its maximum (2020: 72.5%). 1969 the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4%, but by 2019 it has increased its share more than nine-fold (2019: 31.4 %). In 2020 it fell back to the level of the 1980s due to the Corona Pandemic (2020: 12.7%). The railroad has declined the most. In 1969, it was used for transportation in a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2020 it was only used for one in ten (9.9%).

## Main holiday trips of the Austrian population (4 or more overnight stays) by length of stay

	1969	1975	1987	1999	2011	2016	2019	2020
<b>Travel intensity</b> (Persons with at least one trip as % of total population)	27.5	36.1	42.3	49.7	60.3	59.9	60.9	38.1
Trips (in 1 000) of which:	2418	3600	4623	6306	8851	9583	9884	5013
Abroad (in 1 000)	1088	1656	2635	3953	5727	6402	6662	1924
Domestic (in 1 000)	1330	1944	1988	2352	3124	3181	3222	3089
<b>Important destinations abroad</b> (as % of trips abroad, selection)								
Italy	39	37	28	25	21	21	20	22
Germany	10	8	5	4	10	10	10	19
Croatia	.	.	.	9	15	16	10	9
Greece	3	.	.	8	8	8	7	6
Spain	1	4	11	11	5	5	8	4
<b>Means of transportation</b> (as %, selection)								
Car	61	65	64	54	56	56	53	72
Airplane	3	6	14	29	28	28	31	13
Train	25	17	9	6	8	7	8	10
Bus	10	10	10	10	7	7	5	2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969-2002) and the quarterly surveys related to holiday and business travel (2003-2020).

## Development of main holiday trips (4 or more overnight stays) by length of stay



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969-2002) and the quarterly surveys related to holiday and business travel (2003-2020).

# Value added: The pre-crisis level was 7.5% of GDP

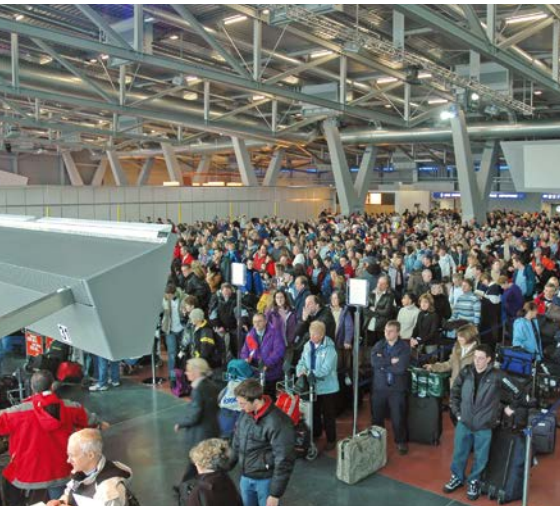
In 2019, overnight and day visitors spent a total of € 37.7 billion in Austria. Day guests alone contributed 20.5% of all expenses. The direct and indirect added value effects of tourism (including business trips) amounted to € 29.7 billion. Tourism, thus, accounts for 7.5% of gross domestic product (GDP) directly and indirectly.

**Foreign guests accounted for more than half of the expenditures.**

Of the total of € 37.7 billion spent on vacation and business trips by tourists in Austria, € 20.8 billion euros, more than half (55.2%) were contributed by foreign guests. Domestic guests spent a total of € 16.7 billion on their travels in Austria. This corresponds to 44.2% of all expenditure. In addition, € 0.23 billion was spent in weekend houses and second homes (0.6%).

**Around 200 000 full-time jobs in tourism**

The high economic importance of tourism implies corresponding employment effects and thus makes a significant contribution to overall employment in Austria. In 2019, 253 700 self-employed and employed persons or 200 100 employees (measured in full-time equivalents) were directly attributable to the characteristic tourism industries. This corresponds to a contribution to total employment of 5.3% and 5.1% respectively.

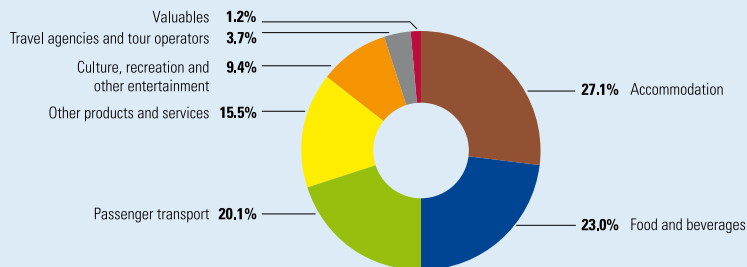


## Economic importance of tourism in Austria

Aggregates	2018	2019	2020
	revised	preliminary	forecast
	<b>Value Added<sup>1)</sup></b>		
Total in million €	28 322	29 736	20 504
Changes to the previous year in %		5.0	-31.0
Contribution to GDP in %	7.3	7.5	5.5
	<b>Tourism consumption expenditure by non-resident and resident visitors in Austria</b> in million € <sup>**)</sup>		
Non-resident visitors	20 032	20 778	12 197
Resident visitors	15 343	16 647	14 072
Tourism consumption expenditure in vacation homes	225	228	224
Total	35 600	37 653	26 493

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO. \*)Including business trips; direct and indirect effects. \*\*) Overnight tourists and same-day visitors. Rounding differences not compensated.

## Visitor consumption expenditure by products 2019



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, TSA 2019.





A hand wearing a blue nitrile glove holds a yellow-green printed circuit board (PCB) with several blue electronic components. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue gradient.

# Science & Technology

# Research and development

## €12.1 billion for research in 2020

In Austria, presumably €12.1 billion were spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2020. In comparison to 2019, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure decreased. However, the research intensity increased to 3.23 % as total economic performance fell even more.

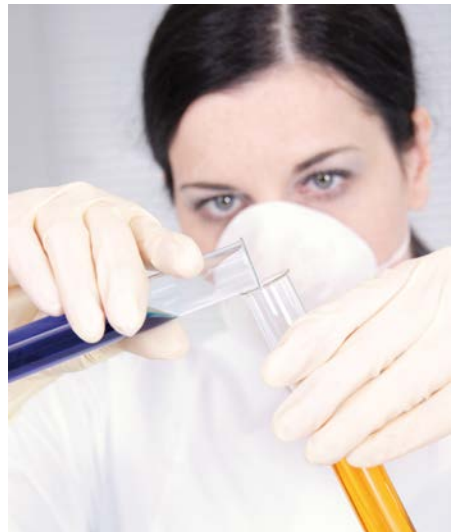
 **Austria's gross domestic expenditures for R&D – as % of the GDP – were within the top of the list compared to the EU as a whole in 2020: the fourth highest value was achieved.**

The three major sources of funds for research conducted in Austria are

- ▶ the business enterprise sector (50 %),
- ▶ the public sector (33 %), mainly the federal government (27 %),
- ▶ abroad (16 %).

50 % of the gross domestic expenditure on R&D 2020 were financed by domestic enterprises (approx. €6.08 billion). The government sector contributed 33 % (approx. €4.02 billion); of this share, the federal government ("Bund") financed around

€3.33 billion, the regional governments ("Länder") around €552 million and other public funding amounted to about €144 million. 16 % (approx. €2.00 billion) were financed from abroad and less than 1 % (approx. €42 million) by the private non-profit sector. The funds from abroad originated predominantly from foreign multinational enterprises whose affiliates in Austria perform R&D. Funding from abroad also includes receipts from EU research programmes.

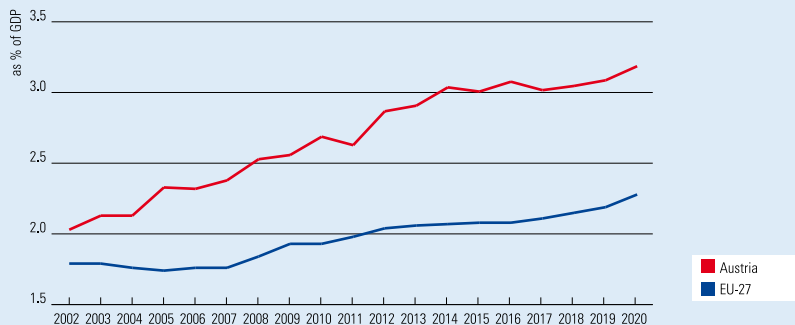


## Research & Development in Austria

Financing sectors	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D</b> (in million €)	10 499.2	11 145.0	11 289.8	11 912.0	12 441.2	12 143.1
Of which financed by:						
Federal government	2 528.2	2 825.3	2 681.9	2 954.6	2 839.0	3 328.3
Research premium	508.0	527.7	637.5	713.0	841.5	1 048.5
Länder governments	345.0	445.8	392.7	500.6	464.4	552.1
Business enterprise sector	5 222.2	5 377.5	5 532.8	5 610.6	5 982.3	5 030.8
Abroad	1 737.7	1 802.2	1 874.3	1 944.4	2 110.8	1 997.8
Other financing	158.1	166.6	170.7	188.8	203.3	185.6
GDP nominal (in billion €), as of April 2021	344.3	357.6	369.3	385.4	397.6	375.6
<b>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D</b> (as % of GDP)	3.05	3.12	3.06	3.09	3.13	3.23

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, R&D Statistics.

## Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D



S: Eurostat. - November 2021.

# ICT: Information & Communication

## The ICT sector

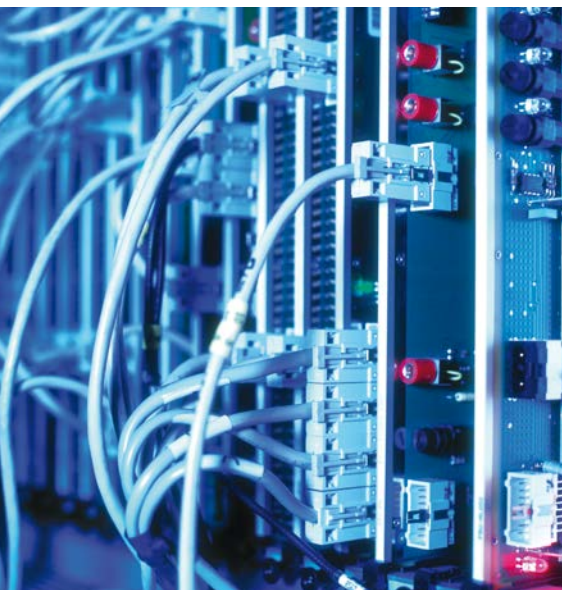
18 529 enterprises with 126 026 employees were engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector in Austria in 2019. They did a total turnover of ca. €39.9 billion. These enterprises, which represent 5% of all domestic enterprises and employ 4% of the labour force, generated 5% of the total turnover (excluding agriculture) of the enterprises in all economic activities of the ÖNACE 2008 sections B-N and S95.

70% of all enterprises in the ICT sector belong to the “computer programming, consultancy and related activities” branch. This personnel-intensive area, with 51% of the workers, generates 29% of the business volume in the ICT sector.

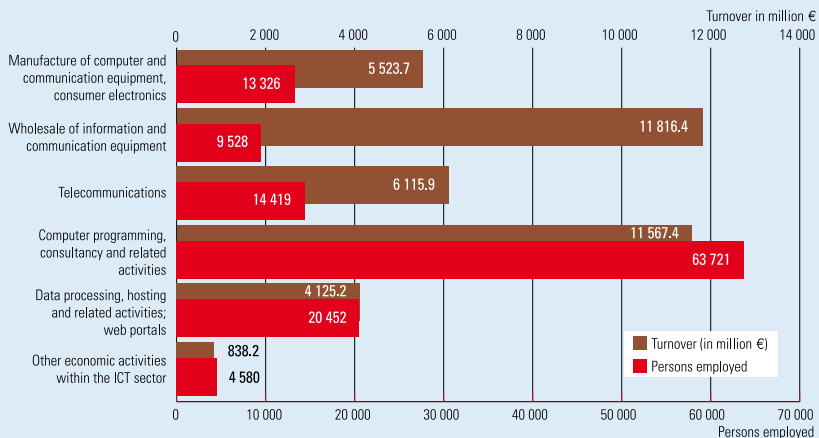
The branch with the greatest business volume is “wholesale of information and communication equipment”, in which 4% of the enterprises employ 8% of the workers and generate 30% of the business volume of the ICT sector.

The third major branch is “telecommunications”, where 2% of the enterprises generate 15% of the business volume, with 11% 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: 31% of the personnel are employed in enterprises with at least 250 employees, 22% are employed in enterprises with between 50 and less than 250 employees.



