



# AUSTRIA

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23/24

# AUSTRIA

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# Foreword

## Dear Reader,

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

Based on scientifically high-quality statistics and analyses, Statistics Austria draws a comprehensive and objective picture of Austrian society and economy. With its figures and data, Statistics 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 nineteenth 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 federal provinces.

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 2024



Dr. Tobias Thomas  
Director General – Statistics

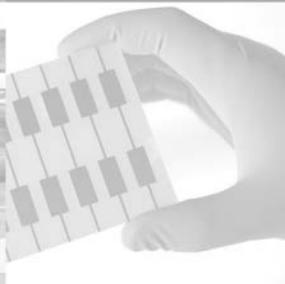
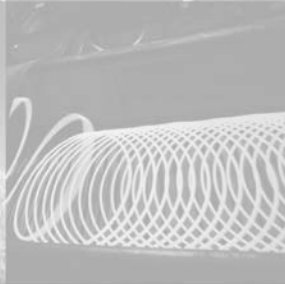


DDr. Franz Haslauer  
Director General – Finance



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Austria

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# Austria:

## Diversity in the heart of Europe

### A geographic approach

Austria has a land area of 83 883 km<sup>2</sup> and is thus somewhat smaller than Portugal and Hungary and somewhat larger than 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 3 798 m high Grossglockner is Austria’s highest mountain. It is located at the border of Carinthia and East Tyrol. With 114 m above sea level, Austria’s lowest point is located in Burgenland, in the Seewinkel region near Apetlon.

### Climate: from “oceanic” to continental

Due to the geographic location, Austria’s weather is characterized as a transitional climate. Consequently, an oceanic climate with moist westerly winds predominates in western Austria, and as one moves eastward, the climate becomes increasingly continental with decreasing precipitation, hot summers, and cold winters. In addition, the local climate is strongly influenced by the altitude, local topography, and exposure to the prevailing westerly weather conditions.



## Austria in the EU

**Member of the EU:** since 1 January 1995

**Population:** 9 104 772\*

**Total Area:** 83 883.70 km<sup>2</sup>

**Capital:** Vienna

**Federal provinces:** 9

**Administrative districts:** 94

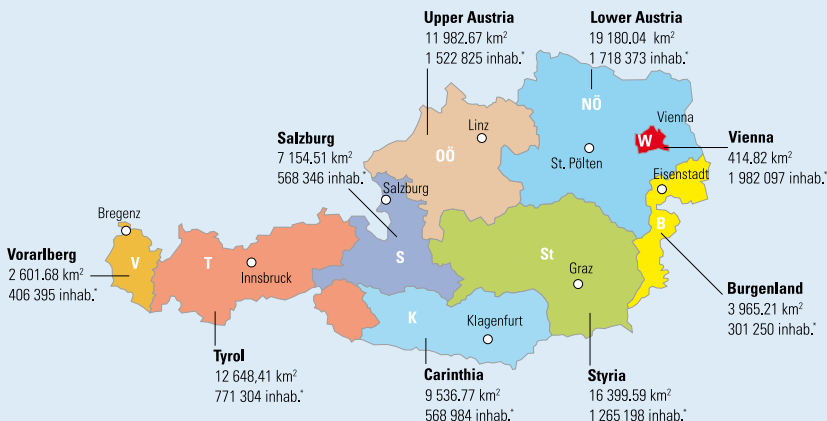
**of which Statutory towns:** 15

**Municipalities:** 2 093\*

Map of Europe as of 1 February 2021. \*) 1 January 2023.



## Austria as a federal state



\*) Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of 1 January 2023.



# Population

# 9 million mark exceeded

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. Since March 2022, 9 million people lived in Austria. At the beginning of 2023 about 9.1 million inhabitants were registered in Austria. 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 1.98 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 (298 000 residents), Linz (210 000 residents), Salzburg (157 000 residents) Innsbruck (131 000 residents) and Klagenfurt (104 000 residents).

**Counting more than 1.98 million residents, Vienna is 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 459 residents.**



There are also some very small municipalities in terms of population in Austria. A total of six municipalities had less than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2023. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 40 citizens, followed by Namlos (Tyrol, 59 residents), Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 68 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 73 residents), Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 93 residents) and Pfafflar (Tyrol, 93 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 56. This is

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

Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	8 822 267	8 858 775	8 901 064	8 932 664	8 978 929	9 104 772
Males	4 338 518	4 357 033	4 378 772	4 396 952	4 425 485	4 484 815
Females	4 483 749	4 501 742	4 522 292	4 535 712	4 553 444	4 619 957
Age	in %					
0 to 14 years	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
15 to 64 years	67.1	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.2	66.0
65+ years	18.5	18.7	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics.

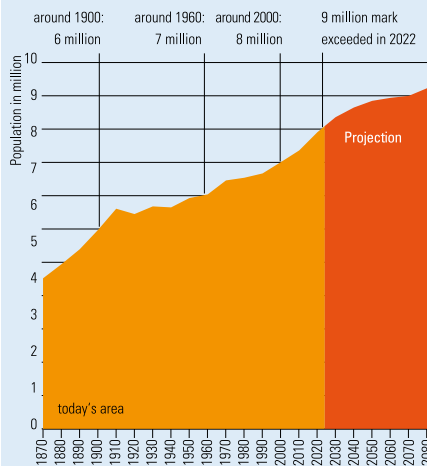
## The six largest and smallest municipalities at the beginning of the year

The largest municipalities	Total population	
	2022	2023
Wien	1 931 593	1 982 097
Graz	292 630	298 479
Linz	207 247	210 118
Salzburg	155 331	156 619
Innsbruck	130 585	131 358
Klagenfurt	102 618	104 332

The smallest municipalities	2022	2023
Gramais	41	40
Namlos	63	59
Tschanigraben	65	68
Kaisers	77	73
Hinterhornbach	94	93
Pfafflar	94	93

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics.

## Population development in Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics, Population forecast 2023.

due to the longer life expectancy of women. Though the small numbers at the top of the population pyramid can be traced back to the deficit of births in World War I.

In contrast, the number of children increased rapidly after the Anschluss to the Third Reich in 1938. Persons born at that time are now around 81 to 83 years old. At the end of World War II as well as in the early post-war era, the birth rate dropped again, which in the present-day age pyramid is illustrated by “notches” along the ages of 76 to 80. 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 9.1 million residents of Austria (reporting date 1 January 2023), about more than 1.32 million are children under 15 years of age. About 6.01 million are in the 15 to 64 year range, and another 1.78 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 (66.0%) are of working age, and 19.6% are elderly persons in retirement age.

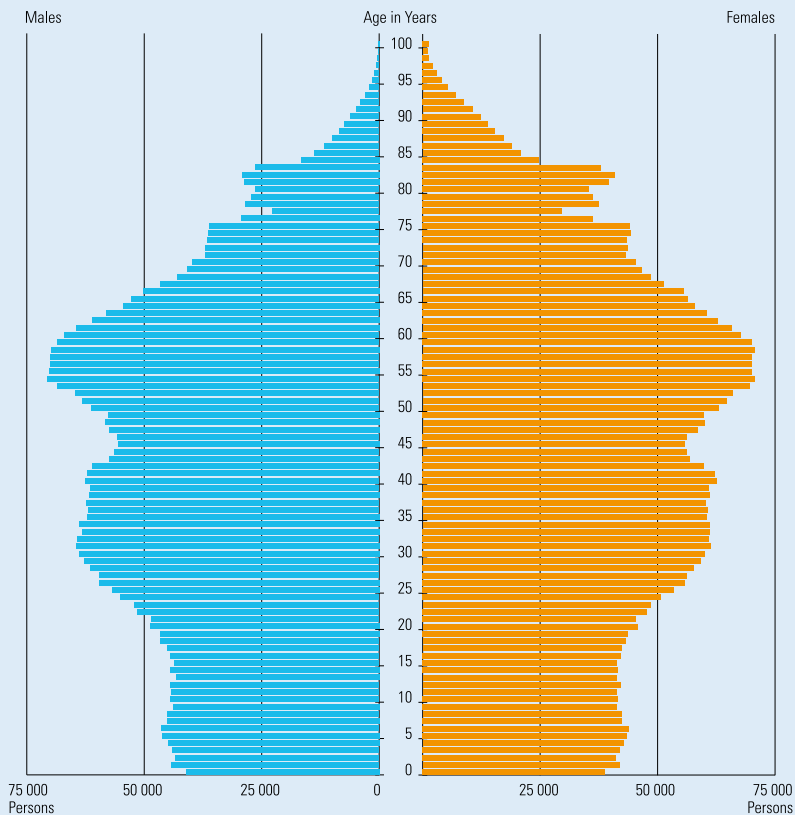


**Within the EU we find the youngest populations in Ireland, Cyprus and Luxembourg, the oldest in Italy, Germany, Portugal and Greece. Austria belongs to the countries with a higher median age.**



The number and percentage of the senior population of 65 years 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 2023



# Demographic trends

The Austrian population is currently growing exclusively through immigration: There are considerably more people immigrating to than emigrating from Austria per year. Austria's total population growth within a decade (between 1 January 2013 and 1 January 2023: +652 912 people) can be solely attributed to net migration gains (+654 870). Although the number of births was slightly higher than the number of deaths between 2014 and 2019, the birth balance was negative during the COVID-19 pandemic years 2020 and 2021 (2020: -7 996; 2021: -5 884). 2022 was the third year in a row with significantly more deaths (93 332) than births (82 627), resulting in a negative birth balance that was even higher (-10 705). Net immigration was at a very high level in 2022 due to the war in Ukraine. A total of 261 937 people immigrated to Austria from abroad, while 124 958 people left the country. This resulted in a net migration of +136 979 people.

**Today 100 women have an average of 141 children. In order to replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (two children per woman) would be required.**

In 2022, there were 47 482 marriages in Austria. More than two-thirds (71%) were

first-time marriages, in other words, both partners had never been married before.

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

## **35% of marriages end in a divorce**

In 2022, 13 997 divorces were recorded. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, 35% of all marriages got divorced. In most cases (85%), 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 the pandemic year 2020, this number dropped slightly to 0.6%, remained at this level in 2021 and climbed back up to 0.7% in 2022 (10 899 naturalizations).

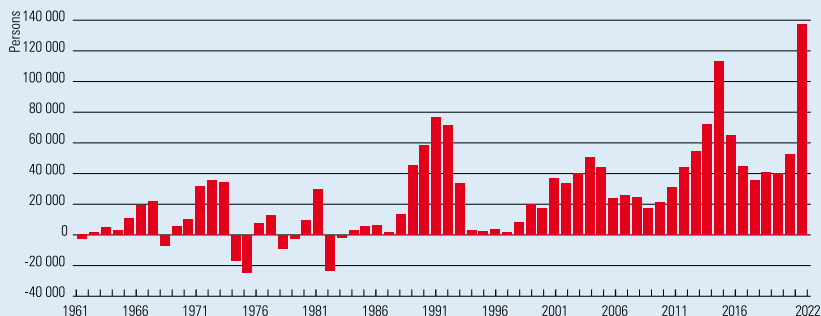


## Births, deaths, marriages, divorces, net migration and naturalizations 2018–2022

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Life births	85 535	84 952	83 603	86 078	82 627
Total fertility rate	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.48	1.41
Deaths	83 975	83 386	91 599	91 962	93 332
Balance of births and deaths	1 560	1 566	-7 996	-5 884	-10 705
Marriages*	46 468	46 034	39 662	41 111	47 482
of which both partners never married before	32 225	32 007	27 780	29 476	33 767
Divorces**	16 304	16 319	14 870	14 510	13 997
Total divorce rate (as %)**	40.99	40.68	36.87	35.78	34.53
Net migration	35 301	40 613	40 064	52 488	136 979
Naturalizations	9 355	10 500	8 796	9 723	10 899
Rate of naturalizations (as %)**	0.66	0.72	0.58	0.63	0.65

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Demographic indicators. \*) 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 1961–2022



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 2023, there were more than 1.73 million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 19.0% 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, 867 000 citizens from other EU-countries live in Austria, represent-

ing 50% of all foreign citizens in Austria. The biggest group among EU-citizens are 225 000 Germans, followed by Romanian (147 000), Croatian (102 000), Hungarian (100 000) and Polish citizens (67 000). 122 000 Serbs, 120 000 Turks and 98 000 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 234 000 citizens from Asia (excluding Turkey and Cyprus), including 82 000 Syrian nationals as well as 47 000 Afghans. About 41 000 people hold citizenships of African and 27 000 of American countries. Nearly 1 800 are citizens from Australia and Oceania.



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

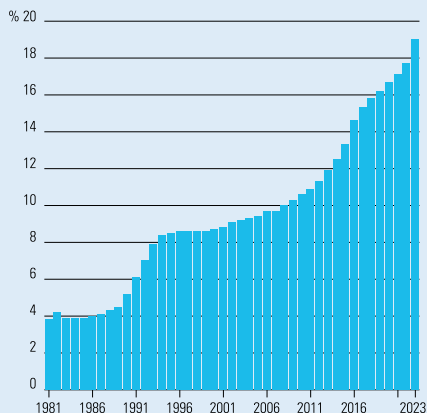
## Population by selected citizenship 2018–2023

Year (1 January)	Total Population	Austria	Foreign citizenship				
			Total	in %	EU*	EFTA*	Third countries
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
2023	9 104 772	7 374 952	1 729 820	19.0	867 389	21 356	841 075

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

## Share of foreign citizens in Austria

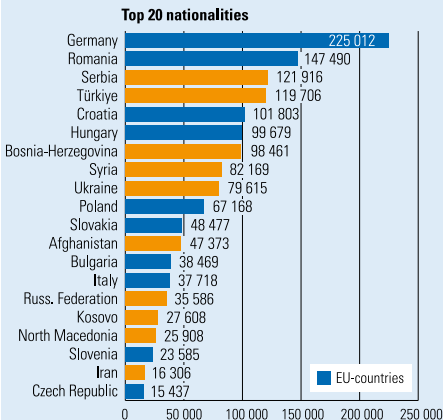
Beginning of the year 1981–2023



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

## Foreign population by citizenship

1 January 2023



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics.

# 2.5 million families

The Austrian population lives in 4.07 million private households. Only a small fraction of the population, around 134 000 persons, lives in one of the 3 400 institutional households, most of which are retirement homes. 1.55 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 2.49 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. 1.09 million couples do not have children living in the same household.

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

However, only a small fraction of these are young childless couples. Most are older couples whose children have left the joint household. Around 71 % of all families are married couples (with or without children), 18% are cohabiting couples. 11% of families are lone-parent families, the vast majority of them (84%) with a lone-parent mother.

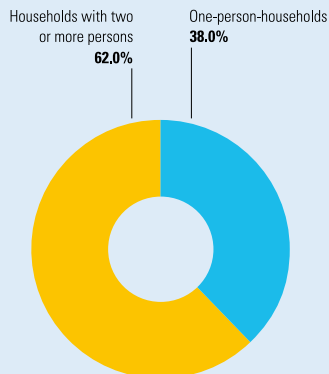


## Private households and families 2022

Type of household Type of family	in 1000
Private households	4 067.5
of which one-person-households	1 546.4
Families	2 494.6
without child(ren) in the household	1 091.7
with child(ren) in the household	1 402.9
of which	
Married couples	1 771.5
without child(ren) in the household	833.6
with child(ren) in the household	937.9
Consensual unions	443.1
without child(ren) in the household	258.1
with child(ren) in the household	185.0
Lone mothers	233.9
Lone fathers	46.1

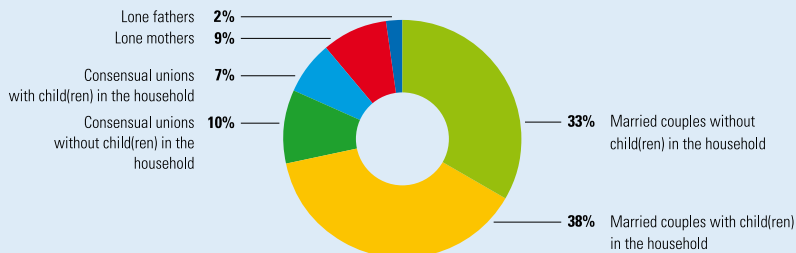
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

## Private households 2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

## Families by type of family 2022



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



# 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



## 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



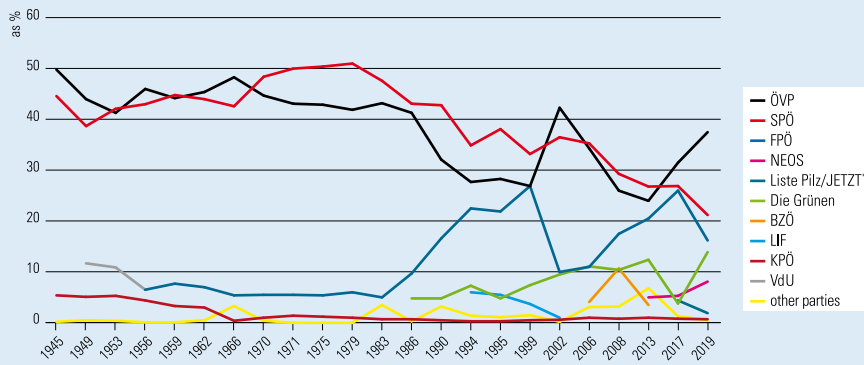
**Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas**  
9/6/1965–9/6/1971  
9/6/1971–24/4/1974



**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).

Austrian 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.**

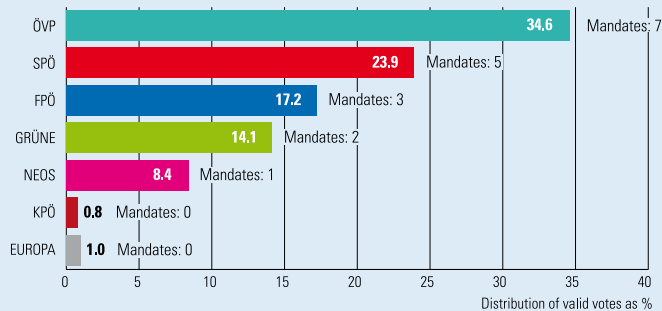


The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

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 89 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	Eligible 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 initiative „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 due to immigration**

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, with a stronger increase in primary and new secondary schools in 2022.

The lower level of academic secondary schools reached an all-time high regarding the number of pupils. Ten years ago, for every 100 students there were 191 pupils in lower secondary schools, and nowadays it is still 170 (in new secondary schools).

