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Information

The General Information Service of STATISTICS AUSTRIA is available for any questions, either in written form or by telephone, at the following address:

Guglgasse 13,
1110 Vienna
Tel.: +43 1 711 28-7070
E-Mail: info@statistik.gv.at

Publisher and producer

STATISTICS AUSTRIA
Federal Institution under Public Law
Guglgasse 13,
1110 Vienna

Editor in charge

Eva Huber-Bachmann
Pia Hapt
Laura Bammer
Tel.: +43 1 711 28-7245
E-Mail: info@statistik.gv.at

Graphic design

ARTE GRAFICA, Atelier für Grafische Gestaltung
Mag. Karl Stefan Nolz
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Foreword

Dear Reader,

“Austria. Figures. Data. Facts” gives an insight into the living conditions of the people in our country.

Based on scientifically high-quality statistics and analyses, Statistik Austria draws a comprehensive and objective picture of Austrian society and economy. With its figures and data, Statistik Austria provides the basis for a fact-oriented public debate, empirical research and evidence-based decisions in society, politics and the economy, for example on the challenges and choices in education, social and economic policy or on the sustainable design and financing of health, care and pensions against the background of demographic change.

“Austria. Figures. Data. Facts” is now available in its eighteenth edition. 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.

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 federal provinces as well as everyone else who contributed.

Vienna, March 2023



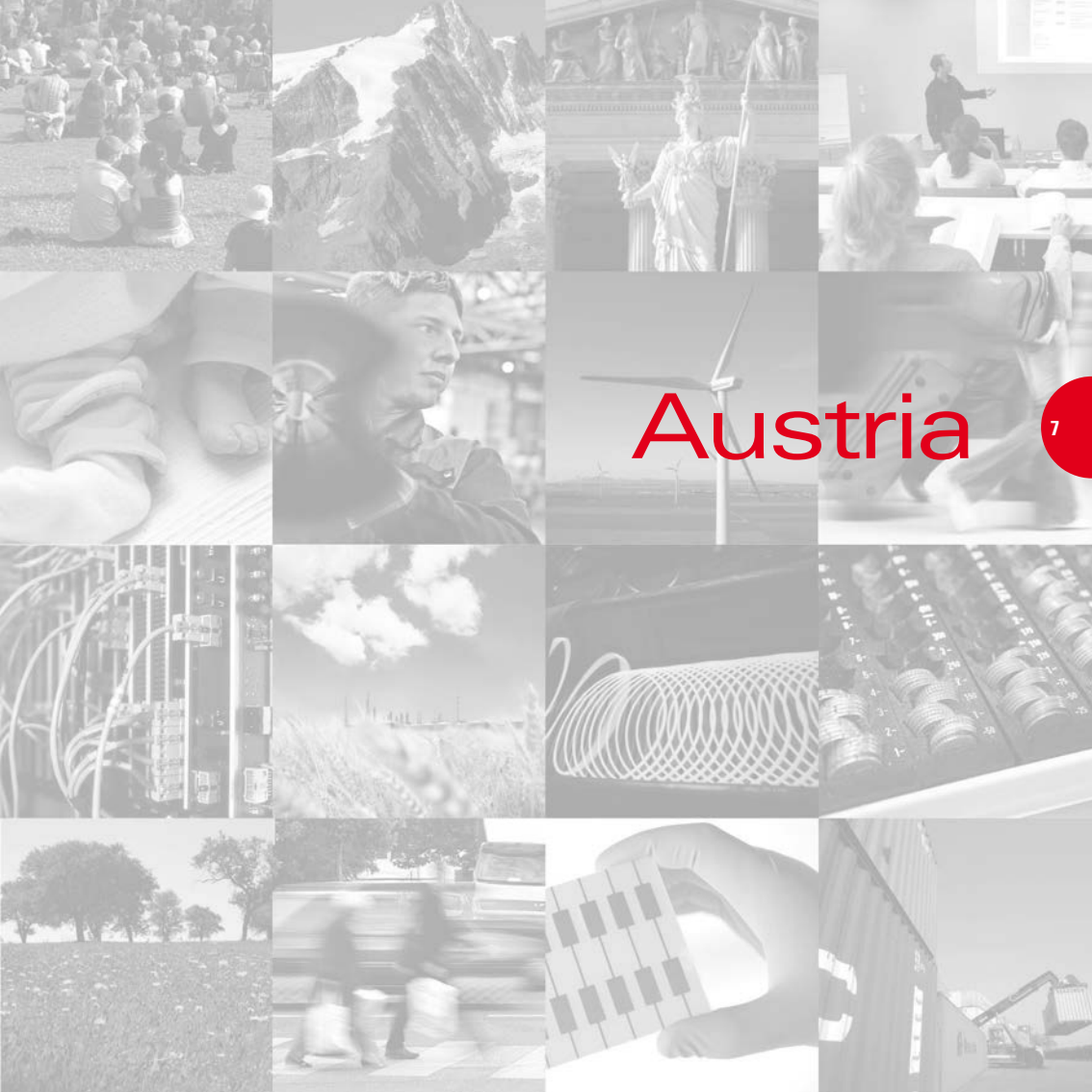
Dr. Tobias Thomas
Director General – Statistics



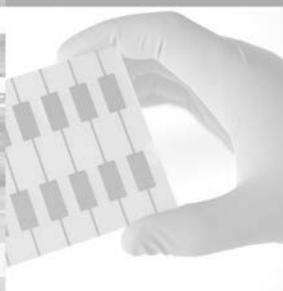
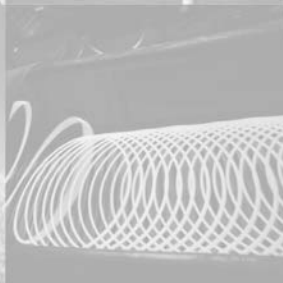
Dr. Gabriela Petrovic
Director General – Finance

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Austria



Austria: Diversity in the heart of Europe

A geographic approach

Austria has a land area of 83 883 sqkm and is thus somewhat smaller than Portugal and Hungary and somewhat larger than Czechia.

Located in the southern part of Central Europe, the republic shares borders with Germany and Czechia 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 sqkm and it is 252 m deep. The 3798 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: 8 978 829^{*)}

Total Area: 83 883.34 sqkm

Capital: Vienna

Länder: 9

Administrative districts: 94

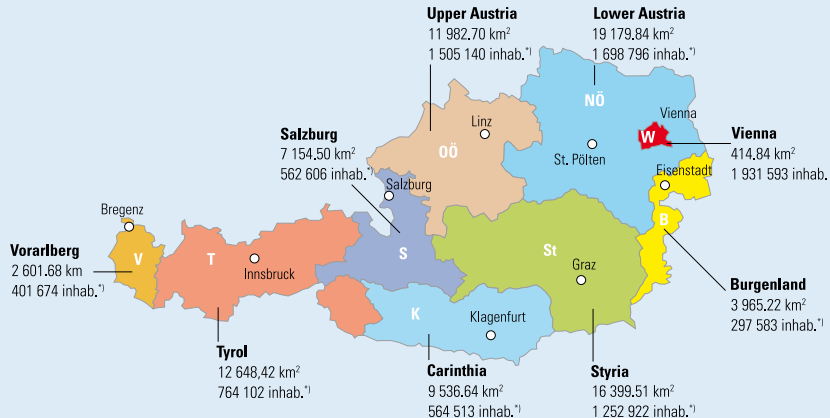
of which Statutory towns: 15

Municipalities: 2 093^{*)}



Map of Europe as of 1 February 2021. ^{*)} 1 January 2022.

Austria as a federal state



^{*)} Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of 1 January 2022.



Population ¹¹

9 million mark reached

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 2022, 8.98 million inhabitants were registered in Austria, in March 2022 the 9 million mark was exceeded. According to current population projections, the population is likely to increase to more than 10 million in the course of the 2060s. The municipality with the largest population is Vienna, which had 1.93 million residents at the beginning of 2022. A fifth of Austria's population thus lives in the federal capital. Next come the provincial capitals Graz (293 000 residents), Linz (207 000 residents), Salzburg (155 000 residents) Innsbruck (131 000 residents) and Klagenfurt (103 000 residents).

Counting more than 1.93 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 434 residents.



There are also some very small municipalities in Austria. A total of six municipalities had less than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2022. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 41 citizens, followed by Namlos (Tyrol, 63 residents), Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 65 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 77 residents), Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 94 residents) and Pfafflar (Tyrol, 94 residents).

The age pyramid, a mirror of history

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

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

Sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	8 772 865	8 822 267	8 858 775	8 901 064	8 932 664	8 978 929
Males	4 312 441	4 338 518	4 357 033	4 378 772	4 396 952	4 425 485
Females	4 460 424	4 483 749	4 501 742	4 522 292	4 535 712	4 553 444
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	66.4	66.2
65+ years	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	19.2	19.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

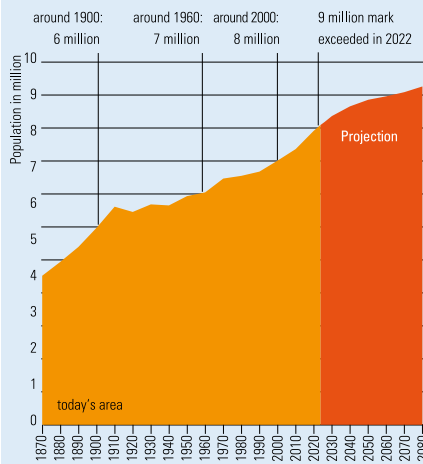
The six largest and smallest municipalities at the beginning of the year

The largest municipalities	Total population	
	2021	2022
Wien	1 920 949	1 931 593
Graz	291 134	292 630
Linz	206 537	207 247
Salzburg	155 416	155 331
Innsbruck	131 059	130 585
Klagenfurt	101 765	102 618

The smallest municipalities	2021	2022
Gramais (T)	41	41
Namlos (T)	65	63
Tschanigraben (B)	67	65
Kaisers (T)	78	77
Hinterhornbach (T)	94	94
Pfafflar (T)	105	94

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

Population development in Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics, Population forecast 2022 (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 older than 80 years. 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 75 to 79. 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

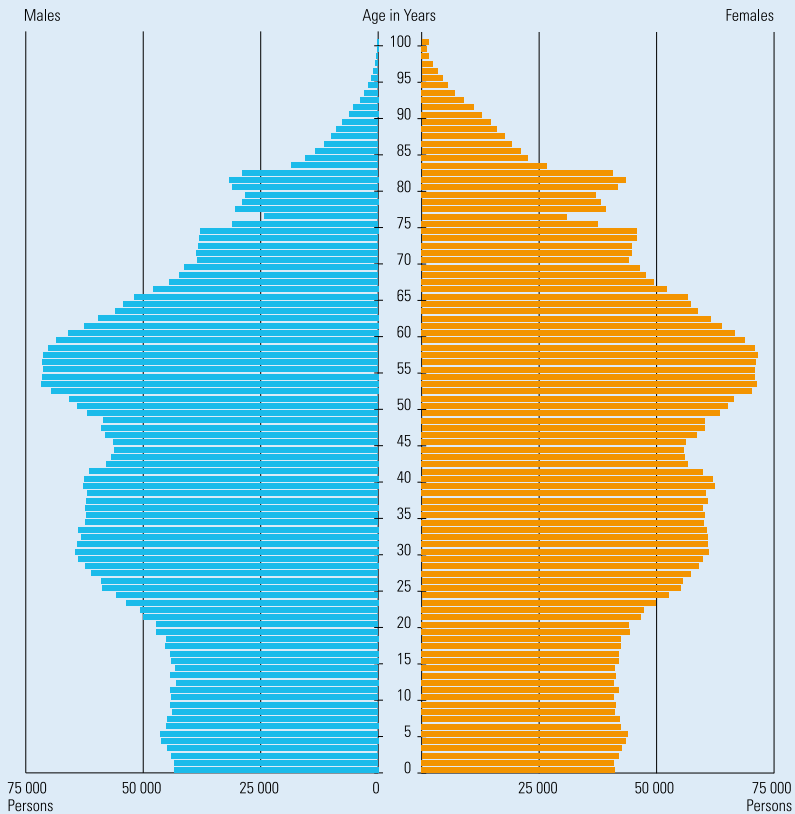
Of the 8.98 million residents of Austria (reporting date 1 January 2022), about less than 1.29 million are children under 15 years of age. About 5.94 million are in the 15 to 64 year range, and another 1.75 million Austrians are 65 years or older. This means that 14.4 % of the population are preschool and compulsory school age children, about two thirds (66.2 %) are of working age, and 19.4 % 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 2020s. The potential workforce is remaining relatively stable; however, the population of working age is also ageing.



Population pyramid Austria 1 January 2022



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. 98 % of Austria's total population growth between 1 January 2012 and 1 January 2022 (+570 808 people) can be attributed to net migration gains (+561 688). The surplus of births was comparatively low in this period. In 2021, the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of births was even lower than the number of deaths (-5 884), only in 2020 the extent was even greater (-7 996). Based on 154 202 immigrations and 101 714 emigrations, the net-migration gain in 2021 was +52 488.

Today 100 women have an average of 148 children. In order to replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (2 children per woman) would be required.

In 2021, there were 41 111 marriages in Austria. More than two-thirds (72 %) were first-time marriages, in other words, both partners had never been married before.

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

36 % of marriages end in a divorce

In 2021, 14 510 divorces were recorded. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, 36 % of all marriages got divorced. In most cases (86 %), 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 slightly to 0.6 % and remained at this level in 2021 (9 723 naturalizations).

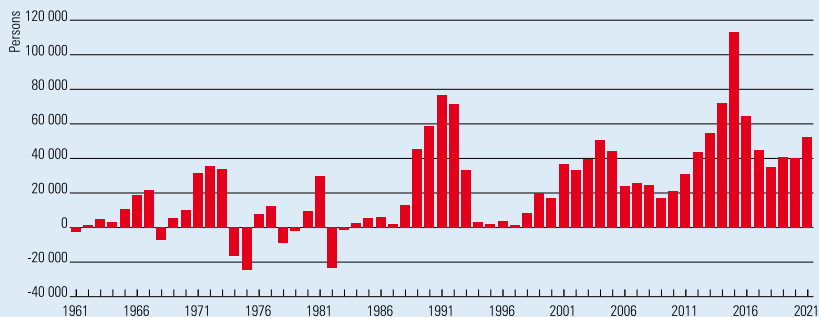


Births, deaths, marriages, divorces, net migration and naturalizations 2017–2021

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Life births	87 633	85 535	84 952	83 603	86 078
Total fertility rate	1.52	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.48
Deaths	83 270	83 975	83 386	91 599	91 962
Balance of births and deaths	4 363	1 560	1 566	-7 996	-5 884
Marriages *)	44 981	46 468	46 034	39 662	41 111
of which both partners never married before	31 110	32 225	32 007	27 780	29 476
Divorces **)	16 180	16 304	16 319	14 870	14 510
Total divorce rate (as %) ***)	40.98	40.99	40.68	36.87	35.78
Net migration	44 630	35 301	40 613	40 064	52 488
Naturalizations	9 125	9 355	10 500	8 796	9 723
Rate of naturalizations (as %) ****)	0.67	0.66	0.72	0.58	0.63

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 1961–2021



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 2022, there were more than 1.59 million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 17.7 % 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, 826 000 citizens from other EU-countries live in Austria, representing

52 % of all foreign citizens in Austria.

The biggest group among EU-citizens are 217 000 Germans, followed by Romanian (138 000), Croatian (95 000), Hungarian (94 000) and Polish citizens (66 000). 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 212 000 citizens from Asia (excluding Turkey and Cyprus), including 68 000 Syrian nationals as well as 45 000 Afghans. About 38 000 people hold citizenships of African and 25 000 of American countries. Nearly 1 700 are citizens from Australia and Oceania.



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

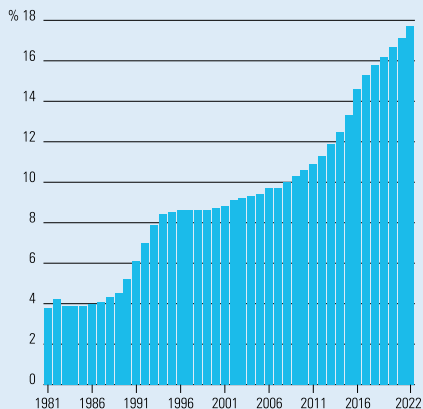
Population by selected citizenship 2018–2022

Year (1 Jan.)	Total Population	Foreign citizenship					
		Austria	Total	in %	EU ^{*)}	EFTA ^{*)}	Third countries
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
2022	8 978 929	7 392 220	1 586 709	17.7	826 339	21 356	739 014

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

Share of foreign citizens in Austria

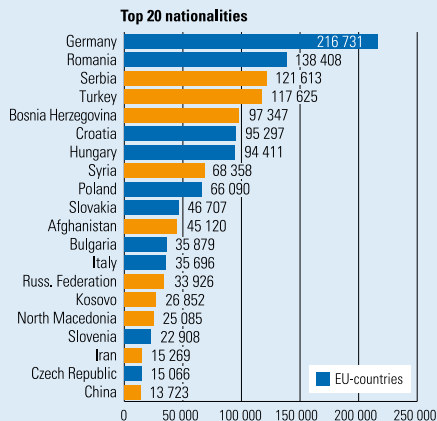
Beginning of the year 1981–2022



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

Foreign population by citizenship

1 January 2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

2.5 million families

The Austrian population lives in 4.02 million private households. Only a small fraction of the population, around 131 000 persons, lives in one of the 3 400 institutional households, most of which are retirement homes. 1.53 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 2.47 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 56 % of all families. 1.08 million couples do not have children living in the same household.

83 % of all lone parents are women.

However, only a small fraction of these are young 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), 18 % are cohabiting couples. 11 % of families are lone-parent families, the vast majority of them (83 %) with a lone-parent mother.

