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Economic output of most federal provinces almost unchanged in 2024

Industrial recession hits Carinthia and Upper Austria hardest

Vienna, 2025-12-09 – In 2024, most federal provinces recorded only little change in economic output, as Statistics Austria reports. Preliminary figures show that the development of real gross regional product (GRP) varied from an increase of around +0.9% in Vienna to a decrease of about -3.6% in Carinthia. The economic development in most federal provinces was shaped by the continued recession, particularly in the industrial sector. Austria's overall gross domestic product (GDP) declined by -0.7% compared to the previous year.

"In 2024, most federal provinces recorded only minor changes in economic output overall, with Vienna once again posting the largest increase at 0.9% growth. The continuing recession in trade, construction and mainly industry characterised economic development in most federal provinces. Especially Carinthia and Upper Austria were hit by the decline in manufacturing. At the same time, in certain provinces, impetus from the service sector helped compensate for the weak performance of the production sector," says Statistics Austria Director General Manuela Lenk.

Only slight decline in production in Vienna, Tyrol and Styria

Just as last year **Vienna** recorded the highest growth rate among all federal provinces with +0.9%. The capital benefited from growth in several activities of the tertiary sector, in particular the banking sector, IT services as well as public services. Additionally, the recession in manufacturing had a milder impact in Vienna than in other provinces. Contrary to the Austrian trend, value added in energy supply also contributed to real growth in Vienna.

Tyrol and **Styria** (each +0.1%) were the only federal provinces apart from Vienna, where real GRP did not decrease. In Tyrol the decline in manufacturing was cushioned by gains in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical products. The performances of the energy and construction sectors were also above average. Whilst value added in manufacturing fell by 5.6% in Austria, in Styria, a province strongly characterized by this sector, fell by merely 1.8%. This effect can be mainly attributed to growth in the manufacturing of electronics and the modest decrease in the manufacturing of machinery and equipment, which were able to compensate the losses in other subsectors.

Burgenland (-0.4%), **Salzburg** (-0.5%), **Vorarlberg** (-0.7%) and **Lower Austria** (-1.0%) recorded growth rates roughly around the Austrian mean. In Burgenland the service sector proved to be an important pillar of economic activity and showed the highest growth rate among all federal provinces. However, noticeable declines in the production sector and agriculture (viculture, grains) dampened economic growth. In Salzburg and Vorarlberg, the producing sector performed slightly above average, in Lower Austria slightly below average.

Industrial recession hits Carinthia and Upper Austria hardest

Carinthia (-3.6%) and **Upper Austria** (-2.7%) were the provinces most affected by the industrial recession. In both provinces manufacturing declined massively by -11.8% (Carinthia) and -10.0% (Upper Austria). In Carinthia, the decline in economic activity is primarily attributable to the manufacturing of electronics, whereas in Upper Austria, losses in manufacturing are more diverse, affecting subsectors such as automotive, the manufacturing of machinery and equipment, and electrical equipment. Contrary to other provinces

the service sector in Carinthia and Upper Austria did not generate enough growth impetus to cushion economic development.

In terms of **gross regional product (GRP) per capita**, all federal provinces recorded a real decline in 2024 (see table 1). Salzburg reached the highest GRP per capita at current prices at €65 800, followed by Vienna at €61 900 and Tyrol at €57 700. As in previous years, the eastern and southern federal provinces were below the Austrian figure of €53 800.

The economic development was also partly reflected in the regional labour market, which proved to be relatively stable in 2024, similar to 2023. The **number of jobs** increased again the most in Vienna (+1.5%), followed by Salzburg (+1.0%) and Tyrol (+0.8% each), which similarly to the federal capital are not strongly characterized by the industry sector. In Upper Austria, Styria and Carinthia, however, due to the decreases of temporary workers, and in the industry and construction sectors only a minimal increase of employment was recorded. Austria-wide, the number of jobs grew by 0.6%.

Highest per capita income in Lower Austria

Private households in Lower Austria recorded the highest disposable income per capita in 2024 at €31 600, followed by those in Salzburg at €31 300 and Burgenland at €31 200 (see table 2). The increase in compensation of employees at current prices in Lower Austria and Salzburg were below average. In Burgenland on the other hand an above average increase was recorded, which was only beaten by Vienna. Mixed income at current prices (i.e. income from self-employment) showed above-average growth in the western federal provinces (except Vorarlberg) and Styria in particular, whilst in the eastern federal provinces there was a below average increase.

Above the Austrian average of €30 400 was the per capita income of private households in Vorarlberg at €31 000, in Upper Austria at €30 800, in Styria at €30 700, and Tyrol at €30 600. Private households in Carinthia recorded below-average incomes of €30 100 per capita. As in previous years, the federal capital Vienna had the lowest disposable income per capita at €28 200. 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 2023 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 2024

