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Economic recovery in 2021 in all federal provinces except Tyrol

Gross Regional Product of Carinthia well above pre-crisis level

Vienna, 2022-12-13 – In 2021, the Gross Regional Product (GRP) increased in all Austrian federal provinces (NUTS 2 regions), except for Tyrol. Real growth rates ranged between +7.3 % (Carinthia) and -0.2 % (Tyrol). Overall, Austria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by +4.6 %.

“In 2021, the Austrian federal provinces recovered from the COVID-19 crisis to varying degrees. The western federal provinces with a high share of tourism continued to be most affected by the pandemic, above all Tyrol, whose economy still showed a slight decline in 2021. In Carinthia and Upper Austria on the other hand, the boom in manufacturing was responsible for strong growth”, says Statistics Austria Director General Tobias Thomas.

Carinthia and Upper Austria overcome crisis due to strong manufacturing

In 2021, **Carinthia** recorded the highest real economic growth (+7.3 %), thus clearly exceeding the pre-crisis level of 2019. Manufacturing stood out in the southernmost region by expanding at a rate of +19.9 %. Major contributions to this increase came from the manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products. Strong industrial production in **Upper Austria**, especially in the manufacture of machinery, led to a GRP growth of +6.1 %.

In **Lower Austria**, GRP also increased above the Austrian average, at +5.4 %. The catch-up effect in the transport and storage industry was a main economic driver. The Gross Regional Product in **Styria** expanded exactly in line with the Austrian average at +4.6 %.

Vienna's real GRP increased by +4.5 %, slightly below the Austrian average. The largest contribution to economic growth came from human health and social work activities, which also include pandemic-related measures such as the PCR testing infrastructure. In **Vorarlberg**, the GRP grew by +4.1 %, also driven by the manufacturing sector. In contrast to Upper Austria, however, significant declines in accommodation and food services activities had a dampening effect on Vorarlberg's real growth. In **Burgenland**, the catch-up effects in manufacturing and human health activities were somewhat below average. However, there were only minimal declines in tourism. All in all, Burgenland recorded a real growth of +3.7 %.

Great importance of winter tourism slows down recovery in Tyrol and Salzburg

Salzburg had a below-average real growth rate of +3.4 %. The strong performance of the manufacture of beverages and the human health and social work activities had a positive impact on economic development, while further decline in tourism slowed overall growth.

Tyrol recorded the weakest result of all provinces, its GRP decreased slightly by 0.2 % in 2021 (see table 1). The main reason for this was the continued pandemic-related slump (-25.7 %) in the accommodation and food services activities, which is much more important than in other federal provinces. In addition, there was a sharp decline in transport by cable railways, funiculars and ski-lifts.

Economic development was also reflected in the labour market: **employment** grew weakest in Tyrol (+0.7 %), followed by Salzburg (+1.2 %). Vienna recorded the highest increase in employment by +3.1 %

(+34 300 jobs), where human health and social work activities alone grew by +8 400 jobs. Across Austria, employment increased by +2.4 %.

In 2021, the **GRP per capita** increased significantly in all provinces, except for Tyrol (see table 1). The highest nominal values were recorded in Salzburg with €53 300, followed by Vienna with €53 000 and Vorarlberg with €51 700. As in previous years, the eastern and southern provinces remained below the Austrian figure of €45 400.

Highest disposable income per capita in Lower Austria

Private households in Lower Austria had the highest **disposable income per capita** at €25 600, followed by Vorarlberg and Burgenland at €25 400 each (see table 2). Growth in compensation of employees was below average in all three provinces. Mixed income increased significantly in both Lower Austria and Burgenland, while showing only minimal growth in Vorarlberg.

Upper Austria (€24 800) and Salzburg (€24 600) also recorded a disposable income per capita above the Austrian average of €24 400. Styria was exactly in line with the Austrian average in terms of disposable income per capita (€24 400). Private households in Carinthia and Tyrol recorded below-average income at €24 000 per capita each. As in previous years, Vienna's households' disposable income per capita remained the lowest at €22 700. In contrast to GRP, which relates to the place of work, disposable income is assigned to the place of residence.