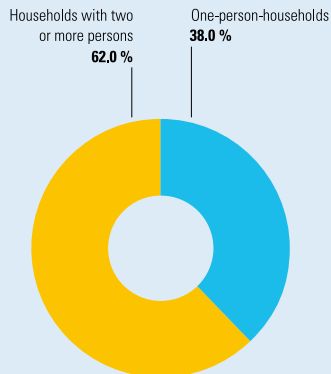


Private households and families 2021

Type of household Type of family	in 1000
Private households	4 019.7
of which one-person-households	1 525.7
Families	2 467.7
without child(ren) in the household	1 078.5
with child(ren) in the household	1 389.1
of which	
Married couples	1 756.9
without child(ren) in the household	828.7
with child(ren) in the household	928.2
Consensual unions	441.1
without child(ren) in the household	249.8
with child(ren) in the household	191.3
Lone mothers	223.6
Lone fathers	46.0

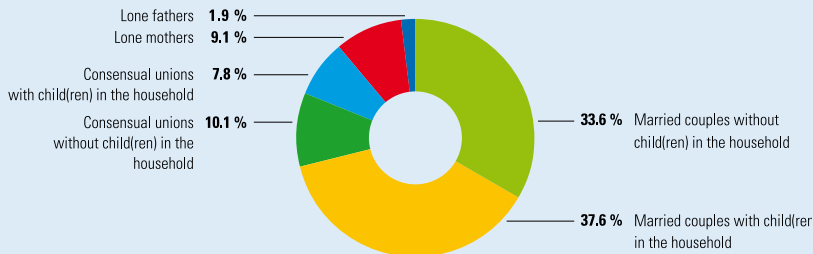
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Private households 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Families by type of family 2021



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 and 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 5 November 1978 the people voted against the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant, and on 12 June 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^{*)}



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



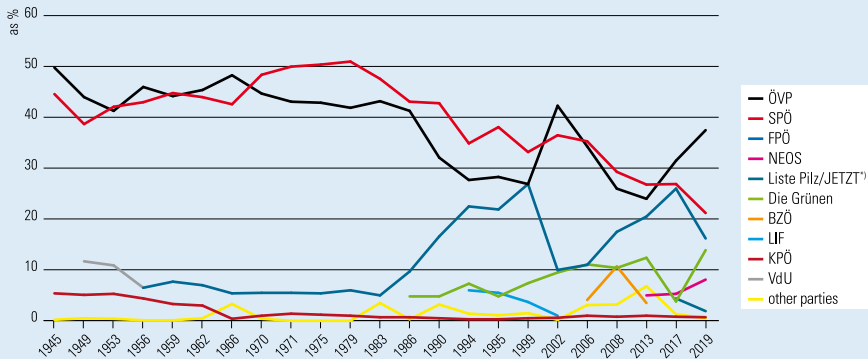
Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas
9/6/1965–9/6/1971
9/6/1971–24/4/1974



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.

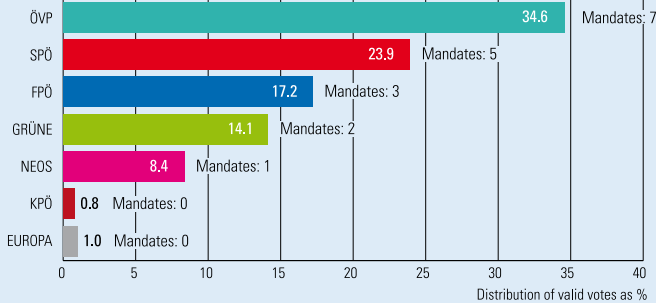


The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

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 73 people initiatives and one plebiscite.

European Parliamentary Elections 2019: Austrian results



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

Referenda in the Second Republic

Date	Topic	Elegible voters	Valid votes	Affirmative votes as %	Negative votes as %
5 November 1978	Peaceful use of nuclear energy in Austria	5 083 779	3 183 486	49.5	50.5
12 June 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 starting in 2005 by almost 100 000. Due to the migration waves starting 2015 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

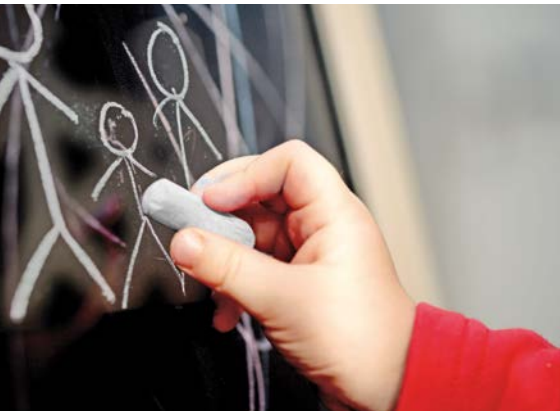
every 100 AHS students there were 197 pupils in lower secondary schools, and nowadays it is still 169 (in lower secondary schools including new secondary schools).

The upper level of Academic secondary schools cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, the number of pupils has increased by 6 % to 93 436 in the ten year comparison.

In higher colleges for teacher training enrollment has increased by 25 % over what it was ten years ago.

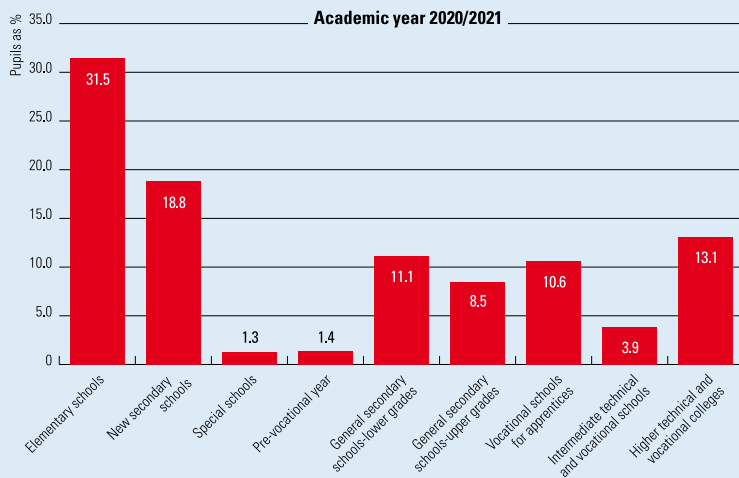
On the other hand a 12 % decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges (HAK).

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 300 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse with 2 900 and the HTL Wien-Spengergasse with 2 400 adolescents. Throughout Austria there are also 22 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		
	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21
Elementary schools	327 663	329 551	347 521
Lower secondary schools, New secondary schools	225 105	208 045	206 996
Special schools	13 198	13 813	13 864
Pre-vocational year	18 841	16 135	15 007
General secondary schools	202 577	207 070	216 036
of which lower grades	114 165	115 631	122 600
Vocational schools for apprentices	137 881	117 358	116 759
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	50 094	44 310	42 679
Higher technical and vocational colleges	148 089	145 979	144 074
Pupils in total	1 123 448	1 082 261	1 102 936



391 600 university level students

391 600 students annually – about 112 500 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 18 % pursue studies at universities of applied sciences, 9 % were enrolled at university colleges of teacher education and about 5 % study at one of the 16 private universities.

There are around 391 600 university level students in Austria (2021/22). They 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 (52 %) and private universities (60 %).



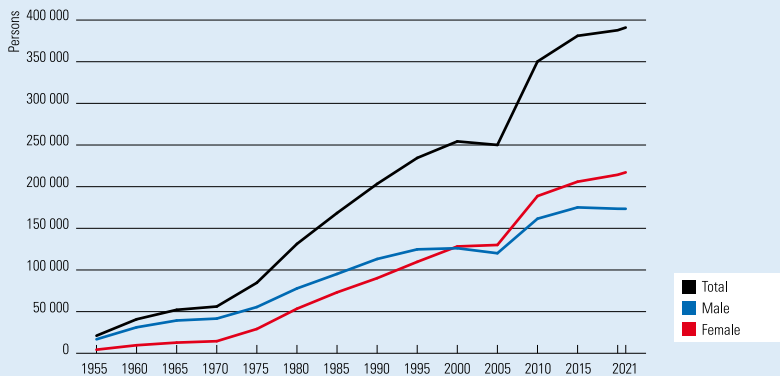
The main fields of study most popular at public universities are humanities, natural sciences and technology.

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 as well as economics and social sciences.

About 87 % of the approximately 112 500 foreign university students are citizens of European countries.

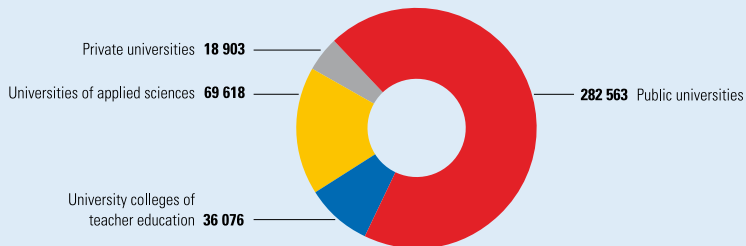
In the academic year 2020/21 73 869 graduations were reported. 56.7 % of these were graduations from public universities.

Number of students at university level institutions since 1955



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, University Statistics.

Students by type of institution Academic year 2021/22



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, University Statistics.

Substantial rise in the level of education

In 2021, 21.4 % of the resident population of Austria aged 25 to 64 years held a degree from tertiary education, 65.3 % from secondary education and 13.3 % 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 years 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 2021, 15.2 % of women had only completed compulsory school, as

opposed to 11.4 % of men. There was also a 8.2 percentage point difference for secondary schools and a 17.1 percentage point difference for vocational schools for apprentices. In tertiary degree programs did women outnumber men in the 25 to 64 years age group under consideration (23.7 % vs. 19.2 %).

In recent years, more and more women have earned tertiary degrees. In 2021, women in the 25 to 64 years age group (23.7 %) are ahead of men, of whom 19.2 % 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 (86.2 %) is considerably higher than the EU-27 average of 84.6 % (2021).

Educational attainment of the adult population

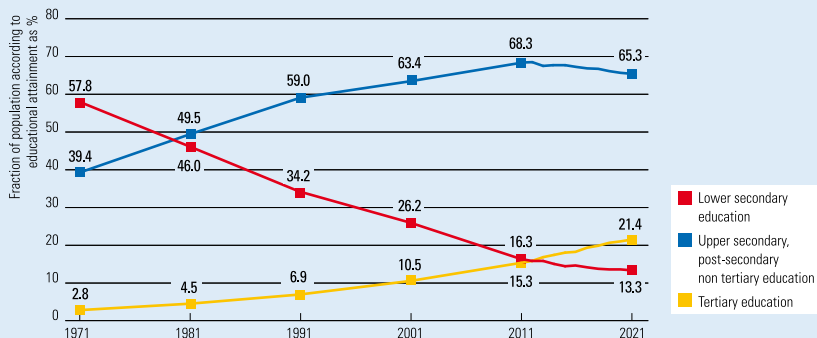
(25 to 64 years) by gender and level of educational attainment as %

Type of school *)	2001			2011			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education **)	10.5	10.5	10.5	15.3	14.5	16.2	21.4	19.2	23.7
University, Fachhochschule	7.5	8.8	6.2	12.0	12.6	11.3	19.6	18.3	21.0
Post-secondary college	2.3	1.1	3.5	3.4	1.8	4.9	1.8	0.9	2.7
Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education	63.4	70.3	56.4	68.3	73.4	63.3	65.3	69.4	61.1
Higher technical and vocational college	6.2	7.1	5.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.6	10.5	10.8
General secondary schools-upper grades	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.9
Vocational school for apprentices	39.4	51.1	27.7	39.8	50.1	29.8	35.6	44.2	27.1
Intermediate technical and vocational School (BMS)	13.1	7.5	18.6	13.8	8.9	18.5	12.7	9.0	16.3
Lower secondary education	26.2	19.3	33.1	16.3	12.1	20.5	13.3	11.4	15.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 2001 Population Census, since 2011 Austrian Microcensus-Labour Force Survey Yearly average. 2021 break in time series due to change in survey.

*) Master craftsmen and foremen not included in "Tertiary education", but in all other categories (esp. "Vocational school for apprentices"). **) 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. 2021 break in time series due to change in survey. *) 25–64 Jahre



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 8.81 million Austrians living in private households in 2021 approx. 4.31 million were employed and 283 700 unemployed, as measured by international definitions.

Just over half of all people living in Austria are economically active.

3.79 million or almost nine out of ten employed persons (88 %) are wage or salary earners, the 512 900 self-employed workers and family members working in family businesses represent 12 % of the employed.



1.94 million are retired, 106 900 persons are suffering from long-term illnesses and are thus considered neither employed nor unemployed. 249 200 pursue no career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – househusbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 403 700 persons 15 years or older are in education. There are 23 000 conscripts or men in civilian service as a substitute for military service. 1.28 million children under 15 were living in Austria in 2021.

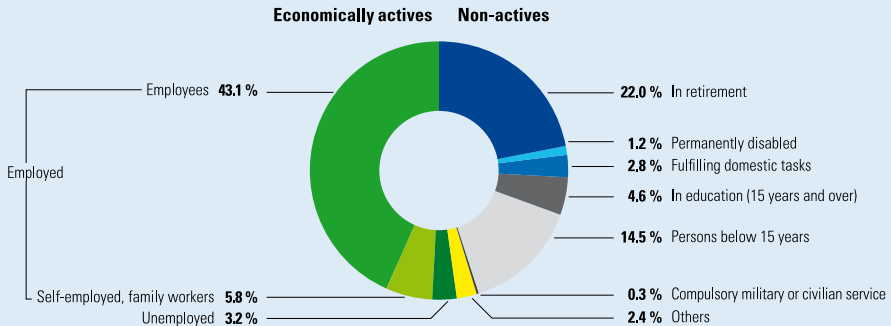
 **With a 72 % employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is higher than the EU average (68 %) and in eleventh place among the 27 EU member states (2021).**

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 2021


Activity status (ILO concept)	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	in 1 000			as %		
Total population	8 807.3	4 342.7	4 464.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically actives	4 589.7	2 441.1	2 148.7	52.1	56.2	48.1
Employed	4 306.0	2 288.8	2 017.3	48.9	52.7	45.2
Employees	3 793.1	1 965.9	1 827.2	43.1	45.3	40.9
Self-employed, family workers	512.9	322.9	190.1	5.8	7.4	4.3
Unemployed	283.7	152.3	131.4	3.2	3.5	2.9
Non-actives	4 217.6	1 901.6	2 316.0	47.9	43.8	51.9
In retirement	1 940.2	860.6	1 079.5	22.0	19.8	24.2
Permanently disabled persons	106.9	60.0	46.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
Fulfilling domestic tasks	249.2	12.0	237.2	2.8	0.3	5.3
In education (15 years and over)	403.7	181.6	222.1	4.6	4.2	5.0
Persons below 15 years	1 279.5	657.5	622.0	14.5	15.1	13.9
Compulsory military or civilian service	23.0	23.0	-	0.3	0.5	-
Others	215.2	106.9	108.3	2.4	2.5	2.4



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. – 2021 break in time series due to change in survey.

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 (48 %) than for men (63 %). 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 (61 %).**

The unemployment rate according to international definition was 6.2 % in 2021. 15 to 24 year olds are almost twice as likely to be unemployed as the overall average (11.0 %).

 **With an unemployment rate of 6.2 %, Austria ranks in the midfield. 2021 the EU average is 7.0 %.**



Austria is a service society

More than every other man (59 %) is employed in the service sector, and eight out of ten women (84 %). 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 2021

Age (years)	Employment rate % of population			Unemployment rate % of economically actives		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total *)	72.4	76.7	68.1	6.2	6.3	6.1
15–24	50.2	54.6	45.7	11.0	10.7	11.3
25–54	83.8	86.9	80.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
55–64	55.4	62.7	48.3	5.2	5.6	4.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. – 2021 break in time series due to change in survey. *) Employment rate: 15 to 64 years.
Unemployment rate: 15 to 74 years.

Employed persons by economic activity 2021

Economic activities Sections of ÖNACE (selection) *)	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total (absolute)	4 306 000	2 288 800	2 017 300
	as %		
Employed in total (as %)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, mining	4.0	4.4	3.5
Industry	25.4	37.0	12.2
C Manufacturing	16.6	22.9	9.6
F Construction	7.5	12.3	2.1
Services	70.6	58.6	84.3
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair	14.3	11.9	16.9
H Transportation and storage	5.0	7.2	2.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.0	4.0	6.2
K Financial and insurance activities	3.1	2.9	3.2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.4	6.3	6.5
O Public Administration; Social security	7.1	6.7	7.6
P Education	6.9	3.8	10.3
Q Human Health and social work activities	11.1	5.0	18.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. – 2021 break in time series due to change in survey. *) ÖNACE 2008.

Women dominate in part-time work

In Austria part-time work is very important. In 2021, 1.27 million or 29 % of Austrian – and especially female – workers were not full-time employed. Eight out of ten part-time workers (79 %) are women. 50 % of all working women work part-time. In men, this percentage is only 12 %.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 35.9, 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 35.2 hours falls somewhat below the overall average. Due to frequent part-time employment, the normal work week for women averages 31.5 hours, which is also considerably less than for men (39.7 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses, slack work etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week is 30.0 hours in 2021, which is considerably below the number of hours normally worked per week (35.9 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 29.2 hours, which falls below the overall average.



With a part-time rate of 29 %, Austria, together with Germany, is already in second place behind the Netherlands (44 %). The EU average is 19 %.



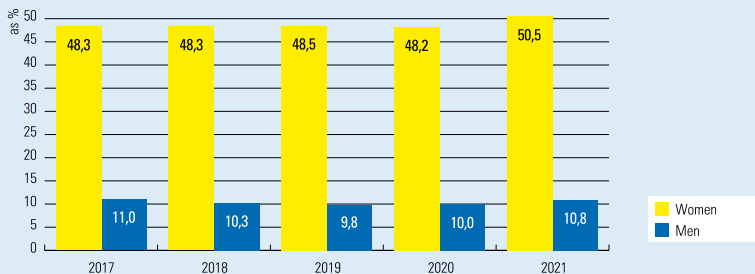
Working time 2021

	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total (1 000)	4 306.0	2 288.8	2 017.3
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 267.8	266.3	1 001.5
Part-time employment rate (%)	29.4	11.6	49.6
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	35.9	39.7	31.5
actually worked	30.0	33.7	25.7
Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)	6 620.0	4 007.6	2 612.4
Employees (1 000)	3 793.1	1 965.9	1 827.2
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 134.3	212.3	922.0
Part-time employment rate (%)	29.9	10.8	50.5
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	35.2	38.8	31.2
actually worked	29.2	32.7	25.3
Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)	5 658.9	3 340.3	2 318.7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. – 2021 break in time series due to change in survey. *) Without people on parental leave; in the main job.