## ICT-Sector: Turnover and persons employed by economic activities absolut

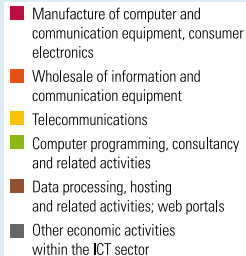
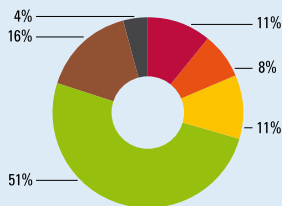
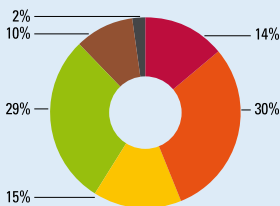


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2019.

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

**Total turnover:** approx. 39,9 billion €

**Persons employed:** 126 026



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2019. Rounding difference.

# Internet usage: More, faster, & "more male"?

95% of all domestic households had Internet access in the second quarter of 2021. 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. 91% of all households use this kind of connection. Since 2003, this figure has increased by 81 percentage points (2003: 10%; 2021: 91%).



**International Data are only available for 2020: At that time the percentage of Austrian households with Internet access (90%) was slightly under the average of the EU-27 (91%). The Netherlands (97%), Germany and Finland (each 96%), Denmark and Spain (each 95%), are far above Greece (80%) as well as Bulgaria (79%) are far below this average.**

93% 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. 94,2% of men, but only 90,9% of women, had used the internet in the survey period.

This gender difference, however, is age based: Although there are 75,6% male and 56,6% female internet users in the 65 to 74 age group, the gender difference becomes less in the younger age groups. 75% of all persons aged between 16 and 74 years used the Internet several times during the day.

**95% of households have Internet access. In Austria, 93% of those 16 to 74 years old are Internet users, 54% are online-shoppers.**

54,2% of all respondents had purchased goods or services over the internet in the three months prior to the survey. In the year 2003, the percentage was 7,8%. 59,4% of men and 48,9% of women bought or ordered online. Apart of the 35 and 44 years old in every other age group there was was significant gender related gap.

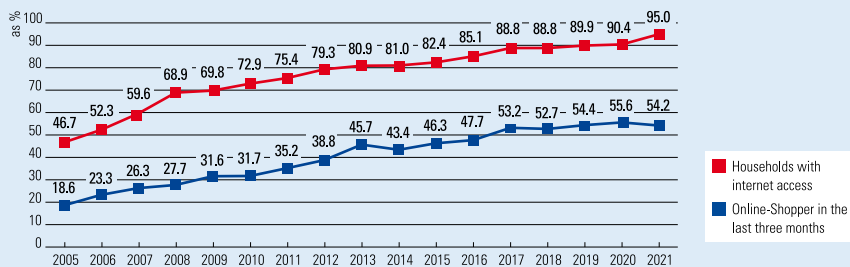
The most frequent purchases were clothes and films or series as streaming services. Furthermore, the following were frequently purchased online: furniture, home accessories, gardening products, deliveries from restaurants or catering services as well as music as streaming services.

## Internet usage of individuals as well as online-shoppers 2021

Characteristics	All Persons	Persons who have used the internet over the last three months		Persons who have shopped via the internet over the last three months	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as %	in 1 000	as %
<b>Total</b>	6 645.0	6 148.5	92.5	3 598.7	54.2
<b>Men</b>	3 309.7	3 118.0	94.2	1 967.2	59.4
16 to 24 years	425.8	425.8	100.0	330.7	77.7
25 to 34 years	607.2	607.2	100.0	484.3	79.8
35 to 44 years	592.1	583.1	98.5	376.7	63.6
45 to 54 years	642.5	622.6	96.9	393.2	61.2
55 to 64 years	634.3	570.9	90.0	249.3	39.3
65 to 74 years	407.8	308.2	75.6	132.9	32.6
<b>Women</b>	3 335.3	3 030.5	90.9	1 631.6	48.9
16 to 24 years	400.5	400.5	100.0	260.9	65.1
25 to 34 years	585.2	583.0	99.6	355.9	60.8
35 to 44 years	585.8	581.5	99.3	372.8	63.6
45 to 54 years	650.6	632.4	97.2	345.1	53.0
55 to 64 years	648.6	569.9	87.9	213.1	32.8
65 to 74 years	464.6	263.2	56.6	83.8	18.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Community survey on ICT usage in households 2021. - Time of the survey: April to June 2021.

## Households with internet access as well as online-shoppers from 2005 to 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European Community survey on ICT usage in households. – Only households with at least one member aged 16 to 74.







# Environment

# Water, air, and money

## **Austria: Rich in aquatic resources**

Ca. 2.35 billion m<sup>3</sup> 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 5% is required for agriculture. These values have remained more or less constant for many years. However, water is also used in many



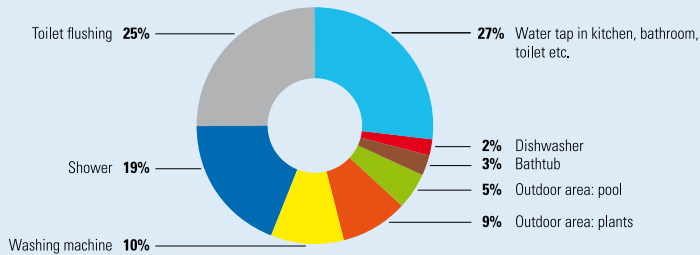
other ways, such as an energy source. For example: roughly two thirds of the domestic electricity generation is done within hydro-electric plants. Water has also become an indispensable factor in the tourism sector (e.g. lakes for swimming, snow machines). Each Austrian man or woman uses about 130 litres of drinking water daily in the household. The least volume, however, is actually drunk, because most water is used for cleaning purposes. For example, around 22% are used

 **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.**

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.

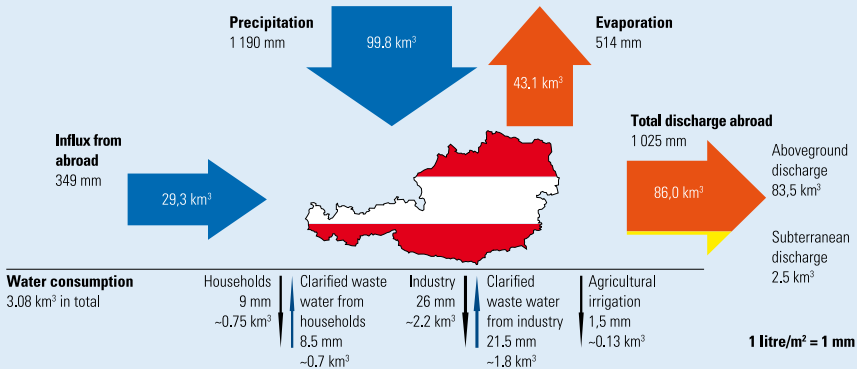
## Average per capita water consumption in Austrian households 2017

**Per capita water consumption:** 130 litres/inhabitant/day (100%)



S: Austrian Gas and Water Association 2017, WAVE study. Adaption: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

## Water balance; average values 1986–2015 per year



S: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism 2021. Adaption: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Rounding differences not compensated.

# Greenhouse gases: Emissions slightly increased

In 2019, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 79.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent). Emissions were thus 1.5% (1.2 Mt) above the levels of 2018 and 1.8% over those of 1990 – in Austria, thus no emission reduction was achieved compared to 1990.

The main reasons for the increase compared to 2018 were in particular the increase in steel production, the increased electricity production from natural gas and the weather-related increase in the building sector.

In addition to CO<sub>2</sub> the stipulations of the Climate Change Act apply to five other gases that also effect global warming in various ways, hence the conversion to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

The economic sectors that are not subject to European emissions trading (ET) emitted around 50.2 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2019.

Emissions exceeded the maximum annual emission allocation amount by 1.9 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 9.0 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents – belongs to the middle range for Europe and lies somewhat above the EU average of 8.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.**

The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions (including the emissions trading system, ETS) in 2019 were the sectors energy and industry (43.8%), transport (30.1%), agriculture (10.2%) and buildings (10.2%). A large number of installations in the energy and industry sector (84.5% in 2019) fall under the EU emissions trading system. Measured against the national total emissions, the share of the emissions trading sector in 2019 was 37.0%.

## Greenhouse gases, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Greenhouse gases 2019	Tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita	Greenhouse gases 2019	Tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita
Belgium	10.6	Bulgaria	8.1
Denmark	8.1	Estonia	11.2
Germany	10.1	Croatia	6.0
Finland	10.1	Latvia	6.1
France	6.8	Lithuania	7.4
Greece	8.4	Malta	5.3
Ireland	12.8	Poland	10.4
Italy	7.2	Romania	5.9
Luxembourg	20.3	Slovakia	7.4
Netherlands	11.1	Slovenia	8.2
Austria	9.3	Czech Republic	11.7
Portugal	6.6	Hungary	6.6
Sweden	5.2	Cyprus	11.2
Spain	7.1		
United Kingdom	7.3		
		EU-28	8.2

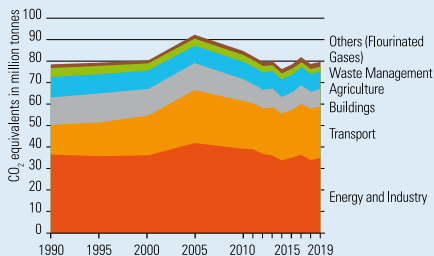
  

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from road traffic <sup>*)</sup>	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019
Road traffic in total (incl. "petrol tourism")	13.5	15.4	18.2	24.3	21.8	21.9	23.5	23.6	23.7
Road traffic, domestic	12.1	13.9	15.7	16.7	15.3	15.9	17.1	17.7	18.0

O: Eurostat, Umweltbundesamt. \*) CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents in million tonnes.

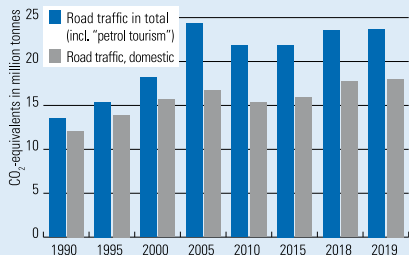
## Greenhouse gases by sectors

from 1990 up to 2019



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Federal Environment Agency.

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from road traffic fraction of "petrol tourism" from 1990 up to 2019



S: Eurostat, Federal Environment Agency.

# “Green” money: Environmentally relevant cash flows

In 2018, national expenditure on environmental protection amounted to 12.5 billion euros in Austria. 5.3% (around € 0.7 billion) was financed by the public sector (including NPISH = Non-profit institutions serving households), 6.9% (almost € 0.9 billion) came from private households and 87.8% (€10.9 billion) from enterprises. As in recent years, the majority of total expenditure was destined for the two core areas of environmental protection expenditure, namely waste management and wastewater management.

**In 2018, expenditures for environmental protection totalled €12.5 billion.**

Environmental protection expenditure by the public and private sector constitutes a key aspect of ecological activities of a national economy; the amount of the national expen-



diture on this behalf indicates the economic significance of environmental protection.

**€9.8 billion were collected in eco-taxes in 2019.**

In 2019, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (about 57% of the total eco-tax revenue), transport taxes – 34% of the eco-tax revenue came from the transport sector – as well as resource taxes (around 8%) and pollution taxes (ca. 1%). The latter essentially comprises the contribution to remediation of abandoned sites.

## Eco-taxes and financing of domestic environmental protection expenditure in million €

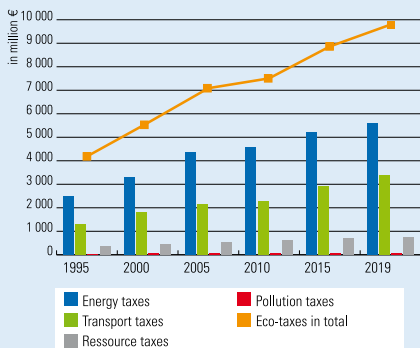
<b>Eco-taxes</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Energy taxes	3 288	4 603	4 585	5 031	5 024	5 284	5 540	5 485	5 556
Transport taxes	1 796	2 233	2 265	2 562	2 875	3 018	3 219	3 295	3 404
Pollution taxes	72	64	51	53	54	58	62	79	69
Ressource taxes	453	574	603	635	664	691	708	724	731
<b>Eco-taxes in total</b>	<b>5 608</b>	<b>7 474</b>	<b>7 505</b>	<b>8 281</b>	<b>8 617</b>	<b>9 052</b>	<b>9 529</b>	<b>9 583</b>	<b>9 760</b>

<b>National expenditure for environmental protection</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Public sector (incl. NPISH*)	161	126	181	139	584	603	615	638	658
Enterprises	8 935	9 061	9 342	7 592	8 725	8 972	9 814	10 174	10 943
Households	1 521	1 611	1 682	1 806	902	917	891	893	861
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 617</b>	<b>10 798</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>9 537</b>	<b>10 211</b>	<b>10 492</b>	<b>11 321</b>	<b>11 705</b>	<b>12 461</b>

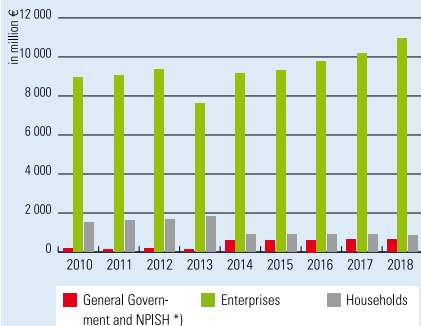
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. \*) Non-profit institutions serving households.