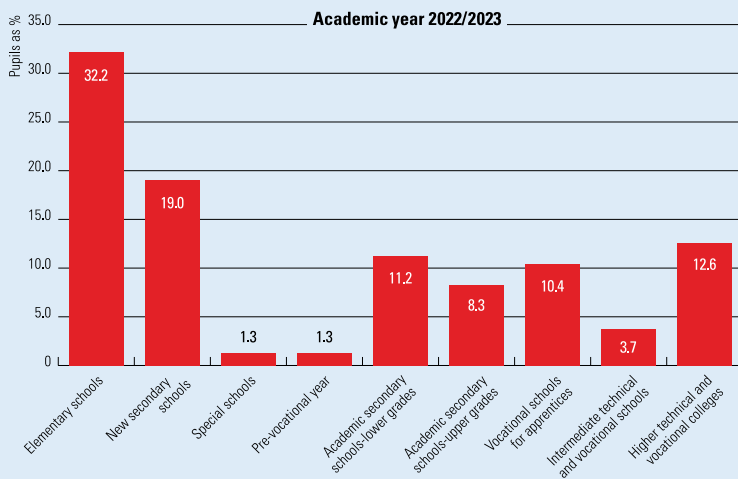
The upper level of academic secondary schools recorded an increase of 1.3% to 72 738 pupils in a ten-year comparison. In higher colleges for teacher training enrollment has increased by 11.9%. On the other hand a 8.3% decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges and a 9.8% decline for colleges of management and the service industries.

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 200 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse with 2 700 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 Tyrol.



## Pupils by type of school

Type of school	Academic year		
	2012/13	2017/18	2022/23
Elementary schools	328 136	339 382	359 964
Lower secondary schools, new secondary schools	212 594	207 898	213 081
Special schools	13 809	14 815	14 610
Pre-vocational year	17 006	15 309	14 613
Academic secondary schools	203 000	211 784	217 743
of which lower grades	111 461	119 591	125 005
Vocational schools for apprentices	130 975	114 493	116 746
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	47 442	44 048	41 798
Higher technical and vocational colleges	147 796	143 544	140 526
<b>Pupils in total</b>	<b>1 100 758</b>	<b>1 091 273</b>	<b>1 119 081</b>



# 393 200 university level students

393 200 students annually – about 117 200 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, 10% were enrolled at university colleges of teacher education and about 5% study at one of the 17 private universities and university colleges.

**There are around 393 200 university level students in Austria (2022/23). They study at 22 public universities, 21 universities of applied sciences, 14 university colleges of teacher education and 17 private universities and university colleges.**

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 (61%).



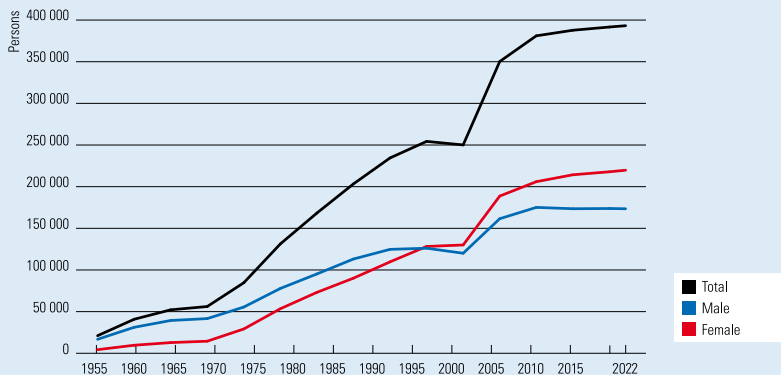
**The main fields of study most popular at public universities are humanities, natural sciences and technology.**

Most of the students at universities of applied sciences choose programmes in business and engineering. At the private universities and university colleges, the focus is on medical science, arts as well as economics and social sciences.

About 86% of the approximately 117 200 foreign university students are citizens of European countries.

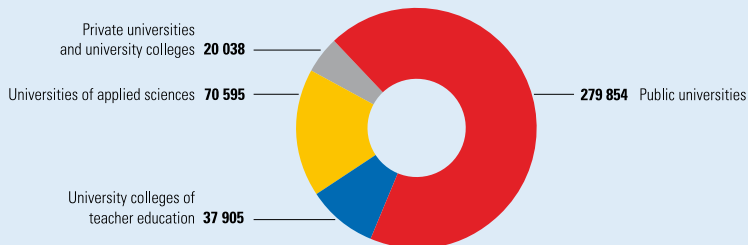
72 289 graduations were reported in the academic year 2021/22. 53.5% of these were graduations from public universities.

## Number of students at university level institutions since 1955



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, University statistics.

## Students by type of institution Academic year 2022/23



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, University statistics.

# Substantial rise in the level of education

In 2022, 21.7% of the resident population of Austria aged 25 to 64 years held a degree from tertiary education, 64.9% from secondary education and 13.4% 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 2022, 15.1% of women had only completed compulsory school, as

opposed to 11.7% of men. There was also a 7.7 percentage point difference for secondary schools in general and a 12.9 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 (4.3 percentage points difference).

**In recent years, more and more women have earned tertiary degrees. In 2022, women in the 25 to 64 years age group (23.9%) are ahead of men, of whom 19.5% 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.



**The percentage of 20- to 24-year-olds with an education beyond compulsory school in Austria (85.4%) is considerably higher than the EU-27 average of 83.6% (2022).**

## Educational attainment of the adult population

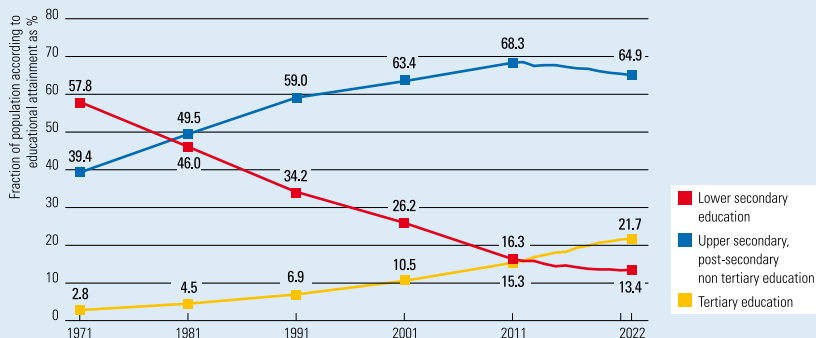
(25 to 64 years) by gender and level of educational attainment as %

Type of school*	2011			2021			2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Tertiary education**</b>	15.3	14.5	16.2	21.4	19.2	23.7	21.7	19.5	23.9
University, Fachhochschule	12.0	12.6	11.3	19.6	18.3	21.0	20.4	18.9	21.9
Post-secondary college	3.4	1.8	4.9	1.8	0.9	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.9
<b>Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education</b>	68.3	73.4	63.3	65.3	69.4	61.1	64.9	68.8	61.0
Higher technical and vocational college	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.6	10.5	10.8	11.4	11.0	11.7
Academic secondary schools, upper grades	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.9	6.2	5.6	6.8
Vocational school for apprentices	39.8	50.1	29.8	35.6	44.2	27.1	31.8	38.3	25.3
Intermediate technical and vocational School (BMS)	13.8	8.9	18.5	12.7	9.0	16.3	15.5	13.9	17.2
<b>Lower secondary education</b>	16.3	12.1	20.5	13.3	11.4	15.2	13.4	11.7	15.1

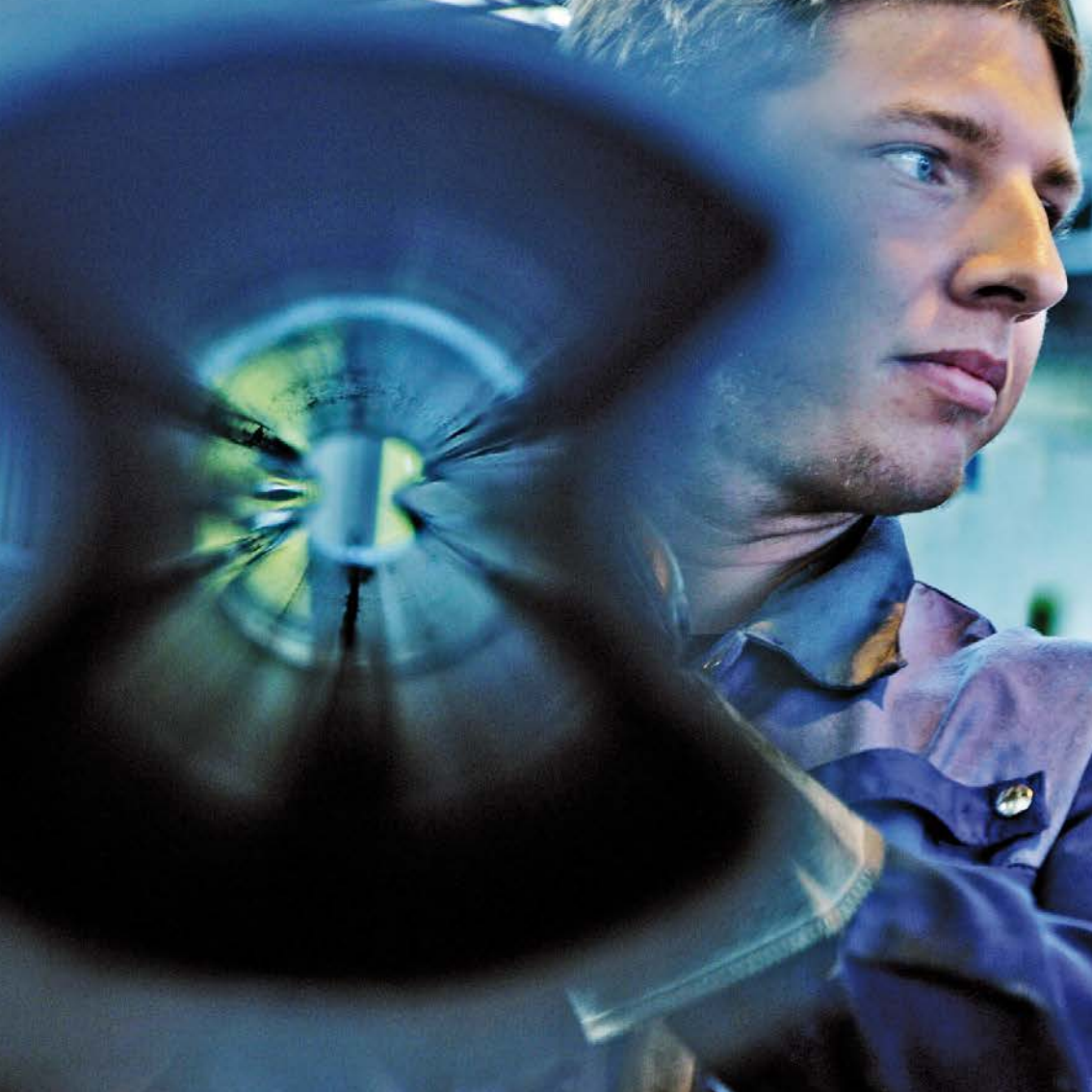
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 2001 Population census, since 2011 Austrian microcensus labour force survey yearly average. 2021 break in time series due to change in survey.

\*) 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.



# 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 8.9 million Austrians living in private households in 2022 approx. 4.44 million were employed and 221 100 unemployed, as measured by international definitions.

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

3.9 million or almost nine out of ten employed persons (88%) were wage or salary earners, the 543 100 self-employed workers and family members working in family businesses represented 12% of the employed.



1.95 million were retired, 143 800 persons are suffering from long-term illnesses and were thus considered neither employed nor unemployed. 230 100 pursued no career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – househusbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 383 900 persons in the age of 15 years or older were in education. There were 23 000 conscripts or men in civilian service as a substitute for military service. 1.3 million children under 15 years were living in Austria in 2022.



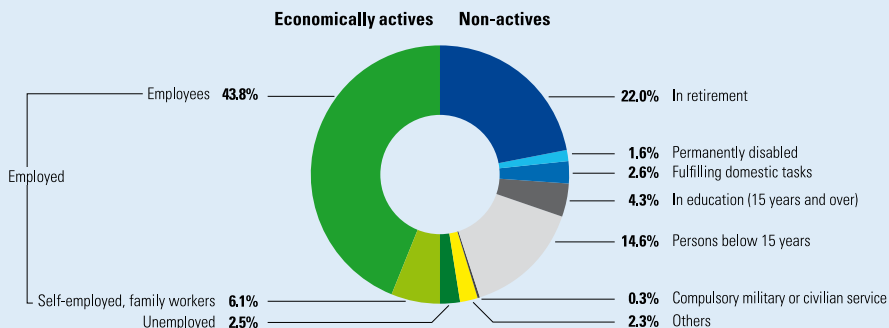
**With a 74% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is higher than the EU average (70%) and in tenth place among the 27 EU member states (2022).**

At 86%, the employment rate among 25- to 54-year-olds is the highest. It is lower (52%) 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 56% of the population are employed; many persons of this age are already retired.**

## Population by activity 2022


Activity status (ILO concept)	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	in 1 000			as %		
Total population	8 900.8	4 388.7	4 512.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Economically actives</b>	4 663.7	2 474.7	2 189.0	52.4	56.4	48.5
Employed	4 442.6	2 353.1	2 089.5	49.9	53.6	46.3
Employees	3 899.5	2 012.8	1 886.6	43.8	45.9	41.8
Self-employed, family workers	543.1	340.2	202.9	6.1	7.8	4.5
Unemployed	221.1	121.7	99.4	2.5	2.8	2.2
<b>Non-actives</b>	4 237.1	1 913.9	2 323.2	47.6	43.6	51.5
In retirement	1 954.5	856.0	1 098.6	22.0	19.5	24.3
Permanently disabled persons	143.8	81.5	62.2	1.6	1.9	1.4
Fulfilling domestic tasks	230.1	11.3	218.8	2.6	0.3	4.8
In education (15 years and over)	383.9	172.2	211.7	4.3	3.9	4.7
Persons below 15 years	1 299.0	668.0	631.1	14.6	15.2	14.0
Compulsory military or civilian service	23.0	23.0	-	0.3	0.5	-
Others	202.8	102.0	100.8	2.3	2.3	2.2



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

# More and more women in professions

The percentage of working women in the age group of 25 to 54 years old is 83%, which is gaining on that of men (89%). The employment rate of persons aged 55 to 64 years old declines more sharply for women (49%) than for men (64%). 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 (56%) is still below EU average (62%).**

The unemployment rate according to international definition was 4.8% in 2022. 15- to 24-year-olds are almost twice as likely to be unemployed as the overall average (9.5%).

 **With an unemployment rate of 4.8%, Austria ranks in the midfield. 2022 the EU average was 6.2%.**



## **Austria is a service society**

More than every other man (58%) is employed in the service sector, and eight out of ten women (84%). Overall, this sector provides 70% of the jobs.

4% of the jobs are provided by agriculture and forestry, which were formerly of major significance, and roughly 26% of the employed work in the production sector. 38% of the men, but only 13% 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 2022

Age (years)	Employment rate % of population			Unemployment rate % of economically actives		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total*	74.0	78.0	70.0	4.8	4.9	4.5
15–24	51.9	55.6	48.2	9.5	9.5	9.5
25–54	85.7	88.5	83.0	4.3	4.4	4.2
55–64	56.4	63.9	49.0	3.7	4.3	2.9

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

## Employed persons by economic activity 2022

<b>Economic activities</b> Sections of ÖNACE (selection)*	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
<b>Employed in total</b> (absolute)	4 442 600	2 353 100	2 089 500
	<b>as %</b>		
<b>Employed in total</b> (as %)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, mining	3.7	4.1	3.2
Industries and construction	26.2	38.1	12.8
C Manufacturing	16.8	23.1	9.7
F Construction	8.3	13.3	2.6
Trade and services	70.1	57.8	84.0
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair	13.6	11.5	15.9
H Transportation and storage	4.7	6.7	2.4
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.7	4.6	7.0
K Financial and insurance activities	3.1	2.9	3.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.1	5.8	6.5
O Public administration; social security	6.7	6.3	7.1
P Education	6.6	3.8	9.8
Q Human health and social work activities	11.2	5.1	18.0

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

# Women dominate in part-time work

In Austria part-time work is very important. In 2022, 1.36 million or 31% of Austrian – and especially female – workers were not full-time employed. Eight out of ten part-time workers (78%) are women. 51% of all working women work part-time. Among men, this percentage is only 13%.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 35.8, 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 35.1 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 (39.5 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses, slack work etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week was 30.0 hours in 2022, which is considerably below the number of hours normally worked per week (35.8 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 29.1 hours, which falls below the overall average.