**) In the main job.

Employees, part-time employment rate



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. – 2021 break in time series due to change in survey.



Economy

Structural changes continues

Services predominate

Like most highly developed, modern economies, the Austrian economy today is dominated by services: Around 70 % of gross value added (GVA) is provided by the so-called



“tertiary” sector, about 29 % by the “secondary” sector (industry and construction), and only 1.4 % by agriculture and forestry (the “primary” sector).

Almost only one out of 25 employed persons earns their living today in agriculture and forestry.

The domestic economy has changed fundamentally since the 1960s. In 1960, agriculture and forestry still accounted for 11 % of gross value added. The service sector was about

42 % behind the production sector (47 %). In the 1970s, a “shrinking” of the primary and secondary sectors began in favour of the service sector, which has continued until today. About 71 % of the labour force is engaged in the service sector, whereas 40 years ago only about half were. This sector now employs about 71 % of the labour force, compared to only half of the labour force just over 40 years ago.

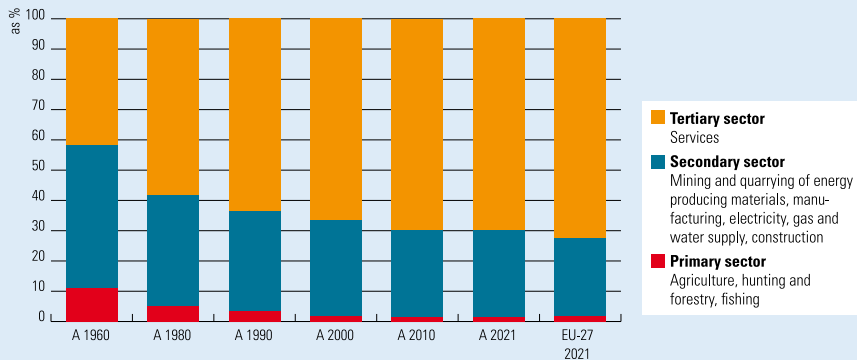
The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 3,3 % at current prices over the past 20 years.

The production sector also lost importance during this period: Whereas more than one third of the labour force was still employed in the sector in the 1970s, it is now only just under one quarter.

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

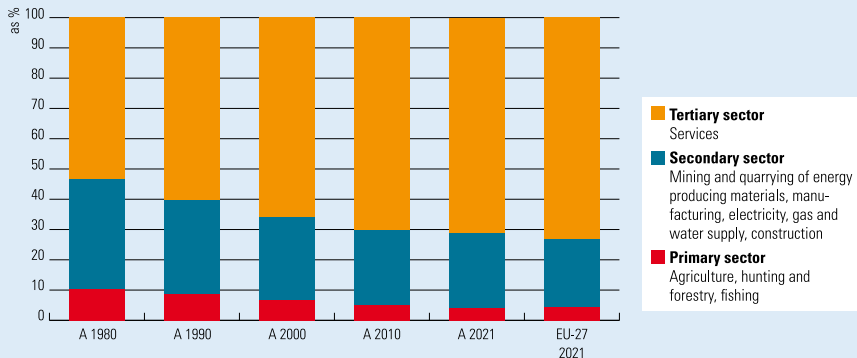
Most of the employees in production work in manufacturing and construction. In the service sector, the largest shares are found in sales, accommodation and food services, and health and education.

Fraction of gross value added



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, NA, Eurostat.

Employed by economic sectors



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, NA, 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 10.9 billion € in 2021.

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



Over 22 % of farmers engage in organic farming.

the cultural landscape, looking after the countryside and maintaining its function as an energy source.

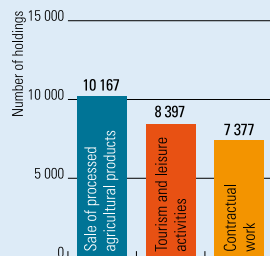
The ability to compete within the EU is achieved through sustainable agriculture, and through an increasing specialization of agricultural and forestry operations. The coupling of agriculture and forestry with touristic offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute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

Farm structure, land use and livestock farming

Farm structure	1999	2010	2020
Number of agricultural and forestry holdings	217 508	173 317	154 953
of which: full-time holdings	80 215	66 802	55 875
Average area per holding (in hectares*)	34.9	42.6	44.9
Labour force in agriculture and forestry	575 091	413 755	420 018
Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (in 1 000 hectares)	3 390	2 880	2 603
of which: arable land/permanent grassland	1 395/1 917	1 371/1 441	1 323/1 210
Forestry land use (in 1 000 hectares)	3 260	3 406	3 414
Livestock farming (holders/heads in 1 000)			
Cattle and calves	101/2 151	72/2 024	55/1 851
of which: dairy cows	78/697	48/540	28/547
Pigs	83/3 426	38/3 247	25/2 782
Sheep and lambs	18/340	15/398	13/420
Goats	12/51	10/81	8/100
Poultry	84/14 340	57/14 644	47/19 750

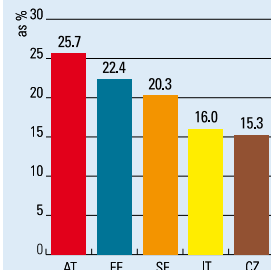
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Survey (FSS), Full census in 1999, 2010, 2020. *) Calculated based on holdings with cultivated area.

Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2020



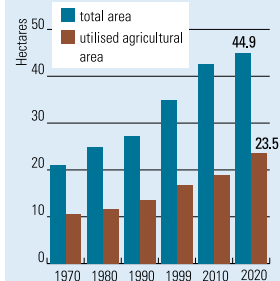
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Survey (FSS).

Highest shares of organic farming areas (EU-27) 2020



S: Eurostat.

Average farm size in hectares 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Survey (FSS).

The pillars

Industries and construction

About 70 000 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 2020 they generated a turnover of roughly 303 billion €. About 322 000 people are employed in the construction industry alone.

Most of the enterprises are small-sized: Over three quarters of them (about 56 000 or 80.2 %) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1 % of the enterprises (620) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 41.5 % of all people employed in these sectors are employed in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account more than half (50.1 %) of the total turnover.

After significant increases in the years 2015 to 2019 and a decline in the crisis year 2020, the working-day-adjusted production index for industry and construction (B–F) reached a significant year-on-year increase of 9.6 % in 2021. For industry (B–E), the working-day-adjusted production index rose by 10.2 %. The

employment index in industry (B–E) increased by 0.6 % in 2021, as well as by 3.8 % in the construction area.



According to the production index, with an annual increase in production of 7.6 %, Austria's construction enterprises were above the EU (EU-27) average of 4.1 % in 2021.

The Austrian electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and the extraction of crude oil and natural gas sector were among the biggest winners in 2021, with turnover increases of 73.6 % and 54.9 %, respectively. Construction production completed a positive trend again in 2021, achieving a turnover increase of 13.5 %. At the same time, there were significant increases in construction costs. In 2021, for example, construction costs for residential and housing construction increased by 10.4 % year-on-year. Road and bridge construction showed increases of 8.0 % and 14.2 % in a year-on-year comparison respectively.

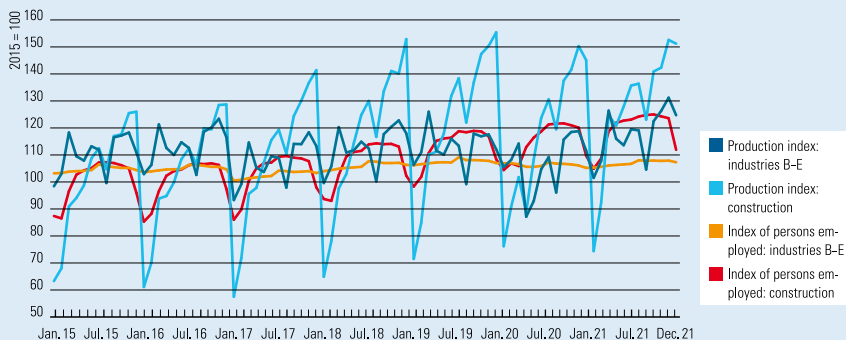
The manufactures of wearing apparel and the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas are losing more and more substance. In these areas the number of employees has fallen by around 45 % and around 32 % respectively since 2015.

Selected indicators for industries and construction 2020

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-F Industries and Construction	70 023	1 041 641	302.7	84.8	15	81 435
B-E Industries	31 543	719 294	246.7	64.9	23	90 191
B Mining and Quarrying	337	6 398	1.9	0.8	19	120 289
C Manufacturing	26 324	661 275	193.6	55.4	25	83 845
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	2 682	29 650	44.9	6.4	11	215 076
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	2 200	21 971	6.3	2.3	10	103 869
F Construction	38 480	322 347	56.0	20.0	8	61 898

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2020.

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. More than 80 % of Austrian enterprises are engaged in the trade and service sector. Those 289 261 enterprises and their 1 984 546 persons employed achieved a turnover of 488.8 billion € in the year 2020.

The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 90 % of the enterprises operate with fewer than 10 employees, and only 640 enterprises have more than 250 persons employed.

The most employees are working in trade, followed by professional, scientific and technical activities. While an average turnover of 439 000 € per employee is achieved in financial and insurance activities, the corresponding figure for accommodation and food service activities is only 60 000 €.

In the year 2021, the Austrian service enterprises achieved a turnover increase by 4.8 %



With an increase of 3.2 % of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2021, Austria was below EU-27 average (+6.0 %), and below the Euro area average (+5.5 %).

compared to the previous year, benefiting in particular from other business services with 12.0 % and transport with 7.7 %. The accommodation and catering sector suffered heavy losses of 8.5 % compared with the previous year. The retail sector also turned over more in 2021 than in the previous year (+11.2 % nominal and +4.6 % real). Retail was faced with an increase in turnover of 5.1 %, which corresponds to a 3.0 % increase after price adjustments. While food retailing posted a 1.7 % increase in sales volume, there was a small gain of 0.5 % in sales (real, price-adjusted). Retailing away from basic consumer goods rose by 6.4 % year-on-year, corresponding to a 4.7 % increase in sales in real terms (adjusted for prices).

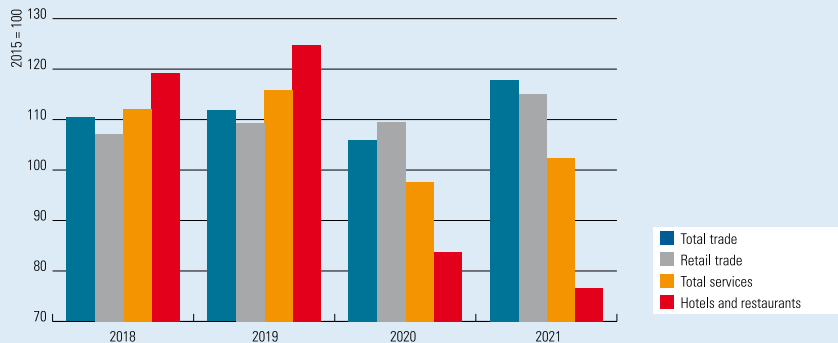
403.5 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian road freight vehicles in 2021 (+7.4 % compared to 2020). The most frequently transported products were crude and manufactured minerals and building materials.

Selected sections and indicators for trade and services 2020

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
Total trade and services (G–N. S95)	289 261	1 984 546	488.8	137.1	7	67
G Trade	80 179	678 046	268.5	39.0	8	57
H Transportation and storage	14 379	203 487	41.4	15.3	14	68
I Accommodation and food service activities	45 345	272 680	16.4	11.0	6	35
J Information and communication	22 514	128 862	27.4	11.8	6	94
L Real estate activities	25 111	56 967	22.2	10.7	2	200
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	74 566	277 217	38.4	18.0	4	32

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2020.

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 recovered in 2021 after the collapse caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic output increased by 4.6 % in real terms in 2021. This means that the economic trend (2018: +2.4 %; 2019: +1.5 %; 2020: -6.5 %) is positive again. Internationally, Austria's economy was thus in the lower mid-field. Slightly higher growth was recorded in the European Union as a whole (+5.3 %) and in the Eurozone (+5.2 %). The most important EU trading partners Germany (+2.6 %) and Italy (+6.7 %) developed differently. The Austrian GDP increased by 6.6 % to around 406.1 billion € at current prices in 2021.

Hence, GDP per capita amounted to 45 370 € in 2021 (+6.2 %), or adjusted for purchasing power (in so-called purchasing power standards; PPS), 39 285 € in a European comparison (+5,1 % compared with 2020; revised).

In 2021, the EU-27 generated an average GDP per capita in PPS of 32 385 € (approx. 82.4 % of the Austrian value). Austria was able to maintain its position in the top league and now ranked 6th among all EU member states in terms of economic performance after Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, or twice the level of some other EU member states. Austria has held its position in the league of the most economically success-

ful member states in the EU for several years in a row – one important indicator of the standard of living of economies.

Prices

The 2021 Austrian price level index of 112.2 (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 (100.8) and Germany (108.0); only Denmark and Ireland (≈ 140) as well as Switzerland (166.7), Iceland (149.8) and Norway (145.8) outside the EU showed higher prices in 2021. 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. 2021 was affected by clearly higher inflation rates all over Europe. The annual average value for the Austrian HICP was 2.8 %, which represents a strong increase compared with the previous year (2020: 1.4 %). Hence, the value for price increases in Austria 2021 was clearly above the 2.0 % stability goal of the European Central Bank.



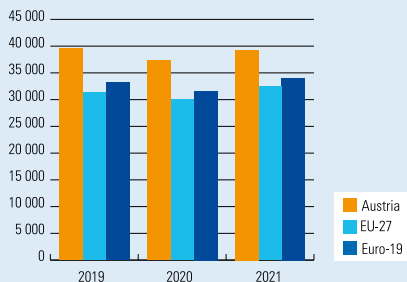
In 2021 the inflation rate of Austria lies between the average rate of the Eurozone (2.6 %) and the rate of the EU-27 (2.9 %).

Gross domestic product (GDP), price level, inflation

	Austria	EU-27	Euro-19
GDP growth as % change on previous period			
2019	1.5	1.8	1.6
2020	-6.5	-5.7	-6.1
2021	4.6	5.3	5.2
GDP per capita in € (PPS)			
2019	39 484	31 297	33 214
2020	37 377	30 003	31 586
2021	39 285	32 385	33 994
Price level index for private households (EU-27 = 100)			
2019	112.6	100.0	105.7
2020	113.8	100.0	105.9
2021	115.1	100.0	106.2
Inflation: Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)			
Average annual rate of change as %, 2021	2.8	2.9	2.6

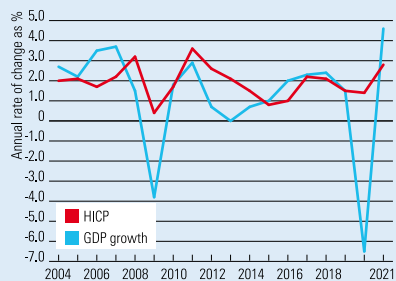
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, NA, Eurostat, PPS: Purchasing power standards.

GDP per capita in € (PPS)



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

Austria's economic performance



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, NA.

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

Tourism

Tourism: 79.56 million nights spent in 2021

Nights spent decreased by 47.9 % 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 153 million nights spent in 2019, the number of nights spent in the Corona year 2021 fell back under the level of the early 1970s, at 80 million. Nights spent by guests from Germany, the most important country of origin, fell by 16.7 % to 32.08 million in 2021. Guests from the Netherlands stayed 41.6 % less, those from Switzerland and Liechtenstein 36.6 % less. Nights spent by domestic guests fell by 6.3 % to 29.60 million.

More than 66 million nights spent in the summer season 2021, 52.73 million nights spent in the winter season 2021/22.

In the summer season 2021, a total of 66.44 million nights spent were reported, which is a increase of 23.4 % compared to summer 2020. The number of nights spent by non-residents increased by 33.9 % to 42.36 million, and that of residents by 8.5 % to 24.1

million compared to the summer season 2020. The number of arrivals (= number of guests) also increased by 28.3 % to 18.86 million compared to the previous season.

The winter season 2021/2022 closed with a total of 52.73 million nights spent. Due to the measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and the closings of operations, the number of nights spent decreased by 27.7 % compared to the season 2019/2020. The arrivals (13.02 million guests) recorded an increase compared to the winter season 2020/21 (+1 018 %).

More than half of all international tourists come from Europe.

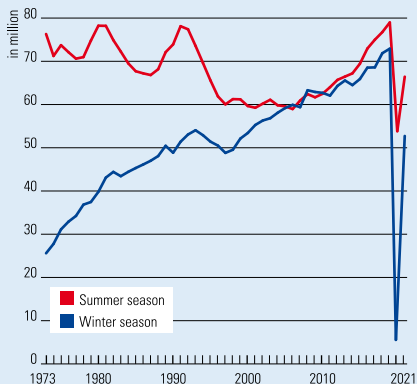
Europe is the most important generator in international tourism. The European states are leading both as countries of origin (outgoing) and as target countries (incoming) in an international comparison. In the calendar year 2021 301 million arrivals in Europe were registered. This means a share of 67.2 % of all international tourist arrivals (448 million; +9.4 %). Europe registered an increase by 24.6 % compared to 2020.