## Eco-taxes 1995-2019 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

## National expenditure for environmental protection 2010-2018 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. \*) Non-profit institutions serving households.







# 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 increasing continuously.

 **In 2020, 58.2% of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-28 average 2019 was 59.5%.**

Only 5.2% of the crude oil demand and 8.7% of the gas consumption came from domestic sources. Since the closure of the Styrian

brown coal mines in 2005, the import dependency for coal has been 100%.

**With 52.2%, biofuels had the highest share in the generation of renewable energy sources in 2020.**

Disregarding biofuels, Austria was largely self-sufficient only when it came to renewable energies. However, the “renewables” only made up 32.7% of the total energy consumption.

**25.0% of the biogenic energy sources 2020 were firewood.**

78.2% of electricity came from renewable energy sources. Austria last had a minimal export surplus in 2000. Since then, the country has grown into a net importer of electricity.

Energy-saving measures are therefore not only useful for reasons of climate protection. They are also necessary in order to decrease Austria's energy dependency and thus to counteract the increasing shortage of energy.

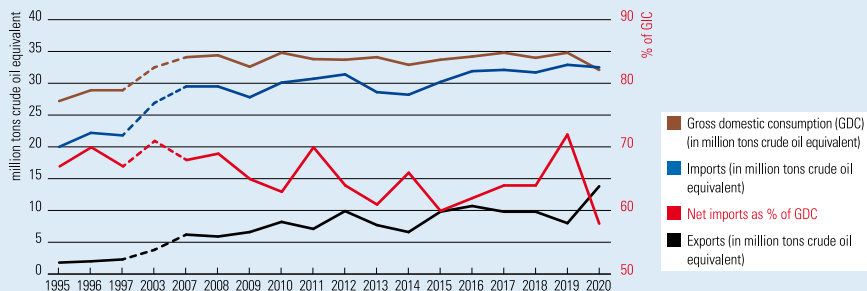


## Import/export structure in TJ

Fuel types	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
Imports	485 116	735 861	775 744	925 905	1 259 008	1 377 014	1 362 570
of which:							
Coal	147 929	116 932	132 896	128 691	141 196	118 144	102 295
Oil	296 057	493 942	425 874	519 718	584 213	635 040	566 137
Gas	35 693	112 380	187 917	222 784	426 644	492 484	572 589
Renewables	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 283	37 578	33 268
Electricity	4 936	11 390	24 620	49 767	71 671	93 769	88 281
Exports	30 568	33 492	51 178	125 110	343 122	334 118	579 961
of which:							
Coal	278	346	70	41	197	2	2
Oil	5 679	6 811	22 722	63 208	90 613	119 950	117 109
Gas	0	0	0	478	170 608	97 642	349 253
Renewables	189	652	2 115	6 691	18 803	34 019	33 221
Electricity	24 422	25 683	26 271	54 691	62 899	82 506	80 376
Wastes *)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Heat for district heating *)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances. TJ=Terajoule. \*) Import/Export.

## Indicators for Austria's energy dependency



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances.

# Consumption: doubled in 50 years

Energy consumption in Austria has almost doubled in the past 50 years – both in terms of total consumption (gross domestic consumption/GDC) and final consumption. The largest increase in GDC since 1970 was seen in wastes, renewable energy sources and gas, while the use of coal decreased.

**The economy recessed by 6.7% in terms of gross domestic product from 2019 to 2020 - the GDC decreased by 7.6%.**

Despite a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources, the majority of domestic energy usage was still covered by fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas. This is a growing problem, especially with regard to greenhouse gas emissions, but also for the security of supply 90% of the fossil fuels used in Austria were imported. The final consumption per capita in Austria in 2019 was 3.2 tons of crude oil equivalents (COE) and was thus above the EU average of 2.2 tons COE.

**The final energy consumption in Austria decreased by 7.6% in 2020 compared to 2019.**

Energy consumption fell by 1.9% in agriculture, in the manufacturing sector and in the services sector by 2.9% and for transport by 18.0%, while it rose by 0.1% in private households.

 **In 2019, the largest share of the GDC in the EU-28 was accounted for by crude oil at 35.5%, followed by natural gas (24.6%) and solid fossil fuels (15.4%).**

With a share of around 31.9%, the transport sector dominated energy consumption in 2020, followed by the manufacturing sector with a share of around 29.2%.

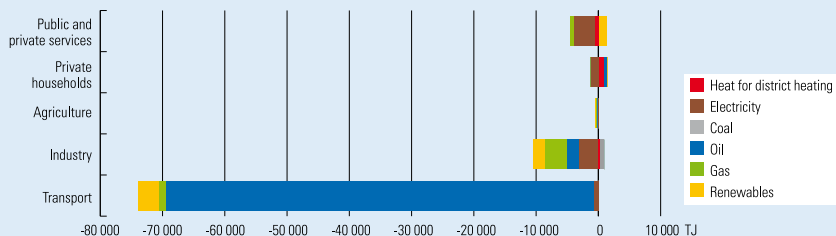


## Structure of gross domestic consumption (GDC)/structure of final energy consumption in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
<b>Gross domestic consumption (GDC)</b>	796 784	989 908	1 052 336	1 224 964	1 458 261	1 456 384	1 345 609
of which:							
Coal	201 075	154 205	171 505	152 892	141 637	122 201	104 515
Oil	387 376	510 487	443 864	513 109	545 843	538 561	460 838
Gas	103 972	175 710	219 239	275 836	340 091	321 403	304 907
Renewables	123 770	161 836	211 307	277 543	396 270	436 585	439 469
Wastes	77	1 963	8 073	10 508	25 649	26 372	27 975
Heat for district heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity <sup>*)</sup>	-19 486	-14 293	-1 651	-4 925	8 772	11 263	7 905
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	566 043	700 357	762 584	935 834	1 116 143	1 139 349	1 052 858
of which:							
Coal	97 911	62 473	49 651	32 838	19 800	17 291	18 093
Oil	295 334	360 085	1 573	401 577	434 045	437 406	367 246
Gas	48 696	94 694	114 375	167 279	198 478	199 720	194 064
Renewables	46 353	53 837	89 246	103 375	172 404	174 729	170 687
Wastes	24	387	4 034	6 175	9 552	10 179	10 501
Heat for district heating	4 933	13 847	25 254	41 689	66 100	71 379	71 933
Electricity	72 792	115 034	152 452	182 901	215 763	228 644	220 334

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances. TJ=Terajoule. \*) GDC is negative in case of derived fuels with higher exports than imports.

## Final energy consumption by sectors Changes 2020 compared to 2019



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances. TJ=Terajoule.

# “Renewables” are increasing

Renewable energy sources, i.e., hydro power, wind, and solar power, as well as geothermal power and biomass, have seen a strong upswing in recent 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 accumulating greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and on the other hand they reduce the dependence on energy imports.

 **According to the EU directive, the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption was 36.5% in 2020; the EU average was 18.9% in 2019.**

While water and wind are used exclusively to generate electricity, the biogenic energy sources have more versatile uses: In addition to the production of electricity and district heating, they are also used as fuels (bio-diesel) and in households (space heating). Further rates of increase are to be expected above all for biodiesel and bioethanol, since



they have to be added to fossil fuels. In 2020, the share of “renewables” used for transportation was 10.3%, and thus above the target of 10% for 2020.

**In 2020, the proportion of electricity from renewable energy sources that can be taken into account according to the EU directive was 78.2% - of which 75.6% came from hydropower.**

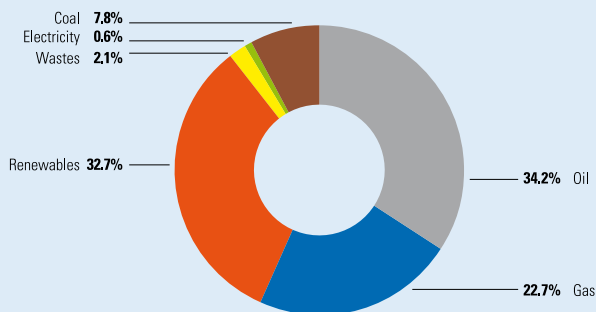
While hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass for electricity generation is a relatively recent development. The production of district heating from biomass has risen rapidly since 1990. Its share has increased sixfold compared to 2020, from 7.3% to 51.2%. In 2020 there were around 2 400 plants that generated district heat from biomass - and the trend is rising.

## Renewable fuels in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019	2020
Indigenous production	123 458	161 271	209 530	279 289	378 377	433 964	441 330
Imports	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 283	37 578	33 268
Stocks	0	0	-545	0	1 414	-939	-1 908
Exports	189	652	2 115	6 691	18 803	34 019	33 221
Gross domestic consumption	123 770	161 836	211 307	277 543	396 270	436 585	439 469
Transformation input	77 417	107 999	122 061	174 200	233 633	272 225	277 718
Final consumption	46 353	53 837	89 246	103 375	172 404	174 729	170 687
Final consumption by							
Agriculture	2 759	2 599	4 025	5 101	7 127	6 894	6 769
Industry	491	10 051	22 660	29 599	52 311	50 349	48 347
Transport	9	2	79	612	20 743	20 419	17 124
Services	3 620	374	2 928	4 994	8 687	14 434	15 676
Households	39 474	40 811	59 554	63 069	83 536	82 632	82 771

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances. TJ=Terajoule.

## Share of energy sources on gross domestic consumption 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy balances. Rounding differences not compensated.








# Public Sector

Revenue &  
Expenditures

Public Service

# Corona Crisis: Deficit of historic proportions in Austria

The Maastricht deficit/surplus is calculated from the difference between revenue and expenditure of the general government. The general government comprises the federal government, the Länder, the municipalities, the social insurance funds and numerous extrabudgetary units. Main sources of revenue are taxes and social contributions, main sources of expenditure are social benefits, subsidies and personnel expenses for those employed in the public sector.

 **In 2020, all 27 EU member states reported a Maastricht deficit. Austria achieved a deficit contrary to the surplus the year before (8.3% of GDP in 2020), the EU-27 average deficit was 6.9%.**

Seven EU member states had a higher deficit than Austria. Spain reported the highest deficit (11.0% of GDP) while Denmark reported the lowest deficit (0.2% of GDP).



From 2001 onwards the deficit rate in Austria, except in the years 2004 to 2007, as well as 2014, 2016 and 2020 has been lower than the EU-27 average. 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, 2010 and 2020.

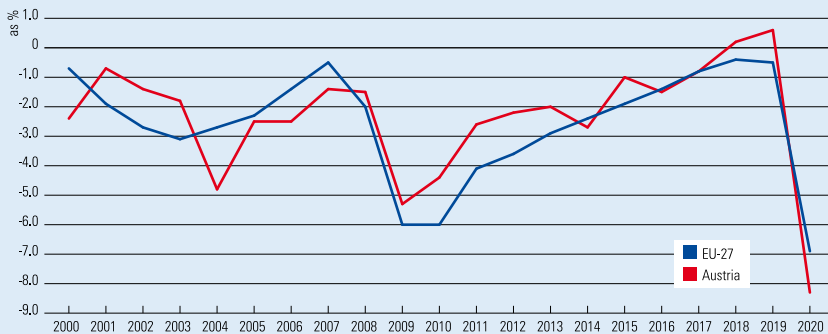
## **Maastricht debt: high increase in the debt ratio**

**In 2020, government debt increased by 12.7 percentage points to 83.2% of GDP in relative terms and increased by €35.1 bn to €315.6 bn (2019: €280.5 bn) in absolute terms.**

As regards the EU-27-average, the debt ratio increased in 2020 to 90,1% of GDP.