**With a part-time rate of 31%, Austria, together with Germany, is already in second place behind the Netherlands (43%). The EU average is 19%.**

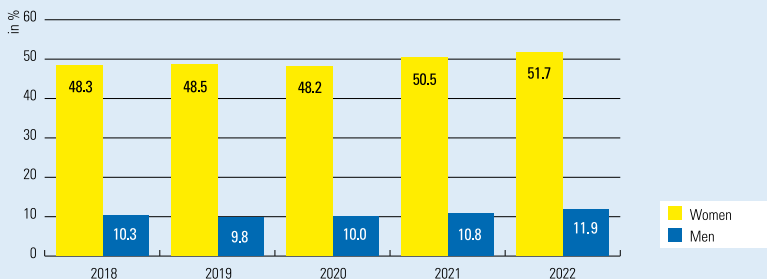


## Working time 2022

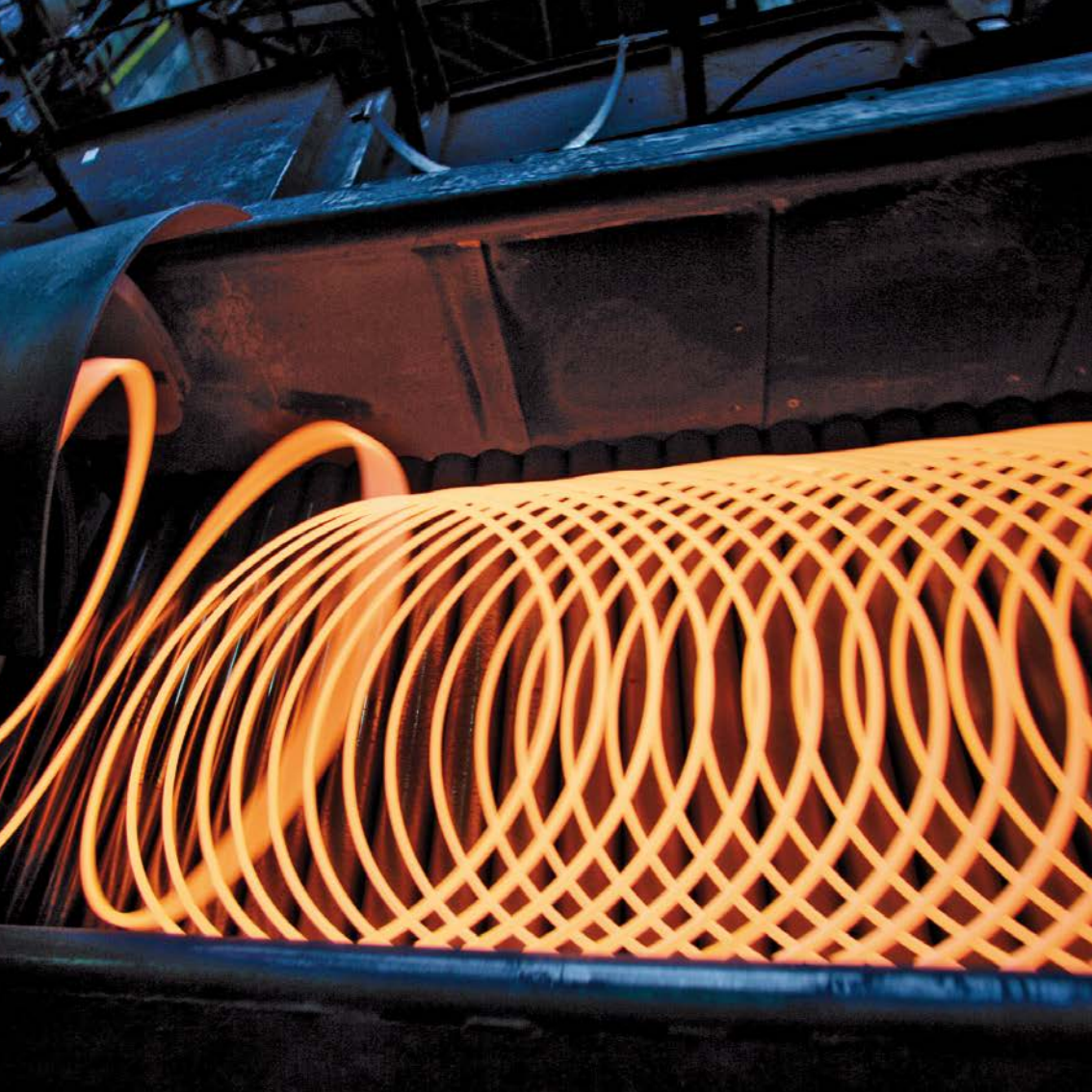
	Total	Men	Women
<b>Employed in total</b> (1 000)	4 442.6	2 353.1	2 089.5
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 356.7	296.6	1 060.1
Part-time employment rate (%)	30.5	12.6	50.7
Average working time per week (hours)*			
usually worked	35.8	39.5	31.5
actually worked	30.0	33.4	26.0
Volume of hours worked (million hours)**	6 821.6	4 087.4	2 734.2
<b>Employees</b> (1 000)	3 899.5	2 012.8	1 886.6
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 214.8	239.4	975.5
Part-time employment rate (%)	31.2	11.9	51.7
Average working time per week (hours)*			
usually worked	35.1	38.6	31.2
actually worked	29.1	32.4	25.6
Volume of hours worked (million hours)**	5 807.8	3 386.7	2 421.1

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

## Employees, part-time employment rate



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. 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 is provided by the so-called “tertiary” sector, about 29% by the “secondary” sector (industry and construction), and only 1.5% by agriculture and forestry (the “primary” sector).

**Only one out of 25 employed persons earns a 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. This sector now employs about 71% of the labour force,



compared to only half of the labour force just over 40 years ago.

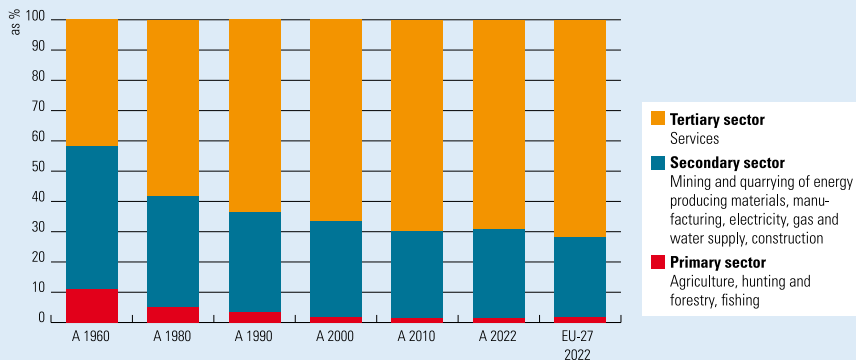
**The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 3.4% at current prices over the past 20 years.**

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 26%, and the tertiary sector for 72% of gross value added.

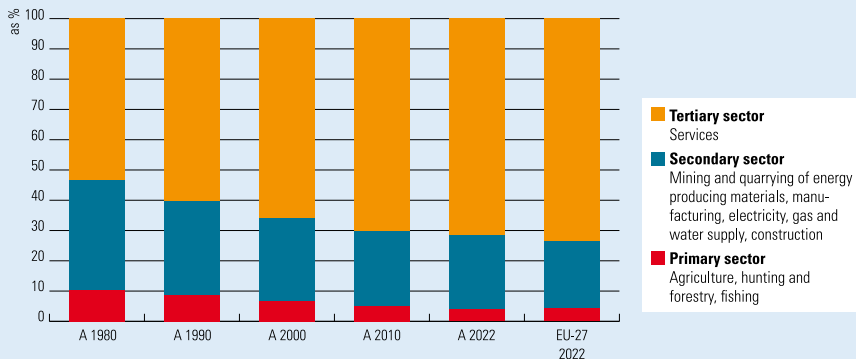
Most of the employees in production work in manufacturing and construction. In the service sector, the largest shares are found in sales, accommodation and food services, and health and education.

## Fraction of gross value added



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, national accounts.

## Employed by economic sectors



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, national accounts.

# 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 13.5 billion € in 2022.**

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



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

**Over 22% of farmers engage in organic farming according to the agricultural census in 2020.**

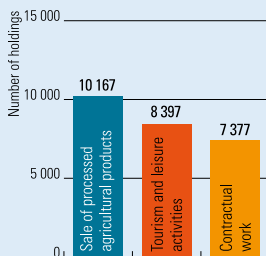
The ability to compete within the EU is achieved through sustainable agriculture, and through an increasing specialization of agricultural and forestry operations. The coupling of agriculture and forestry with touristic offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute 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
<b>Utilised agricultural area (UAA)</b> (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
<b>Forestry land use</b> (in 1 000 hectares)	3 260	3 406	3 414
<b>Livestock farming</b> (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

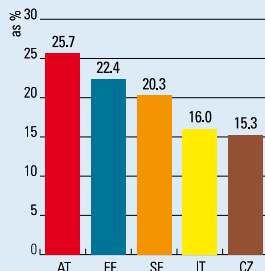
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm structure survey (FSS). Full census in 1999, 2010, 2020. \*) Calculated based on holdings with cultivated area.

### Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2020



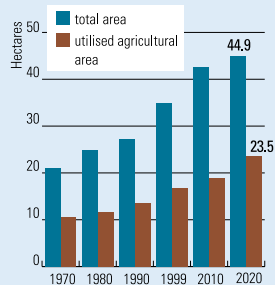
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm structure survey (FSS).

### 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 78 000 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 1.1 million people, and in 2021 they generated a turnover of roughly 378 billion €. About 352 000 people are employed in the construction industry alone.

Most of the enterprises are small-sized: over three quarters of them (about 64 000 or 81.9%) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1% of the enterprises (625) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 42.6% of all people employed in these sectors are working in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account about half (50.2%) of the total turnover.



**According to the production index, with an annual increase in production of 3.0%, Austria's construction enterprises were above the EU-27 average of 2.7% in 2022.**

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 5.9% in 2022. For industry (B–E), the working-day-adjusted production index rose by 6.8%. The employment index in industry (B–E) increased by 1.8% in 2022, as well as by 2.3% in the construction sector.

The Austrian electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and the manufacture of basic metals were among the biggest winners in 2022, with turnover increases of 63.7% and 29.9%, respectively. Construction production completed a positive trend again in 2022, achieving a turnover increase of 11.9%. At the same time, there were significant increases in construction costs. In 2022, for example, construction costs for residential and housing construction increased by 10.1% year-on-year. Road and bridge construction showed increases of 17.3% and 11.6% in a year-on-year comparison respectively.

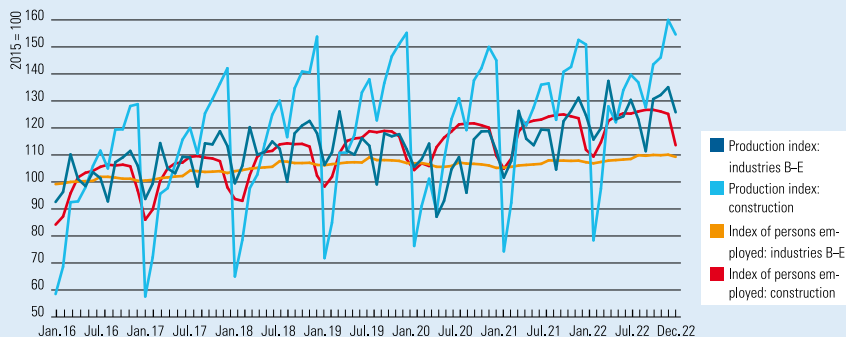
**The manufactures of wearing apparel and the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas are losing more and more substance. In these areas the number of employees has fallen by 43.6% and 45.0% respectively since 2015.**

## Selected indicators for industries and construction 2021

Sections (Based on ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added at factor cost in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added at factor costs in € per person employed
<b>B-F Industries and construction</b>	78 305	1 120 995	378.1	100.3	14	89 481
<b>B-E Industries</b>	37 867	768 385	315.0	77.6	20	101 029
B Mining and quarrying	330	6 716	2.5	1.1	20	159 809
C Manufacturing	30 851	703 724	239.7	66.8	23	94 901
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	3 853	35 381	65.7	7.2	9	204 377
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2 833	22 564	7.2	2.5	8	112 609
F Construction	40 438	352 610	63.0	22.7	9	64 316

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural business statistics 2021.

## 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. 86% of Austrian enterprises are engaged in the trade and service sector. Those 511 310 enterprises and their 2 469 040 persons employed achieved a turnover of 515.9 billion € in the year 2021.

**The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 94% of the enterprises operate with fewer than ten employees, and only 766 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 380 000 € per employee is achieved in financial and insurance activities, the corresponding figure for accommodation and food service activities is only 54 000 €.

In the year 2022, the Austrian service enterprises achieved a turnover increase by

19.2% compared to the previous year, benefiting in particular from the accommodation and catering sector with +60.2%, transport with +21.3% and other business services with +16.3%. Trade turnover in 2022 was also nominally higher than in the previous year (+11.5%), while in real terms it fell by 1.1%. The retail sector recorded an increase in turnover of 8.1%, which corresponds to a price-adjusted (real) decrease in sales of 0.8%. While the food retail sector was positive at +5.0% nominally, price-adjusted (real) sales went down by 3.3%. Retail sales outside the basic supply sector rose by 8.3% compared to the previous year, which corresponds to an increase of 1.4% in real terms.



**With a decrease of 1.0% of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2022, Austria was below EU-27 average (+1.4%), and below the Eurozone average (+0.8%).**

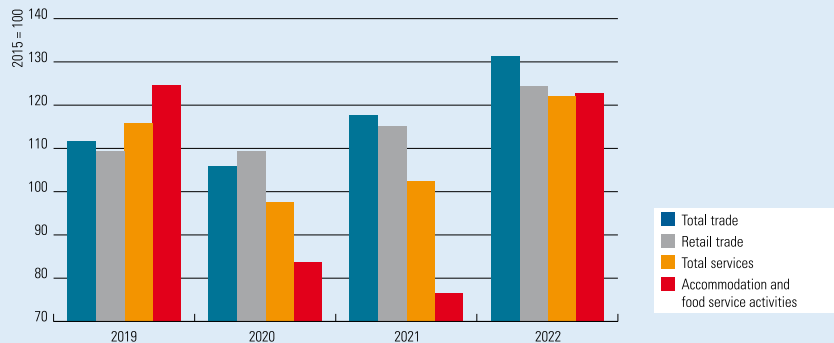
390.4 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian road freight vehicles in 2022 (-3.2% compared to 2021). The most frequently transported products were “crude and manufactured minerals and building materials”.

## Selected sections and indicators for trade and services 2021

Sections (of ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added at factor cost in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added at factor costs in 1 000 € per person employed
<b>Total trade and services (G–N, S95)</b>	511 310	2 469 040	515.9	154.7	5	63
G Trade	93 181	709 418	279.7	43.9	8	62
H Transportation and storage	15 717	213 365	44.3	14.6	14	69
I Accommodation and food service activities	46 840	274 508	14.9	9.6	6	35
J Information and communication	29 437	138 975	28.0	12.6	5	91
L Real estate activities	21 885	59 792	21.6	10.0	3	167
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	91 868	273 460	32.0	15.9	3	58

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural business statistics 2021.

## 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

Austria's GDP increased by a strong 4.8% in 2022. After the historic decline of 6.6% in 2020 and the increase of 4.2% in 2021, the gross domestic product rose above the pre-crisis level of 2019 again in 2022, even adjusted for inflation. Internationally, Austria's economy was thus in the front midfield. Slightly lower growth was recorded in the European Union as a whole (+3.4%) and in the euro area (+3.4%). The most important EU trading partners Germany (+1.8%) and Italy (+3.7%) developed differently. The Austrian GDP increased by 10.4% to around 447.2 billion € at current prices in 2022.

Hence, GDP per capita amounted to 49 400 € in 2022 (+9.1%), or adjusted for purchasing power (in so-called purchasing power standards; PPS), 44 097 € in a European comparison (+11.1% compared with 2021; revised). In 2022, the EU-27 generated an average GDP per capita in PPS of 35 434 € (approx. 80.4% of the Austrian value). Austria was able to maintain its position in the top league and now ranked 5th among all EU member states in terms of economic performance after Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands. This is 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. The GDP is an important indicator of the high standard of living of the economy.

## Prices

The 2022 Austrian price level index of 110 (EU-27 = 100) for final consumption expenditure of private households represents – together with Germany and France – the middle range of all EU countries. The prices are considerably higher than in Italy (100.2) but much lower than in Denmark (144.5) and Ireland (146.4) as well as in Switzerland (174.3), Iceland (159.0) and Norway (142.9) outside the EU. 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. 2022 was affected by higher inflation rates all over Europe. The annual average value for the Austrian HICP was 8.6%, which represents a strong increase compared with the previous year (2021: 2.8%). Hence, the value for price increases in Austria 2022 was clearly above the 2.0% stability goal of the European Central Bank.



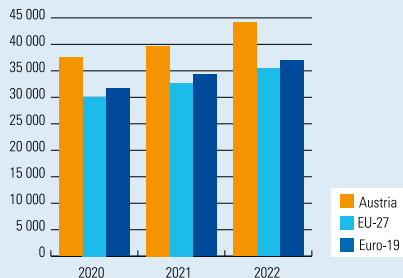
**In 2021 the inflation rate of Austria lies between the average rate of the Eurozone (8.4%) and the rate of the EU-27 (9.2%).**

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

	Austria	EU-27	Euro-19
<b>GDP growth</b> as % change on previous period			
2020	-6.6	-5.6	-6.1
2021	4.2	6.0	5.9
2022	4.8	3.4	3.4
<b>GDP per capita</b> in € (PPS)			
2020	37 493	30 052	31 629
2021	39 678	32 686	34 308
2022	44 097	35 434	36 994
<b>Price level index</b> for private households (EU-27 = 100)			
2020	111.8	100.0	106.1
2021	110.9	100.0	106.0
2022	110.0	100.0	105.8
<b>Inflation: Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)</b>			
Average annual rate of change as %, 2022	8.6	9.2	8.4

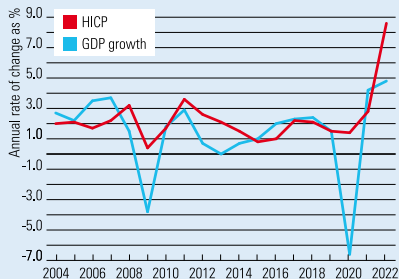
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, national accounts, purchasing power parities, CPI. PPS: purchasing power standards.

### GDP per capita in € (PPS)



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, national accounts. PPS: purchasing power parities.

### Austria's economic performance



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, national accounts, CPI.



# Tourism

# Tourism: 136.91 million nights spent in 2022

## Nights spent increased by 72.1% compared to 2021

After two difficult years, tourism in Austria is growing strongly again in 2022: after a decline in nights spent in the previous year, the number of nights spent rose by almost 60 million in 2022, which is attributable to growth in both resident (+31.4% to 38.88 million) and non-resident nights spent.

At 53.40 million nights spent, 21.32 million (+66.4%) more nights spent were registered by guests from Germany than in 2021. The second most important foreign market of origin, the Netherlands, closed 2022 with 9.99 million nights spent (+130.4%).

**Almost 78 million nights spent in the summer season 2022, 69.33 million nights spent in the winter season 2022/23.**

A total of 77.89 million nights spent were reported in the 2022 summer tourism season, an increase of 17.2% compared to summer 2021. The number of non-resident nights spent rose by 26.5% to 53.57 million, while the number of resident nights spent rose only

slightly by 1.0% to 24.32 million compared to the previous season. The number of arrivals (= number of guests) grew by 27.3% to 24.01 million.

The winter season 2022/23 ended with a total of 69.33 million nights spent, an increase of 31.5% compared to the previous winter season 2021/2022. Arrivals (18.95 million guests) recorded an increase of 45.6% in the current winter season compared to the previous year's season.

**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.

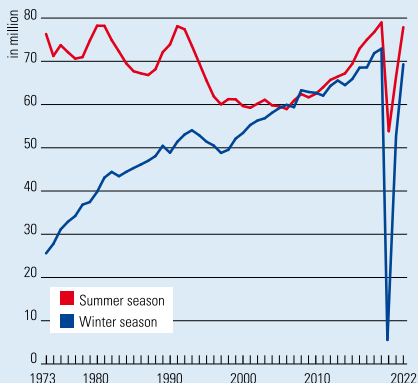
In the calendar year 2022, 595 million arrivals in Europe were registered. This means a share of 61.7% of all international tourist arrivals (963 million; +111.2%). Europe registered an increase by 95.0% compared to 2021.