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

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	102.31	118.39	130.42	116.80	131.02	144.50	149.82	152.71	97.88	79.56
Resident tourists	23.88	28.44	30.66	31.01	35.96	38.52	39.39	39.94	31.6	29.60
Non-resident tourists	78.43	89.95	99.76	85.79	95.05	105.98	110.43	112.76	66.28	49.96
Germany	59.85	62.73	64.72	53.52	49.61	53.58	56.29	56.68	38.51	32.08
Netherlands	4.81	9.72	9.00	8.23	9.39	9.77	10.04	10.36	7.42	4.33
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	0.90	1.45	3.12	3.29	4.56	5.06	4.97	4.93	3.14	1.99
United Kingdom	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.24	3.18	3.74	3.80	3.68	1.48	0.31
Italy	0.62	0.93	3.61	2.81	2.92	2.90	2.86	2.89	1.00	1.01
France	1.01	2.15	2.85	1.56	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.81	0.79	0.59

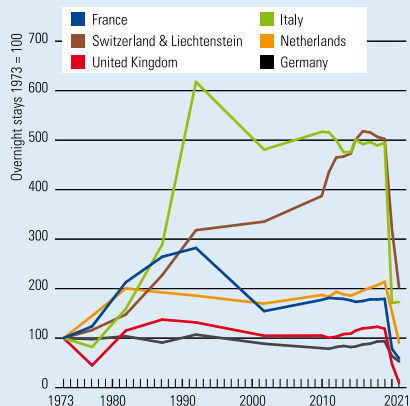
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

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 nights spent) in 1969, in 2019 about 60.9 % of the population did so. In 2020 and 2021 travel intensity fell to 38.1 % and 45.5 % due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For years, those yearning for a holiday trip were drawn to the South: Italy is still the most popular destination abroad.

The number of main holiday trips taken abroad increases again (2019: 6.7 million, 2020: 1.9 million, 2021: 4.5 million).

The number of domestic trips (with four or more nights spent) has been less affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and has more than doubled since 1969 (1969: 1.3 million, 2019: 3.2 million, 2020: 3.1 million, 2021: 2.9 million).

The Austrians 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 36.4 % in 2021. The share of main holiday trips that last between five and seven days increased from 11.7 % in 1969 to 50.6 % in 2021.

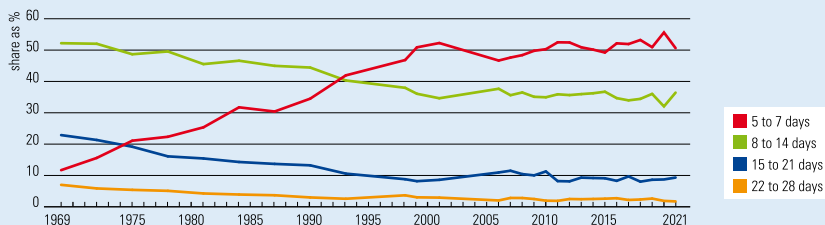
Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car, in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic almost every third main holiday trip was done by car (2021: 65.2 %). 1969 the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4 %, but by 2019 it has increased its share more than ninefold (2019: 31.4 %). In 2021 in contrast only one in five main holiday trips was taken by air (2020: 12.7 %, 2021: 20.0 %). The railroad has declined the most. In 1969, it was used for transportation in a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2021 it was only used for one in ten (9.8 %).

Main holiday trips of the Austrian population (4 or more nights spent)

	1969	1975	1987	1999	2011	2019	2020	2021
Travel intensity (Persons with at least one trip as % of total population)	27.5	36.1	42.3	49.7	60.3	60.9	38.1	45.4
Trips (in 1 000) of which:	2 418	3 600	4 623	6 306	8 851	9 884	5 013	7 367
Abroad (in 1 000)	1 088	1 656	2 635	3 953	5 727	6 662	1 924	4 469
Domestic (in 1 000)	1 330	1 944	1 988	2 352	3 124	3 222	3 089	2 898
Important destinations abroad (as % of trips abroad, selection)								
Italy	39	37	28	25	21	20	22	28
Croatia	.	.	.	9	15	10	9	15
Germany	10	8	5	4	10	10	19	12
Greece	1	4	11	11	5	8	4	10
Spain	3	.	.	8	8	7	6	6
Means of transportation (as %, selection)								
Car	61	65	64	54	56	53	72	65
Airplane	3	6	14	29	28	31	13	20
Train	25	17	9	6	8	8	10	10
Bus	10	10	10	10	7	5	2	3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969–2002) and the quarterly surveys related to holiday and business travel (2003–2021).

Development of main holiday trips (4 or more nights spent) 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 (2003–2021).

Value added: Contribution of tourism to GDP decreased in 2020

In 2020, overnight and day visitors spent a total of 21.3 billion € in Austria. Day guests alone contributed 19.8 % of all expenses. The direct and indirect added value effects of tourism (including business trips) amounted to 17.0 billion €. Tourism, thus, accounts for 4.5 % of gross domestic product (GDP) directly and indirectly.

Foreign guests accounted for more than half of the expenditures.

Of the total of 21.3 billion € spent on holiday and business trips by tourists in Austria, 11.8 billion €, more than half (55.3 %) were contributed by foreign guests. Domestic guests spent a total of 9.1 billion € on their travels in Austria. This corresponds to 43.0 % of all expenditures. In addition, 0.36 billion € were spent in weekend houses and second homes (1.7 %).

Around 138 000 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 2020, 170 500 self-employed and employed persons or 137 800 employees (measured in full-time equivalents) were directly attributable to the characteristic tourism industries. This corresponds to a contribution to total employment of 3.6 % and 3.5 % respectively.

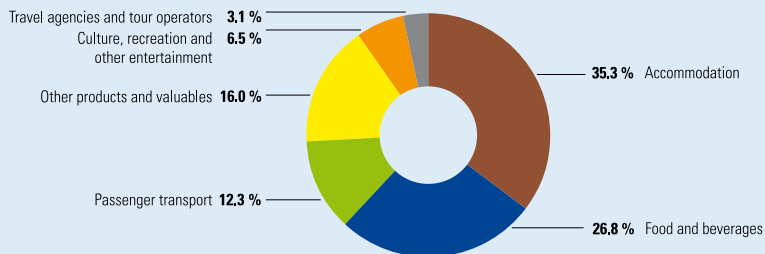


Economic importance of tourism in Austria

Aggregates	2018	2019	2020
	final	revised	preliminary
	Value Added¹⁾		
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
	Tourism consumption expenditure by non-resident and resident visitors in Austria in million € ^{**)}		
Non-resident visitors	20 001	20 778	11 760
Resident visitors	15 549	16 880	9 148
Tourism consumption expenditure in vacation homes	225	228	358
Total	35 775	37 886	21 265

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 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, TSA 2020.

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

Science & Technology

Research and development

14.15 billion € for research in 2022

In Austria, presumably 14.15 billion € were spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2022. In comparison to 2021, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure increased by 9.3 %, which leads to a research intensity of 3.26 %. This resulted in an increase compared to 2021 when the research intensity was 3.21 %.



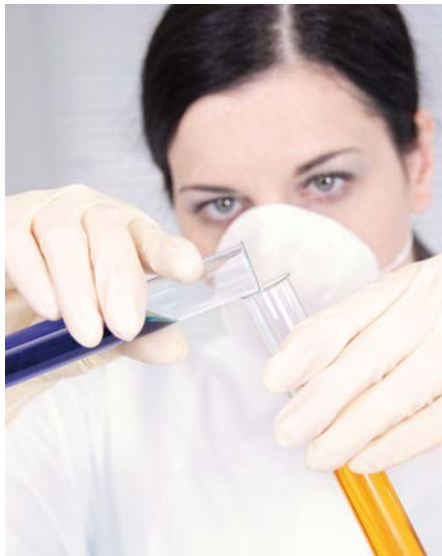
Austria's gross domestic expenditures for R&D – as % of the GDP – were within the top of the list compared to the EU as a whole in 2020: the third highest value was achieved.

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

- ▶ the business enterprise sector (51 %),
- ▶ the government sector (33 %), mainly the federal government (28 %),
- ▶ abroad (16 %).

51 % of the gross domestic expenditure on R&D 2022 were financed by domestic enterprises (approx. 7.16 billion €). The government sector contributed 33 % (approx. 4.73 billion €); of this share, the federal government ("Bund") financed around 3.90 bil-

lion €, the regional governments ("Länder") around 613 million € and other public funding amounted to about 215 million €. 16 % (approx. 2.22 billion €) were financed from abroad and less than 1 % (approx. 38 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 programs.

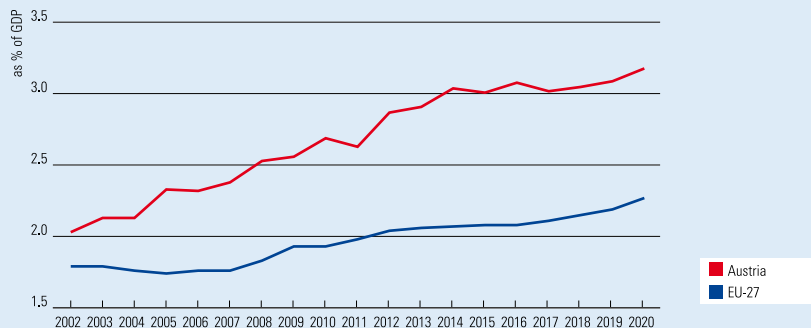


Research & Development in Austria

Financing sectors	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (in million €)	11 289.8	11 912.0	12 441.2	12 199.0	12 951.8	14 150.6
Of which financed by:						
Federal government	2 681.9	2 954.6	2 848.4	3 321.1	3 459.2	3 903.5
Research premium	637.5	713.1	841.5	1 048.5	890.4	1 000.0
Länder governments	392.7	500.6	464.4	568.7	590.2	613.3
Business enterprise sector	5 532.8	5 610.6	5 982.3	5 026.2	5 659.5	6 156.6
Abroad	1 874.3	1 944.4	2 110.8	2 022.8	2 121.3	2 224.7
Other financing	170.7	188.8	193.9	211.7	231.1	252.5
GDP nominal (in billion €), as of April 2022	369.4	385.4	397.5	379.3	403.4	433.7
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (as % of GDP)	3.06	3.09	3.13	3.22	3.21	3.26

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, R&D Statistics.

Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D



S: Eurostat. – November 2022.

ICT: Information & Communication

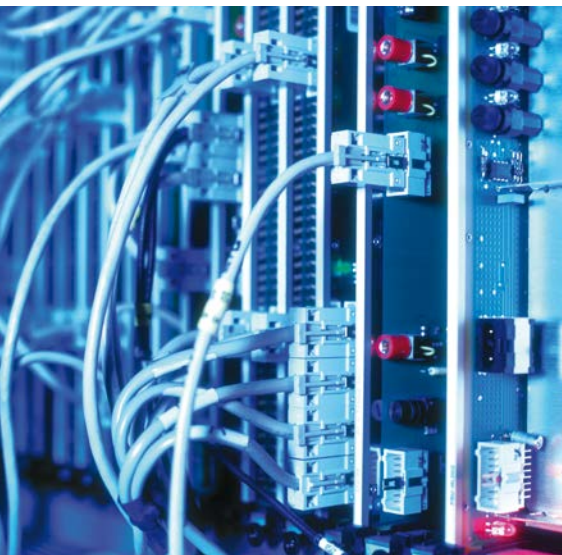
The ICT sector

18 963 enterprises with 130 453 employees were engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector in Austria in 2020. They did a total turnover of ca. 41.1 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.

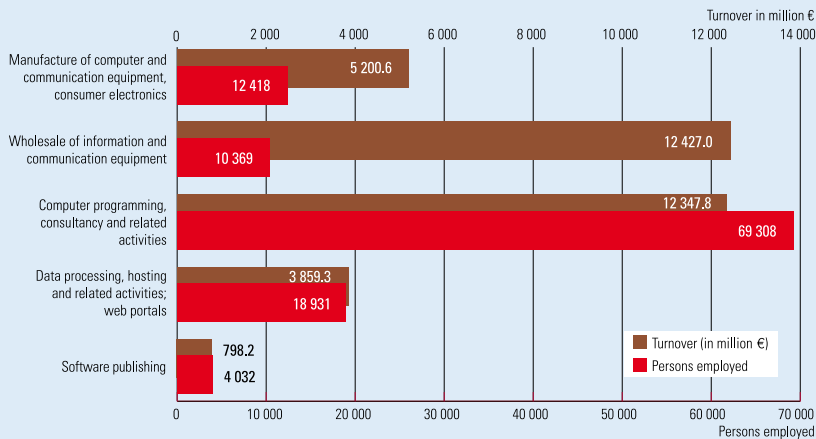
71 % of all enterprises in the ICT sector belong to the “computer programming, consultancy and related activities” branch. This personnel-intensive area, with 53 % of the workers, generates 30 % of the business volume in the ICT sector.

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.

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. These 2 % of enterprises with more than 50 employees have 64 % of the total turnover of the ICT sector.

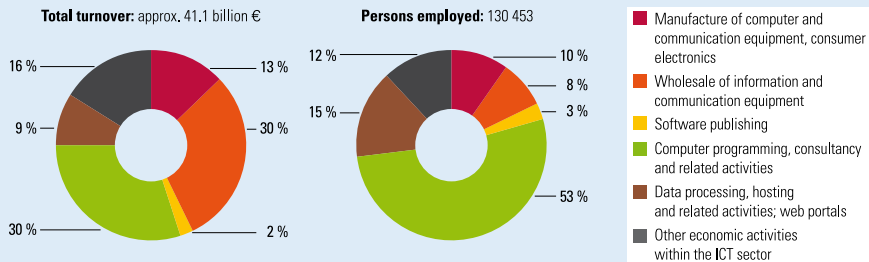


ICT-Sector: Turnover and persons employed by economic activities absolut



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2020.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2020. Rounding difference.

Internet use and online-shopping

93 % of all domestic households had internet access in the second quarter of 2022. In the year 2002, the percentage was 34 %. Households in which all household members were older than 74 years or younger than 16 years were not surveyed.



Compared to other EU countries, Austria met the EU-27 average in 2022: 93 % of all households had internet access. The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Finland (each 98 %), Spain (96 %) and Denmark (95 %) were furthest above the EU-27 average while Croatia (86 %) and Greece (85 %) were far below the EU-27 average.

94 % of all individuals aged between 16 and 74 years had used the internet within the last three months prior to the survey, in various places and for various purposes. 94 % of men and 93 % of women used the internet this time period.

93 % of all households had internet access. In Austria, 94 % of all 16 to 74 year-olds used the internet, 57 % shopped online in the last three months.

While the difference in using the internet between men and women was very small overall, it was clear when examining the oldest age group. Amongst 65- to 74-year-olds, men were much more likely to use the internet (75 %) than women (67 %). The vast majority of 16- to 74-year-olds used the internet several times per day (about 76 %).

57 % of all respondents had purchased goods or services over the internet in the last three months prior to the survey. In the year 2003, the percentage was 7,8 %. In 2022 60 % of men and 54 % of women bought or ordered online. In 2002, the percentage was 8 %. Significant gender related differences were observed in every age group except for the 16- to 24-year-olds and 35- to 44-year-olds.

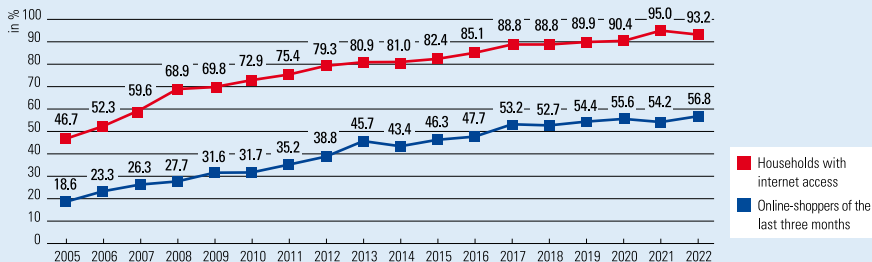
The most frequent purchases were clothes and films or series as streaming services. Furthermore, the following were frequently purchased online: music as a streaming service, food ordered online (from restaurants, fast-food chains or delivery services), tickets to cultural events as well as furniture, home accessories or gardening products.

Internet usage of individuals as well as online-shoppers 2022

Characteristic	All persons	Persons who have used the internet in the last three months		Persons who have shopped online in the last three months	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in %	in 1 000	in %
Total	6 705.7	6 277.4	93.6	3 810.3	56.8
Men	3 332.6	3 145.2	94.4	2 006.4	60.2
16 to 24 years	424.1	424.1	100.0	313.9	74.0
25 to 34 years	614.0	614.0	100.0	465.0	75.7
35 to 44 years	602.8	593.3	98.4	409.5	67.9
45 to 54 years	627.7	608.6	97.0	356.8	56.8
55 to 64 years	648.5	595.7	91.9	334.4	51.6
65 to 74 years	415.5	309.3	74.5	126.8	30.5
Women	3 373.0	3 132.3	92.9	1 804.0	53.5
16 to 24 years	408.1	408.1	100.0	309.0	75.7
25 to 34 years	589.3	589.3	100.0	409.9	69.6
35 to 44 years	598.6	594.6	99.3	411.2	68.7
45 to 54 years	639.8	626.5	97.9	336.5	52.6
55 to 64 years	662.7	596.5	90.0	253.5	38.3
65 to 74 years	474.6	317.4	66.9	83.8	17.7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals 2022. – Data collection: April to July 2022.

Households with internet access as well as online-shoppers 2005–2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals 2005 to 2022. – Only households with at least one household member aged 16 to 74. – Only individuals aged 16 to 74.



Environment

Water, air, and money

Austria: Rich in aquatic resources

Ca. 2.35 billion m³ of water – this corresponds to about 3 % of the annual amount – are consumed annually in Austria, a country rich in aquatic resources.