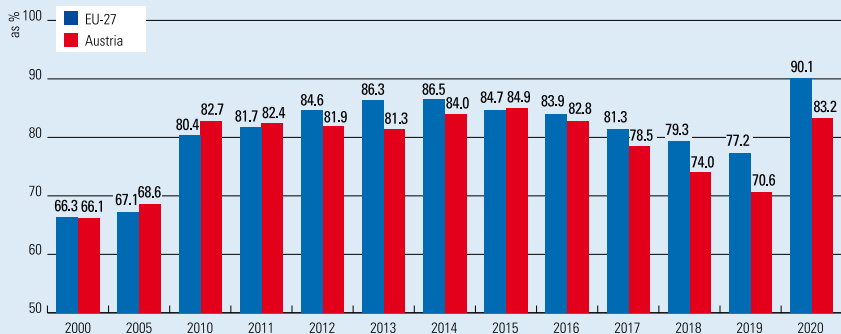
Data as of October 22nd, 2021.

## Maastricht deficit/surplus as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. Data as of October 22nd, 2021.

## Maastricht debts as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. Data as of October 22nd, 2021. General government consolidated gross debt as % of GDP.

# National budget: Expenditures 2020 above 50% of the GDP

The expenditures of all public budgets in Austria increased above 50% of the gross domestic product (GDP; 57.1%). These budgets include the expenditures of the federal government, the Länder, the municipalities and the social security funds, as well as countless out-sourced units that are nevertheless still part of the “government”.

Internally, the expenditures essentially comprise social spending, personnel and material expenses, sponsorships, interest payments on government debt, and investments. Social spending, namely in the form of monetary payments (e.g., state pensions) or benefits in kind (e.g., doctor bills), account for almost

half of the state expenditures. The Austrian spending rate lies above the EU-27 average (2020: 53.1% of the GDP).

**The public sector shares in Austria remain above the EU-27 average.**

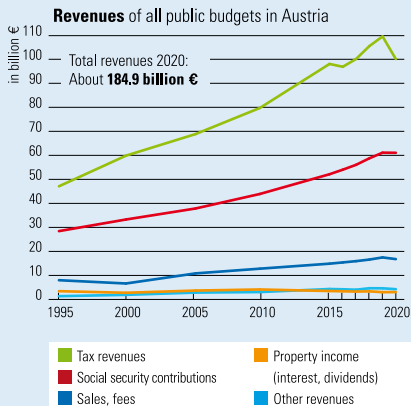
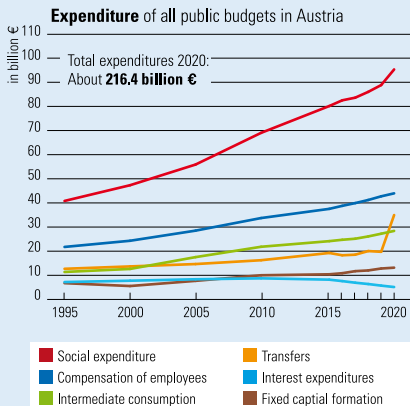
Revenues from public budgets consist mainly of tax revenue and social security contributions. Revenue from fees, sales of buildings and property, as well as from investment income (interest and dividend distributions from enterprises in which the state has holdings) are of lesser significance.

In 2020, there were financial means in the amount of 48.7% of the GDP available to the public budgets in Austria. In the EU-27 average, the public revenue quota was 46.3%. Denmark is in the lead in the EU-27 as regards public revenue (2020: 53.3% of the GDP) and France as regards public spending (2020: 61.6% of the GDP). Ireland (revenue quota 22.4%; expenditure quota 27.4%) is at the other end of the scale in 2020.

Data as of October 21st, 2021.

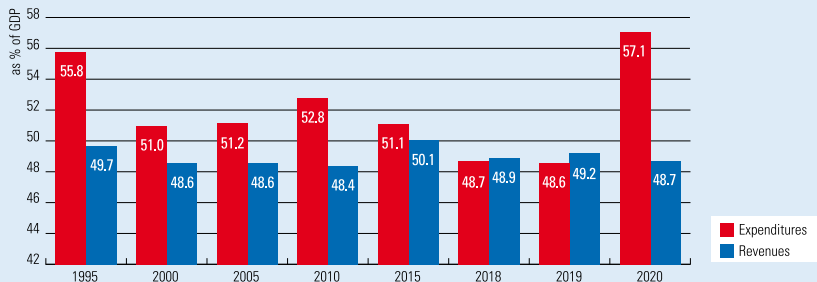


## Expenditure and revenues of general government structure and development



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of October 21st, 2021, consolidated.

## Fiscal indicators, Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of October 21st, 2021.

# 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 361 400 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 135 840 civil servants (full time equivalents) in 2020. In addition, there were 4 677 federal public servants in outsourced

units. With a fraction of more than a third (33.3%), the General administrative service is the largest professional category in the federal public service, followed by teachers (29.2%), law enforcement (25,2%), and the military service (9.8%).

**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 73 614.**

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to €42.7 billion in 2020. The share of education amounts to 29.2%, health care 23.9% whereas the share of general public administration amounts to 14.8%.

**Austria with a 16.7% fraction of the total employment is below the average of the European OECD member states (17.9%; 2019) in the size of the public service sector.**



## Number of employees in public service

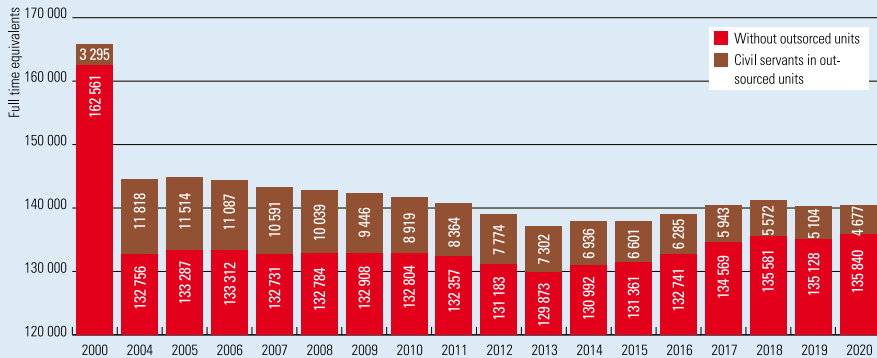
Federal public service	Employees	as %
General administrative service	45 211	33.3
Teachers	39 652	29.2
Law enforcement	34 193	25.2
Military service	13 362	9.8
Judges and public prosecutors	2 938	2.2
Civil servants in the health service	212	0.2
School and specialist inspectors	245	0.2
Others	28	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>135 841</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Public service total	Employees
Federal government	135 840
Länder	146 695
Municipalities	78 865
<b>Total</b>	<b>361 400</b>

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents), Federal government: December 31st, 2020. Länder: 2020. Municipalities: 2019.

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees 2020.

## Federal public service: development of number of employees



S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents).







# Quality of life and standard of living


# We are getting older

Life expectancy at birth in Austria is currently 78.94 years for men and 83.74 years for women (2020). Thus, life expectancy in the Corona year 2020 fell back to the level of 2014. The life expectancy of Austrians has increased very strongly in recent decades: by two to three years per decade, with the life expectancy of men developing somewhat more dynamically than that of women.

**The present-day life expectancy is 78.9 years for men and 83.7 years for women.**

However, not only at birth, but at all ages, the “remaining” life expectancy increases sharply. For example, in 1970, a man aged 60 could expect to live another 14.85 years, and 60-year-old woman another 18.80 years. In the meantime, these values have risen to 21.84 years (men) and 25.55 years (women) respectively. In 2019, it was still about ½ year higher even at this old age.



 **The life expectancy of Austrian men and women lies in the second fourth of the EU comparison.**

Infant mortality has also declined sharply: In 2020, it was only 3.1 per thousand of live births, compared with 26 per thousand in 1970.

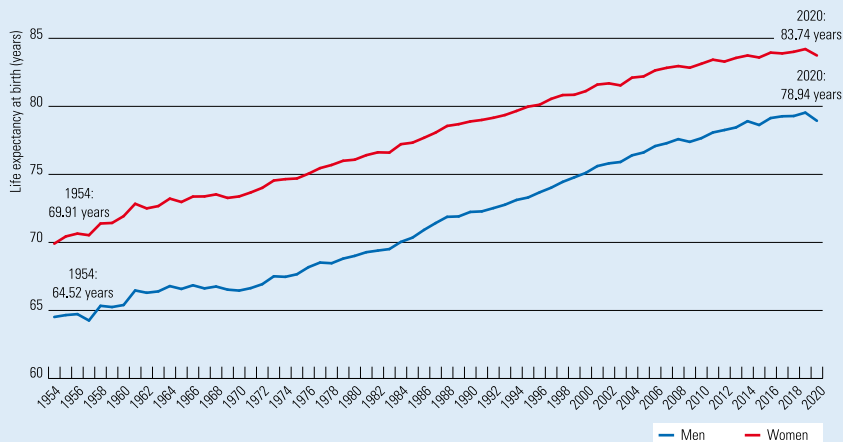
In an EU comparison (2019), Austria ranks 12th in life expectancy for both genders combined. Life expectancy is higher than in Austria in Spain, Italy, Sweden, France, Malta, Ireland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Belgium and Finland. The lowest life expectancy is found in Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia, where it is about 6 years lower than in Austria.

## Life expectancy and infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 (***)	2020 (***)
<b>Life expectancy</b>						
Life expectancy at birth for males	66.46	69.01	72.24	75.11	77.66	78.94
Life expectancy at birth for females	73.38	76.08	78.89	81.12	83.13	83.74
Life expectancy at age 60 for males	14.85	16.32	17.81	19.73	21.44	21.84
Life expectancy at age 60 for females	18.80	20.30	22.15	23.84	25.30	25.55
<b>Infant mortality</b>						
Deaths *)	2 908	1 303	709	378	307	262
Infant mortality rate **)	25.9	14.3	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Vital Statistics. \*) Under one year of age. \*\*) Ratio of deaths under one year of age to number of live births. \*\*\*) Starting in 2009, figures include deaths abroad.

## Increase in life expectancy at birth



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Starting in 2009, figures include deaths abroad.

# Income: Women earn substantially less

In 2019, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled €29 458, with a median net annual income of €22 104. Civil servants had the highest incomes: They grossed an average of €59 145. Next came contract public employees (€35 978) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of €33 367. Workers (€21 961) 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 and female salaried employees earn on the average only 45% or 54% of the gross annual income of their male colleagues. The large number of women who are employed part-time accounts for a substantial part of this difference. 53% of all employed women are employed part-time. This percentage in men is only 17%.

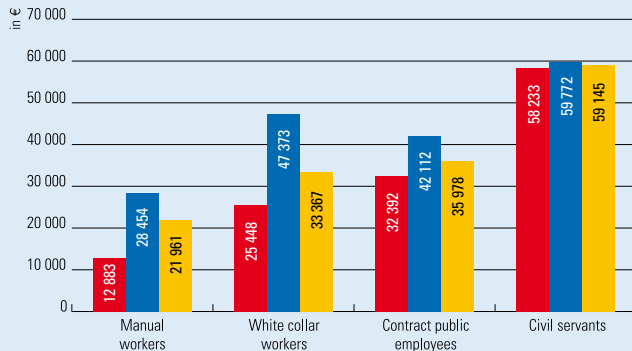
But even when only full-time year round employees are compared, the median income for women is still only 86% of the median income for men. The income differences in the private sector are even more pronounced than in the public service sector: female workers earn on the average only 73% of the income of male workers, and female salaried employees make 69% 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 5% higher than the income of male civil servants.

**Women still earn considerably less than men, whether they are employed or on pensions.**

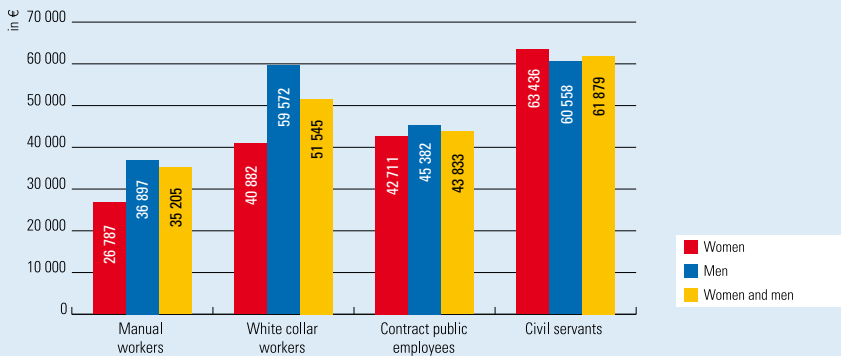
Retired men and women (residing in Austria) received a median annual income of €21 744 gross or €19 226 net in 2019. Even here, women had less income than men (€17 132 gross resp. €27 934 gross).