Federal province	GRP 2024		GRP per capita 2024		Employment 2024	
	at current prices	based on previous year's prices	at current prices	based on previous year's prices		
	in million euro	annual change in %	in euro	annual change in %	number of jobs	annual change in %
Austria	494 088	-0.7	53 800	-1.2	5 056 700	0.6
Burgenland	11 763	-0.4	39 000	-0.5	141 500	0.4
Lower Austria	76 878	-1.0	44 500	-1.3	830 200	0.5
Vienna	124 867	0.9	61 900	-0.3	1 190 200	1.5
Carinthia	28 270	-3.6	49 600	-3.7	293 700	0.2
Styria	63 924	0.1	50 300	-0.2	709 000	0.2
Upper Austria	82 538	-2.7	53 800	-3.1	854 600	0.1
Salzburg	37 663	-0.5	65 800	-0.8	355 900	1.0
Tyrol	44 805	0.1	57 700	-0.3	460 900	0.8
Vorarlberg	23 214	-0.7	56 500	-1.3	219 200	0.4
Extra-Regio ¹⁾	165	-4.7	.	.	1 500	0.4

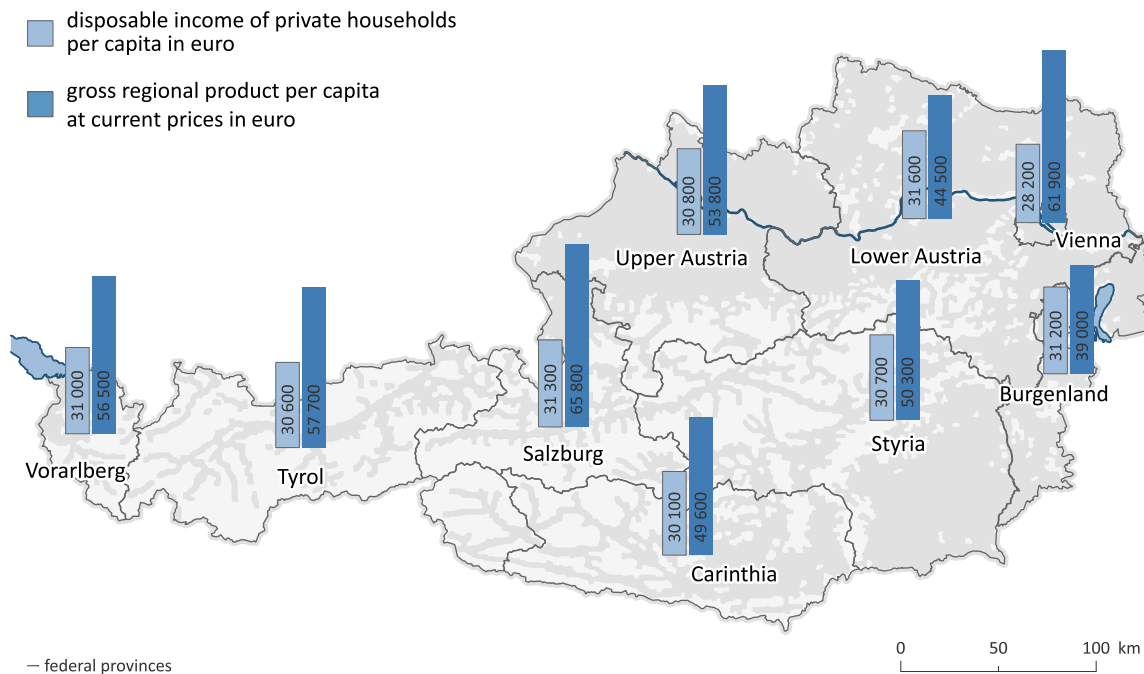
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. – Compiled on 09 December 2025. – Consistent with National Accounts dated September 2025. Concept: ESA 2010. 1)'Extra-Regio' refers to parts of the economic territory not directly allocable to a region (e.g. embassies and military personnel abroad).

Table 2: Disposable income of households 2024 at current prices

Federal province	Disposable income 2024 at current prices		Disposable income per capita 2024	Share of total disposable income 2024	Share of resident population 2024
	in million euro	annual change in % ²⁾	in euro	in %	in million euro
Austria	278 841	7.8	30 400	100.0	100.0
Burgenland	9 427	7.6	31 200	3.4	3.3
Lower Austria	54 606	7.5	31 600	19.6	18.8
Vienna	56 945	8.3	28 200	20.4	22.0
Carinthia	17 149	7.8	30 100	6.2	6.2
Styria	39 008	8.2	30 700	14.0	13.8
Upper Austria	47 285	7.6	30 800	17.0	16.7
Salzburg	17 895	7.6	31 300	6.4	6.2
Tyrol	23 795	8.1	30 600	8.5	8.5
Vorarlberg	12 731	7.2	31 000	4.6	4.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. Compiled on 09 December 2025. – Consistent with Non-Financial Sector Accounts dated September 2025. Concept: ESA 2010 2) Note: The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by +2.9% in 2024 compared to 2023.

Disposable income and gross regional product per capita in 2024



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

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).

Revision of previous years: Regional Accounts provide data for the current reporting year as well as updated data for the previous three reporting years. Due to special economic conditions, especially in 2023 revisions in some federal provinces were higher than usual. More detailed information can be found on our [website](#) (German only).

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; commuter effects can therefore occur when comparing the two figures.

Statistics Austria is the central organisation for official data and statistics on society, the economy, the state and the environment. As a national statistical institute, it is committed to the statutory principles of independence, impartiality and objectivity. Statistics Austria is headed by Tobias Thomas, Director General Statistics, and Franz Haslauer, Director General Finance.

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