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

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2012	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	102.31	118.39	130.42	116.80	131.02	149.82	152.71	97.88	79.56	136.91
Resident tourists	23.88	28.44	30.66	31.01	35.96	39.39	39.94	31.6	29.60	38.88
Non-resident tourists	78.43	89.95	99.76	85.79	95.05	110.43	112.76	66.28	49.96	98.03
Germany	59.85	62.73	64.72	53.52	49.61	56.29	56.68	38.51	32.08	53.40
Netherlands	4.81	9.72	9.00	8.23	9.39	10.04	10.36	7.42	4.33	9.99
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	0.90	1.45	3.12	3.29	4.56	4.97	4.93	3.14	1.99	3.75
United Kingdom	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.24	3.18	3.80	3.68	1.48	0.31	2.55
Italy	0.62	0.93	3.61	2.81	2.92	2.86	2.89	1.00	1.01	2.19
France	1.01	2.15	2.85	1.56	1.82	1.80	1.81	0.79	0.59	1.38

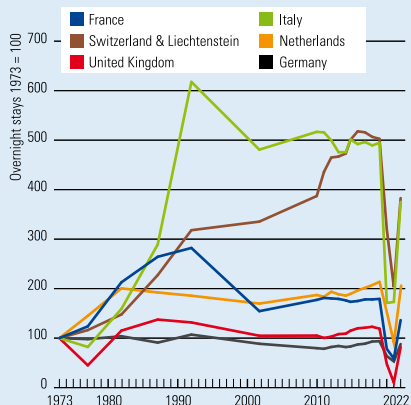
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Accommodation statistics.

## Nights spent since 1973



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Accommodation statistics.

## Nights spent by the most important countries of origin



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Accommodation statistics.

# Wanderlust: off to the south!

Austria is not only a popular holiday destination, but also a country of people who like to travel: Whereas only 27.5% of the population went on a main holiday trip (with four or more overnight stays) in 1969, in 2019 about 60.9% of the population aged 15 and over took at least one main holiday trip. The travel intensity fell during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020: 38.1%, 2021: 45.4%), but was back at the pre-pandemic level in 2022 (60.4%).

**After the number of main holiday trips abroad fell sharply during the COVID-19 pandemic (2019: 6.7 million, 2020: 1.9 million, 2021: 4.5 million), in 2022, it reached the record level since records began (7.9 million).**

For years, holidaymakers have been drawn to the south: Italy is the most popular destination abroad.

The number of domestic trips (with four or more overnight stays) was less affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and has more than doubled since 1969 (1969: 1.3 million, 2022: 3.2 million).

**The Austrians are travelling more often, but shorter.**



Austrians are now travelling more often, but for shorter periods of time. While half of main holiday trips lasted between one and two weeks 50 years ago, the share of such holidays was only 36.2% in 2022. Accordingly, the share of main holiday trips lasting between five and seven days has risen from around 11.7% in 1969 to around 50.7% in 2022.

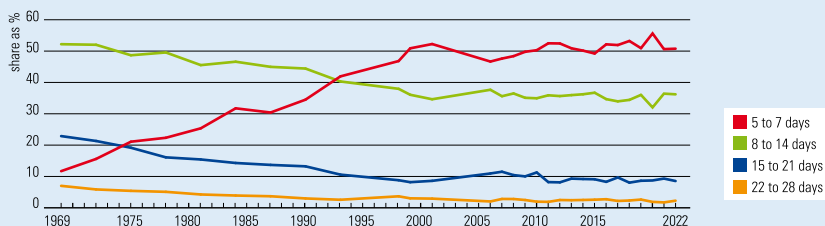
Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car, in 2022, too, every second main holiday trip was made by car (2022: 54.1%). In 1969 the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4%, but by the pre-pandemic year 2019 it has increased its share more than ninefold (2019: 31.4%). After air travel was used less frequently during the COVID-19 pandemic, one in four main holiday trips were made by plane again in 2022 (27.0%). In 1969, the train was still used for a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2022 it was only used for one in ten (11.5%).

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

	1969	1975	1987	1999	2011	2020	2021	2022
<b>Travel intensity</b> (Persons with at least one trip as % of total population)	27.5	36.1	42.3	49.7	60.3	38.1	45.4	60.4
Trips (in 1 000) of which:	2 418	3 600	4 623	6 306	8 851	5 013	7 367	11 061
Abroad (in 1 000)	1 088	1 656	2 635	3 953	5 727	1 924	4 469	7 868
Domestic (in 1 000)	1 330	1 944	1 988	2 352	3 124	3 089	2 898	3 192
<b>Important destinations abroad</b> (as % of trips abroad, selection)								
Italy	39	37	28	25	21	22	28	24
Croatia	.	.	.	9	15	9	15	15
Germany	10	8	5	4	10	19	12	9
Spain	3	.	.	8	8	6	6	7
Greece	1	4	11	11	5	4	10	7
<b>Means of transportation</b> (as %, selection)								
Car	61	65	64	54	56	72	65	54
Airplane	3	6	14	29	28	13	20	27
Train	25	17	9	6	8	10	10	12
Bus	10	10	10	10	7	2	3	5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969–2002) and the quarterly surveys related to travel behaviour (2003–2022).

## 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 travel behaviour (2003–2022).

# Value added: contribution of tourism to GDP decreased in 2021

In 2021, overnight and day visitors spent a total of 19.2 billion € in Austria. Day guests alone contributed 25.4% of all expenses. The direct and indirect added value effects of tourism (including business trips) amounted to 14.6 billion €. Tourism, thus, accounts for 3.6% of gross domestic product (GDP) directly and indirectly .

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

Of the total of 19.2 billion € spent on vacation and business trips by tourists in Austria, 10.6 billion €, more than half (55.0%) were contributed by domestic guests. Foreign guests spent a total of 8.1 billion € on their travels to Austria. This corresponds to 42.0% of all expenditures. In addition, 0.6 billion € were spent in weekend houses and second homes (3.0%).

**Around 108 000 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 2021, 136 400 self-employed and employed persons or 107 800 employees (measured in full-time equivalents) were directly attributable to the characteristic tourism industries. This corresponds to a contribution to total employment of 2.8% and 2.7% respectively.

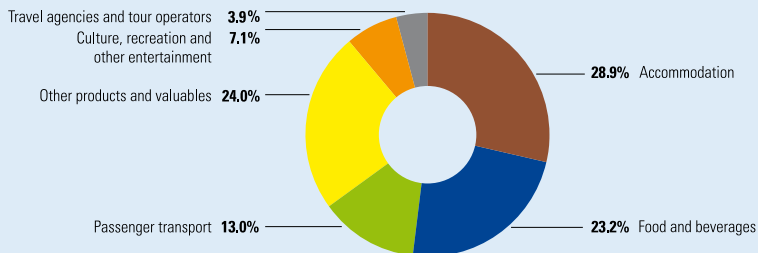


## Economic importance of tourism in Austria

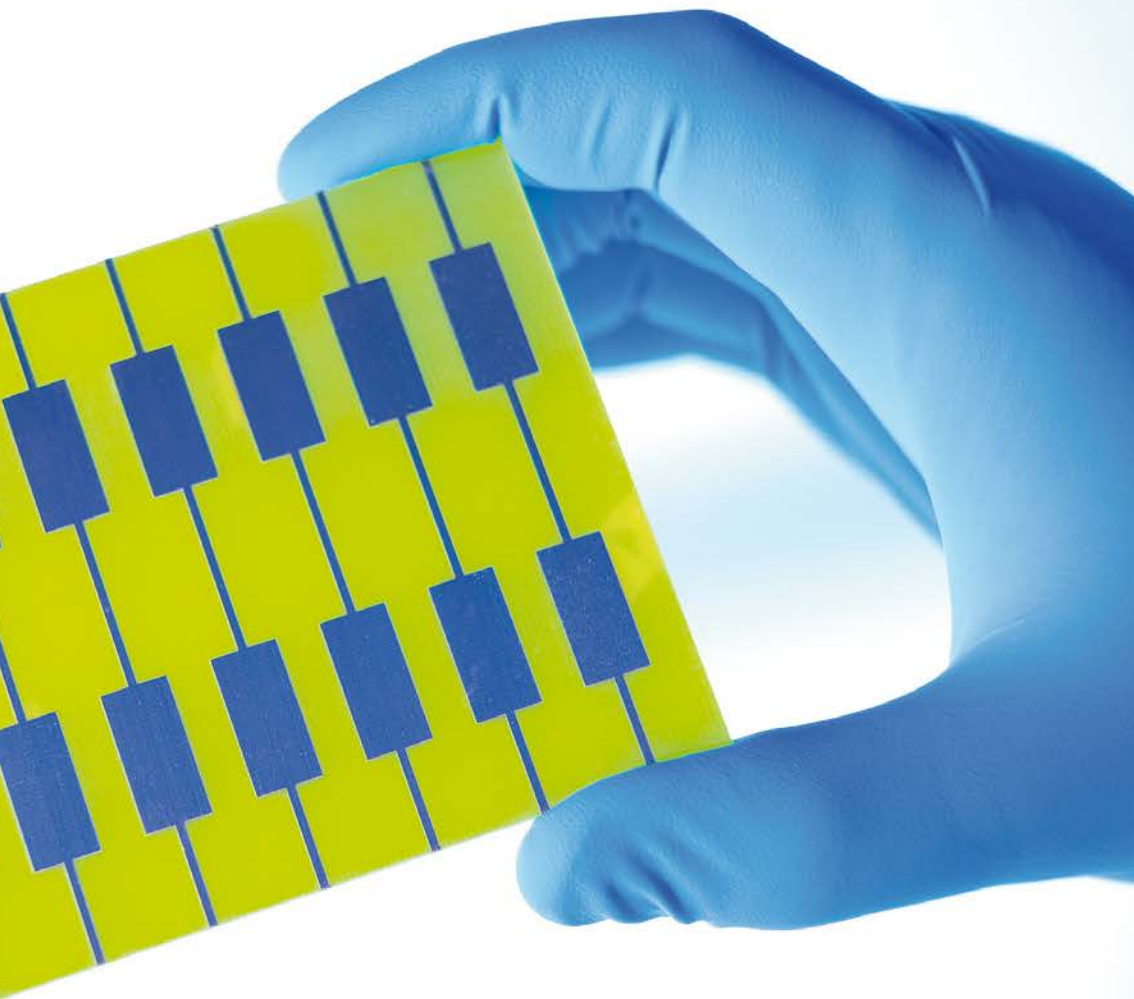
Aggregates	2018	2019	2020	2021
	revised	revised	revised	preliminary
	Value added*			
Total in million €	28 490	30 280	16 513	14 559
Changes to the previous year in %	.	6.3	-45.5	-11.8
Contribution to GDP in %	7.4	7.6	4.3	3.6
	<b>Tourism consumption expenditure by non-resident and resident visitors in Austria</b> in million €**			
Non-resident visitors	20 001	20 778	11 760	8 062
Resident visitors	15 549	16 880	9 148	10 561
Tourism consumption expenditure in vacation homes	225	228	358	579
Total	35 775	37 886	21 265	19 202

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

## Visitor consumption expenditure by products 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, TSA 2021. Rounding differences not compensated.



# Research & Digitalisation

# Research and development

## 15.5 billion € for research in 2023

In Austria, presumably 15.5 billion € are spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2023. In comparison to 2022, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure increases by 8.0%, which leads to a research intensity of 3.22%. This is in a slight increase compared to 2022 when the research intensity was 3.20%.



**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 2021: the third highest value was achieved.**

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

- ▀ the business enterprise sector (50%),
- ▀ the government sector (33%), mainly the federal government (27%),
- ▀ abroad (17%).

50% of the gross domestic expenditure on R&D 2023 were financed by domestic enterprises (approx. 6.7 billion €). The government sector contributed 33% (approx. 5.05 billion €); of this share, the federal government ("Bund") financed around 4.19

billion €, the federal provinces around 625 million € and other public funding amounted to about 237 million €. 17% (approx. 2.57 billion €) were financed from abroad and less than 1% (approx. 39 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.

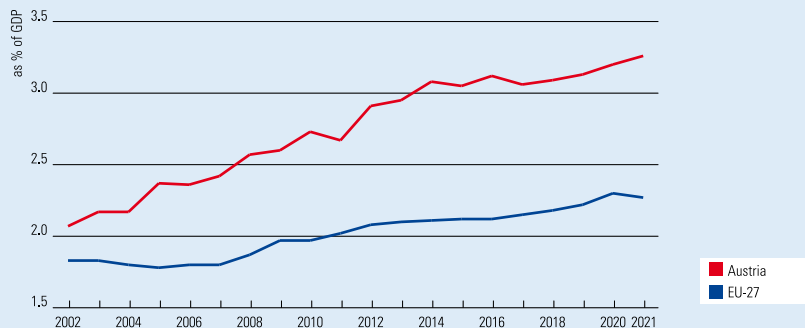


## Research & development in Austria

Financing sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (in million €)</b>	11 912.0	12 441.2	12 199.0	13 225.5	14 313.1	15 454.9
Of which financed by:						
Federal government	2 954.6	2 848.4	3 321.1	3 217.2	3 930.5	4 191.2
Research premium	713.1	841.5	1 044.1	889.6	759.5	1 100.0
Regional governments	500.6	464.4	568.7	490.5	597.2	625.2
Business enterprise sector	5 610.6	5 982.3	5 030.6	6 127.7	6 380.9	6 693.7
Abroad	1 944.4	2 110.8	2 022.8	2 278.3	2 392.5	2 568.8
Other financing	188.8	193.9	211.7	222.1	252.5	276.0
GDP nominal (in billion €), as of April 2023	385.3	397.2	381.0	406.1	447.7	480.6
<b>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (as % of GDP)</b>	3.09	3.13	3.20	3.26	3.20	3.22

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, R&D global estimate.

## Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, R&D statistics.

# Digitalisation of the economy

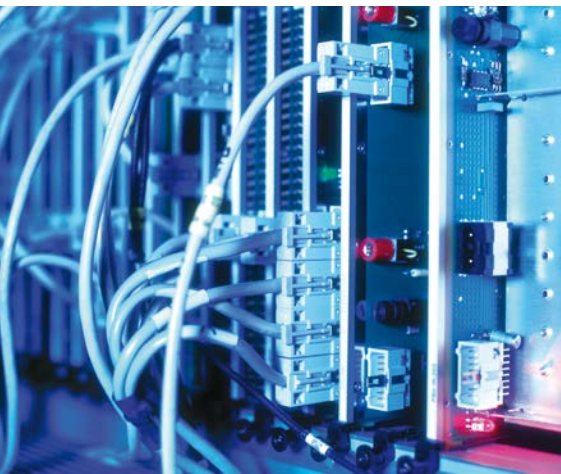
The Digital Intensity Index measures the digitalisation of the economy and is composed of twelve indicators on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in enterprises. Six out of ten enterprises in Austria currently achieve at least a basic level of digital intensity.

In more detail, 33% have a low level of digital intensity, 21% a high level and 6%

a very high level of digital intensity. By contrast, 41% of enterprises have only a very low level and therefore do not achieve a basic level of digitalisation.

The digitalisation of enterprises differs significantly by economic sector and enterprise size. Enterprises in the service sector (64%) are more likely to achieve a basic level of digitalisation than those in the production sector (49%). Furthermore, small enterprises (55%) are less likely to be digitized than medium-sized (79%) and large enterprises (95%).

The level of digital intensity also differs between federal provinces. Enterprises in Vorarlberg (71%) have the highest level of basic digitalisation. Vienna, Tyrol (each 64%), Salzburg (61%) and Upper Austria (60%) are in the middle range. Carinthia (55%), Styria (53%), Lower Austria (52%) and Burgenland (49%) have the greatest need to catch up.

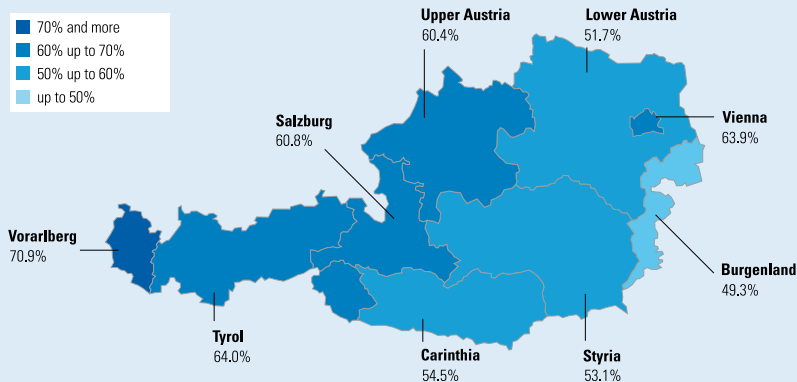


## Digital intensity of enterprises 2023

Characteristic	Enter- prises	Enterprises by digital intensity in %				
		very low	at least basic			
			total	low	high	very high
<b>Total</b>	42 989	41.0	59.0	33.1	20.5	5.5
<b>Industry</b> (ÖNACE 2008)						
Industry and construction	13 693	51.5	48.5	29.7	15.5	3.4
Service sector	29 296	36.1	63.9	34.6	22.8	6.5
<b>Size</b>						
10 to 49 employees	35 909	45.5	54.5	33.7	17.0	3.8
50 to 249 employees	5 831	21.1	78.9	32.0	35.6	11.3
250 or more employees	1 249	4.7	95.3	19.2	49.0	27.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises 2023.

## Digital intensity of enterprises by federal provinces in Austria 2023



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises 2023.

# Internet use and online-shopping

95% of all domestic households had internet access in 2023. 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.



**In an EU comparison, Austria ranked above the EU-27 average in 2023 (share of households with internet access: 93%). Luxembourg, the Netherlands, (99% each), and Finland (97%) were well above the EU-27 average, while Greece (87%) Bulgaria and Lithuania (89% each) were well below.**

95% 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. 97% of men and 94% of women used the internet in this period.

While the difference in using the internet between men and women was very small overall, it was clear when examining the

oldest age group. Among 65- to 74-year-olds, men used the internet significantly more often (83%) than women (75%). The majority of all persons aged between 16 and 74 years (about 77%) used the internet several times during the day.

62% of all respondents purchased goods or services over the internet in the last three months. In the year 2002, the percentage was 8%. In the year 2023, 64% of men and 61% of women bought or ordered online. The most frequent purchases were clothes and films or series as streaming services. Furthermore, the following were frequently purchased online: music as streaming services, food deliveries (from restaurants, fast food chains or catering services) as well as tickets for cultural events and public transportation.