## Median gross annual income of employees

### All employees 2019



### Full time year round employees 2019



## 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 2020, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of €39 549, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of €26 555.

In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was €20 490 for persons in households with three or more children, €24 591 for households with two children and €28 179 for households with one child. For households of retired persons the income was €26 101, other households without children had €30 777 at their disposal.

## Expenditures of private households

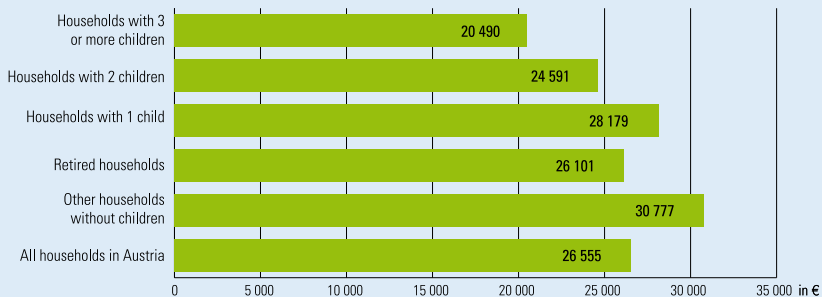
The more money a household is able to spend, the smaller is the share spent for food and housing. The 25% of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spend €1 020 per month, which is 53% below the average of €2 160. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised expenditures spend about 75% more than the average. These households use about 27% of their expenditures for food and housing, 18% for transport and 16% for leisure. However, households with the lowest equivalised expenditures 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 2020, Austria's consumers spent an average of €17 500 (in Purchasing power standard) per capita (adjusted by purchasing power) within the EU comparison (EU-27: €15 000), which is a minus of 10.3% compared to 2019 due to the pandemic. Private consumption expenditure was only higher in Germany (€18 400) and Luxembourg (€19 200) and outside the EU in Switzerland (€21 700). The expenditure volume is by far more moderate in Hungary (€10 300), Croatia (€10 100) and Bulgaria (€9 300).

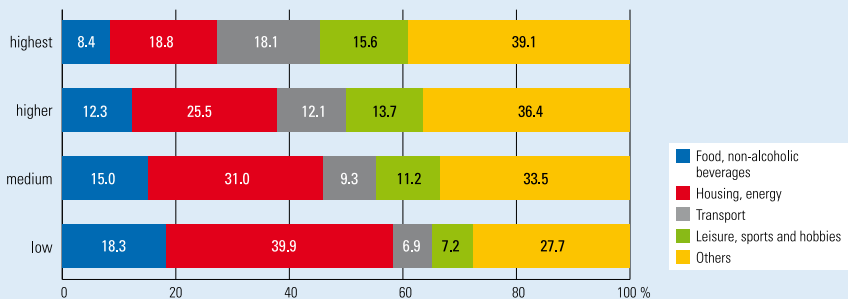


## Equivalised annual income of private households



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2020. Median.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Household Budget Survey 2019/20.



# Cultural highlights

In 2020, domestic households spent an average of €117 per month on culture: ca. €38 for performances (movies, theatres, concerts, museums, zoos, as well as radio and television fees), €26 for books, newspapers and magazines, and €6.40 for sound and image carriers. Moreover, about 38% of this expenditure was related to “equipment for cultural activities”.

Audiences of ca. 3.2 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2019/20 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 378 000. Of the houses dedicated primarily to spoken theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater was the one with the greatest audience (241 000). In other Länder, wherein a multi-faceted program was offered, the Stages of Graz documented audiences of 170 000.

The pageants and festivals gave about 2 600 performances for audiences of about 1.4 million in 2019; the largest of them (Salzburg Summerfestival) reported above 270 000 guests.



The attraction of museums was demonstrated in 2019 by 20.6 million visits. Half of the visit was allotted to collections with an interregional or national reference, ca. 41% to collections with an international reference, and 8% to museums, whose collections are predominantly local or regional.

**In 2019/20, the theatres and concert stages reported audiences of 3.2 million, pageants and festivals 1.4 million, and there were 20.6 million visitors reported for museums.**

Of the smaller museums, 82% were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 73% had at least 200 open days, and the fraction was 98% for the large museums.

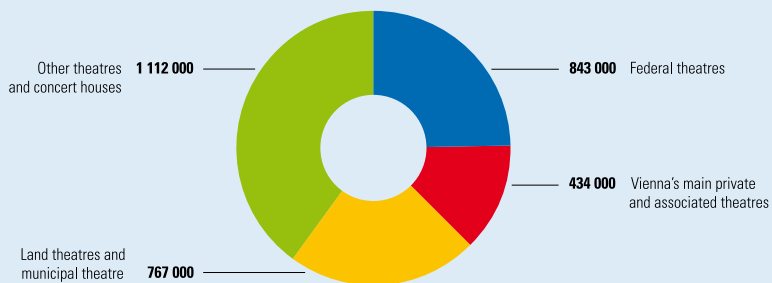
In 2020 the Austrian press published 13 newspapers plus 18 regional editions as well as three free dailies. The average daily distribution was ca. 58%, which means that more than half of the Austrian men and women read (at least) one newspaper daily.

## Museums

Institution, size class	Sites	Sites opened 200 days and more a year	Visits	Visits of sites opened 200 days and more a year
	absolute		in 1 000	
<b>Museums<sup>*)</sup></b>	497	227	20 597.6	19 685.4
<b>Size class</b>				
Less than 5 000 visits	273	49	422.8	106.8
5 000 to 49 999 visits	167	122	2 754.0	2 227.9
50 000 and more visits	57	56	17 420.7	17 350.7
<b>Collection focuses (LEG categories)</b>				
Art museums, archaeological and historical museums	161	87	7 638.8	7 416.2
Scientific, technical and ethnological museums	61	24	2 366.1	2 221.9
Other museums	275	116	10 592.6	10 047.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural Statistics 2019. \*) Museums with information about opening hours, opening days and number of visits.

## Visits to theatres and concert houses



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics season 2019/20.





# Traffic & Mobility

# Most freight transport conducted on the road

## Modal Split

In 2020 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 658 million tonnes in Austria. 84% thereof were transported on the road, 15% on rail and 1% on the Danube.

The transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 74 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2020.

70% were conveyed on the road, 28% on rail 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 and ship.

## Road Freight Transport

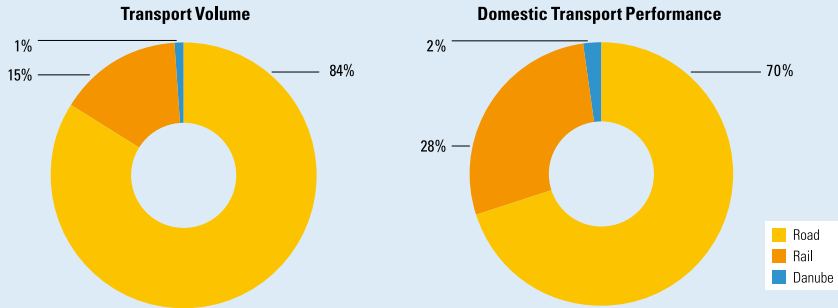
About 65% (357 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road were transported within Austria, 12% (65 million tonnes) were received from other countries and 10% (59 million tonnes) were dispatched from Austria. Exactly 13% (74 million tonnes) were transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (20 million tonnes), Germany (17 million tonnes) and the East European countries (24 million tonnes) through Austria caused the highest amounts of transit traffic.

**Only 1.6% of the transport volume in transit through Austria was performed by Austrian road freight vehicles.**



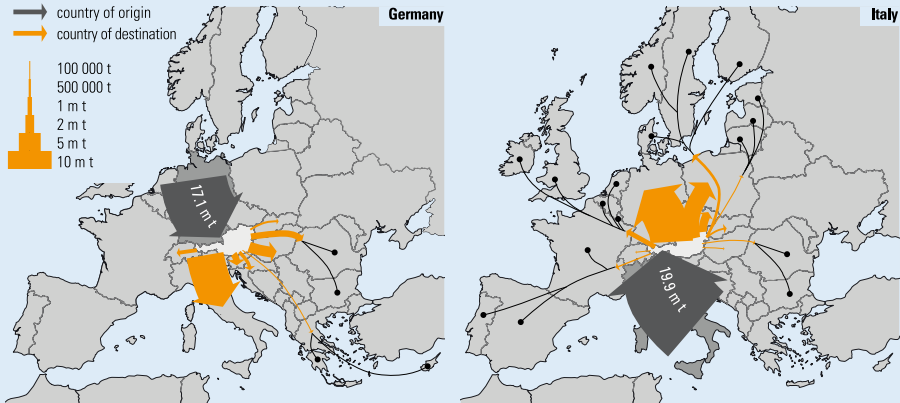
## Modal Split 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Transport Statistics.

## Transport Volume: Transit Traffic in Road Freight Transport 2020

Transport flows from Germany and Italy through Austria.



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Transport Statistics, ASFINAG.

# Air travel today and 20 years ago

On 114 428 flights 9 271 181 passengers were counted on Austrian airports in 2020.

**Due to the corona crisis, the number of outgoing passengers decreased by 40% compared to 2000.**

Almost 86% of passengers counted on Austrian airports had their destination in Europe, respectively 60% in an EU-27-country. Nearly 30% of the passengers were transported to Germany.

7% of all passengers travelled to Asian countries, 4% to American and 3% 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.



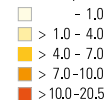
The most frequently chosen targets also changed: London is still the leading city in scheduled air services. However, 20 years ago many passengers went to Frankfurt or Zurich, in 2020 Berlin and Amsterdam replaced them.

Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2020 were Hurgada, London, Manchester, Copenhagen and Stockholm. Besides Antalya, 20 years ago the most common destinations were Heraklion, London, Monastir and Palma de Mallorca.

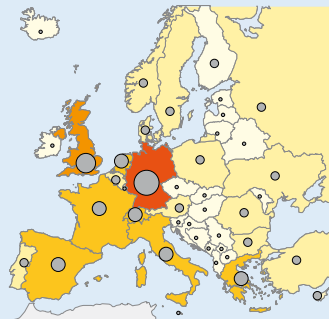
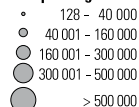
## Destinations of Outgoing Passengers from Austria 2020

### European destinations of passengers

as % of all passengers



### Total passengers



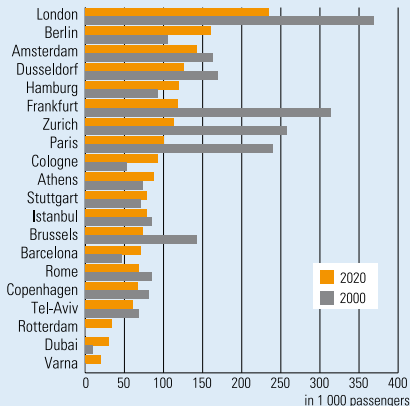
as %

	2000	2020
Austria	5.0	2.0
EU-27 (without AT)	50.9	60.1
Remaining Europe	23.9	23.6
Africa	4.2	2.9
Asia	8.5	7.5
Australia	0.8	0.2
North America	5.8	3.0
Central America	0.6	0.4
South America	0.4	0.4

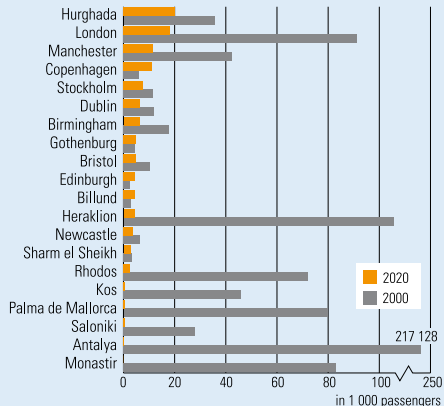
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics.

## Destinations 2000 and 2020

### in scheduled air services



### in non-scheduled air services



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat; Transport Statistics.