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

Industrial use accounts for nearly two thirds of the need. Just under one third is required for drinking water and around 5 % are required for agriculture. These values have remained more or less constant for many years. However, water is also used in many



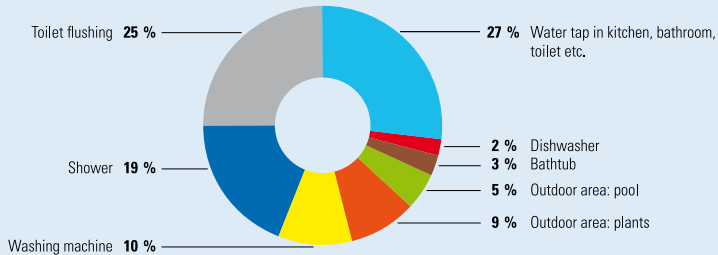
other ways, such as an energy source. For example: roughly two thirds of the domestic electricity generation is done within hydroelectric plants. Water has also become an indispensable factor in the tourism sector (e.g. lakes for swimming, snow machines). Each Austrian uses about 130 litres of drinking 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

 **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.**

used for showering and bathing, for toilet flushing 25 % and for washing clothes 10 %. In the outdoor area (pool, plants, etc.) 14 % are consumed. About the taps in bathroom, toilet and kitchen flow 27 % and 2 % are consumed by the dishwasher. 99 % of Austria's drinking water is groundwater or spring water. Only the small remainder is obtained from surface water such as lakes or rivers.

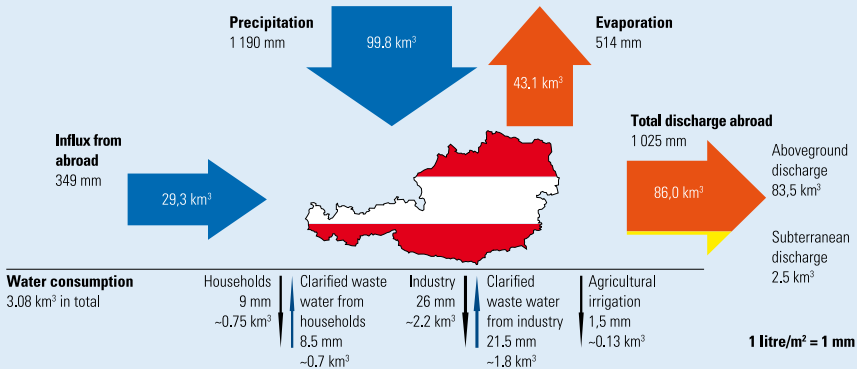
Average per capita water consumption in Austrian households 2017

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, Forestry, Regions and Water Management 2021. Adaption: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Rounding differences.

Greenhouse gases: Emissions slightly decreased

In 2020, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 73.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ equivalent). Emissions were thus 7.5 % (6.0 million tonnes) under the levels of 2019 and 6.2 % under those of 1990. The main reasons for the decrease compared to 2019 were the measurements due to COVID-19.

In addition to CO₂ gases, the provisions of the greenhouse gas reporting relate to five other gases that have different effects on global warming. Therefore, the emissions are converted into "CO₂ equivalents".

The economic sectors that are not subject to European emissions trading (ET) emitted around 46.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2020. Emissions exceeded the maximum annual emission allocation amount by 1.2 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 8.4 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents – belongs to the middle range for Europe and lies somewhat above the EU average of 8.2 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents.

The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions (including the emissions trading system, ETS) in 2020 were the sectors energy and industry (44.0 %), transport (28.1 %), agriculture (10.7 %) and buildings (10.9 %). A large number of installations in the energy and industry sector (83.3 % in 2020) fall under the EU emissions trading system. Measured against the national total emissions, the share of the emissions trading sector in 2020 was 36.7 %.

Greenhouse gases, CO₂ emissions

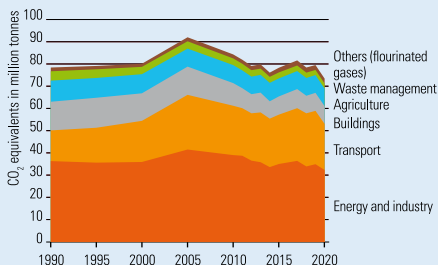
Greenhouse gases 2019	Tonnes CO ₂ equivalents per capita	Greenhouse gases 2020	Tonnes CO ₂ equivalents per capita
Belgium	9.5	Malta	4.5
Bulgaria	7.2	Netherlands	9.8
Denmark	7.3	Austria	8.4
Germany	8.9	Poland	10.0
Estonia	8.7	Portugal	5.7
Finland	8.8	Romania	5.7
France	5.9	Sweden	4.6
Greece	7.1	Slovakia	6.8
Ireland	11.8	Slovenia	7.6
Italy	6.5	Spain	5.9
Croatia	5.9	Czechia	10.6
Latvia	5.6	Hungary	10.3
Lithuania	7.3	Cyprus	6.5
Luxembourg	17.0		
		EU-27	8.2

CO ₂ emissions from road traffic ^{*)}	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018	2018	2020
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	20.3
Road traffic, domestic	12.1	13.9	15.7	16.7	15.3	15.9	17.1	17.7	18.0	15.4

S: Eurostat, Environment Agency Austria. *) CO₂-equivalents in million tons.

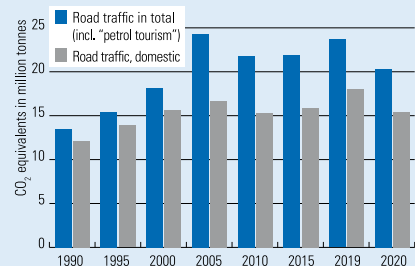
Greenhouse gases by sectors

from 1990 up to 2020



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Air emission accounts, Environment Agency Austria.

CO₂ emissions from road traffic, fraction of "petrol tourism" from 1990 up to 2020



S: Eurostat, Environment Agency Austria.

“Green” money: Environmentally relevant cash flows

In 2019 national expenditure for environmental protection amounted to 13.9 billion € in Austria. 5.2 % (around 0.7 billion €) were financed by the public sector (including NPISH = Non-profit institutions serving households), 6.2 % (almost 0.9 billion €) came from private households and 88.6 % (12.3 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 2019, expenditures for environmental protection totalled 13.9 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 expenditure on this behalf indicates the economic significance of environmental protection.

8.7 billion € were collected in environmental taxes in 2020.

In 2020, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (about 53 % of the total environmental tax revenue), transport taxes (38 % of the environmental tax revenue came from the transport sector) – as well as resource taxes (around 9 %) and pollution taxes (ca. 1 %). The latter essentially comprises the contribution to remediation of abandoned sites.

Environmental taxes and financing of domestic environmental protection expenditure in million €

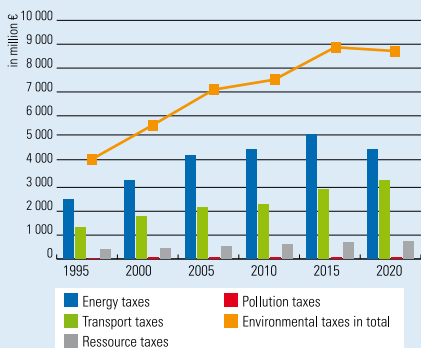
Environmental taxes	2000	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Energy taxes	3 288	4 585	5 031	5 024	5 284	5 540	5 385	5 556	4 599
Transport taxes	1 796	2 265	2 562	2 875	3 018	3 219	3 295	3 404	3 300
Pollution taxes	72	51	53	54	58	62	79	69	57
Ressource taxes	453	603	635	664	691	708	726	731	744
Environmental taxes in total	5 608	7 505	8 281	8 617	9 052	9 529	9 485	9 760	8 700

National expenditure for environmental protection	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public sector (incl. NPISH*)	161	181	139	584	603	615	638	658	725
Enterprises	8 935	9 342	7 592	8 725	8 972	9 814	11 014	11 936	12 287
Households	1 521	1 682	1 806	902	917	891	893	861	863
Total	10 617	11 205	9 537	10 211	10 492	11 321	12 545	13 454	13 875

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eco-taxes, Environmental protection expenditure accounts. *) Non-profit institutions serving households.

Environmental taxes 1995–2020

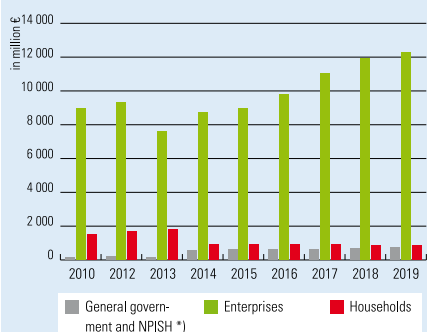
in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eco-taxes.

National expenditure for environmental protection 2010–2019

in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environmental protection expenditure accounts. *) 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 2021, 52.0 % of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-27 average 2020 was 59.2 %.**

Only 4.8 % of the crude oil demand and 7.3 % 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 55.4 %, biofuels had the highest share in the generation of renewable energy sources in 2021.

Disregarding biofuels, Austria was largely self-sufficient only when it came to renewable energies. However, the “renewables” only made up 31.3 % of the total energy consumption.

26.1 % of the biogenic energy sources 2021 were firewood.

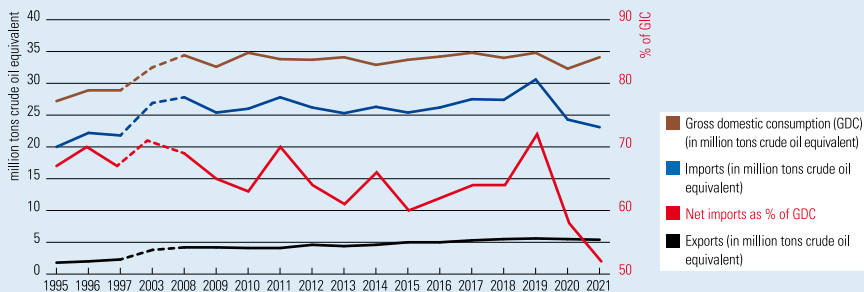
76.2 % of electricity came from renewable energy sources. Austria last had a minimal export surplus in 2000. Since then, the country has grown into a net importer of electricity. Energy-saving measures are therefore not only useful for reasons of climate protection. They are also necessary in order to 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	2020	2021
Imports	485 116	735 861	775 744	925 905	1 088 399	1 018 509	968 769
of which:							
Coal	147 929	116 932	132 896	128 691	141 196	102 295	107 994
Oil	296 057	493 942	425 874	519 718	584 213	569 749	567 076
Gas	35 693	112 380	187 917	222 784	256 036	224 856	165 149
Renewables	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 283	33 327	33 381
Electricity	4 936	11 390	24 620	49 767	71 671	88 281	95 170
Exports	30 568	33 492	51 178	125 110	172 513	230 894	226 123
of which:							
Coal	278	346	70	41	197	2	1
Oil	5 679	6 811	22 722	63 208	90 613	117 109	122 612
Gas	0	0	0	478	0	0	0
Renewables	189	652	2 115	6 691	18 803	33 407	35 496
Electricity	24 422	25 683	26 271	54 691	62 899	80 376	68 015
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 grew by 4.6 % in terms of gross domestic product from 2020 to 2021 – the GDC increased by 5.8 %.

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 2020 was 2.8 tons of crude oil equivalents (COE) and was thus above the EU average of 2.0 tons COE.

The final energy consumption in Austria increased by 6.0 % in 2021 compared to 2020.

Energy consumption increased by 6.5 % in agriculture, in the manufacturing sector by 5.0 % and in the services sector by 6.8 % and for transport by 4.4 %, in contrast to the first year of the pandemic. In private households it rose by 10.1 %.

 **In 2020, the largest share of the GDC in the EU-27 was accounted for by crude oil at 34.3 %, followed by natural gas (24.4 %) and renewable energy sources including biofuels (17.9 %).**

With a share of around 31.3 %, the transport sector dominated energy consumption in 2021, followed by the private households with a share of around 28.6 %.

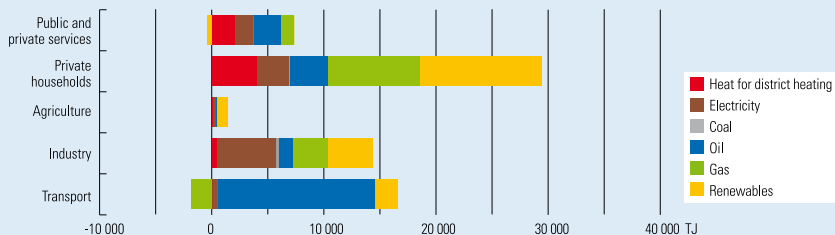


Structure of consumption in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021
Gross domestic consumption (GDC)	796 784	989 908	1 052 336	1 224 964	1 458 261	1 350 548	1 429 302
of which:							
Coal	201 075	154 205	171 505	152 892	141 637	104 515	107 764
Oil	387 376	510 487	443 864	513 109	545 843	464 451	494 282
Gas	103 972	175 710	219 239	275 836	340 091	306 427	323 717
Renewables	123 770	161 836	211 307	277 543	396 270	439 270	447 926
Wastes	77	1 963	8 073	10 508	25 649	27 981	28 457
Heat for district heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity ^{*)}	-19 486	-14 293	-1 651	-4 925	8 772	7 905	27 155
Final energy consumption	566 043	700 357	762 584	935 834	1 116 143	1 055 660	1 123 463
of which:							
Coal	97 911	62 473	49 651	32 838	19 800	18 088	18 417
Oil	295 334	360 085	327 573	401 577	434 045	367 318	388 646
Gas	48 696	94 694	114 375	167 279	198 478	195 813	206 546
Renewables	46 353	53 837	89 246	103 375	172 404	170 488	188 136
Wastes	24	387	4 034	6 175	9 552	10 507	11 254
Heat for district heating	4 933	13 847	25 254	41 689	66 100	71 933	78 469
Electricity	72 792	115 034	152 452	182 901	215 763	221 513	231 994

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 2021 compared to 2020



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, 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 36.4 % in 2021; the EU average was 22.1 % in 2020.

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 (biodiesel) 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 2021, the share of “renewables” used for transportation was 11.5 %.

In 2021, the proportion of electricity from renewable energy sources that can be taken into account according to the EU directive was 76.2 % – of which 74.6 % came from hydropower.

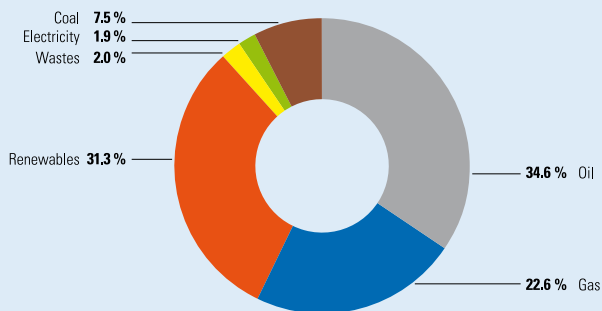
While hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass for electricity generation is a relatively recent development. The production of district heating from biomass has risen rapidly since 1990. Its share has increased sevenfold compared to 2021, from 7.3 % to 51.0 %. In 2020 there were around 2400 plants that generated district heat from biomass.

Renewable fuels in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021
Indigenous production	123 458	161 271	209 530	279 289	378 377	441 282	449 974
Imports	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 283	33 327	33 381
Stocks	0	0	-545	0	1 414	-1 933	67
Exports	189	652	2 115	6 691	18 803	33 407	35 496
Gross domestic consumption	123 770	161 836	211 307	277 543	396 270	439 270	447 926
Transformation input	77 417	107 999	122 061	174 200	233 633	277 819	271 681
Final consumption	46 353	53 837	89 246	103 375	172 404	170 488	188 136
Final consumption by							
Agriculture	2 759	2 599	4 025	5 101	7 127	6 730	7 691
Industry	491	10 051	22 660	29 599	52 311	48 009	52 060
Transport	9	2	79	612	20 743	17 192	19 257
Services	3 620	374	2 928	4 994	8 687	12 275	11 894
Households	39 474	40 811	59 554	63 069	83 536	86 281	97 234

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

Share of energy sources on gross domestic consumption 2021



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



Public Sector

Revenue &
Expenditures

Public Service

Austria's Maastricht deficit in 2021 again above EU average

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 2021, 25 out of 27 EU member states reported a Maastricht deficit. Despite weakening of the COVID-19 crisis Austria reported a deficit as in the year before (5.9 % of GDP in 2021), the EU-27 average deficit was 4.6 %.**

Eight EU member states had a higher deficit than Austria. Malta reported the highest deficit (7.8 % of GDP) while Denmark reported the highest surplus (3.6 % of GDP).



From 2001 onwards the deficit rate in Austria, except in the years 2004 to 2007, as well as 2014, 2016, 2020 and 2021 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, 2020 and 2021.

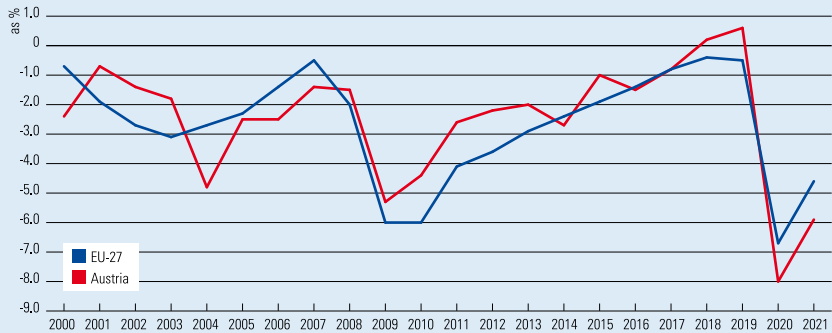
Maastricht debt: slight decrease in the debt ratio

In 2021, government debt decreased by 0.6 percentage points to 82.3 % of GDP in relative terms and increased by 18.2 billion € to 334.2 billion € (2020: 316 billion €) in absolute terms.

As regards the EU-27-average, the debt ratio decreased in 2021 to 87.9 % of GDP.