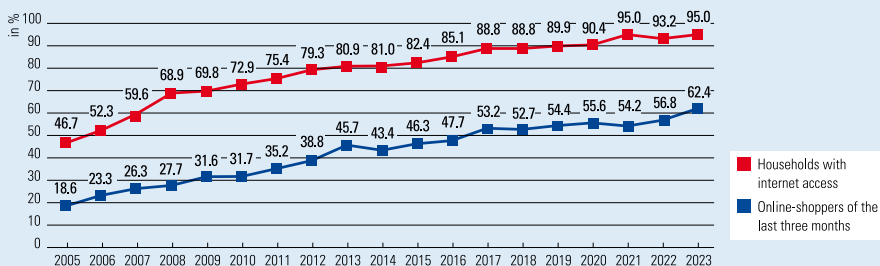
**In Austria, 95% of all households had internet access. 95% of all 16- to 74-year-olds used the internet, 62% shopped online.**

## Internet usage of individuals as well as online-shoppers 2023

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 %
<b>Total</b>	6 764.1	6 448.6	95.3	4 221.6	62.4
<b>Men</b>	3 367.4	3 250.0	96.5	2 158.9	64.1
16 to 24 years	428.7	428.7	100.0	328.6	76.6
25 to 34 years	621.2	620.6	99.9	472.7	76.1
35 to 44 years	616.5	616.1	99.9	457.2	74.2
45 to 54 years	614.3	603.8	98.3	400.2	65.1
55 to 64 years	662.2	628.0	94.8	348.3	52.6
65 to 74 years	424.6	352.9	83.1	152.0	35.8
<b>Women</b>	3 396.7	3 198.5	94.2	2 062.8	60.7
16 to 24 years	405.5	404.2	99.7	297.6	73.4
25 to 34 years	591.5	585.3	98.9	476.7	80.6
35 to 44 years	610.9	610.9	100.0	468.6	76.7
45 to 54 years	628.8	616.7	98.1	385.7	61.3
55 to 64 years	676.7	620.0	91.6	315.4	46.6
65 to 74 years	483.4	361.4	74.8	118.8	24.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals 2023. Data collection: April to July 2023.

## Households with internet access as well as online-shoppers 2005–2023



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals 2005 to 2023. Households: only households with at least one household member aged 16 to 74. Persons: only individuals aged 16 to 74.



# Environment

# Water, air, and money

## Austria: Rich in aquatic resources

Ca. 2.35 billion m<sup>3</sup> of water – this corresponds to about 3% of the available 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 litres 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



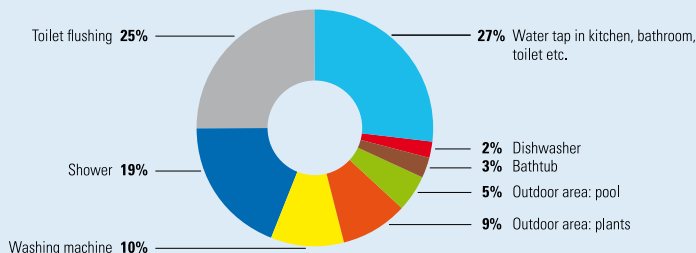
other ways, such as an energy source. For example: roughly two thirds of the domestic electricity generation is done within hydro-electric plants. Water has also become an indispensable factor in the tourism sector (e.g. lakes for swimming, snow machines).

 **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 reported the highest value (213 litres). An Indian has to get along with 25 litres per person and day whereas each inhabitant of Washington consumes 631 litres.**

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 used for showering and bathing, for toilet flushing 25% and for washing clothes 10%. In the outdoor area (pool, plants, etc.) 14% are consumed. 27% flow through the taps in bathrooms, toilets and kitchens and 2% are consumed by dishwashers. 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.

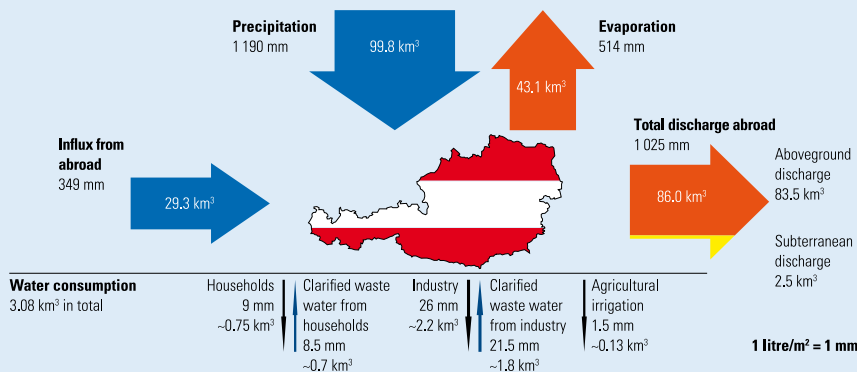
## Average per capita water consumption in Austrian households 2017

**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 not compensated.

# Greenhouse gases: Emissions slightly increased

In 2021, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 77.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent). Emissions were thus 4.9% (3.6 million tonnes) above the levels of 2020 and 1.9% under those of 1990. The main reasons for the low value were the measures due to COVID-19 (2019: 80.0 million tonnes).

In addition to CO<sub>2</sub>, the provisions of the greenhouse gas reporting relate to five other gases that have different effects on global warming. Therefore, the emissions are expressed in "CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents".

The economic sectors that are not subject to European emissions trading emitted around 48.8 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2021. Emissions exceeded the maximum annual emission allocation as

permitted by the European Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) and the Climate Protection Act, by 37 kilotonnes.



**Concerning greenhouse gas emissions, Austria – with 8.8 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita – belongs to the middle range for Europe and lies somewhat above the EU average of 7.9 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita.**

The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions (including the emissions trading system) in 2021 were the sectors energy and industry (44.5%), transport (27.9%), agriculture (11.7%) and buildings (10.6%). A large number of installations in the energy and industry sector (83.4% in 2021) fall under the EU emissions trading system. Measured against the national total emissions, the share of the emissions trading sector in 2021 was 37.0%.

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

Greenhouse gases 2021	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita
Belgium	10.0
Bulgaria	7.9
Denmark	7.7
Germany	9.4
Estonia	9.6
Finland	8.8
France	6.2
Greece	7.6
Ireland	12.6
Italy	7.1
Croatia	6.3
Latvia	5.8
Lithuania	7.3
Luxembourg	17.6

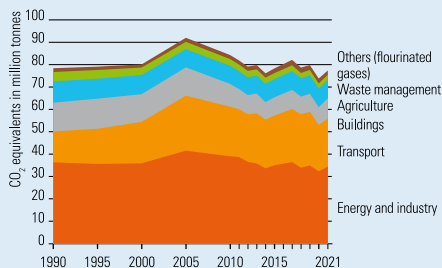
Greenhouse gases 2021	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita
Malta	4.6
Netherlands	10.0
Austria	8.8
Poland	10.7
Portugal	5.6
Romania	6.0
Sweden	4.7
Slovakia	7.6
Slovenia	7.7
Spain	6.3
Czechia	11.4
Hungary	6.7
Cyprus	10.3
EU-27	7.9

Greenhouse gas emissions from road traffic*	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021
Road traffic in total (incl. "petrol tourism")	13.5	15.4	18.2	24.3	21.8	21.9	23.4	23.7	20.5	21.4
Road traffic, domestic	12.1	13.9	15.7	16.7	15.3	15.8	17.1	16.8	15.9	16.5

S: Eurostat, Environment Agency Austria. \*) CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents in million tonnes.

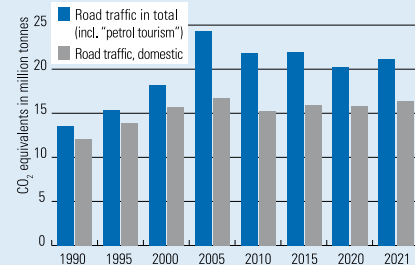
## Greenhouse gases by sectors

from 1990 to 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environment Agency Austria.

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from road traffic, share of "petrol tourism" from 1990 to 2021



S: Eurostat, Environment Agency Austria.

# “Green” money: environmentally relevant cash flows

In 2020, national expenditure on environmental protection amounted to 13.1 billion € in Austria. 5.5% (around 0.7 billion €) were financed by the public sector (including NPISH = Non-profit institutions serving households), 9% (almost 1.2 billion €) came from households and 85.5% (11.2 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 2020, expenditure for environmental protection totalled 13.1 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.

**9.5 billion € were collected in eco taxes in 2021.**

In 2021, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (about 56% of the total eco tax revenue), transport taxes (35% of the eco tax revenue came from the transport sector) as well as resource taxes (8%) and pollution taxes (ca. 1%). The latter essentially comprises the contribution to remediation of abandoned sites.

## Eco taxes and financing of domestic environmental protection expenditure

in million €

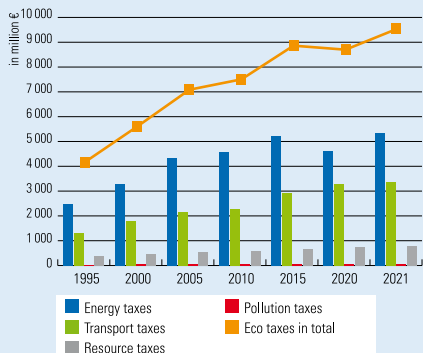
Eco taxes	2000	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021
Energy taxes	3 288	4 585	5 031	5 024	5 284	5 385	5 556	4 599	5 335
Transport taxes	1 796	2 265	2 562	2 875	3 018	3 295	3 404	3 300	3 379
Pollution taxes	72	51	53	54	58	79	69	57	66
Resource taxes	453	603	635	664	691	726	731	744	768
Eco taxes total	5 608	7 505	8 281	8 617	9 052	9 485	9 760	8 700	9 548

National expenditure on environmental protection	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020
Public sector (incl. NPISH*)	161	181	139	584	603	615	658	761	719
Enterprises	8 935	9 342	7 592	8 725	8 972	9 814	11 936	12 287	11 175
Households	1 521	1 682	1 806	902	917	891	1 174	1 218	1 177
Total	10 617	11 205	9 537	10 211	10 492	11 321	13 767	14 266	13 071

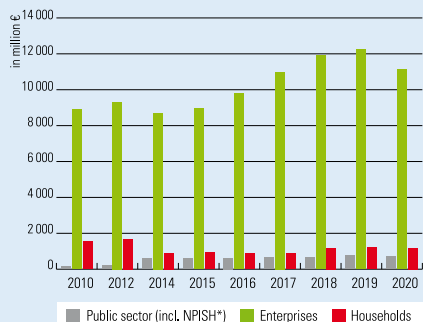
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environmental protection expenditure accounts. \*) Non-profit institutions serving households.

### Eco taxes 1995–2021 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environmental protection expenditure accounts.

### National expenditure on environmental protection 2010–2020 in million €



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



# Energy

# Dependence on fossil fuel

Austria's dependency on foreign energy supplies is of great importance for national energy security.

 **In 2022, 74.5% of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-27 average 2021 was 57.1%.**

Only 4.6% of the oil demand and 7.8% 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 55.5%, biofuels had the highest share in the generation of renewable energy sources in 2022.**

Disregarding biofuels, Austria was largely self-sufficient only when it came to renewable energies. However, the “renewables” only made up 31.7% of the total energy consumption.

**22.9% of the biogenic energy sources 2022 were firewood.**

79.3% 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.

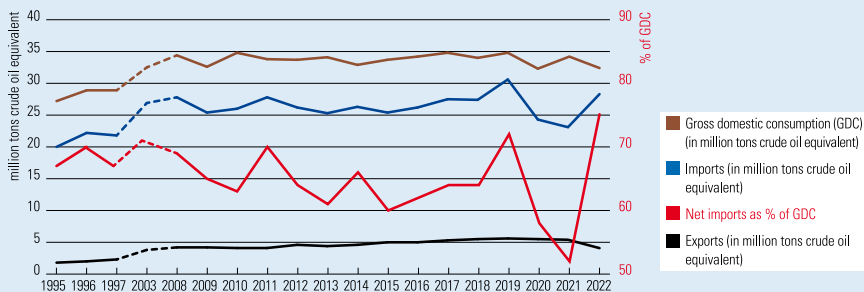


## Import/Export structure in TJ

Fuel type	1970	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021	2022
Imports	485 116	775 744	925 905	1 088 399	1 018 509	968 879	1 184 338
of which:							
Coal	147 929	132 896	128 691	141 196	102 295	107 986	102 965
Oil	296 057	425 874	519 718	584 213	569 749	567 076	521 420
Gas	35 693	187 917	222 784	256 036	224 856	165 149	430 149
Renewables	501	4 438	4 945	35 283	33 327	33 498	26 861
Electricity	4 936	24 620	49 767	71 671	88 281	95 170	102 943
Exports	30 568	51 178	125 110	172 513	230 894	226 123	173 644
of which:							
Coal	278	70	41	197	2	1	3
Oil	5 679	22 722	63 208	90 613	117 109	122 612	71 675
Gas	0	0	478	0	0	0	0
Renewables	189	2 115	6 691	18 803	33 407	35 496	30 361
Electricity	24 422	26 271	54 691	62 899	80 376	68 015	71 605
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. GDC = gross domestic consumption.

# 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 4.8% in terms of gross domestic product (real) from 2021 to 2022 – the GDC decreased by 5.3%.**

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 2021 was 3.0 tons of crude oil equivalents (COE) and was thus above the EU average of 2.2 tons COE.

**The final energy consumption in Austria decreased by 5.5% in 2022 compared to 2021.**

Energy consumption decreased by 9.2% in agriculture, in the service sector by 3.0%, in private households by 14.9% and in transport by 3.1%. Energy consumption increased in the manufacturing sector by 1.1%.



**In 2021, the largest share of the GDC in the EU-27 was accounted for by crude oil at 32.4%, followed by natural gas (23.9%) and renewable energy sources including biofuels (11.4%).**

With a share of around 32.0%, the transport sector dominated energy consumption in 2022, followed by industries and construction with a share of around 30.0%.

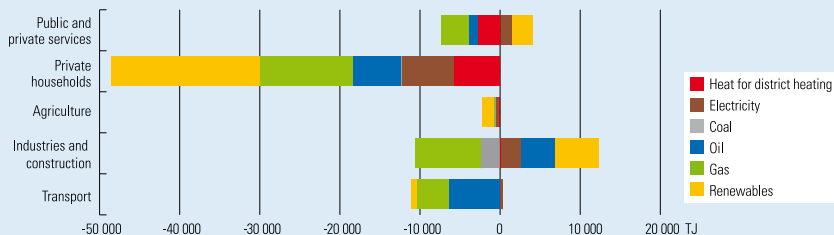


## Structure of consumption in TJ

	1970	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021	2022
<b>Gross domestic consumption (GDC)</b>	796 784	1 052 336	1 224 964	1 458 261	1 350 548	1 432 736	1 357 301
of which:							
Coal	201 075	171 505	152 892	141 637	104 515	108 583	103 097
Oil	387 376	443 864	513 109	545 843	464 451	492 075	474 999
Gas	103 972	219 239	275 836	340 091	306 427	323 717	288 460
Renewables	123 770	211 307	277 543	396 270	439 270	453 587	430 471
Wastes	77	8 073	10 508	25 649	27 981	27 618	28 936
Heat for district heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity*	-19 486	-1 651	-4 925	8 772	7 905	27 155	31 337
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	566 043	762 584	935 834	1 116 143	1 055 660	1 127 257	1 065 657
of which:							
Coal	97 911	49 651	32 838	19 800	18 088	18 342	15 847
Oil	295 334	327 573	401 577	434 045	367 318	387 909	378 683
Gas	48 696	114 375	167 279	198 478	195 813	205 960	178 571
Renewables	46 353	89 246	103 375	172 404	170 488	193 730	180 867
Wastes	24	4 034	6 175	9 552	10 507	10 415	11 964
Heat for district heating	4 933	25 254	41 689	66 100	71 933	78 907	70 429
Electricity	72 792	152 452	182 901	215 763	221 513	231 994	229 297

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 2022 compared to 2021



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 33.8% in 2022; the EU average was 21.8% in 2021.**

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 2022, the share of “renewables” used for transportation was 10.1%.

**In 2022, the proportion of electricity from renewable energy sources that can be taken into account according to the EU directive was 74.7% – of which 77.3% came from hydropower.**

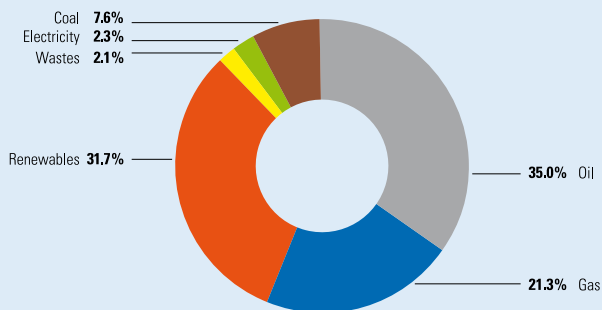
While hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass for electricity generation is a relatively recent development. The production of district heating from biomass has risen rapidly since 1990. Its share has increased sevenfold compared to 2022, from 7.3% to 53.0%. In 2020 there were around 2 400 plants that generated district heat from biomass.

## Renewable fuels in TJ

	1970	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021	2022
Indigenous production	123 458	209 530	279 289	378 377	441 282	454 383	434 509
Imports	501	4 438	4 945	35 283	33 327	33 498	26 861
Stocks	0	-545	0	1 414	-1 933	1 201	-538
Exports	189	2 115	6 691	18 803	33 407	35 496	30 361
Gross domestic consumption	123 770	211 307	277 543	396 270	439 270	453 587	430 471
Transformation input	77 417	122 061	174 200	233 633	277 819	270 321	256 722
Final consumption	46 353	89 246	103 375	172 404	170 488	193 730	180 867
Final consumption by							
Agriculture	2 759	4 025	5 101	7 127	6 730	8 091	6 618
Industries and construction	491	22 660	29 599	52 311	48 009	52 345	57 870
Transport	9	79	612	20 743	17 192	17 707	16 879
Services	3 620	2 928	4 994	8 687	12 275	11 928	14 552
Households	39 474	59 554	63 069	83 536	86 281	103 658	84 946

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

## Share of energy sources on gross domestic consumption 2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy balances.



# Public Sector

Revenue &  
Expenditures

Public Service

# Maastricht deficit in 2022 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 central, regional and local governments as well as the social security funds and numerous extrabudgetary units. Main sources of revenue are taxes and social contributions, main expenditure are social benefits, subsidies and compensation of public employees.



**In 2022, 22 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 (3.5% of GDP in 2022), the EU-27 average deficit was 3.3%.**

Eight EU member states had a higher deficit than Austria. Italy reported the highest deficit (8.0% of GDP) while Denmark had the highest surplus (3.3% of GDP).



From 2001 onwards the deficit rate in Austria – except in the years 2004 to 2007, as well as 2014, 2016, and 2020 to 2022 – 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 exceptions of 2004, 2009, 2010, and 2020 to 2022.