# Mobility and its dark sides

Around 5,09 million passenger cars are currently registered in Austria (end of 2020). Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars increased by more than two thirds (+70.2%). 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 2020 the number of cars was nearly 36 times larger compared to 1955.**

Since 1995, the number of diesel vehicles has shown an above average increase. In contrast, sharp declines in petrol driven vehicles were documented. Since 2017 passenger cars with diesel drive are decreasing whereas petrol drives as well as alternative drives get more and more popular.

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 traffic and vehicle technology, emergency medicine and driver training as well as the removal of accident black spots, combined with increased traffic supervision, have also had positive effects on the accident rate.

**In 2020: About 30 700 road accidents with around 37 700 people injured and 344 killed.**

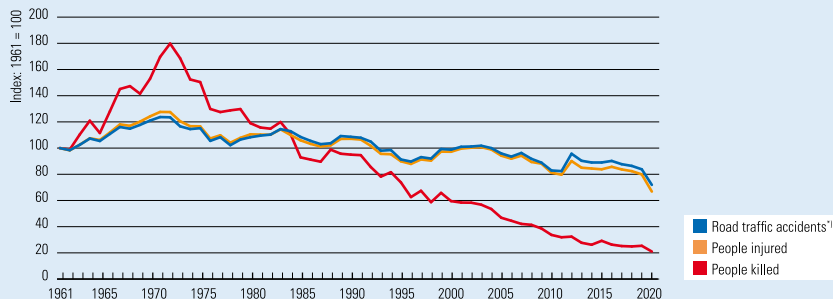
Due to the lower traffic volume during the corona-related lockdowns the number of road traffic accidents with personal injury decreased by 5 066 (-14%) to 30 670 in 2020. 37 730 people were injured, 7 410 or 16% less than the year before. 344 people died in road traffic accidents. The number of fatalities decreased by 17% compared to the previous year and was significantly below 400 for the first time. As a result, an average of 84 road accidents involving 103 people injured occurred per day; every 26 hours a person died immediately or within 30 days after a road accident.

## Stock of cars and road traffic accidents

	Stock of cars		Accidents <sup>*)</sup>	Casualties <sup>*)</sup>	thereof	
	Total	of which passenger cars			injured <sup>*)</sup>	killed
1961	1 426 043	474 538	42 653	58 131	56 491	1 640
1970	2 201 021	1 196 584	51 631	72 653	70 146	2 507
1975	2 767 463	1 720 722	49 132	68 348	65 881	2 467
1980	3 384 492	2 246 950	46 214	64 367	62 416	1 951
1985	3 801 531	2 530 800	46 275	61 338	59 814	1 524
1990	4 239 784	2 991 284	46 338	62 041	60 483	1 558
1995	4 914 538	3 593 588	38 956	51 974	50 764	1 210
2000	5 581 444	4 097 145	42 126	55 905	54 929	976
2005	5 646 882	4 156 743	40 896	54 002	53 234	768
2010	6 091 881	4 441 027	35 348	46 410	45 858	552
2015	6 545 818	4 748 048	37 960	47 845	47 366	479
2018	6 895 596	4 978 852	36 846	46 934	46 525	409
2019	6 996 222	5 039 548	35 736	45 556	45 140	416
2020	7 098 814	5 091 827	30 670	38 074	37 730	344

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Stock of cars/passenger cars as of December 31st with the exception of the year 1961 (October 31st). \*) Road traffic accidents. Since 2012 new data collection method.

## Road traffic accidents with people injured or killed 1961 to 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. \*) Since 2012 new data collection method.



# Economic globalization

115



# Good business is in demand

As a small, open economy, Austria has been especially strongly affected by the globalization phenomenon. The increasing integration and liberalization of international markets had a profound impact on its development



**Austria's export rate is considerably above the EU average (2020).**

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 33.5% (1995) to 51.4% (2020) and is now considerably above the EU average of 46.7%. Per capita, goods and services amounting to €21 880 were exported. The import rate also increased significantly from 34.7% to 48.6% (EU-27: 42.9%) during the same period.

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalization. By the end of 2020, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of €194 billion, €64 billion of which is invested in Central, Eastern and South-eastern

Europe. Foreign direct investments in Austria amounted to almost €164 billion.

**In 2020 imports as well as exports amounted to more than €142 billion.**

Austrian foreign trade is a driving motor of the domestic economy. In 2020 (final results), products valued at €144.4 billion were imported, and products valued at €142.6 billion were exported. In 2020, foreign trade decreased regarding imports (-8.5%) and exports (-7.1%). Austria achieved a negative trade balance of €1.9 billion.

**Austria's top foreign trade partner is and remains Germany.**

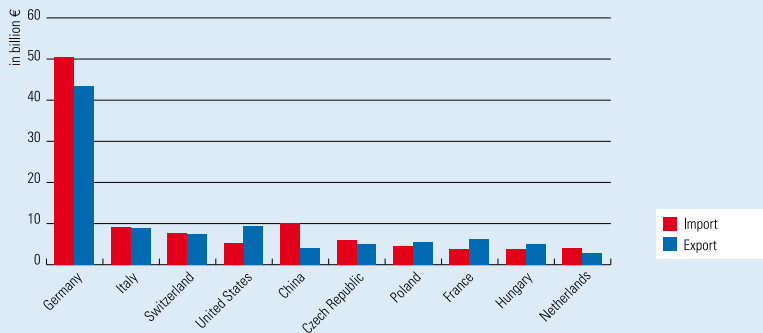
35.0% of all imported products (€50.5 billion) came from Germany and almost a third (30.5%) of all products exported from Austria (€43.4 billion) were sent to Germany. Other major EU-trading partners were Italy, the Czech Republic and Poland. The main products traded in both directions included road vehicles as well as medical and pharmaceutical products.

## Imports and exports according to country groups 2020

Country groups	Imports	Annual change (%)	Exports	Annual change (%)	Import(-) or export(+) surplus
In total	144.4	-8.5	142.6	-7.1	-1.9
Europe	115.4	-7.2	114.4	-5.7	-1.1
Africa	1.5	-33.2	1.7	-14.1	0.2
America	6.7	-23.7	12.8	-11.2	6.1
Asia	20.6	-7.1	12.5	-10.8	-8.1
Australia/Oceania	0.2	-8.7	1.1	-33.0	1.0
EU-27	98.8	-8.4	96.4	-5.9	-2.4
Third Countries	45.7	-8.7	46.2	-9.6	0.5
Euro-Zone 19	79.6	-8.8	74.1	-6.2	-5.5
Bordering States	82.4	-6.9	75.9	-5.0	-6.5
EFTA	8.4	21.1	8.4	-0.6	0.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2020 in billion €. Rounding differences not compensated.

## Top 10 trade partners according to intensity of foreign trade 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2020.

Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an important market for Austrian products but decreased in 2020. Products amounting to €23.8 billion were imported from and €27.6 billion were exported to these countries. The most important overseas market in 2020 were the United States. Goods totaling €9.3 billion in value were exported to the United States (-9.2%).

**Machinery and motor vehicles are the top exports.**

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2020, motor cars and other motor vehicles with a merchandise value totaling €6.2 billion were exported all over the world. The main markets were Germa-



ny, the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Czech Republic. Other important articles exported by Austrian enterprises were medical and pharmaceutical products, medicaments as well as manufactures of base metal.

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, medicaments and telecommunications equipment.

**In 2020, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of €4.9 billion were imported. Compared to the year 2019, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products decreased essentially (-37.9%) whereas net mass dropped by 9.7%.**

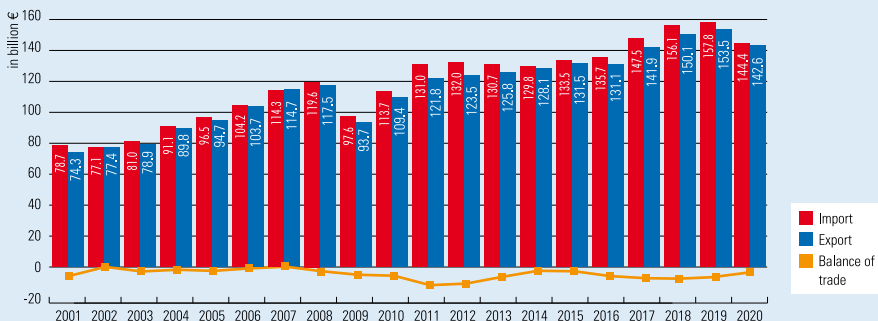
In addition to Kazakhstan, the principle suppliers of the domestic crude oil market were Iraq, the Russian Federation, Algeria and Libya. In 2020, €2.0 billion in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, made-up articles as well as electrical machinery and apparatus. Bananas came from Ecuador, Columbia, Costa Rica and Peru; unroasted coffee came from Brazil, Vietnam and Honduras; roasted coffee came from Germany and Switzerland.

## Foreign trade, classified by goods categories 2020

SITC 4 Classification	in total			EU-27		
	Import	Export	Balance of trade	Import	Export	Balance of trade
	in billion €					
<b>In total</b>	144.4	142.6	-1.9	98.8	96.4	-2.4
0 Food and live animals	10.2	8.8	-1.3	8.3	7.1	-1.1
1 Beverages and tobacco	1.0	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.5
2 Crude materials	5.8	4.3	-1.5	4.1	3.2	-0.9
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	8.3	2.8	-5.4	4.3	2.4	-1.8
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	21.0	22.2	1.2	13.7	14.4	0.7
6 Manufactured goods	22.9	28.7	5.8	17.9	20.9	3.1
7 Machinery and transport equipment	50.4	54.4	3.9	35.6	33.8	-1.8
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21.8	16.0	-5.8	12.7	11.2	-1.5
9 Commodities, n.e.s.	2.5	2.1	-0.4	1.0	1.8	0.8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2020. SITC-revised 4. Rounding differences not compensated.

## Development of Austrian foreign trade



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 2020.







# Länder (Federal provinces)



# Burgenland



**Total area (sqkm)** 3 965.20

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 296 010

**Capital** Eisenstadt

**Administrative districts** 9 (of which 2 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities** 171



## **Administrative districts (licence plate)**

Eisenstadt (Stadt) – E

Rust (Stadt) – E

Eisenstadt-Umgebung – EU

Güssing – GS

Jennersdorf – JE

Mattersburg – MA

Neusiedl am See – ND

Oberpullendorf – OP

Oberwart – OW

## **Land of sunshine and ...**

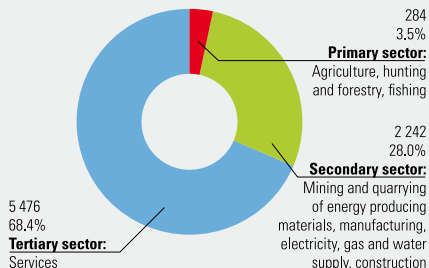
- ▶ Burgenland's **festivals** attract more than half a million people in the summer months.
- ▶ The **nights spent** have increased by 8.0% since 2010, but this growth was interrupted due to the Corona Pandemic. For **cycling tourism**, there is a well-developed network of bicycle and mountain bike trails of 4 060 km.
- ▶ 34% of the land area are **nature and landscape conservation areas**, such as the Neusiedler See-Seewinkel National Park.
- ▶ Of the 136 600 employed persons in Burgenland, about 51 200 **work in another federal province**, about 24 500 of them in Vienna.
- ▶ About 26% of Austria's **wine-growing area** is located in Burgenland. The 618 000 hectolitres pressed in 2020 are divided between 42.5% white wine and 57.5% red and rose wine.
- ▶ The share of **renewable energy** in Burgenland has increased from 35.0% in 2009 to 52.5% in 2020.
- ▶ Single-family houses are the most common **form of buildings**. 89 out of 100 residential buildings contain one or two units, which is the highest share of all "Länder".
- ▶ The passenger **car density** is highest in Burgenland with 681 cars per 1 000 inhabitants. In Austria it is 570.
- ▶ Compared to the other federal provinces, Burgenland has the lowest **share of foreigners** (9.6%).