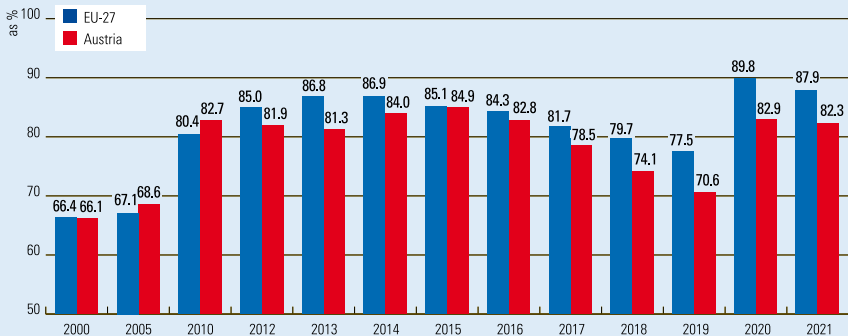
Data as of 21 October 2022.

Maastricht deficit/surplus as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public Finance, Eurostat. Data as of 21 October 2022.

Maastricht debts as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public Finance, Eurostat. Data as of 21 October 2022. General government consolidated gross debt as % of GDP.

National budget: Expenditures 2021 above 50 % of the GDP

The expenditures of all public budgets in Austria remained above 50 % of the gross domestic product (GDP; 56.0 %). These budgets include the expenditures of the federal government, the federal provinces, the municipalities, and the social security funds, as well as countless outsourced 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 (2021: 51.5 % of the GDP).

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

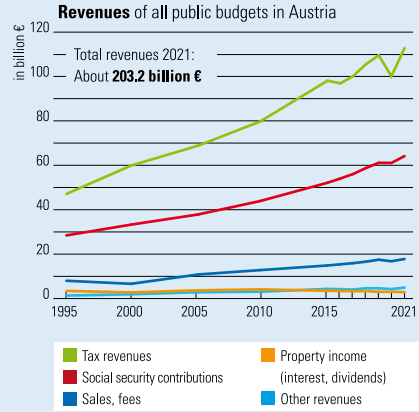
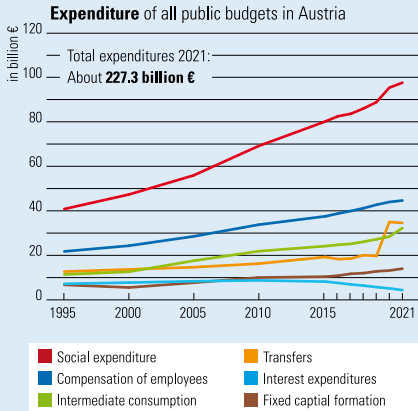
Revenues from public budgets consist mainly of tax revenue and social security contributions. Revenue from fees, sales of buildings and property, as well as from investment income (interest and dividend distributions from enterprises in which the state has holdings) are of lesser significance.

In 2021, there were financial means in the amount of 50.0 % of the GDP available to the public budgets in Austria. In the EU-27 average, the public revenue quota was 46.8 %. Denmark is in the lead in the EU-27 as regards public revenue (2021: 54.4 % of the GDP) and France as regards public spending (2021: 59.0 % of the GDP). Ireland (revenue quota 23.2 %; expenditure quota 24.8 %) is at the other end of the scale in 2021.

Data as of 21 October 2022.

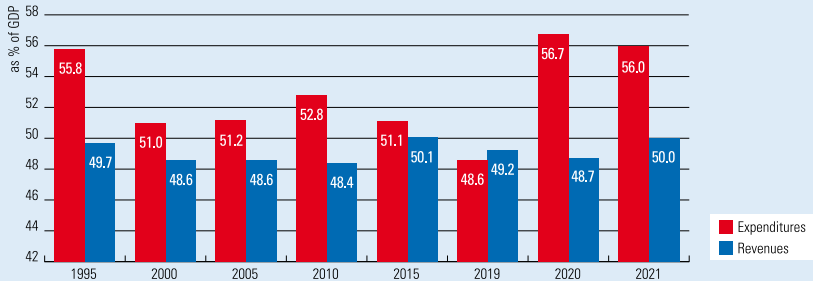


Expenditure and revenues of general government structure and development



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public Finance, Data as of 21 October 2022, consolidated.

Fiscal indicators, Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public Finance, Data as of 21 October 2022.

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 361 541 employees (full time equivalents) in public service in the federal government, the state governments (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 135 981 civil servants (full time equivalents) in 2021. In addition, there were 4 270 federal public servants in

outsourced units. With a fraction of about a third (33.2 %), the general administrative service is the largest professional category in the federal public service, followed by teachers (28.3 %), law enforcement (25.3 %), 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 71 978.

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to 44.3 billion € in 2021. The share of education amounts to 29.2 % and of health care to 24.0 % whereas the share of general public administration amounts to 14.9 %.

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

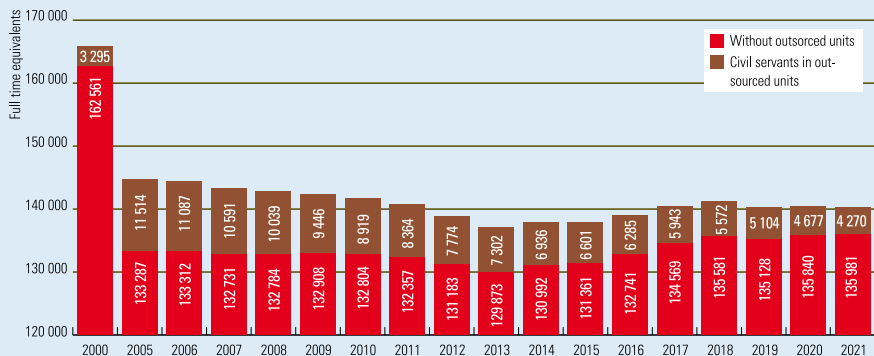
Federal public service	Employees	as %
General administrative service	45 183	33.2
Teachers	38 543	28.3
Law enforcement	34 413	25.3
Military service	13 282	9.8
Judges and public prosecutors	2 979	2.2
University teachers	1 094	0.8
Civil servants in the health servicen	203	0.1
School and specialist inspectors	259	0.2
Others	25	0.0
Total	135 981	100.0

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees 2021.

Public service total	Employees
Federal government	135 981
State governments (Länder)	146 695
Municipalities	78 865
Total	361 541

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents). Federal government: 31 December 2021. Länder: 2020. Municipalities: 2019.

Federal public service: development of number of employees



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

A blurred photograph of a busy city street. In the foreground, two pedestrians are crossing a zebra crossing. One is wearing a blue jacket and light-colored pants, carrying a white shopping bag. The other is wearing dark pants and brown shoes, also carrying a white shopping bag. In the background, a blue car is blurred, and a white van is visible on the right. The overall scene is in motion, suggesting a fast-paced urban environment.

Quality of life and standard of living

We are getting older

Life expectancy at birth in Austria is currently 78.80 years for men and 83.76 years for women (2021). Thus, life expectancy in the year 2021 remained at the level of 2014. 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 78.80 years for men and 83.76 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 a 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 Austrians lies in the second fourth of the EU comparison.

Infant mortality has also declined sharply: In 2021, it was only 2.73 per thousand of live births, compared with 26 per thousand in 1970.

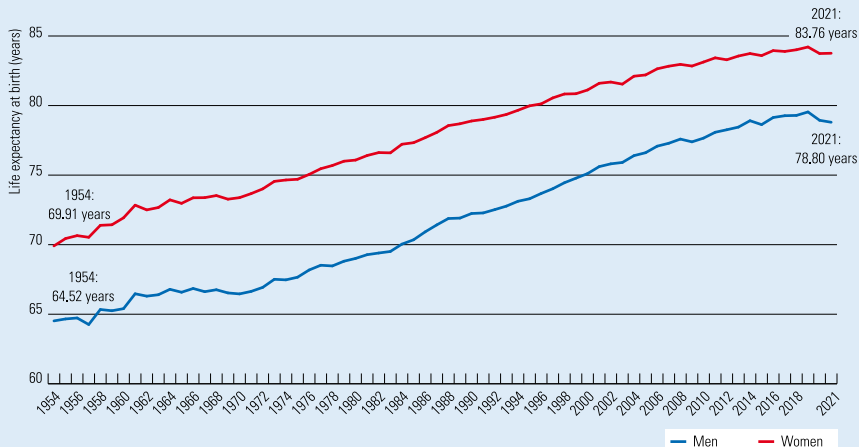
In an EU comparison (2021), Austria ranks 12th in life expectancy for both genders combined. Life expectancy is higher than in Austria in Denmark, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Belgium, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Malta, Sweden and Spain. The lowest life expectancy is found in Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia, where it is more than 7 years lower than in Austria.

Life expectancy and infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 ^{***)}	2020	2021
Life expectancy							
Life expectancy at birth for males	66.46	69.01	72.24	75.11	77.66	78.94	78.80
Life expectancy at birth for females	73.38	76.08	78.89	81.12	83.13	83.74	83.76
Life expectancy at age 60 for males	14.85	16.32	17.81	19.73	21.44	21.84	21.84
Life expectancy at age 60 for females	18.80	20.30	22.15	23.84	25.30	25.55	25.55
Infant mortality							
Deaths *)	2 908	1 303	709	378	307	262	235
Infant mortality rate **)	25.9	14.3	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.1	2.7

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 2020, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled 30 257 €, with a median net annual income of 22 958 €. Civil servants had the highest incomes: They grossed an average of 60 225 €. Next came contract public employees (36 950 €) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of 34 220 €. Workers (21 969 €) 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 18 %.

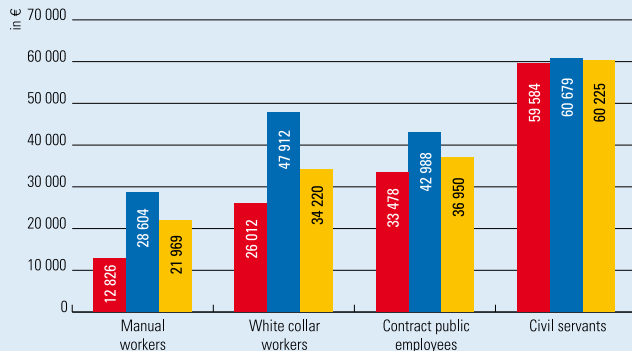
But even when only full-time year round employees are compared, the median income for women is still only 87 % of the median income for men. The income differences in the private sector are even more pronounced than in the public service sector: female workers earn on the average only 73 % of the income of male workers, and female salaried employees make 70 % of the income of their male colleagues. Female public contract employees, though, earn a median income of 95 % of the comparative value of men. The income of female civil servants is 6 % higher than the income of male civil servants.

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

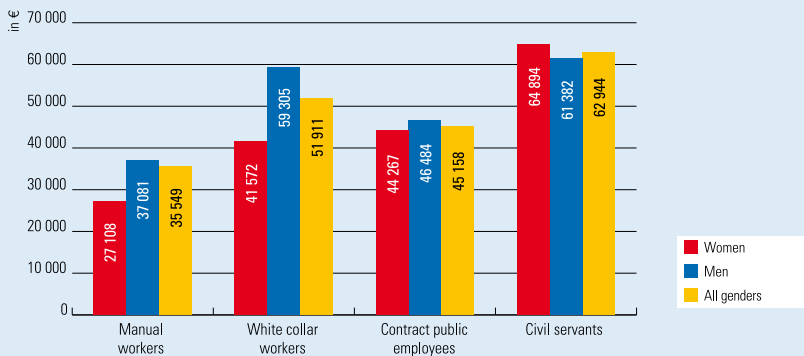
Retired persons (residing in Austria) received a median annual income of 22 618 € gross or 20 295 € net in 2020. Even here, women had less income than men (17 930 € gross resp. 28 769 € gross).

Median gross annual income of employees

All employees 2020



Full time year round employees 2020



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 2021, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of 39 988 €, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of 27 428 €.

In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was 21 536 € for persons in households with three or more children, 26 488 € for households with two children and 28 332 € for households with one child. For households of retired persons, the income was 26 880 €, other house-

holds without children had 30 353 € at their disposal.

Expenditures of private households

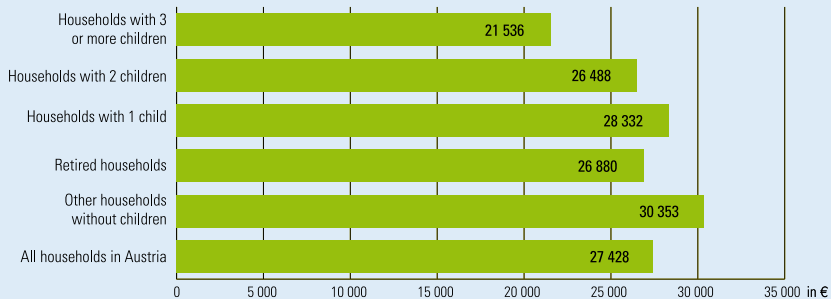
The more money a household is able to spend, the smaller is the share spent for food and housing. The 25 % of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spend 1 020 € per month, which is 53 % below the average of 2 160 €. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised 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 (58 %) but only 7 % each for transport and leisure.

Purchasing power: second highest within the EU

In 2021, Austria's consumers spent an average of 19 100 € (in purchasing power standard) per capita (adjusted by purchasing power) within the EU comparison (EU-27: 16 100 €), which is an increase of 5.5 % compared to 2020. Private consumption expenditure was only higher in Luxembourg (23 700 €) and outside the EU in Switzerland (22 600 €). The expenditure volume is by far more moderate in Hungary (10 900 €), Croatia (11 800 €) and Bulgaria (10 400 €).

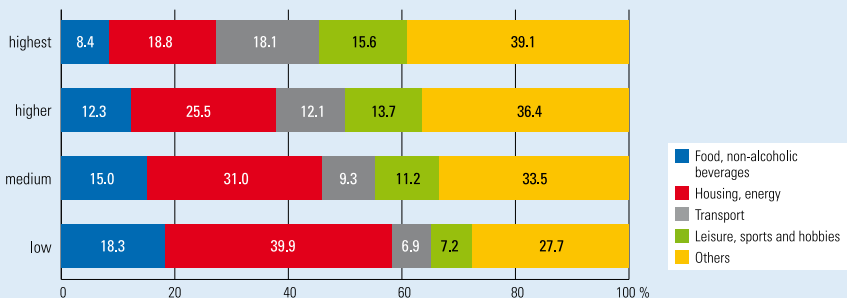


Equivalised annual income of private households



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2021. 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: approx. 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 approx. 1.7 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2020/21 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 98 700. Of the houses dedicated primarily to spoken theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater was the one with the greatest audience (55 400). In other Länder, wherein a multi-faceted program was offered, the Landestheater Linz documented audiences of 74 400.

The pageants and festivals gave about 950 performances for audiences of about 303 000 in 2020; the largest of them (Salzburg Summerfestival) reported 76 400 guests.



In 2020, the museums recorded 6.2 million visits. Half of the visits was allotted to collections with an interregional or national reference, approx. 40 % to collections with an international reference, and 16 % to museums, whose collections are predominantly local or regional.

In 2020, cultural activities were severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which is clearly reflected in the number of visitors.

Of the smaller museums, 80 % were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 73 % had at least 200 open days, and in the large museums the percentage was as high as 100 %.

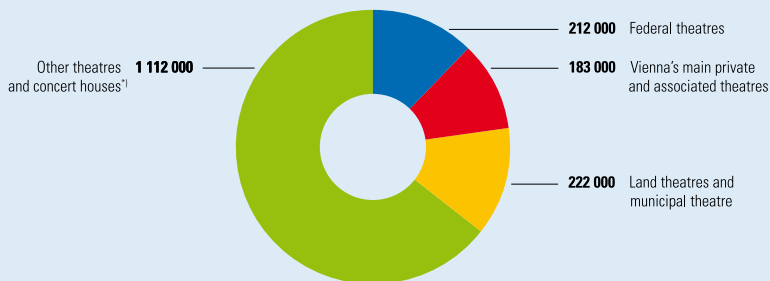
In 2021 the Austrian press published 13 newspapers plus 18 regional editions as well as 3 free dailies. The average daily distribution was approx. 55 %, which means that more than half of the Austrians read (at least) one newspaper daily.

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	
Museums^{*)}	456	198	5 708.1	5 266.0
Size class				
Less than 5 000 visits	318	86	357.7	165.9
5 000 to 49 999 visits	117	91	1 886.6	1 636.3
50 000 and more visits	21	21	3 463.8	3 463.8
Collection focuses (LEG categories)				
Art museums, archaeological and historical museums	148	75	2 620.3	2 464.4
Scientific, technical and ethnological museums	48	19	899.5	849.1
Other museums	260	104	2 188.2	1 952.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural Statistics 2020. *) Museums with information about opening hours, opening days and number of visits.

Visits to theatres and concert houses



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics season 2020/21. *) Season 2019/20.



Traffic & Mobility

Most freight transport conducted on the road

Modal Split

In 2021 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 720 million tonnes in Austria. 85 % thereof were transported on the road, 14 % on rail and 1 % on the Danube.

The transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 80 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2021. 71 % were

conveyed on the road, 27 % 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

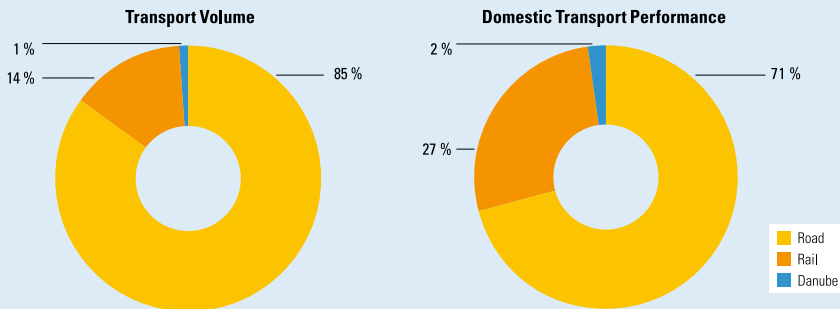
About 63 % (384 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road were transported within Austria, 12 % (74 million tonnes) were received from other countries and 11 % (65 million tonnes) were dispatched from Austria. About 14 % (86 million tonnes) were transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (25 million tonnes), Germany (19 million tonnes) and the East European countries (25 million tonnes) through Austria caused the highest amounts of transit traffic.