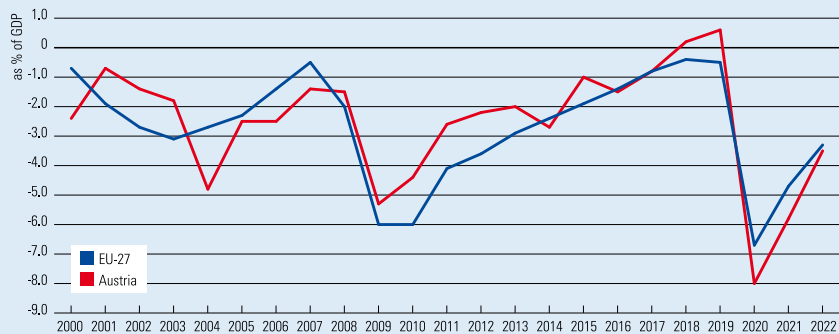
## Maastricht debt: slight decrease in the debt ratio

**In 2022, government debt decreased by 4.1 percentage points to 78.4% of GDP in relative terms and increased by 16.4 billion € to 350.7 billion € (2021: 334.3 billion €) in absolute terms.**

As regards the EU-27 average, the debt ratio decreased in 2022 to 83.5% of GDP.

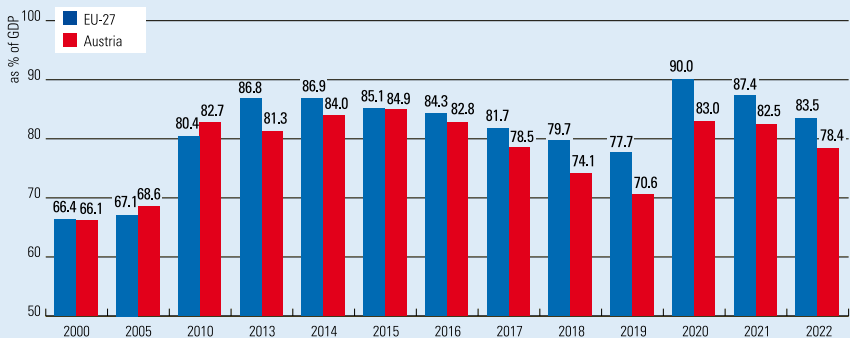
Data as of 23 October 2023.

## Maastricht deficit/surplus as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Public finance. Data as of 23 October 2023.

## Maastricht debts as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Public finance. Data as of 23 October 2023. General government consolidated gross debt as % of GDP.

# National budget: expenditure 2022 above 50% of GDP

The total general government expenditure in Austria in 2022 accounted for 53.2% of the gross domestic product (GDP). These figure includes the expenditure 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 sector.

The general government expenditure essentially comprises social benefits and transfers, compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, subsidies, interest payments on government debt, and gross capital formation.

Social benefits (in the form of monetary payments (e.g. pensions) or transfers in kind (e.g. medical attendance), account for 42.4% of general government expenditure.



**In 2022, the Austrian government expenditure ratio was above the EU-27 average (49.6% of GDP).**

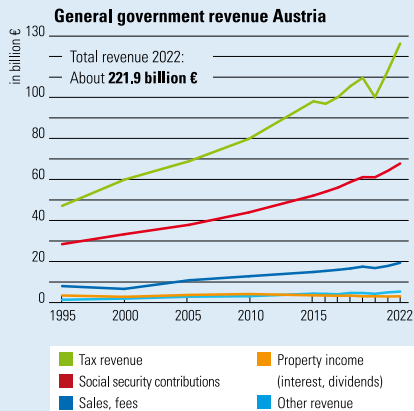
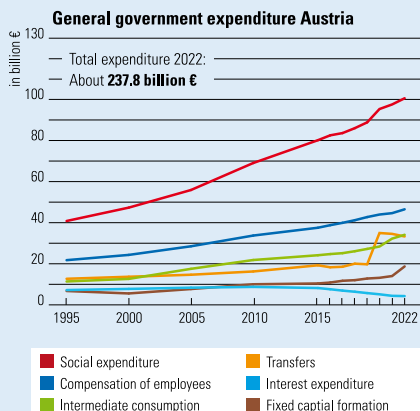
General government revenue consists mainly of tax revenue and social contributions. Output, property income (interest and dividends from participating companies) are of lesser significance. In 2022, a budget amounting to 49.6% of the GDP was available to the Austrian government. In the EU-27 average, the public revenue quota was 46.3%.

Comparing the EU-27 countries, France was the leading country (revenue quota 53.5%; expenditure quota 59.0%) and Ireland (revenue quota 22.9%; expenditure quota 24.4%) was at the other end of the scale in 2022.

Data as of 31 October 2023.

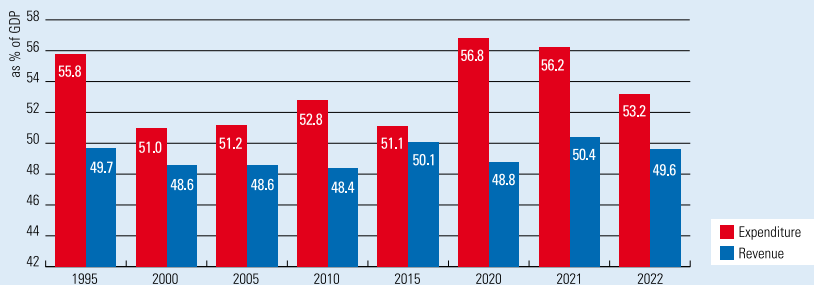


## Expenditure and revenues of general government structure and development



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public finance, Data as of 31 October 2023, consolidated.

## Fiscal indicators



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public finance, Data as of 31 October 2023.

# Serving the public

A great 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 364 896 employees (full time equivalents) in public service in the federal, regional and local governments.

In the federal public service, i.e., in the ministries and the authorities, offices and other administrative bodies subordinated to them, there were 135 357 civil servants (full time equivalents) in 2022. In addition, there were 3 843 federal public servants in

outsourced units. With a fraction of about a third (33.6%), 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 (9.5%).

**The effect of privatisation 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 69 598.**

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to 46.3 billion € in 2022. The share of education amounts to 29.2% and of health care to 24.5% whereas the share of general public administration amounts to 14.9%.

**In 2021, the share of federal in total employees in Austria was 17.0%, which is below the average of the European OECD member states (18.6%).**

S: Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport (BMKÖS), Federal employees in 2023.



## Number of employees in public service

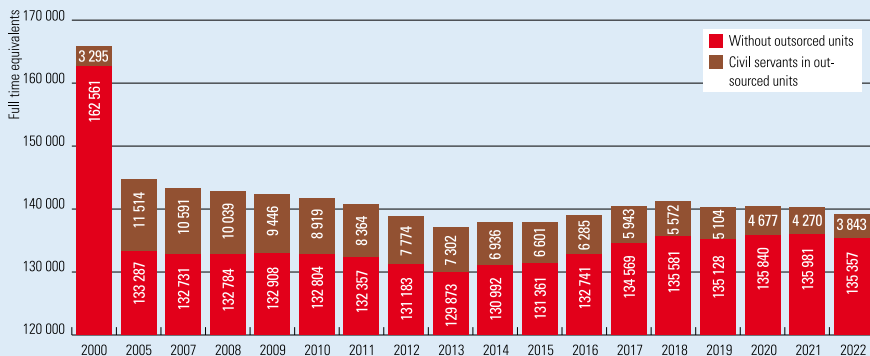
Federal public service	Employees	as %
General administrative service	45 471	33.6
Teachers	38 247	28.3
Law enforcement	34 182	25.3
Military service	12 835	9.5
Judges and public prosecutors	3 006	2.2
University teachers	1 105	0.8
Civil servants in the health servicen	206	0.2
School and specialist inspectors	270	0.2
Others	35	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>135 357</b>	<b>100.0</b>

S: BMKÖS, Employees 2023.

Public service total	Employees
Federal government	135 357
State governments (Federal provinces)	145 619
Municipalities	83 920
<b>Total</b>	<b>364 896</b>

S: BMKÖS, Employees (full time equivalents). Federal government: 31 December 2022. Federal provinces: 2021. Municipalities: 2021.

## Federal public service: development of number of employees



S: BMKÖS, Employees in full time equivalents.



# Quality of life and standard of living

# We are getting older

Life expectancy at birth in Austria is currently 79.05 years for men and 83.78 years for women (2022). Thus, life expectancy in the year 2022 was at the level of 2016. 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 79.05 years for men and 83.78 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 21.95 years (men) and 25.57 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 2022, it was only 2.44 per thousand of live births, compared with 26 per thousand in 1970.

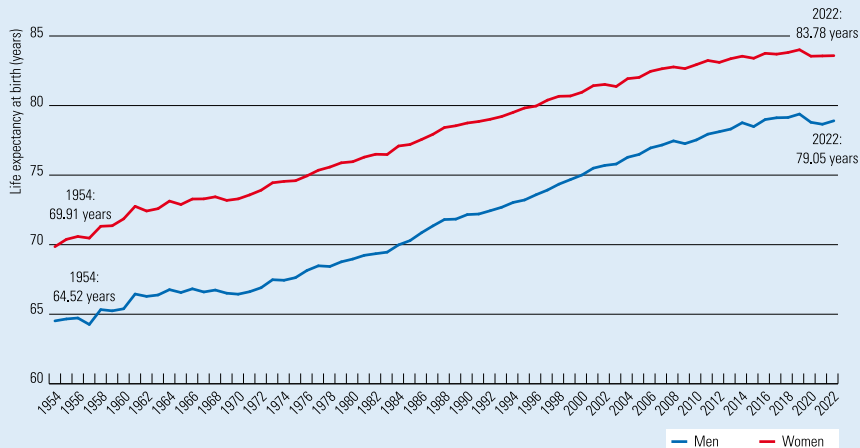
In an EU comparison (2021), Austria ranks 12th in life expectancy for both genders combined. Life expectancy is higher than in Austria in Denmark, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Belgium, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Malta, Sweden and Spain. The lowest life expectancy is found in Bulgaria, Romania and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

## Life expectancy and infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 ***)	2020	2022
<b>Life expectancy</b>							
Life expectancy at birth for males	66.46	69.01	72.24	75.11	77.66	78.94	79.05
Life expectancy at birth for females	73.38	76.08	78.89	81.12	83.13	83.74	83.78
Life expectancy at age 60 for males	14.85	16.32	17.81	19.73	21.44	21.84	21.95
Life expectancy at age 60 for females	18.80	20.30	22.15	23.84	25.30	25.55	25.57
<b>Infant mortality</b>							
Deaths*	2 908	1 303	709	378	307	262	202
Infant mortality rate**	25.9	14.3	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.1	2.4

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, Vital statistics. Starting in 2009, figures include deaths abroad.

# Income:

## Women earn substantially less

In 2021, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled 31 407 €, with a median net annual income of 23 617 €. Civil servants had the highest incomes: They grossed an average of 61 389 €. Next came contract public employees (37 770 €) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of 35 302 €. Workers (23 248 €) were at the tail end. However, civil servants are at the top of the list because, among other reasons, they are generally older and more qualified and do not become unemployed.

Men still enjoy higher incomes than women: Although the gender-specific income gap is narrower in the public service sector, female workers and female salaried employees earn on the average only 45% or 54% of the gross annual income of their male colleagues. The large number of women who are employed part-time accounts for a substantial part of this difference. 53% of all employed women are employed part-time. This percentage in men is only 17%.

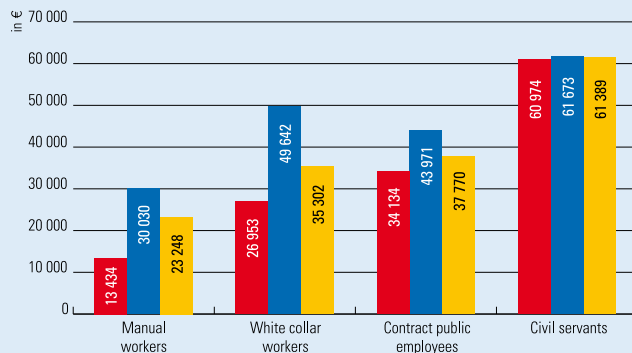
But even when only full-time year round employees are compared, the median income for women is still only 87% of the median income for men. The income differences in the private sector are even more pronounced than in the public service sector: female workers earn on the average only 72% of the income 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 5% higher than the income of male civil servants.

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

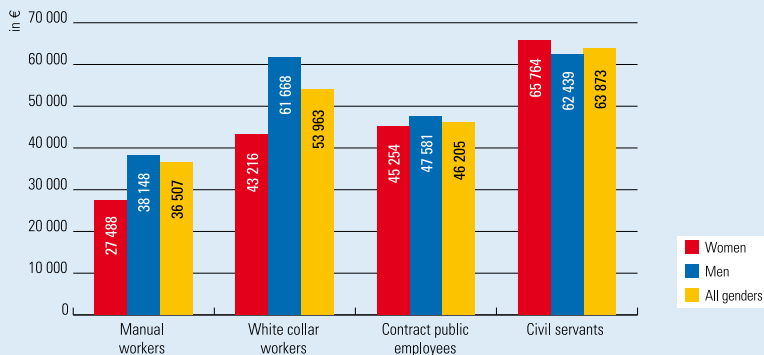
Retired persons (residing in Austria) received a median annual income of 23 296 € gross or 20 689 € net in 2021. Even here, women had less income than men (18 638 € gross resp. 29 574 € gross).

## Median gross annual income of employees

All employees 2021



Full time year round employees 2021



## 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 2022, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of 40 309 €, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of 27 844 €.

In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was 20 510 € for persons in households with three or more children, 26 991 € for households with two children and 28 774 € for households with one child. For households of retired persons, the income was 26 408 €, other house-

holds without children had 31 617 € at their disposal.

## Expenditures of private households

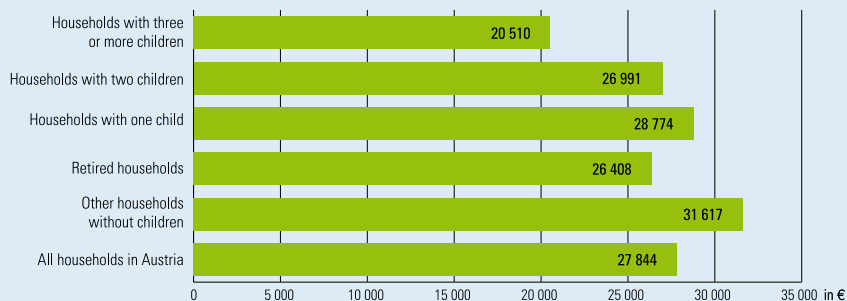
The more money a household is able to spend, the smaller is the share spent for food and housing. In 2019/2020 the 25% of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spent 1 020 € per month, which was 53% below the average of 2 160 €. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised expenditures spent 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 2022, Austria's consumers spent an average of 21 900 € (in purchasing power standards) per capita (adjusted by purchasing power) within the EU comparison (EU-27: 18 000 €), which is an increase of 12.3% compared to 2021. Private consumption expenditure was only higher in Luxembourg (24 600 €) and outside the EU in Switzerland (24 200 €). The expenditure volume is by far more moderate in Bulgaria (12 500 €), Hungary (12 600 €) and Croatia (13 500 €).

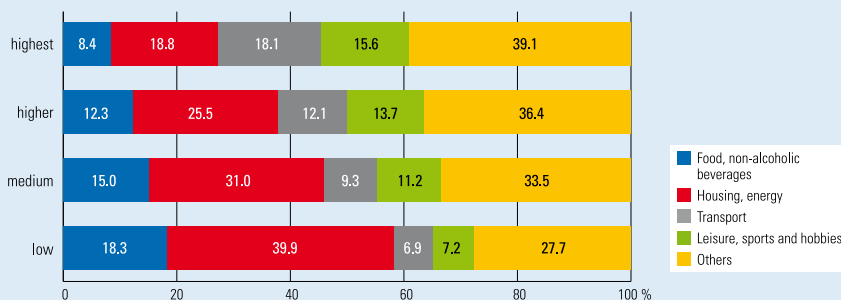


## Equivalised annual income of private households



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2022. Median.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Household budget survey 2019/2020.

# Cultural highlights

In 2019/2020, 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. 3.5 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2021/2022 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 437 500. Of the houses dedicated primarily to spoken theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater was the one with the greatest audience (249 400). In other federal provinces, the Landestheater Linz documented audiences of 224 900, offering a multi-faceted program.

The pageants and festivals gave about 1 000 performances for audiences of about 1.1 million in 2021; the largest of them (Salzburg Summerfestival) reported 241 000 guests.



In 2021, the museums recorded 7.9 million visits. About 42% were allotted to collections with an interregional or national reference, 40% to collections with an international reference, and 18% to museums, whose collections are predominantly local or regional.

**In 2021/2022, the theatres and concert stages reported audiences of 3.5 million, pageants and festivals 1.1 million, and there were 7.9 million visitors reported for museums.**

Of the smaller museums, 79% were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 74% had at least 200 open days, and in the large museums this percentage was as high as 100%.

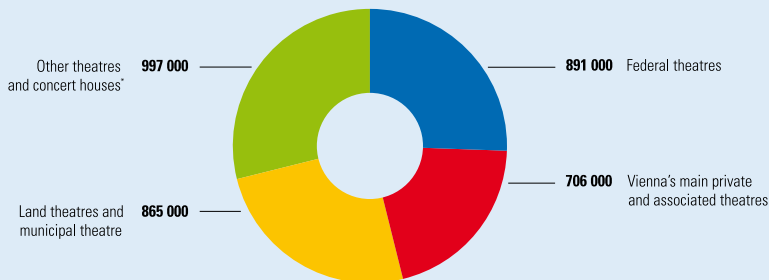
In 2021 the Austrian press published 13 newspapers plus 18 regional editions as well as three free dailies. The average daily distribution in 2022 was approx. 53%, which means that more than half of the Austrians read (at least) one newspaper daily.

## 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	
<b>Museums*</b>	497	232	7 894.4	7 351.1
<b>Size class</b>				
Less than 5 000 visits	327	88	414.0	174.8
5 000 to 49 999 visits	137	111	2 249.1	1 945.0
50 000 and more visits	33	33	5 231.3	5 231.3
<b>Collection focuses (LEG categories)</b>				
Art museums, archaeological and historical museums	164	81	2 824.8	2 598.3
Scientific, technical and ethnological museums	58	25	1 231.6	1 154.7
Other museums	275	126	3 838.0	3 598.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics 2021. \*) Museums with information about opening hours, opening days and number of visits.

## Visits to theatres and concert houses



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics season 2021/2022.



# Traffic & Mobility

# Most freight transport conducted on the road

## Modal split

In 2022 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 701 million tonnes in Austria. 84% thereof were transported on the road, 15% on rail and 1% on the Danube.

The transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 80 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2022. 71 %

were conveyed on the road, 28% on rail and 1% 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

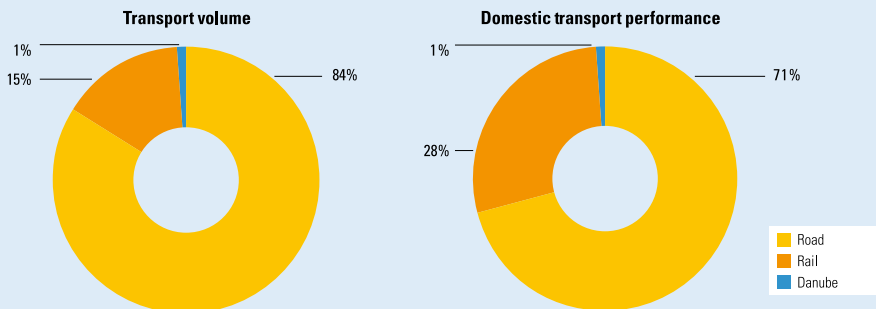
About 63% (372 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road were transported within Austria, 12% (69 million tonnes) were received from other countries and 11% (63 million tonnes) were dispatched from Austria. About 15% (86 million tonnes) were transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (25 million tonnes), Germany (20 million tonnes) and the East European countries (26 million tonnes) through Austria caused the highest amounts of transit traffic.

**Only 1.3% of the transport volume in transit through Austria was performed by Austrian road freight vehicles.**



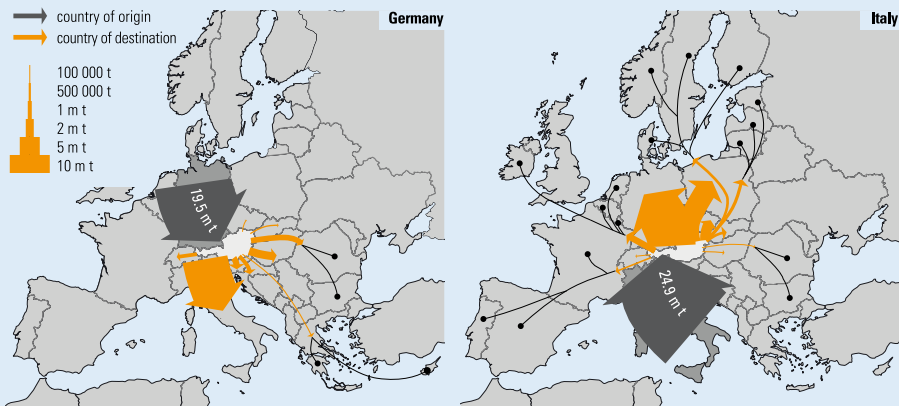
## Modal split 2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat; Transport statistics.

## Transport volume: transit traffic in road freight transport 2022

Transport flows from Germany and Italy through Austria.



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat; Transport statistics, ASFINAG.

# Air travel today and 20 years ago

On 221 708 flights 26 484 941 passengers were counted on Austrian airports in 2022.

**The number of outgoing passengers increased by 70% compared to 2002.**

Almost 83% of passengers counted on Austrian airports had their destination in Europe, respectively 63% in an EU-27-country. Nearly 13% of the passengers were transported to Germany.

8% of all passengers travelled to Asian countries, 6% to American and 3% to African countries.

**89% 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: London was the leading travel destination in scheduled travel in 2002 and 2022. However, 20 years ago many passengers went to Frankfurt or Paris, in 2022 Amsterdam and Berlin replaced them.

Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2022 were Hurghada, Heraklion, Antalya, Rhodes and London. Besides Antalya, 20 years ago the most common destinations were Heraklion, London, Rhodes and Palma de Mallorca.

## Destinations of outgoing passengers from Austria 2022

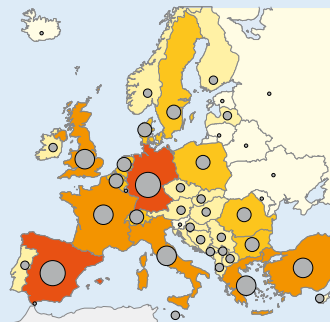
### European destinations of passengers

as % of all passengers

- 0.0–0.5
- >0.5–2.0
- >2.0–5.0
- >5.0–10.0
- >10.0–15.3

### Total passengers

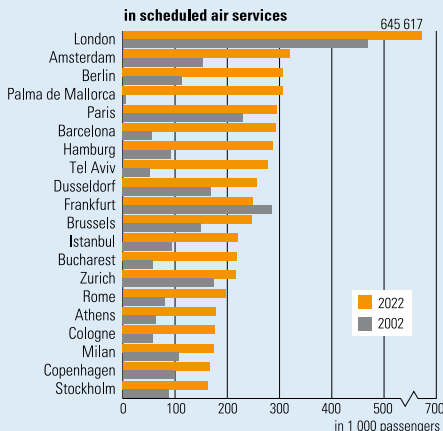
- 36–50 000
- 50 001–200 000
- 200 001–500 000
- 500 001–1 000 000
- >1 000 000



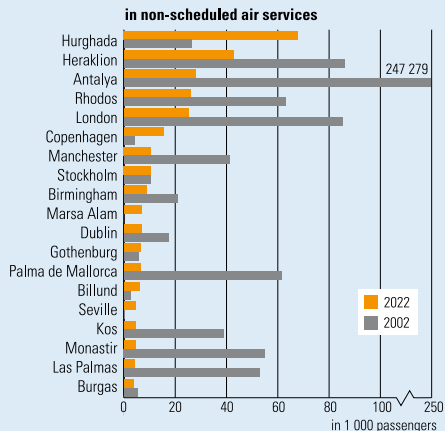
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport statistics.

	as %	
	2002	2022
Austria	5.0	1.0
EU-27 (without AT)	50.7	62.4
Remaining Europe	25.2	19.5
Africa	3.3	2.9
Asia	8.7	8.5
Australia	1.0	0.2
North America	5.2	4.9
Central America	0.3	0.3
South America	0.4	0.3

## Destinations 2002 and 2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport statistics.



# Mobility and its dark sides

Around 5.15 million passenger cars are currently registered in Austria (end of 2022). Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars increased by more than two thirds (+72.2%). The one million mark was exceeded for the first time in 1970. After World War II, 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 2022, 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 decreasing, petrol drives since 2020 whereas alternative drives get more and more popular.

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

This trend changed since then, when safety measures such as speed limits, obligatory seat belt usage and helmet wearing, child restraint systems and the lowering of the legal alcohol limit came into operation. Improvements in traffic and vehicle technology, emergency medicine and driver training as well as the removal of accident black spots, combined with increased traffic supervision, have also had positive effects on the accident rate.

**In 2022, about 34 900 road accidents happened with around 43 300 people injured and 370 killed.**

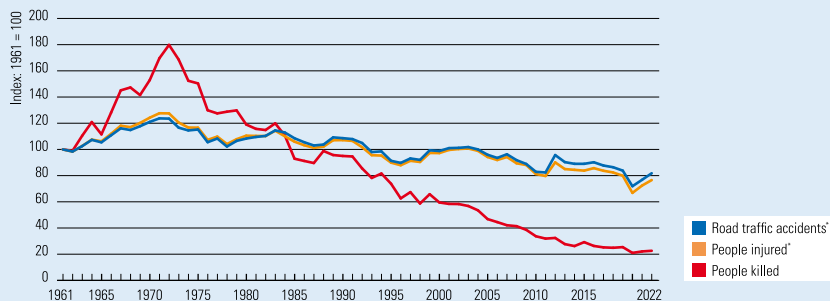
The number of traffic accidents with personal injury (34 869) was 2022 higher than it has been since 2019. 43 262 people were injured, 2 373 or 6% more than the year before. 370 people died in road traffic accidents: this are 2% more than in 2021, but still is the third lowest value since records began in 1961. Fewer road users died only in the two “corona years” of 2020 and 2021. Hence, an average of 96 road accidents involving 119 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
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
2022	7 269 414	5 150 890	34 869	43 632	43 262	370

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Motor vehicle statistics, statistics of road traffic accidents, Stock of cars/passenger cars as of 31 December, with the exception of the year 1961 (31 October). \*) Road traffic accidents: since 2012 new data collection method.

## Road traffic accidents with people injured or killed 1961 to 2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Motor vehicle statistics, statistics of road traffic accidents. \*) Since 2012 new data collection method.



# Economic globalisation

# Good business is in demand

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



**Austria's export rate is considerably above the EU average (2022).**

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 33.5% (1995) to 62.1% (2022) and is now considerably above the EU average of 56.3%. Per capita, goods and services amounting to 30 670 € were exported. The import rate also increased significantly from 34.7% to 61.6% (EU-27: 46.7%) during the same period.

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalisation. By the end of 2022, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of 238 billion €, 78 billion € of which is invested in Central, Eastern and South-eastern Europe.

Foreign direct investments in Austria amounted to almost 194 billion €.

Austrian foreign trade is a driving motor of the domestic economy. In 2022 (final results), products valued at 215.3 billion € were imported, and products valued at 194.7 billion € were exported. In 2022, foreign trade increased regarding imports (20.6%) and exports (17.6%). Austria achieved a negative trade balance of 20.6 billion €.

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

32.1% of all imported products (69.0 billion €) came from Germany and almost a third (29.8%) of all products exported from Austria (58.0 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 medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

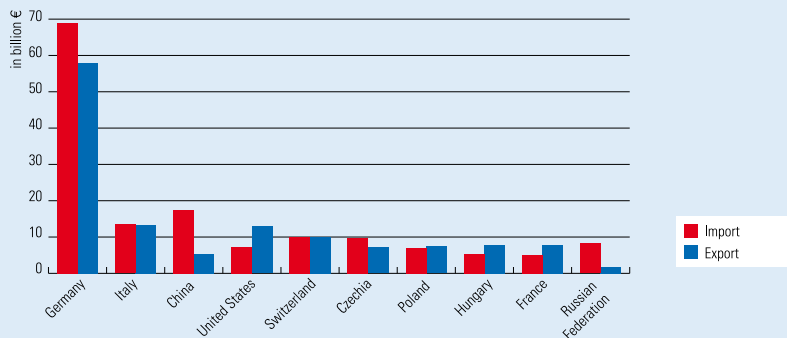
Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an

## Imports and exports according to country groups 2022

Country groups	Imports in billion €	Annual change (%)	Exports in billion €	Annual change (%)	Balance of trade in billion €
In total	215.3	20.6	194.7	17.6	-20.6
Europe	169.1	19.1	156.2	18.0	-12.8
Africa	2.5	13.4	2.0	9.2	-0.5
America	9.9	28.1	18.4	19.4	8.5
Asia	33.5	26.9	16.4	12.9	-17.1
Australia/Oceania	0.3	82.5	1.5	12.5	1.2
EU-27	140.2	17.9	133.7	18.5	-6.6
Third Countries	75.0	26.1	61.0	15.5	-14.0
Eurozone 19	110.4	16.8	101.3	17.9	-9.1
Bordering States	115.2	16.0	105.2	18.8	-10.0
EFTA	11.0	3.7	11.1	20.7	0.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics. January to December 2022. Rounding differences not compensated.

## Top 10 trade partners according to intensity of foreign trade 2022



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics. January to December 2022.

important market for Austrian products and increased in 2022. Products amounting to 36.5 billion € were imported from and 40.5 billion € were exported to these countries. The most important overseas market in 2022 were the United States. Goods totaling 12.9 billion € in value were exported to the United States (+16.3%).

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

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2022, motor cars and other motor vehicles with a merchandise value



totaling 7.5 billion € were exported all over the world. The main markets were Germany, the United States, China, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom. Other important articles exported by Austrian enterprises were medicinal and pharmaceutical products, special machinery as well as manufactures of base metal.

As far as the import side is concerned, Austria mainly imported natural gas, motor cars and other motor vehicles and medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

**In 2022, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of 11.9 billion € were imported. Compared to the year 2021, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products increased essentially (+62.9%) whereas net mass dropped by 8.5%.**

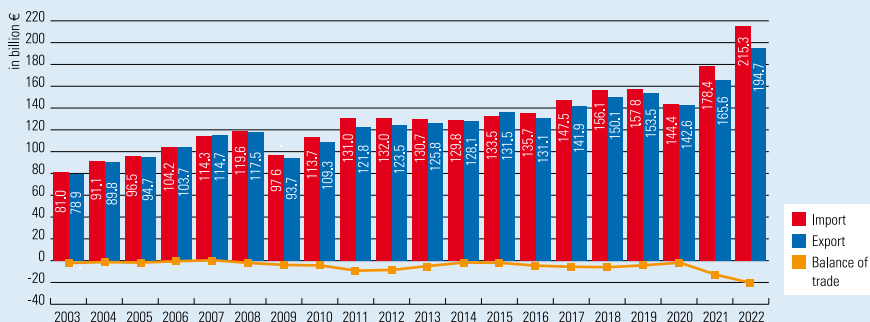
In addition to Germany, the principle suppliers of the domestic crude oil market were Kazakhstan, Libya, Iraq and Slovenia. In 2022, 9.3 billion € in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, electrical machinery and apparatus as well as automatic data processing machines. Bananas came from Ecuador, Columbia and Costa Rica; unroasted coffee came from Vietnam, Brazil and Honduras; roasted coffee came from Germany and Italy.

## Foreign trade, classified by goods categories 2022

SITC 4 Classification	in total			EU-27		
	Import	Export	Balance of trade	Import	Export	Balance of trade
	in billion €					
<b>In total</b>	215.3	194.7	-20.6	140.2	133.7	-6.6
0 Food and live animals	12.6	11.1	-1.5	10.5	9.2	-1.3
1 Beverages and tobacco	1.3	3.6	2.3	1.0	1.8	0.8
2 Crude materials	9.0	6.5	-2.5	6.4	5.0	-1.4
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	27.1	7.6	-19.5	15.1	6.3	-8.8
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.9	0.4	-0.5	0.8	0.4	-0.4
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	29.7	29.1	-0.6	19.3	19.3	-0.0
6 Manufactured goods	34.9	42.8	7.9	26.9	31.3	4.4
7 Machinery and transport equipment	65.9	69.5	3.6	43.3	43.4	0.1
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27.4	20.3	-7.1	14.5	14.5	-0.0
9 Commodities, n.e.s.	6.5	3.8	-2.7	2.5	2.6	0.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics. January to December 2022. SITC-revised 4. Rounding differences not compensated.

## Development of Austrian foreign trade



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics.



# Federal provinces

# Burgenland



**Total area (km²)** 3 965.21

**Population** (1 January 2023) 301 250

**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 ...**

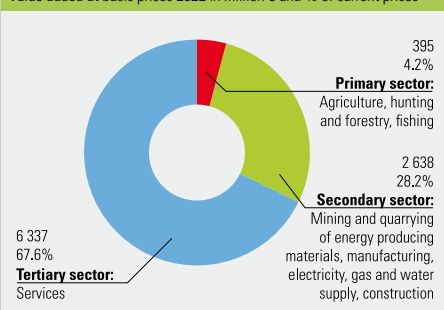
- Burgenland's **cultural events** regularly attract more than half a million people a year.
- For **cycling tourism**, there is a well-developed network of about 3 100 km bicycle trails and 280 km mountain bike trails.
- 34% of the land area are **nature and landscape conservation areas**, such as the Neusiedler See-Seewinkel National Park.
- The **lowest point** in Austria is located in the municipality of Apetlon (114 m).
- Of the 138 500 employed persons, about 52 900 **commute to another federal province**, about 25 400 of them to Vienna.
- About 26% of Austria's **wine-growing area** is located in Burgenland. The 658 000 hectolitres pressed in 2022 are divided between 41.2% white wine and 58.8% red and rosé wine.
- The share of **renewable energy** in Burgenland has increased from 35.0% in 2009 to 57.5% in 2022.
- As a federal province without large cities, the building structure is dominated by **single-family** houses: 89 out of 100 residential buildings are buildings with one apartment, the highest value of all federal provinces.
- At 679 cars per 1 000 inhabitants, the **density of passenger cars** in Burgenland is the highest in Austria. In Austria it is 566.
- Compared to the other federal provinces, Burgenland has the lowest **share of foreigners** (11.2%).

## Burgenland at a glance

	Burgenland	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+5.1	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	11.2	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.35	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	37.2	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+4.5 / 34 900	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	9.9	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	77.4 / 69.3	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	4.3	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	0.84	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	93.6	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	107.61	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	12.0	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	33.9 / 15.5	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	79.18 / 83.64	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	27 600	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	77.2	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	55.83	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	678.9	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	2.8	3.8

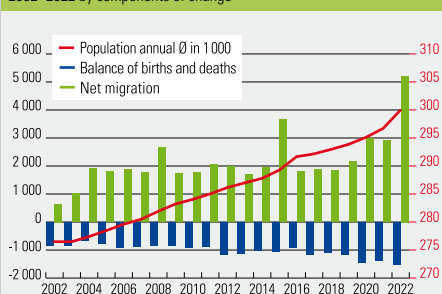
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change



# Carinthia



**Total area (km<sup>2</sup>)** 9 536.77

**Population** (1 January 2022) 568 984

**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 ...**

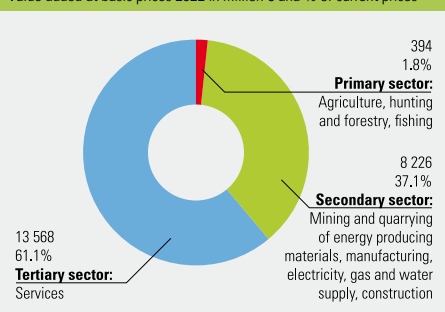
- This southernmost federated state claims **200 lakes**. With temperatures reaching up to 29 degrees Celsius, Lake Klopeiner See is Carinthia's warmest swimming lake. After Lake Wörthersee, Lake Millstätter See is the second-largest in terms of area (1 328 ha) and, with a maximum depth of 141 meters, it's also the deepest lake in Carinthia.
- Over the last ten years, Carinthia's **population has grown** by 2.4%, reaching an all-time high of 568 984 inhabitants as of 1 January 2023.
- In 2022, there were 4 463 (-3.6%) births and 6 773 (+4.3%) deaths registered in Carinthia. The **birth balance** of -2 310 continues the negative trend since 1999.
- The **number of sheep** increased from 16 267 in 1970 to 46 543 in 2022, a rise of 186%.
- Around **9 500 clubs** have been counted: That means there are 17 clubs per 1 000 residents, more than in any other federal province.
- In the past 10 years, the share of industries and construction in the total economy increased from 32.5% to 37.1% in 2022, highlighting Carinthia's growing importance as an **industrial region**.
- With exports amounting to 9.4 billion € and imports at 9.2 billion €, the Carinthian economy achieved a **trade surplus** in 2022.