## Burgenland at a glance

	Burgenland	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	4.0	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	9.6	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.32	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	39.19	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-6.3/30200	-6.7/42500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	7.8	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	76.1/67.8	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	4.2	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	0.86	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	92.9	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	109.42	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	9.6	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	34.6/15.4	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	79.8/83.8	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	24600	23700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	75.6	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	54.44	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	680.8	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	2.3	3.4

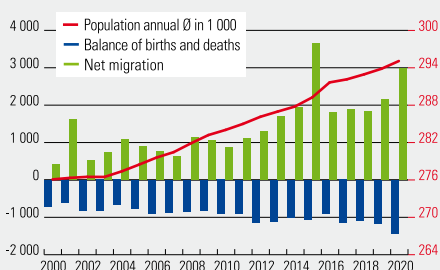
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change



# Carinthia



**Total area (sqkm)** 9536.47

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 562 089

**Capital** Klagenfurt am Wörthersee

**Administrative districts** 10 (of which 2 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities** 132



## **Administrative districts (licence plate)**

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 – WO

## **Land of lakes and ...**

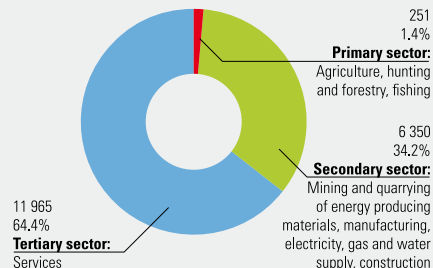
- ▶ This southernmost Land claims **200 lakes** for swimming. Ossiacher See is the warmest lake with a temperature of up to 28 degrees. Millstätter See is the second largest lake in terms of area (1,328 ha) and, with a maximum depth of 141 m, is also the deepest lake in Carinthia.
- ▶ Eisenkappel-Vellach, Austria's **southernmost** market township, lies on the same geographic latitude as Montreal.
- ▶ The population of Carinthia decreased from 1996 to 2012, but increased from 2013 to 2021. The **population grew** by about 6600 representing an increase of 1.2%.
- ▶ The **highest illegitimate birthrate** in Austria: More than half of all Carinthian children are born out of wedlock (2020: 51.1%).
- ▶ Around **9100 clubs** have been counted: That means there are 16 clubs per 1000 residents, one of the highest rates in Austria.
- ▶ With around 228700 visitors in the summer season 2020, „**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, **about 5 %** still do.
- ▶ Carinthia showed a considerable **surplus of exports** compared to imports. Exports amounted to €6.8 bn, imports to €6.2 bn.

## Carinthia at a glance

	Carinthia	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	1.0	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	11.3	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.43	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	38.32	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-5.7/36900	-6.7/42500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	19.7	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	75.2/65.3	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	4.7	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	3.21	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	92.2	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	142.45	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	11.1	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	33.1/15.4	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	78.8/84.2	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	23200	23700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	65.8	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	50.06	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	654.0	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	4.5	3.4

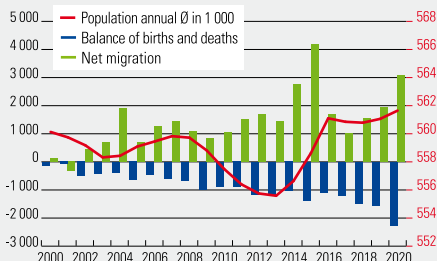
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change



# Lower Austria



**Total area (sqkm)** 19 179.76

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 1 690 879

**Capital** St. Pölten

**Administrative districts** 24 (of which 4 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities** 573



## Administrative districts (licence plate)

Krems/Donau (Stadt) – KS  
Sankt Pölten (Stadt) – P  
Waidhofen/Ybbs (Stadt) – WY  
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

Melk – ME  
Mistelbach – MI  
Mödling – MD  
Neunkirchen – NK  
Sankt Pölten (Land) – PL  
Scheibbs – SB  
Tulln – TU  
Waidhofen/Thaya – WT  
Wiener Neustadt (Land) – WB  
Zwettl – ZT  
Not an administrative district:  
Klosterneuburg – KG  
Schwechat – SW  
Wien Umgebung – WU

## Land of fields and ...

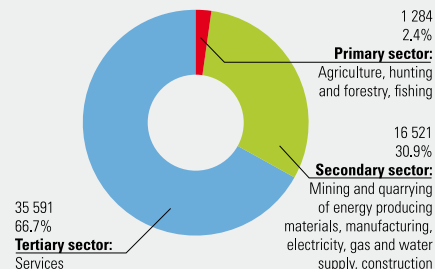
- ▶ In 2020, Lower Austria topped the list at €33 327 (annual, gross) in **income** for wage and salary earners (median).
- ▶ In 2019, almost three quarters of all **commuters to Vienna** come from Lower Austria (200 000). That's close to a quarter of all Lower Austrian commuters.
- ▶ In 2020, Lower Austria has the third most **apprentices** (16 943) behind Upper Austria (22 861) and Vienna (17 365).
- ▶ With around **8000 new enterprises** founded annually (Ø 2010 to 2020), Lower Austria is in second place after Vienna (8700).
- ▶ Lower Austria is an **agricultural land** – with ca. 32%, it makes the largest contribution to the output value of the Austrian agriculture in 2020.
- ▶ 6 out of 10 litres of Austrian **wine** come from Lower Austria.
- ▶ Almost 80% of all **potatoes** harvested in Austria come from Lower Austria.
- ▶ About 90% of Austria's **crude oil** and **natural gas** production come from Lower Austria (2020).
- ▶ Almost 55 000 children are looked after free of charge in 1 091 **kindergartens** (2020/21).
- ▶ With 380 km, Lower Austria has the longest **expressway system** in Austria.

## Lower Austria at a glance

	Lower Austria	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	5.1	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	10.6	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.49	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	40.80	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-7.1/35300	-6.7/42500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	2.7	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.0/70.1	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	4.2	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	1.84	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	94.7	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	134.63	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	10.1	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	35/14.8	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	78.9/83.6	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	24900	23700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	69.5	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	50.89	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	658.7	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	3.5	3.4

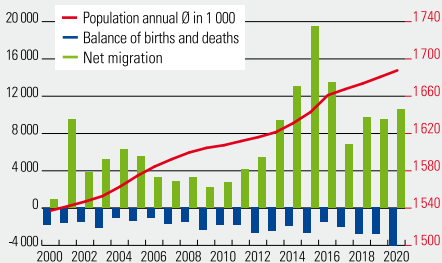
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change





# Upper Austria



**Total area (sqkm)** 11 982.64

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 1 495 608

**Capital** Linz

**Administrative districts** 18 (of which 3 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities** 438



## Administrative districts (licence plate)

Stadt Linz – L	Linz-Land – LL
Stadt Steyr – SR	Perg – PE
Stadt Wels – WE	Ried – RI
Braunau – BR	Rohrbach – RO
Eferding – EF	Schärding – SD
Freistadt – FR	Steyr-Land – SE
Gmunden – GM	Urfahr-Umgebung – UU
Grieskirchen – GR	Vöcklabruck – VB
Kirchdorf – KI	Wels-Land – WL

## Land of industry and ...

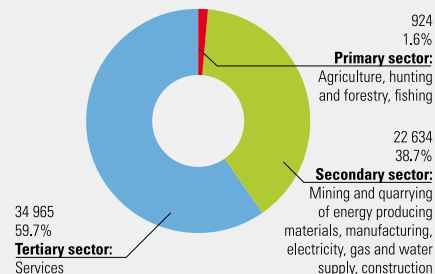
- ▶ Upper Austria is the number one **industrial Land**: About 1/4 of persons employed in the manufacturing sector (July 2021: 25.7%) work here.
- ▶ In 2020, Upper Austria leads in **exports** with a volume of €36.7 bn in the ranking of the Austrian Federal Countries (Länder).
- ▶ Most **young economically active persons** (15-24) live in Upper Austria (2020: 94400), surpassed only by Vienna.
- ▶ The proportion of **women working parttime** is 53.1% (2020), the highest in Austria.
- ▶ With an **employment rate** of 15- to 64-year-olds by 76.0% Upper Austria is among the leading group of the Länder in 2020.
- ▶ In 2020, Upper Austria has the second highest **fertility rate** (1.57 children; the Austrian average is 1.44).
- ▶ 60.2% of the Upper Austrian population live in their **own accommodation** (Austrian average 2018-2020: 55%).
- ▶ Upper Austria has respectively the largest stock of **pigs** (1.1 million) and **cattle** (540 000) in Austria.
- ▶ Upper Austria's **international festivals** enjoy a worldwide reputation. In ordinary years, Prix Ars Electronica and the Brucknerfest alone attract more than 210 000 visitors.

## Upper Austria at a glance

	Upper Austria	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	6.1	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	13.6	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.57	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	34.02	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-5.9/43 700	-6.7/42 500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	3.6	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	80.2/71.6	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	3.9	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	3.49	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	96.0	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	151.75	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	11.0	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	31.7/14.7	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	79.3/84.1	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	24 100	23 700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	60.2	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	47.37	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	641.2	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	3.6	3.4

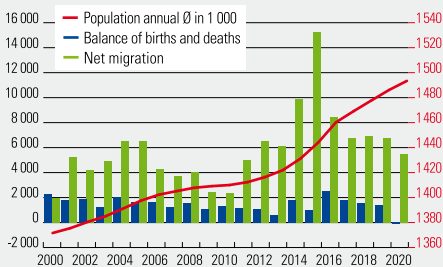
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change



# Salzburg



**Total area (sqkm)** 7 154.52

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 560 710

**Capital** Salzburg (Stadt)

**Administrative districts** 6 (of which 1 Statutory town)

**Municipalities** 119



## **Administrative districts (licence plate)**

Salzburg (Stadt) – S

Hallein – HA

Salzburg-Umgebung – SL

Sankt Johann im Pongau – JO

Tamsweg – TA

Zell am See – ZE

## “Jedermann’s” Land and ...

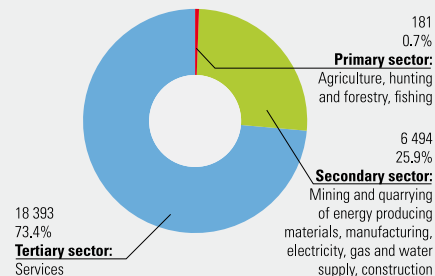
- ▶ The **people** in the Land of Salzburg **live** somewhat longer than the Austrian average.
- ▶ In the nineteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, Salzburg showed the most **dynamic population growth** of all nine Länder: but in the last decade, from 2011 to 2021, Salzburg’s population only has grown below average with 6.2%.
- ▶ Salzburg will replace Kärnten as **sixth largest** (in terms of the population) of the Länder in about two years.
- ▶ The **self-employment rate**, with 61 self-employed per 1000 residents, is the second highest among the Länder (2020 microcensus).
- ▶ With an **economic output** (GDP) per capita of €49 900 Salzburg is the second highest among the Länder (2020).
- ▶ Compared to all other Länder, Salzburg has the **second lowest rate of unemployment** with 7.3% (2020, national definition).
- ▶ From a statistical point of view, in 2020 every man or woman in Salzburg hosted **8.4 persons** from all over the world.
- ▶ With ca. 20.3 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the Länder in the number of **overnight stays** (2020).
- ▶ The **Hohensalzburg Castle** is one of the most visited tourist attractions.

## Salzburg at a glance

	Salzburg	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	6.2	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	18.2	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.57	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	35.65	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-7.9/49900	-6.7/42500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	36.3	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	79.4/72.8	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	3.0	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	1.70	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	96.0	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	108.91	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	10.6	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	32.8/17.2	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	79.9/84.4	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	24200	23700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	58.2	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	42.95	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	569.6	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	4.1	3.4

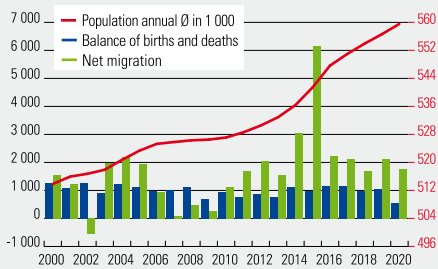
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change



# Styria



**Total area (sqkm)** 16 399.40

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 1 247 077

**Capital** Graz

**Administrative districts** 13 (of which 1 Statutory town)

**Municipalities** 286 (January 1st, 2020)



## Administrative districts (licence plate)

Graz (Stadt) – G	Murtal – MT
Bruck-Mürzzuschlag – BM	Südoststeiermark – SO
Deutschlandsberg – DL	Voitsberg – VO
Graz-Umgebung – GU	Weiz – WZ
Hartberg-Fürstenfeld – HF	
Leibnitz – LB	
Leoben (Stadt) – LE	
Liezen – LI	
Murau – MU	

## Land of forests and ...

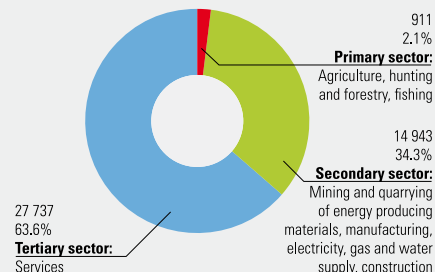
- ▶ **Austrian guests** prefer Styria as a holiday destination.
- ▶ Among all Austrian Federal Countries (Länder), Styria has seen the lowest **population growth** less than 5% over the last four decades.
- ▶ As in Carinthia the share of **non-marital births** in Styria (2020: 48%) is exceeding the national level (2020: 41%).
- ▶ Compared to all other Länder (2019), Styria has the highest **R&D intensity** (5.15%).
- ▶ 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 2020.
- ▶ Liezen, with an area of 3 318.7 km<sup>2</sup>, is the **largest district** in Austria.
- ▶ At the end of 2020, there were already more **motorvehicles** than people in the district of Südoststeiermark (1 158 motorvehicles per 1 000 people), Hartberg-Fürstenfeld (1 102) and Deutschlandsberg (1 048).