Only 1.4 % of the transport volume in transit through Austria was performed by Austrian road freight vehicles.



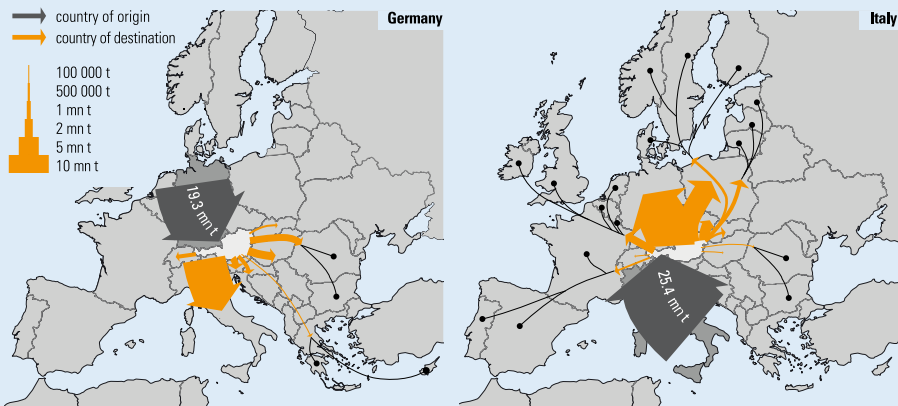
Modal Split 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Transport Statistics.

Transport Volume: Transit Traffic in Road Freight Transport 2021

Transport flows from Germany and Italy through Austria.



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

Air travel today and 20 years ago

On 124 691 flights 11 155 802 passengers were counted on Austrian airports in 2021.

Due to the corona crisis, the number of outgoing passengers decreased by 27 % compared to 2001.

Almost 86 % of passengers counted on Austrian airports had their destination in Europe, respectively 65 % in an EU-27-country. Nearly 21 % of the passengers were transported to Germany.

7 % of all passengers travelled to Asian countries, 5 % to American and 2 % to African countries.

80 % 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.



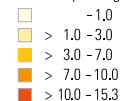
The most frequently chosen targets changed: Berlin replaced London as the leading travel destination in scheduled travel in 2021. However, 20 years ago many passengers went to Frankfurt or Paris, in 2021 Palma de Mallorca and Amsterdam replaced them.

Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2021 were Heraklion, Hurgada, Rhodos, Antalya and Karpathos. Besides Antalya, 20 years ago the most common destinations were Heraklion, Monastir, London and Palma de Mallorca.

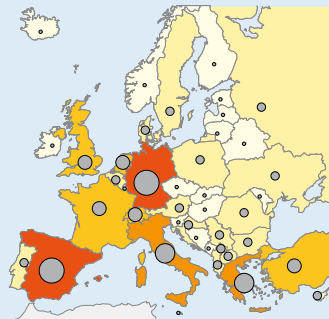
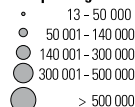
Destinations of Outgoing Passengers from Austria 2021

European destinations of passengers

as % of all passengers



Total passengers

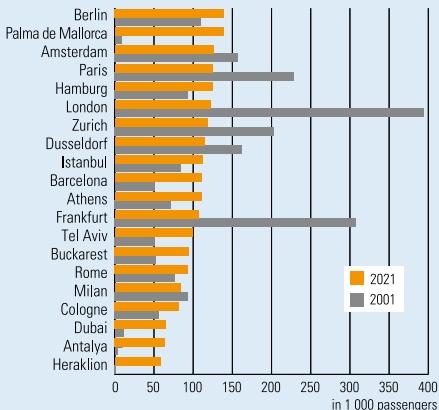


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics.

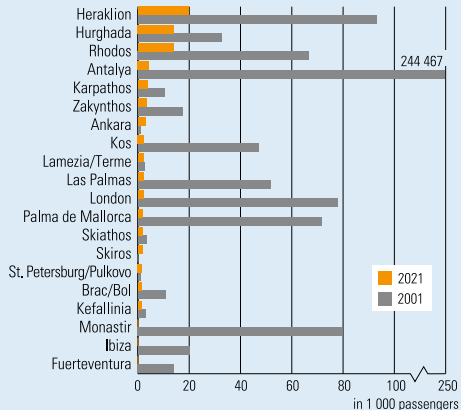
	as %	
	2001	2021
Austria	5.3	1.2
EU-27 (without AT)	51.3	63.1
Remaining Europe	24.4	21.9
Africa	3.8	2.5
Asia	8.2	6.8
Australia	0.9	0.0
North America	5.4	3.9
Central America	0.4	0.3
South America	0.4	0.3

Destinations 2001 and 2021

in scheduled air services



in non-scheduled air services



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat; Transport Statistics.

Mobility and its dark sides

Around 5.13 million passenger cars are currently registered in Austria (end of 2021). Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars increased by more than two thirds (+71.6%). 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 2021, the number of cars was approx. 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 proportionately decreasing whereas petrol drives as well as alternative drives get more and more popular.

Increasing air and noise pollution are on the flip side of the coin, going hand in hand with rising numbers of accidents: Until 1972, accident numbers were increasing steadily.

This trend was reversed, 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.

2021: about 32 800 road accidents with around 40 900 people injured and 362 killed.

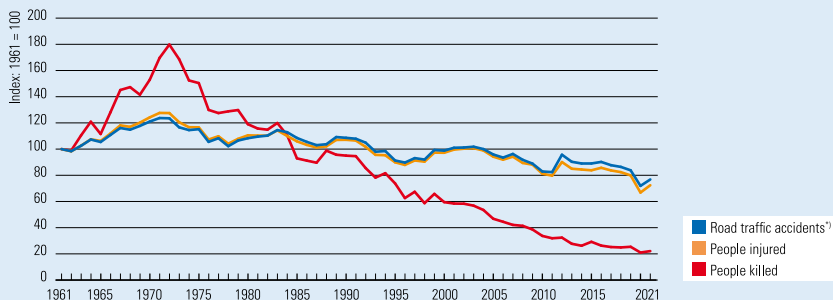
After the lowest level of road traffic accidents was reached in 2020 due to the pandemic, the number increased by 2 104 (+7 %) in 2021. 40 889 people were injured, 3 159 or 8 % more than the year before. 362 people died in road traffic accidents which was the second lowest value since recordings started in 1961. Compared to the lowest value in 2020, the number of fatalities increased 2021 by 5 %. As a result, an average of 90 road accidents involving 112 people injured occurred per day; every 24 hours a person died immediately or within 30 days after a road accident.

Stock of cars and road traffic accidents

	Stock of cars		Accidents ^{*)}	Casualties ^{*)}	thereof	
	Total	of which passenger cars			injured	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
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
2021	7 214 970	5 133 836	32 774	41 251	40 889	362

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Motor vehicles statistics, Statistics of road traffic accidents. 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 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Statistics of road traffic accidents. *) Since 2012 new data collection method.

Economic globalization

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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.



The Austrian export rate is considerably above the EU average (2021).

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 33.5 % (1995) to 55.9 % (2021) and is considerably above the EU average of 50.5 %. Per capita, goods and services amounting to 25 360 € were exported. The import rate also increased significantly from 34.7 % to 55.3 % (EU-27: 46.7 %) in the same period.

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalization. By the end of 2021, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of 229 billion €, 81 billion € of which is invested in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe.

Foreign direct investments in Austria amounted to almost 188 billion €.

In 2021, imports amounted to nearly 180 billion €, exports to more than 160 billion €.

Austrian foreign trade is a driving motor of the domestic economy. In 2021 (final results), products valued at 178.4 billion € were imported, and products valued at 165.6 billion € were exported. In 2021, foreign trade increased regarding imports (23.6 %) and exports (16.1 %). Austria achieved a negative trade balance of 12.9 billion €.

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

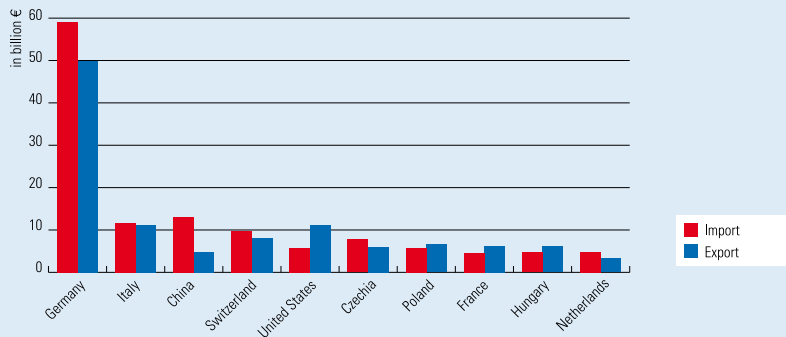
33.1 % of all imported products (59.2 billion €) came from Germany and almost a third (30.2 %) of all products exported from Austria (49.9 billion €) were sent to Germany. Other major EU-trading partners were Italy, Czechia and Poland. The main products traded in both directions included road vehicles as well as medical and pharmaceutical products.

Imports and exports according to country groups 2021

Country groups	Imports	Annual change (%)	Exports	Annual change (%)	Import (-) or export (+) surplus
In total	178.4	23.6	165.6	16.1	-12.9
Europe	141.9	23.0	132.4	15.8	-9.5
Africa	2.2	50.5	1.9	8.6	-0.4
America	7.7	14.9	15.4	20.2	+7.7
Asia	26.4	27.9	14.5	16.3	-11.8
Australia/Oceania	0.2	5.2	1.3	13.9	+1.1
EU-27	118.9	20.4	112.8	17.0	-6.2
Third Countries	59.5	30.3	52.8	14.4	-6.7
Euro-Zone-19	94.5	18.8	85.9	15.9	-8.7
Bordering States	99.3	20.5	88.5	16.7	-10.7
EFTA	10.6	26.0	9.2	9.4	-1.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics, January to December 2021 in billion €. Rounding differences not compensated.

Top 10 trade partners according to intensity of foreign trade 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics, January to December 2021.

Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an important market for Austrian products and increased in 2021. Products amounting to 30.1 billion € (+26.5 %) were imported from and 33.1 billion € (+20.0 %) were exported to these countries. The most important overseas market in 2021 were the United States. Goods totaling € 11.1 billion in value were exported to the United States (+19.4 %).

Machinery and motor vehicles are the top exports.

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2021, motor cars and other motor vehicles with a merchandise value



totaling 7.2 billion € were exported all over the world. The main markets were Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, China and Belgium. Other important articles exported by Austrian enterprises were medical and pharmaceutical products, medicaments as well as special machinery.

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

In 2021, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of 7.3 billion € were imported. Compared to the year 2020, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products increased essentially (49.3 %) whereas net mass dropped by 0.8 % only.

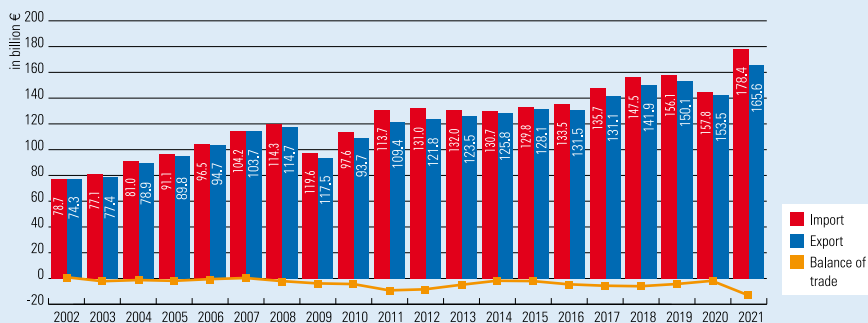
In addition to Germany, the principle suppliers of the domestic crude oil market were Kazakhstan, Libya, Iraq and Italy. In 2021, 4.2 billion € in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, medicinal and pharmaceutical products as well as electrical machinery and apparatus. Bananas came from Ecuador, Columbia, Costa Rica; unroasted coffee came from Brazil, Vietnam and Indonesia; roasted coffee came from Germany and Italy.

Foreign trade, classified by goods categories 2021

SITC 4 Classification	in total			EU-27		
	Import	Export	Balance of trade	Import	Export	Balance of trade
	in billion €					
In total	178.4	165.6	-12.9	118.9	112.8	-6.2
0 Food and live animals	10.7	9.6	-1.2	8.8	7.7	-1.0
1 Beverages and tobacco	1.2	3.1	1.9	0.9	1.6	0.6
2 Crude materials	8.2	5.8	-2.4	5.7	4.4	-1.3
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	13.9	4.2	-9.8	6.5	3.7	-2.8
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.7	0.4	-0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.3
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	26.2	25.3	-0.9	16.5	16.8	0.3
6 Manufactured goods	29.1	35.3	6.2	23.2	25.8	2.6
7 Machinery and transport equipment	59.1	61.3	2.2	41.3	38.1	-3.2
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24.6	17.7	-6.9	14.1	12.4	-1.7
9 Commodities, n.e.s.	4.7	2.9	-1.8	1.4	1.9	0.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics, January to December 2021. SITC-revised 4. Rounding differences not compensated.

Development of Austrian foreign trade



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics, 2021.



Länder (Federal provinces)



Burgenland



Total area (sqkm) 3 965.22

Population (1 January 2022) 297 583

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 ...

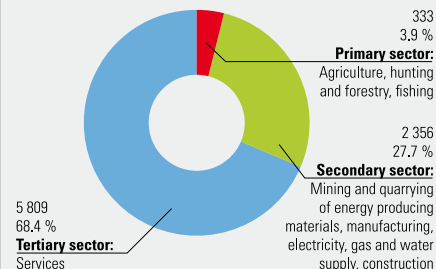
- ▶ Burgenland's **cultural events** regularly attract more than half a million people a year.
- ▶ For **cycling tourism**, there is a well-developed network of about 3 000 km bicycle trails and 280 km mountain bike trails. The Jubilee Cycle Route, with 274 km, leads from the municipality of Kittsee in the north to Kalch in the south across Burgenland.
- ▶ 34 % of the land area are **nature and landscape conservation areas**, such as the Neusiedler See-Seewinkel National Park.
- ▶ Of the 136 700 employed persons, about 52 100 **commute to another federal province**, about 25 100 of them to Vienna.
- ▶ About 27 % of Austria's **wine-growing area** is located in Burgenland. The 582 000 hectolitres pressed in 2021 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 53.1 % in 2021.
- ▶ Single-family houses are the most common **form of buildings**. 89 out of 100 residential buildings are buildings with one apartment, the highest value of all federal provinces.
- ▶ At 684 cars per 1 000 inhabitants, the **density of passenger cars** in Burgenland is the highest in Austria. In Austria it is 570.
- ▶ Compared to the other federal provinces, Burgenland has the lowest **share of foreigners** (10.0 %).

Burgenland at a glance

	Burgenland	Austria
Population change 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	4.1	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	10.0	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.40	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	35.8	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	3.7/32 000	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	8.5	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	76.4/67.2	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	5.1	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	0.86	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	93.2	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	120.76	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	11.4	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	33.5/14	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	79.3/83.7	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	25 400	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	74.7	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	55.79	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	683.8	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	2.5	3.7

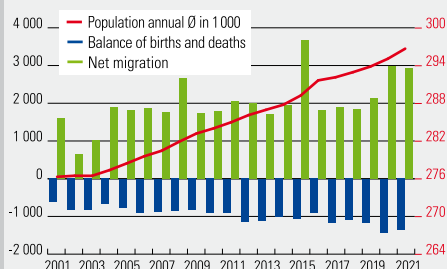
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Carinthia



Total area (sqkm) 9 536.64

Population (1 January 2022) 564 513

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 ...

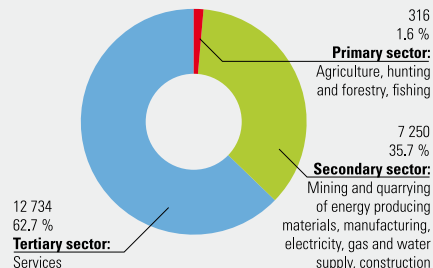
- ▶ This southernmost federated state claims **200 lakes**. Malschacher See is the warmest lake with a temperature of up to 28 degrees. Millstätter See is the second largest lake in terms of area after the Wörthersee (1 328 ha) and, with a maximum depth of 141 m, is also the deepest lake in Carinthia.
- ▶ 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 by 9 040 representing an increase of 1.6 % to an all-time high of 564 513 people.
- ▶ More than half of all Carinthian children are **born out of wedlock** (2021: 51.1 %), which is the highest rate among Austrian states.
- ▶ Around **9 400 clubs** have been counted: That means there are 17 clubs per 1 000 residents, more than in any other Austrian state.
- ▶ With around 216 000 visitors in the year 2021, „**Pyramidenkogel Observation Tower**“ is the most popular attraction of Carinthia.
- ▶ In the year 2001 still 6.2 % of the employed Carinthian **population** worked in **agriculture and forestry**. Nowadays, only 4.4 % do.
- ▶ Carinthia showed a considerable **surplus of exports** compared to imports. Exports amounted to 8.1 bn €, imports to 7.6 bn €.

Carinthia at a glance

	Carinthia	Austria
Population change 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	1.5	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	11.9	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.46	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	36.6	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	7.3/40 300	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	18.2	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	75.3/66.1	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	5.6	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	3.21	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	90.5	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	153.41	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	12.8	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	34/15.8	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	78.7/84.3	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	24 000	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	62.8	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	50.65	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	656.4	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	4.8	3.7

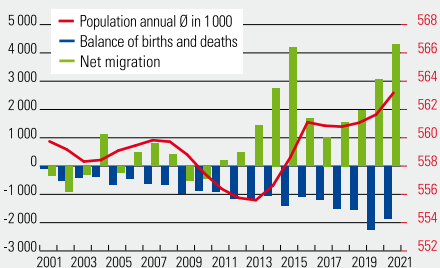
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Lower Austria



Total area (sqkm) 19 179,84

Population (1 January 2022) 1 698 796

Capital St. Pölten

Administrative districts 24 (of which 4 Statutory towns)

Municipalities 573



Administrative districts (licence plate)

Krems/Donau (Stadt) – KS	Melk – ME
Sankt Pölten (Stadt) – P	Mistelbach – MI
Waidhofen/Ybbs (Stadt) – WY	Mödling – MD
Wiener Neustadt (Stadt) – WN	Neunkirchen – NK
Amstetten – AM	Sankt Pölten (Land) – PL
Baden – BN	Scheibbs – SB
Bruck an der Leitha – BL	Tulln – TU
Gänserndorf – GF	Waidhofen/Thaya – WT
Gmünd – GD	Wiener Neustadt (Land) – WB
Hollabrunn – HL	Zwettl – ZT
Horn – HO	Not an administrative district.
Korneuburg – KO	Klosterneuburg – KG
Krems (Land) – KR	Schwechat – SW
Lilienfeld – LF	Wien Umgebung – WU

Land of fields and ...

