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Largest economic growth 2022 in Salzburg and Tyrol

Tourism ensured strong catch-up effects after Covid crisis

Vienna, 2023-12-12 – In 2022, all Austrian federal provinces (NUTS 2 regions) recorded a distinct economic upswing. Real growth rates of the Gross Regional Product (GRP) ranged from 9.5% in Salzburg and 3.5% in Styria, while Austria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 4.8%.

“In 2022, regional economic development was characterised by strong catch-up effects in services, especially in tourism. Salzburg and Tyrol in particular benefited from this. Growth in manufacturing, however, slowed down in several regions after the high in the previous year”, says Statistics Austria Director General Tobias Thomas.

Salzburg and Tyrol overcome crisis thanks to recovering tourism

Following the Covid years 2020 and 2021, Salzburg, at +9.5%, and Tyrol, at +9.4%, recorded the strongest economic growth of all federal provinces. In Tyrol, growth was largely due to catch-up effects in winter tourism, i.e. accommodation and food service activities, transport by cable railways, funiculars and ski-lifts, and other touristic services. In Salzburg, growth was also facilitated by a real growth in manufacture of beverages.

In Carinthia, manufacturing played a major role in the real increase in GRP of 6.7% as well. As in the previous year, this was particularly due to the electronics sector. Additionally, the southern federal province benefited from the rise in tourism in 2022, although the catch-up effect was less significant than in Tyrol and Salzburg: in Carinthia, this sector had not declined as much due to summer tourism during the pandemic. With an increase of 4.5%, the economy in Burgenland developed slightly below average in 2022. The main growth sectors here were also accommodation and food service activities as well as manufacturing.

Slowdown in industrial activity dampens growth in some federal provinces

In Vorarlberg, GRP rose by 3.9%, primarily due to tourism. However, a special effect in trade and below-average growth in manufacturing dampened the result. Real economic growth was also below average in Vienna and Lower Austria at +3.8% in each case. The federal capital and service metropolis Vienna recorded the second weakest result of all federal provinces in the manufacturing sector. In contrast, there was a massive increase in accommodation and food service activities, although this sector is not as important in Vienna as in the western federal provinces and remained below the pre-crisis level in 2022. In Lower Austria, manufacturing played a key role. With strong price increases, gross value added in this sector fell by 1.5% in real terms. Strong catch-up effects in air transport somewhat compensated for this decline.

With a GRP growth of 3.6% in 2022, Upper Austria only benefited to a limited extent from the upturn in the service sector. The most important segment for the industrial province was once again manufacturing, particularly manufacture of machinery.

In Styria, GRP grew by 3.5%. Similar to Upper Austria, the recovery in tourism was not as significant here, and manufacturing only boosted the economy to a below-average extent due to declines in the automotive industry.

The economic development was also reflected in the labour market: the number of jobs increased the most in Tyrol (+4.9%), followed by Salzburg (+4.3%). In accommodation and food service activities alone, employment increased by 11 800 jobs in Tyrol and by 7 000 in Salzburg, roughly returning to pre-crisis levels. Austria-wide, the number of jobs grew by 2.8%, which represents is the highest result since 2000.

In terms of GRP per capita, all federal provinces recorded real growth in 2022, with particularly strong growth rates in Salzburg and Tyrol (see table 1). Salzburg achieved the highest GRP per capita at current prices at 58 900 euros, followed by Vorarlberg at 58 300 euros and Vienna at 56 600 euros. As in previous years, the eastern and southern federal provinces were below the Austrian figure of 49 400 euros.

Lower Austria with the highest per capita income

Private households in Lower Austria recorded the highest disposable income per capita in 2022 at 27 700 euros, closely followed by those in Burgenland at 27 600 euros and Vorarlberg at 27 500 euros (see table 2). However, the increase in compensation of employees was below average in all three federal provinces; the strongest increases were recorded in Tyrol and Salzburg in 2022. Mixed income (income from self-employment) rose significantly in both Lower Austria and Burgenland, while growth in Vorarlberg was marginal.

The per capita income of Salzburg residents was at 27 100 euros. Also above the Austrian average of 26 500 euros was the per capita income of households in Upper Austria at 26 900 euros and in Styria and Tyrol at 26 600 euros each. Private households in Carinthia recorded below-average incomes of 26 100 euros per capita. As in previous years, the federal capital Vienna had the lowest disposable income per capita at 24 500 euros. In contrast to the GRP, which relates to the place of work, disposable income is assigned to the place of residence.

For further information concerning Regional Accounts, and for 2021 results on NUTS level 3 please refer to our [website](#). The STATatlas provides interactive maps and charts on [GRP per capita and disposable income of private households](#).

Table 1: Gross Regional Product and employment 2022

Federal province	GRP 2022		GRP per capita 2022		employment	
	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	447 218	4.8	49 400	3.6	4 969 100	2.8
Burgenland	10 454	4.5	34 900	3.4	138 900	2.2
Lower Austria	71 757	3.8	41 900	2.8	810 800	2.0
Vienna	110 923	3.8	56 600	1.9	1 154 500	2.9
Carinthia	24 755	6.7	43 600	5.9	292 600	2.4
Styria	56 153	3.5	44 600	2.6	703 100	2.1
Upper Austria	76 781	3.6	50 700	2.6	855 100	2.2
Salzburg	33 331	9.5	58 900	8.7	347 000	4.3
Tyrol	39 329	9.4	51 200	8.5	451 600	4.9
Vorarlberg	23 588	3.9	58 300	3.0	214 900	3.1
Extra-Regio ¹⁾	146	1.8	.	.	700	0.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. Compiled on 12 December 2023. – Consistent with National Accounts dated September 2023. 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 2022 at current prices

Federal province	Disposable income 2022 at current prices		Disposable income per capita 2022	Share of total disposable income 2022	Share of resident population 2022
	in millions of euros	annual change in %	in euros	in %	in %
Austria	239 664	11.5	26 500	100.0	100.0
Burgenland	8 292	11.0	27 600	3.5	3.3
Lower Austria	47 322	10.6	27 700	19.7	18.9
Vienna	48 112	11.5	24 500	20.1	21.7
Carinthia	14 819	11.3	26 100	6.2	6.3
Styria	33 512	11.6	26 600	14.0	13.9
Upper Austria	40 801	11.4	26 900	17.0	16.7
Salzburg	15 309	12.7	27 100	6.4	6.3
Tyrol	20 398	13.2	26 600	8.5	8.5
Vorarlberg	11 099	10.5	27 500	4.6	4.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. Compiled on 12 December 2023. – Consistent with Non-Financial Sector Accounts dated September 2023. Concept: ESA 2010.

Information on methodology, definitions: Regional Accounts are issued annually and provide data for major economic aggregates. Data are compiled for NUTS 2 regions (in Austria: federal provinces) 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 considered.

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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