## Carinthia at a glance

	Carinthia	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+2.4	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	12.8	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.40	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	36.9	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+6.7 / 43 600	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	22.8	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	76.6 / 68.5	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	4.5	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	2.98	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	93.2	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	146.79	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	13.9	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	34.5 / 16.4	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	78.88 / 83.96	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	26 100	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	63.2	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	50.44	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	653.7	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	4.7	3.8

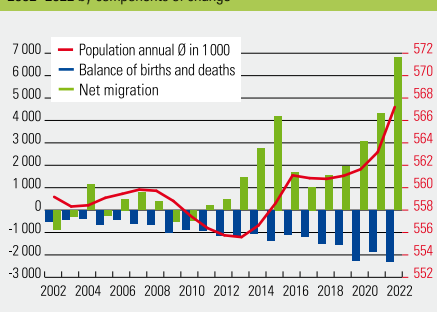
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change



# Lower Austria



**Total area (km²)** 19 180.04

**Population** (1 January 2023) 1 718 373

**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 ...

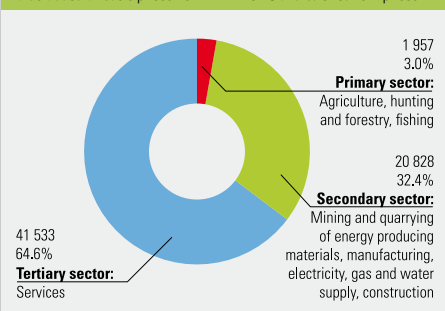
- In 2022, Lower Austria topped the list at 36 100 € (annual, gross) in **income** for wage and salary earners (median).
- In 2021, almost three quarters of all **commuters to Vienna** came from Lower Austria (205 000). That were 28% of all Lower Austrian commuters.
- In 2022, Lower Austria had the third most **apprentices** (17 421) behind Upper Austria (22 678) and Vienna (17 697).
- With around **8 100 new enterprises** founded annually (Ø 2013 to 2022), Lower Austria is in second place after Vienna (8 800).
- Lower Austria is an **agricultural land** – with approx. 34%, it made the largest contribution to the output value of the Austrian agriculture in 2022.
- 6 out of 10 litres of Austrian **wine** come from Lower Austria.
- Almost 80% of all **potatoes** harvested in Austria were grown in Lower Austria.
- About 90% of Austria's **crude oil** and of its **natural gas** production comes from Lower Austria.
- Almost 57 000 children are looked after free of charge in 1 097 **kindergartens** (2022/23).
- With 545 km, Lower Austria has the longest **expressway system** in Austria.

# Lower Austria at a glance

	Lower Austria	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+6.2	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	11.9	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.48	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	37.0	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+3.8 / 41 900	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	3.9	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.5 / 70.9	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	4.0	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	1.78	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	95.9	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	137.72	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	13.3	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	35.9 / 17.0	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	78.88 / 83.57	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	27 700	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	69.6	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	52.83	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	654.5	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	3.7	3.8

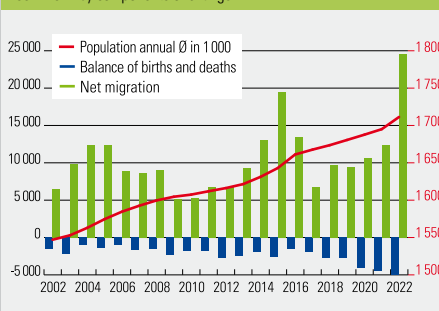
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change



# Upper Austria



**Total area (km²)** 11 982.67

**Population** (1 January 2023) 1 522 825

**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 ...

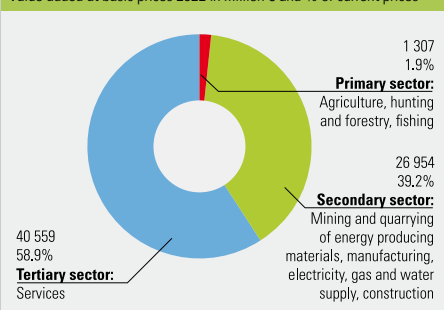
- Upper Austria is the number one **industrial province**: About 1/4 of persons employed in industries and construction (July 2023: 26.0%) work here.
- Compared to the other Austrian federal provinces, Upper Austria leads with an **export volume** of 52.4 bn € as in previous years.
- With 98 300 **young economically active persons** (15–24-years-old) Upper Austria was among the leading group throughout Austria in 2022.
- With an **employment rate** for 15- to 64-year-olds of 77.7% in 2022, Upper Austria was in second place in a comparison of federal provinces.
- The proportion of **women working parttime** is 57.6% (2022), the highest in Austria.
- In 2022, Upper Austria had the highest **fertility rate** (1.56 children; the Austrian average is 1.41).
- 63% of the Upper Austrian population live in their **own accommodation** (Austrian average 2020–2022: 54%).
- Upper Austria has respectively the largest stock of **pigs** (1.0 million) and **cattle** (550 000) in Austria.
- Upper Austria's **international festivals** enjoy a worldwide reputation. Prix Ars Electronica and the Brucknerfest alone attract more than 203 000 visitors.

## Upper Austria at a glance

	Upper Austria	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+7.4	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	15.4	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.56	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	30.9	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+3.6 / 50 700	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	5.3	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	81.9 / 73.4	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	2.9	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	3.58	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	94.5	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	153.35	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	13.9	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	32.0 / 16.2	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	79.39 / 84.14	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	26 900	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	59.2	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	49.04	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	638.5	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	4.0	3.8

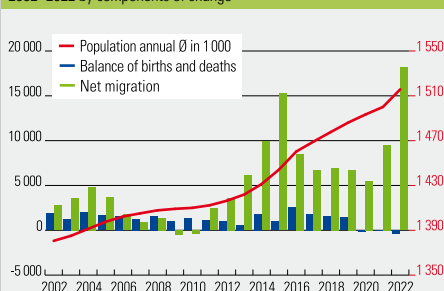
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change



# Salzburg



**Total area (km²)** 7 154.51

**Population** (1 January 2023) 568 346

**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 ...

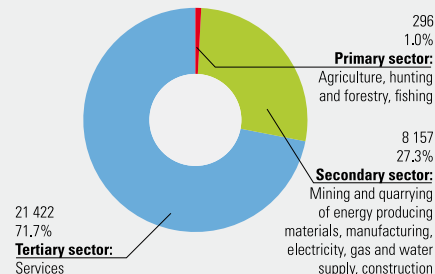
- The **people** in the Land of Salzburg **live** somewhat longer than the Austrian average.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, Salzburg showed the most **dynamic population growth** of all nine federal provinces: but in the last decade, from 2013 to 2023, Salzburg’s population only has grown below average with 6.9%.
- Salzburg is the seventh largest of the federal provinces (in terms of **population**).
- The **self-employment rate**, with over 64 self-employed per 1 000 residents, is the highest among the federal provinces (2022 microcensus).
- With 58 900 €, the **economic output per capita** (GDP) is the highest among all federal provinces (2022).
- Compared to all other federal provinces, Salzburg has the **lowest rate of unemployment** with 3.7% (2022, national definition).
- From a statistical point of view, every inhabitant in Salzburg hosted **12.5 persons** from all over the world in 2022.
- With about 27 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the federal provinces in the number of **overnight stays** (2022).
- The **Hohensalzburg** Castle is one of the most visited tourist attractions.

## Salzburg at a glance

	Salzburg	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+6.9	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	19.7	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.48	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	32.5	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+9.5 / 58 900	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	48.0	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	80.7 / 74.7	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	3.0	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	1.75	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	96.0	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	108.07	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	14.1	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	37.0 / 19.7	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	80.32 / 84.27	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	27 100	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	58.0	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	43.64	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	568.5	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	4.6	3.8

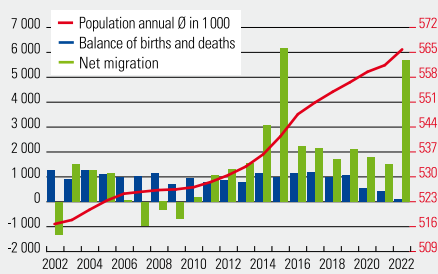
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change



# Styria



**Total area (km²)** 16 399.59

**Population** (1 January 2023) 1 265 198

**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 ...

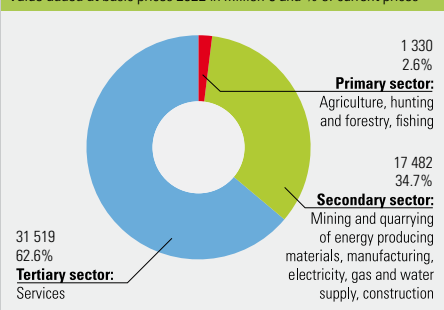
- Austrian guests prefer Styria as a **holiday destination**.
- Among all federal provinces, Styria and Carinthia have seen the lowest **population growth**: less than 6% over the last four decades.
- As in Carinthia the share of **non-marital births** in Styria (2022: 49%) is exceeding the national level (2022: 41%).
- In 2022 the **infant mortality rate** was 1.4, which is the lowest value since record keeping started in 1961 and the lowest of all federal provinces in 2022.
- With around 60%, Styria has the highest percentage of forests among all of the federal provinces and is therefore called the **green heart** of Austria.
- **Graz** is Austria's **second largest city** with 300 000 inhabitants.
- One of the **largest balls** world-wide 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 3 318.72 km², 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 1 185 motor vehicles per 1000 people.

## Styria at a glance

	Styria	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+4.5	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	13.6	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.38	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	33.5	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+3.5 / 44 600	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	10.4	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.3 / 71.1	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	3.7	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	5.17	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	92.6	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	142.53	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	15.2	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	35.7 / 19.5	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	78.96 / 84.15	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	26 600	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	64.2	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	49.43	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	620.5	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	4.0	3.8

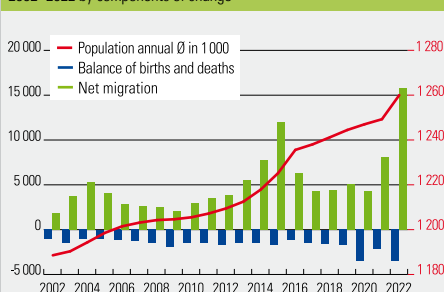
## Value added by sectors

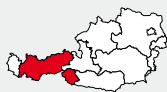
Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change





**Total area (km²)** 12 648.41

**Population** (1 January 2023) 771 304

**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  
Schwarz – SZ

## Land of mountains and ...

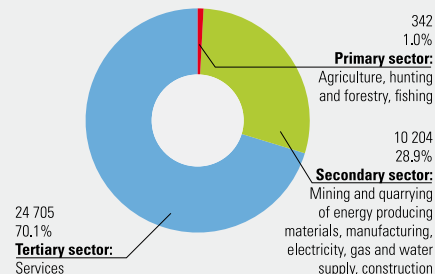
- ▮ There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of **3 000 m** in Tyrol.
- ▮ Areawise, Tyrol is the **third largest** federal province, with 85% of its surface lying more than 1 000 m above sea level.
- ▮ Only 12% of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable. More than two thirds of the land area is **alpine 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" 29.4%. (2022: Austrian average 34.5%).
- ▮ The **mix of nationalities** of Tyrol's population comprises approx. 157 different nationalities (excluding Austria). This means a remarkable variety, as the UN recognizes in total 194 different nations.
- ▮ **Life expectancy** of men is 80.2 years but women gain a great age too: 84.7 years.
- ▮ On 1 January 2023 there were 27 men and 125 women in Tyrol who are already **100 years** or older.
- ▮ In 2022 7 428 **babies** were born in Tyrol, of which 33.9% with a caesarean section.
- ▮ 10 408 **apprentices** were trained in 3 156 apprenticeships. The most popular apprenticeship among boys was electrical engineers technicians (12.6%) and among girls retail saleswoman (21.2%).

## Tyrol at a glance

	Tyrol	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+7.7	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	18.1	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.44	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	29.4	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+9.4 / 51 200	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	58.6	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	82.5 / 73.1	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	3.2	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	3.21	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	95.9	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	106.11	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	16.6	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	36.0 / 20.9	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	80.22 / 84.72	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	26 600	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	60.1	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	44.67	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	547.4	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	4.9	3.8

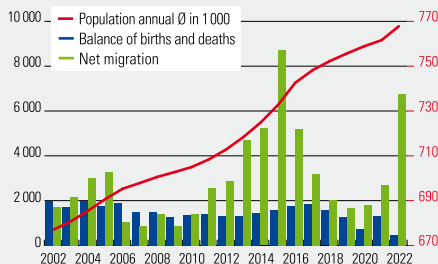
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change



# Vorarlberg



**Total area (km²)** 2 601.68

**Population** (1 January 2023) 406 395

**Capital** Bregenz

**Administrative districts** 4

**Municipalities** 96



**Administrative districts (licence plate)**

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

## Land of children and ...

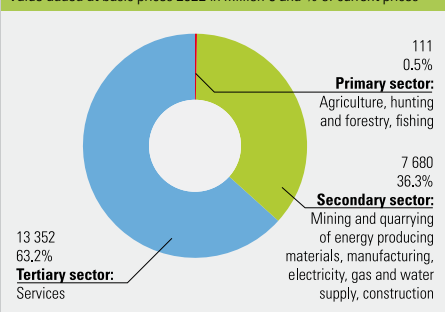
- Vorarlberg is the only federal provinces in which an **Alemannic dialect** is spoken.
- The westernmost federal state of Austria borders Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Approximately 17 500 Austrians **work across** the border.
- **4.5% of the Austrian population** lives on 3.1% of the Austrian land area in Vorarlberg.
- After the federal capital of Vienna, the EU region of Rhine Valley-Lake Constance is the most **densely populated** region in Austria, with 429 residents per 1 km².
- The percentage of **children and adolescents** under 15 (15.8%) is highest in Vorarlberg.
- The **gross regional product** per employed person is highest in Vorarlberg at 116 200 € (2022).
- With a **per capita export** value of goods of about 34 400 €, Vorarlberg was in second place in a federal state comparison.
- 2022 the overall electricity generation of 3 511 GWh was **100% green electricity**.
- Around one in two oft the more than 15-years-old people engage as **volunteers**.
- In Hittisau is the first and only **womens museum** in Austria.
- The Bregenz festival, with the **largest floating stage** in Europe, attracted more than 250 000 spectators in the year 2022.

## Vorarlberg at a glance

	Vorarlberg	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+9.1	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	19.9	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.55	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	36.0	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+3.9 / 58 300	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	21.3	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	82.5 / 71.0	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	3.2	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	1.86	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	94.9	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	97.45	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	14.2	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	31.1 / 18.7	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	79.73 / 84.64	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	27 500	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	62.3	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	43.80	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	542.1	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	5.2	3.8

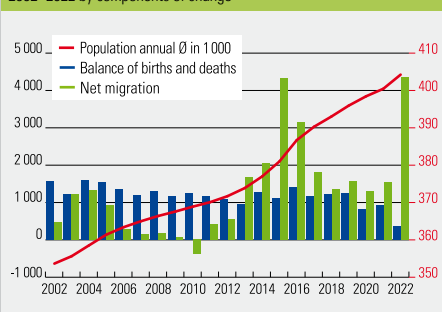
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 by components of change



# Vienna



**Total area (km²)** 414.82

**Population** (1 January 2023) 1 982 097

Vienna is federal province, 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 ...

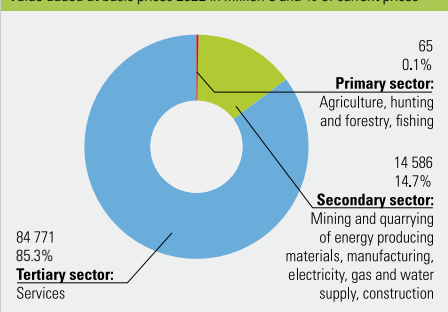
- Vienna is a **metropolis of migration**. Overall, more than one third (39%) of the population is foreign-born.
- With an **average age** of around 41 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria.
- Vienna is Austria's **most important business location**. One fifth of the population in Austria generates one fourth of Austria's economic performance.
- Vienna is the province with the highest **gross regional product**: 110 923 Million € (2022).
- The **gross annual remuneration** (51 887 €) 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 90% of **childcare facilities** that are compatible with full employment of parents.
- Along with Berlin, Vienna is one of the largest **university cities** in the German-speaking region (WS 2022/23: 192 699 enrolled students).
- Vienna had a **rate of R&D** of 4.04% in 2021 and therefore ranked second among all federal provinces.
- The number of **nights spent** was 13.2 mil. in 2022.

## Vienna at a glance

	Vienna	Austria
Population change 2013–2023 (as of 1 January) in %	+13.8	+7.7
Share of foreigners 1 January 2023	34.2	19.0
Total fertility rate 2022	1.25	1.41
Total divorce rate 2022 (in %)	37.3	34.5
Gross regional product 2022 real change in % / GRP per capita 2022 in €	+3.8 / 56 600	+4.8 / 49 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2022	6.8	15.2
Employment rate 2022 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	71.6 / 64.0	78.0 / 70.0
Unemployment rate 2022 in % (ILO definition)	9.2	4.8
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2021 in % of the regional GDP; Nov. 2022	4.04	3.26
Percentage of households with internet access in 2023	96.2	95.0
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2022	61.40	117.71
Share of the 25- to 74-year-olds in education and training 2022	21.2	15.8
Share of the 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or an university degree 2022	55.3 / 35.0	39.3 / 21.7
Life expectancy at birth 2022 for men and women (in years)	78.04 / 82.73	79.05 / 83.78
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2022 in €	24 500	26 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2022	20.5	54.5
Average living space per person in m² 2022	36.98	46.59
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2022	366.3	565.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2022	2.7	3.8

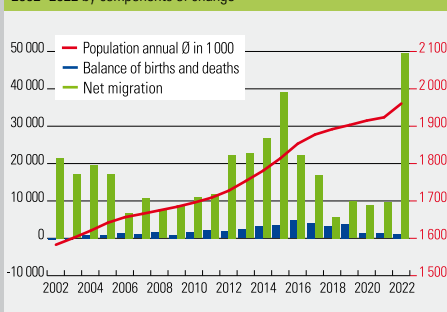
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2022 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

2002–2022 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**

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

## **Eurozone**

Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

## **Federal Provinces**

Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Vienna.

## **Globalisation**

In economic terms, globalisation 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 standards (PPS)**

Expressing the GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) 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 over all heating days with a heating base temperature of 12° C mean outside temperature.

### **HICP (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 at least 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).

### **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 six 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 Standards (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**

The gross regional product (GRP, regional GDP) is the regional counterpart of the gross domestic product (GDP) and is calculated by regional accounts; it is determined by gross value added at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products. Corresponding to the concepts of the European Union, the GRP is calculated by allocating the national GDP according to the regional gross value added at basic prices.

**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. 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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