## Styria at a glance

	Styria	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	3.4	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	11.9	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.41	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	35.62	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-7.1/39 000	-6.7/42 500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	8	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	77.8/68.8	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	4.4	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	5.15	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	94.1	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	143.14	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	11.7	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	34/16.4	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	78.6/83.9	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	23 600	23 700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	66.0	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	47.96	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	622.2	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	3.6	3.4

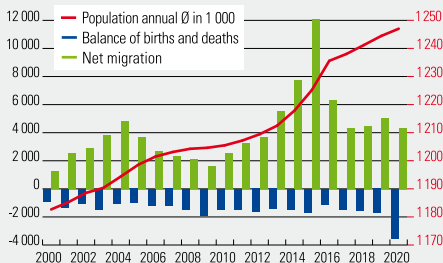
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change



# Tyrol



**Total area (sqkm)** 12 648.38

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 760 105

**Capital** Innsbruck

**Administrative districts** 9 (of which 1 Statutory town)

**Municipalities** 279



## **Administrative districts (licence plate)**

Innsbruck (Stadt) – I  
Imst – IM  
Innsbruck-Land – IL  
Kitzbühel – KB  
Kufstein – KU  
Landeck – LA  
Lienz – LZ  
Reutte – RE  
Schwaz – SZ

## **Land of mountains and ...**

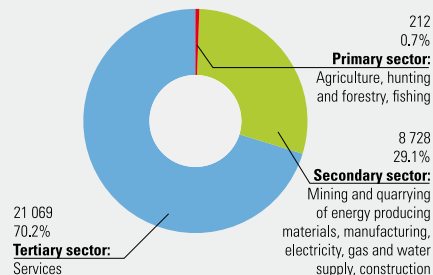
- ▶ There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of **3 000 m** in Tyrol.
- ▶ Areawise, Tyrol is the **third largest** Austrian Land, with 85% of its surface lying more than 1 000 m above sea level.
- ▶ Only **12%** of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable. More than two thirds of the land area is alpine and forest land.
- ▶ The Timmelsjoch in Ötztal is Austria's **highest border crossing**. It is 2 474 meters above sea level.
- ▶ **Tyrolean marriages** last longer, on Austrian average the divorce rate is "only" 31.3%. (2020: Austrian average 36.9%).
- ▶ The **mix of nationalities** of Tyrol's population comprises 155 different nationalities (excluding Austria). This means a remarkable variety, as UN recognizes in total approx 195 different nations.
- ▶ **Life expectancy** of men is 80.1 years but women gain a great age too: 84.5 years.
- ▶ In 2020 7 520 **babies** were born in Tyrol, of which 34.1% with a caesarean section.
- ▶ 10 666 **apprentices** were trained in 3 285 apprenticeships. The most popular apprenticeship among boys was metal technicians (894 or 12.3%) and among girls retail saleswoman (789 or 23.2%).
- ▶ In 2020 there were 4 348 motor vehicles with **electric drives** on Tyrol's roads, compared to only 321 in 2015.

## Tyrol at a glance

	Tyrol	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	7.4	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	16.7	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.46	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	31.25	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-10.2/44 100	-6.7/42 500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	43.8	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	79.7/70.2	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	3.1	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	2.82	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	96.9	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	107.38	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	11.3	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	33.4/17.3	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	80.1/84.5	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	23 400	23 700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	61.2	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	44.10	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	548.9	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	4.4	3.4

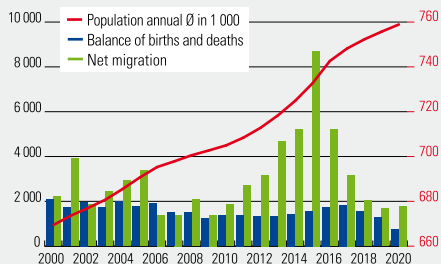
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change





# Vorarlberg



**Total area (sqkm)** 2 601.66

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 399.237

**Capital** Bregenz

**Administrative districts** 4

**Municipalities** 96



## **Administrative districts (licence plate)**

Bludenz – BZ  
Bregenz – B  
Dornbirn – DO  
Feldkirch – FK

## **Land of children and ...**

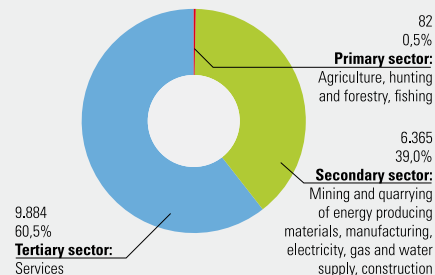
- ▶ Vorarlberg is the only Land in which an **Allemannic dialect** is spoken.
- ▶ The westernmost federal state of Austria borders Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Approximately 15 400 Austrians **work across** the border.
- ▶ **4.5%** of the Austrian population lives on **3.1%** of the Austrian 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 3312 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 423 residents per 1 km<sup>2</sup>.
- ▶ The percentage of **children and adolescents** under 15 (15.9%) is highest in Vorarlberg.
- ▶ The **gross regional product** per employed is nearly €88 000 in 2020.
- ▶ With ca. €26 100 **per capita export** of goods is Vorarlberg the Top-Export-Land of Austria (2020).
- ▶ 2020 the overall electricity generation of 3 648 GWh was **100% green electricity**.
- ▶ Around one in two of the more than 15-years- old people engage as **volunteers** in 2020.
- ▶ The Bregenz festival, with the **largest floating stage** in Europe, attracts more than 237 000 spectators in the year 2021.

## Vorarlberg at a glance

	Vorarlberg	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	8.1	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	18.6	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.63	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	38.92	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-5.8/45 700	-6.7/42 500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	16.1	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	81.4/72.1	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	3.6	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	1.80	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	93.1	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	98.04	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	11.0	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	29.8/15.1	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	80.2/84.5	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	24 800	23 700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	61.3	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	42.80	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	546.7	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	4.4	3.4

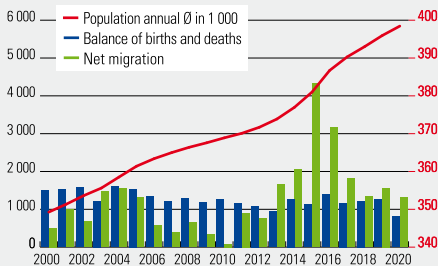
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change



# Vienna



**Total area (sqkm)** 414.83

**Population** (January 1st, 2021) 1 920 949

Vienna is Land, municipality and federal capital

**Districts** 23



## Districts (licence plate – W)

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Innere Stadt | 13 Hietzing             |
| 2 Leopoldstadt | 14 Penzing              |
| 3 Landstraße   | 15 Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus |
| 4 Wieden       | 16 Ottakring            |
| 5 Margareten   | 17 Hernals              |
| 6 Mariahilf    | 18 Währing              |
| 7 Neubau       | 19 Döbling              |
| 8 Josefstadt   | 20 Brigittenau          |
| 9 Alsergrund   | 21 Floridsdorf          |
| 10 Favoriten   | 22 Donaustadt           |
| 11 Simmering   | 23 Liesing              |
| 12 Meidling    |                         |

## Land and city of diversity and ...

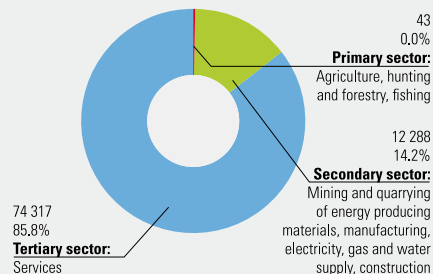
- ▶ Vienna is a **metropolis of migration**. Overall, more than one-third (37%) of the population is foreign-born.
- ▶ With an **average age** of around 41 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria.
- ▶ Vienna is Austria's **most important business location**. one fifth of the population in Austria generates one fourth of Austria's economic performance.
- ▶ Vienna is the province with the highest **Gross Regional Product**: €96 594 million (2020).
- ▶ The **gross annual remuneration** (€49 313) of the full-time female employees is highest in Vienna. The **income gap** between men and women is at its lowest.
- ▶ Vienna has an unique in Austria density of more than 80% of **childcare facilities** that are compatible with full employment of parents.
- ▶ Vienna is the second largest German-speaking **university town** (WS 2018/19: 190 388 enrolled students).
- ▶ Vienna had a **rate of R&D** of 3.64% in 2019, ranked second among all Austrian Provinces.
- ▶ The number of **nights spent** was 4.6 million in 2020.

## Vienna at a glance

	Vienna	Austria
Population change 2011-2021 (as of January 1st) in %	12.8	6.7
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2021	31.5	17.1
Total fertility rate 2020	1.29	1.44
Total divorce rate 2020 (in %)	38.31	36.87
Gross regional product in volume terms 2020 change in % / GRP per capita 2020 in €	-5.8/50400	-6.7/42500
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2020	2.4	11
Employment rate 2020 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	68.7/62.3	76.5/68.3
Unemployment rate 2020 in % (ILO definition)	10.7	5.4
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2021	3.64	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2021	96.2	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2020	65.51	117.95
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2020	16.2	11.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2020	53.3/30.9	37.7/19
Life expectancy at birth 2020 for men and women (in years)	77.8/82.7	78.9/83.7
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2020 in €	22200	23700
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2020	21.9	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2020	36.62	45.47
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2020	374.2	570.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2020	2.2	3.4

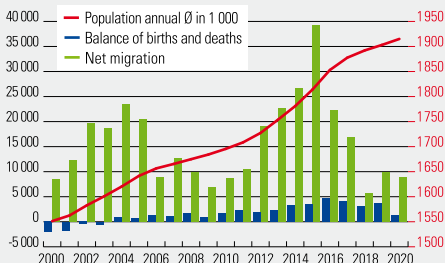
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2020 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2000-2020 by components of change



# 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 ÖNACE.

## **Economic growth**

% 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 count as employed. Persons on parental leave, and persons receiving child-care payments who are legitimately employed and whose leave does not exceed 22 months, as well as apprentices, also count as employed; however, conscripts or men in alternative civilian service as a substitute for military service do not.

## **Employment rate (LFC, international definition)**

Percentage of the employed of employable age in private households in the population, excluding conscripts or men

in alternative civilian service as a substitute for military service. The employment rate is generally given for 15 to 64 year olds.

## **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-27**

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus, Croatia.

## **Eurozone or Eurozone 17**

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

## **Globalization**

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 standard (PPS)**

Expressing the GDP in PPS (purchasing power standard) 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 current prices (at market prices).

**Gross domestic product (GDP) real**

Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 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 represent 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)**

In 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 "Microcensus").

**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, 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 calculated 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 Austrian

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) provides four convergence criteria by means of which the degree 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 question-

naire) 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 marriages, 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 activités 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.

NACE encompasses all economic activities and has a total of 6 classification levels: sections, subsections, divisions, groups, classes, and subclasses. Down to the level of classes, ÖNACE is identical with NACE; only at the level of subclasses do the idiosyncrasies of the Austrian economy show. The superior classification 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.

### **Political parties as quoted in this publication**

SPÖ = Social Democratic Party;

ÖVP = People's Party;

FPÖ = Freedom Party;

KPÖ = Communist Party;

Grüne = Greens;

LIF = Liberal Forum;

BZÖ = Alliance for the Future of Austria;

FRANK = Team Stronach;

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 (weighted average of the purchasing power parities of all countries based on an EU average).

### **Regional GDP**

Regional Accounts (RA) calculate gross regional product (GRP, regional GDP) as well as the following aggregates by industry for the Austrian Federal Countries (Länder): gross value added at basic prices, gross fixed capital formation, compensation of employees, employment and total hours worked.

### **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 employed 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).



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