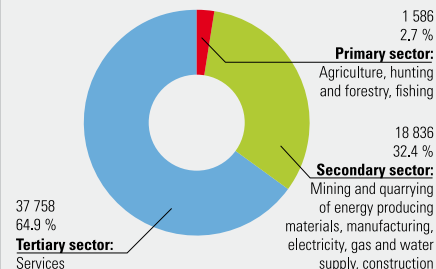
- ▶ In 2021, Lower Austria topped the list at 34 374 € (annual, gross) in **income** for wage and salary earners (median).
- ▶ In 2020, almost three quarters of all **commuters to Vienna** come from Lower Austria (200 000). That's close to a quarter of all Lower Austrian commuters.
- ▶ In 2021, Lower Austria has the third most **apprentices** (17 110) behind Upper Austria (22 445) and Vienna (8 700).
- ▶ With around **8000 new enterprises** founded annually (Ø 2011 to 2020), Lower Austria is in second place after Vienna (10 700).
- ▶ Lower Austria is an **agricultural land** – with approx. 32 %, it makes the largest contribution to the output value of the Austrian agriculture in 2021.
- ▶ More than 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 of its **natural gas** production comes from Lower Austria.
- ▶ Almost 56 000 children are looked after free of charge in 1 094 **kindergartens** (2021/22).
- ▶ With 554 km, Lower Austria has the longest **expressway system** in Austria.

Lower Austria at a glance

	Lower Austria	Austria
Population change 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	5.2	6.8
Share of foreigners, 1 January 2022	10.9	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.56	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	37.6	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	5.4/38 400	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	3.0	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	77.6/70.2	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	5.1	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	1.81	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	91.3	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	141.86	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	12.3	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	36.5/15.6	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	78.4/83.1	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	25 600	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	70.1	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	52.34	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	660.8	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	3.7	3.7

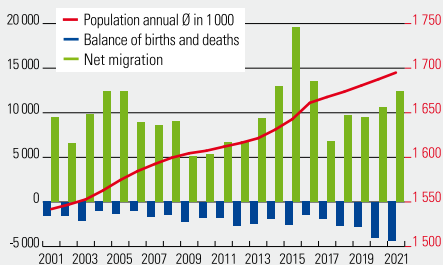
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Upper Austria



Total area (sqkm) 11 982.70

Population (1 January 2022) 1 505 140

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 ...

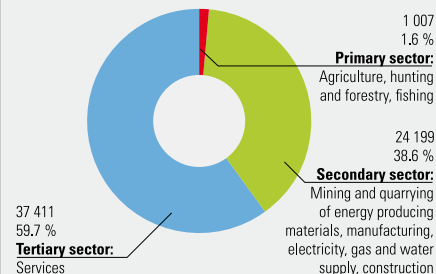
- ▶ Upper Austria is the number one **industrial Land**: About 1/4 of persons employed in the manufacturing sector (July 2022: 25.8 %) work here.
- ▶ Compared to the other Austrian federal states, Upper Austria leads with an **export volume** of 42.7 bn € as in previous years.
- ▶ With 93 300 **young economically active persons** (15–24) Upper Austria is among the leading group throughout Austria in 2021.
- ▶ Upper Austria's **employment rate** of 15- to 64-year-olds heads the ranking of the Länder (2021: 76.3 %).
- ▶ The proportion of **women working parttime** is 56.8 % (2021), the highest in Austria.
- ▶ In 2021, Upper Austria has the second highest **fertility rate** (1.62 children; the Austrian average is 1.48).
- ▶ 60 % of the Upper Austrian population live in their **own accommodation** (Austrian average 2019–2021: 55 %).
- ▶ Upper Austria has respectively the largest stock of **pigs** (1.1 million) and **cattle** (550 000) 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 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	6.5	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	14.2	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.62	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	32.5	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	6.1/46 700	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	3.8	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	81.3/71.2	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	3.8	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	3.49	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	91.2	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	162.72	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	12.6	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	31.6/14	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	78.9/84.2	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	24 800	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	59.7	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	48.47	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	642.9	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	3.9	3.7

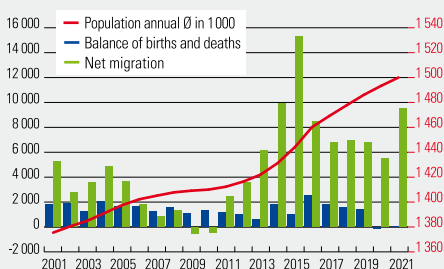
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Salzburg



Total area (sqkm) 7 154.50

Population (1 January 2022) 562 606

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 ...

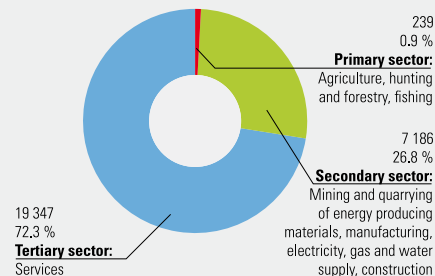
- ▶ The **people** in the Land of Salzburg **live** somewhat longer than the Austrian average.
- ▶ In the nineteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, Salzburg showed the most **dynamic population growth** of all nine Federal provinces: but in the last decade, from 2012 to 2022, Salzburg’s population only has grown below average with 6.2 %.
- ▶ Salzburg is the seventh largest of the federal provinces (in terms of **population**) just behind Kärnten.
- ▶ The **self-employment rate**, with approx. 61 self-employed per 1 000 residents, is the second highest among the Federal provinces (2021 microcensus).
- ▶ With an **economic output** (GDP) per capita of 53 300 € Salzburg is the highest among the federal provinces (2021).
- ▶ Compared to all other Federal provinces, Salzburg has the **second lowest rate of unemployment** with 5.6 % (2021, national definition).
- ▶ From a statistical point of view, in 2021 every inhabitant in Salzburg hosted **6.5 persons** from all over the world.
- ▶ With ca. 14.0 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the Federal provinces in the number of **overnight stays** (2021).
- ▶ The **Hohensalzburg Castle** is one of the most visited tourist attractions.

Salzburg at a glance

	Salzburg	Austria
Population change 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	6.2	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	18.6	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.57	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	32.6	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	3.4/53 300	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	24.9	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	79.5/71.6	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	4.6	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	1.70	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	92.2	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	114.95	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	13.0	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	35.6/18.7	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	79.1/84.5	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	24 600	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	57.8	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	43.51	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	571.8	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	4.1	3.7

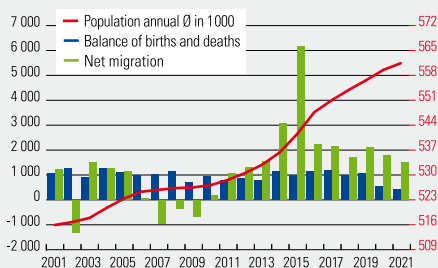
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Styria



Total area (sqkm) 16 399.51

Population (1 January 2022) 1 252 922

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 ...

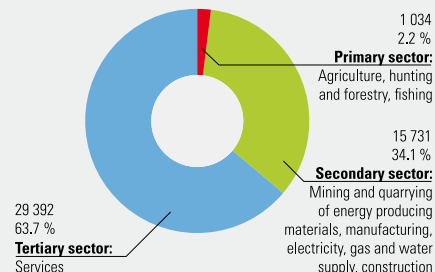
- ▶ **Austrian guests** prefer Styria as a holiday destination.
- ▶ Among all Federal provinces, Styria and Carinthia have seen the lowest **population growth** less than 5 % over the last four decades.
- ▶ As in Carinthia the share of **non-marital births** in Styria (2021: 49 %) is exceeding the national level (2021: 42 %).
- ▶ Compared to all other federal provinces (2019), Styria has the highest **R&D intensity** (5.15 %).
- ▶ With around 58 %, Styria has the highest percentage of forests among all of the federal provinces and is called the **green heart** of Austria.
- ▶ **Graz**, the largest Styrian municipality with about 300 000 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 2023.
- ▶ Liezen, with an area of 3 318.7 sqkm, is the **largest district** in Austria.
- ▶ In six administrative districts in Styria there are already more **motor-vehicles** than people. The highest motor-vehicle density can be observed in South-East Styria with 1 184 motor vehicles per 1 000 people.

Styria at a glance

	Styria	Austria
Population change 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	3.7	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	12.4	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.47	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	34.4	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	4.6/41 300	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	7.2	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	77.3/68.3	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	4.3	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	5.15	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	92.5	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	152.58	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	13.8	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	33.9/16.3	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	79.3/84.2	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	24 400	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	64.5	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	49.22	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	624.3	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	3.9	3.7

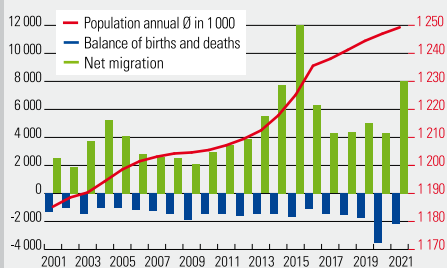
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Tyrol



Total area (sqkm) 12 648.42

Population (1 January 2022) 764 102

Capital Innsbruck

Administrative districts 9 (of which 1 Statutory town)

Municipalities 277



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 ...

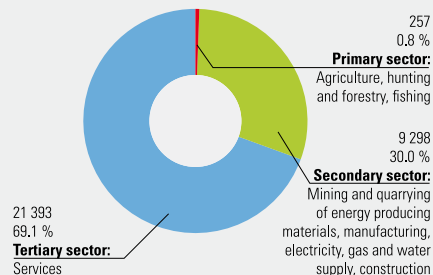
- ▶ There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of **3 000 m** in Tyrol.
- ▶ Areawise, Tyrol is the **third largest** Austrian Land, with 85 % of its surface lying more than 1 000 m above sea level.
- ▶ Only **12 %** of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable. More than two thirds of the land area is 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 Tyrolean average the divorce rate is "only" 33.6 % (2021: Austrian average 36.7 %).
- ▶ The **mix of nationalities** of Tyrol's population comprises approx. 160 different nationalities (excluding Austria). This means a remarkable variety, as UN recognizes in total approx 195 different nations.
- ▶ **Life expectancy** of men is 80.4 years but women gain a great age too: 84.9 years.
- ▶ In 2021 7 934 **babies** were born in Tyrol, of which 33.2 % with a caesarean section.
- ▶ 10 569 **apprentices** were trained in 3 227 apprenticeships. The most popular apprenticeship among boys was electrical engineer (860 or 11.9 %) and among girls retail saleswoman (781 or 23.3 %).
- ▶ 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 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	7.4	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	17.2	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.54	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	32.3	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	-0.2/45 400	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	31.1	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.9/69.3	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	4.8	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	2.82	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	92.6	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	114.21	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	14.9	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	34.6/18.6	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	80.4/85.0	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	24 000	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	59.3	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	44.61	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	550.2	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	4.5	3.7

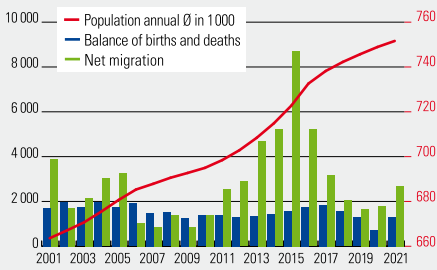
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Vorarlberg



Total area (sqkm) 2 601.68

Population (1 January 2022) 401 674

Capital Bregenz

Administrative districts 4

Municipalities 96



Administrative districts (licence plate)

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

Land of children and ...

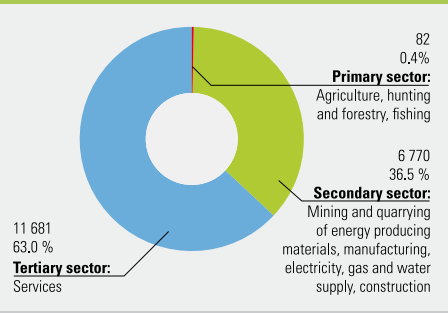
- ▶ Vorarlberg is the only Land in which an **Allemannic dialect** is spoken.
- ▶ The westernmost federal state of Austria borders Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Approximately 17 200 Austrians **work across** the border.
- ▶ **4.5 %** of the Austrian population lives on **3.1 %** of the Austrian 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 3 312 m is the highest point.
- ▶ After the federal capital of Vienna, the EU region of Rhine Valley-Lake Constance is the most **densely populated** region in Austria, with 425 residents per 1 sqkm.
- ▶ The percentage of **children and adolescents** under 15 (15.9 %) is highest in Vorarlberg.
- ▶ The **gross regional product** per person employed is nearly 99 300 € in Vorarlberg, second only to Vienna (2021).
- ▶ With ca. 31 400 € **per capita export** of goods is Vorarlberg is the Top-Export-Land of Austria (2021).
- ▶ 2021 the overall electricity generation of 3 693 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 2022.

Vorarlberg at a glance

	Vorarlberg	Austria
Population change 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	8.3	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	19.0	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.66	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	38.2	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	4.1/51 700	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	11.5	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	81.7/70.8	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	4.1	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	1.80	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	94.7	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	105.69	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	12.4	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	29.2/15	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	80.1/85.1	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	25 400	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	60.7	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	43.47	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	547.2	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	4.5	3.7

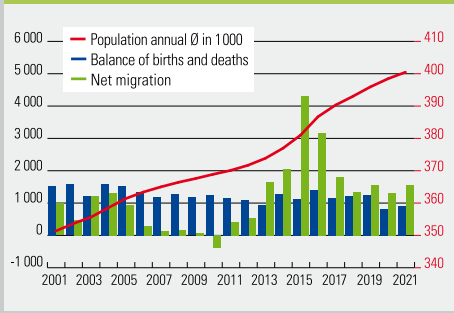
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 by components of change



Vienna



Total area (sqkm) 414.84

Population (1 January 2022) 1 931 593

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 ...

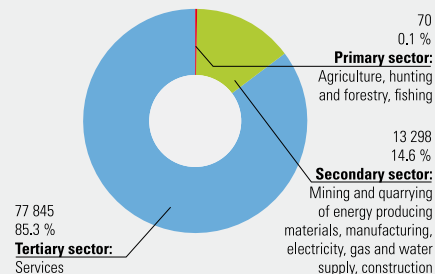
- ▶ Vienna is a **metropolis of migration**. Overall, more than one third (38 %) of the population is foreign-born.
- ▶ With an **average age** of around 41 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria.
- ▶ Vienna is Austria's **most important business location**. One fifth of the population in Austria generates one fourth of Austria's economic performance.
- ▶ Vienna is the province with the highest **Gross Regional Product**: 101 960 Million € (2021).
- ▶ The **gross annual remuneration** (50 729 €) 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 82 % of **childcare facilities** that are compatible with full employment of parents.
- ▶ Vienna is the second largest German-speaking **university town** (WS 2021/22: 193 924 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 5.0 mil. in 2021.

Vienna at a glance

	Vienna	Austria
Population change 2012–2022 (as of 1 January) in %	12.5	6.8
Share of foreigners. 1 January 2022	32.2	17.7
Total fertility rate 2021	1.30	1.48
Total divorce rate 2021 (in %)	39.4	35.8
Gross regional product in volume terms 2021 change in % / GRP per capita 2021 in €	4.5/53 000	4.6/45 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2021	2.6	8.9
Employment rate 2021 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	69.6/62.7	76.7/68.1
Unemployment rate 2021 in % (ILO definition)	12.1	6.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2019 in % of the regional GDP; Jan. 2023	3.64	3.13
Percentage of households with internet access in 2022	91.7	96.3
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2021	68.73	125.51
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2021	20.2	14.6
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2021	53.9/32.8	38.4/19.6
Life expectancy at birth 2021 for men and women (in years)	77.7/82.6	78.8/83.8
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2021 in €	22 700	24 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2021	19.9	54.4
Average living space per person in sqm 2021	36.82	46.33
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2021	375.3	571.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2021	2.4	3.7

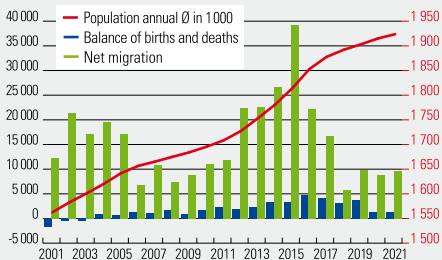
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2021 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2001–2021 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 pri-

vate 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 19

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, 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 questionnaire) 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.

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 Provinces (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 fulfill 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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Information services of Statistics Austria

General information service

Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna

Tel.: +43 1 71128-7070

info@statistik.gv.at

Mo.–Fr. 9.00 am–4.00 pm

Consumer price index

Recorded information for callers from Austria: 0800 501 544

(from outside Austria, please dial +43 800 501 544)

Consumer price index information: tel.: +43 1 71128-7645

vpi@statistik.gv.at

Mo.–Fr. 9.00 am–4.00 pm

Library

Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna

Tel.: +43 1 71128-7373

Opening hours: Mo.–Fr. 9.00 am–3.00 pm

bibliothek@statistik.gv.at

Press information

Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna

Tel.: +43 1 71128-7777

presse@statistik.gv.at



Die Informationsmanager

www.statistik.at