Regionally more detailed GRP data for the Corona year 2020

For the year 2020, regionally more detailed results on Gross Regional Product or gross value added and employment of the 35 NUTS-3 regions of Austria are now available. In the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, the nominal GRP per capita was lower in nearly all regions compared to 2019. Particularly strong declines were recorded in Wiener Umland/Südteil, Tiroler Oberland and östliche Obersteiermark. The regional capital regions Salzburg und Umgebung (€55 100), Linz-Wels (€54 200), and Graz (€50 000) saw the highest GRP per capita figures, followed by the federal capital Vienna (€49 800) and Bludenz-Bregenzner Wald (€49 500).

For further information concerning Regional Accounts please refer to our [website](#). STATatlas provides interactive maps and charts on [GRP per capita](#) and [disposable income of private households](#).

Table 1: Gross Regional Product and employment 2021

Land	GRP 2021		GRP per capita 2021		Employment 2021	
	at current prices	based on previous year's prices	at current prices	based on previous year's prices		
	in millions of euros	annual change in %	in euros	annual change in %	number of jobs	annual change in %
Austria	406 149	4.6	45 400	4.2	4 835 700	2.4
Burgenland	9 498	3.7	32 000	3.2	135 400	3.1
Lower Austria	65 035	5.4	38 400	5.0	795 400	2.6
Vienna	101 960	4.5	53 000	4.0	1 125 200	3.1
Carinthia	22 692	7.3	40 300	7.0	286 000	2.6
Styria	51 596	4.6	41 300	4.4	686 300	2.6
Upper Austria	69 994	6.1	46 700	5.7	835 300	2.4
Salzburg	29 926	3.4	53 300	3.1	333 200	1.2
Tyrol	34 593	-0.2	45 400	-0.5	429 600	0.7
Vorarlberg	20 716	4.1	51 700	3.6	208 700	1.5
Extra-Regio	139	-4.0	.	.	700	0.2

Q: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. Compiled on 13 December 2022. – Consistent with National Accounts dated September 2022. Concept: ESA 2010. 1) 'Extra-Regio' refers to parts of the economic territory not directly allocable to a region (i.e. embassies abroad).

Table 2: Disposable income of households 2021 at current prices

Land	Disposable income 2021 at current prices		Disposable income per capita 2021	Share of total disposable income 2021	Share of resident population 2021
	in millions of euros	annual change in %	in euros	in %	in %
Austria	218 065	4.1	24 400	100.0	100.0
Burgenland	7 547	4.8	25 400	3.5	3.3
Lower Austria	43 365	4.4	25 600	19.9	18.9
Vienna	43 653	3.8	22 700	20.0	21.5
Carinthia	13 493	4.5	24 000	6.2	6.3
Styria	30 465	4.3	24 400	14.0	14.0
Upper Austria	37 238	4.6	24 800	17.1	16.8
Salzburg	13 835	3.2	24 600	6.3	6.3
Tyrol	18 279	3.4	24 000	8.4	8.5
Vorarlberg	10 189	3.6	25 400	4.7	4.5

Q: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. Compiled on 13 December 2022. – Consistent with Non-Financial Sector Accounts dated September 2022. Concept: ESA 2010.

Information on methods, definitions: Regional Accounts are issued annually and provide data for major economic aggregates. Data are compiled for NUTS 2 regions (in Austria: Länder) and NUTS 3 regions (further information on our [website](#)). Regional Accounts data correspond to the concepts of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

Gross Regional Product (GRP) is the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Regarding GRP per capita, attention should be paid to the fact that GRP relates to the place of work, whereas the population figures used to calculate GRP per capita relate to the place of residence; i.e. transregional commuter movements are not taken into account.

Total **employment** comprises employees and self-employed. Regional classification of employment is made according to the place of work.

Disposable income is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account which records redistribution of primary income through current transfers (taxes on income and wealth, social contributions and benefits, other current transfers). In contrast to GRP, disposable income is allocated to the place of residence.

Regional Accounts provide data for the current reporting year as well as updated data for the previous three reporting years. These **annual revisions** are due to the integration data sources that are only available with a time lag.

If you have any questions on this topic, please contact:

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