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Regional economy slumped in all federal states in 2020 due to pandemic, Tyrol hit hardest

Vienna, 2021-12-15 – In 2020, all Austrian Länder (NUTS 2 regions) recorded a massive decline in real **Gross Regional Product** (GRP) of between -5.7% (Carinthia) and -10.2% (Tyrol). Overall, Austria's gross domestic product (GDP) declined by -6.7%.

"In 2020, the economy, income and employment were affected to varying degrees by the COVID-19 pandemic in all federal states. The strongest declines in economy and employment were recorded in Tyrol. In terms of gross regional product per inhabitant, there was a change at the top, as Salzburg fell behind Vienna. The western federal states with a high share of tourism were particularly affected by the pandemic in 2020," says Statistics Austria Director General Tobias Thomas.

Great importance of tourism leads to massive losses in Tyrol and Salzburg

In 2020, **Tyrol** recorded the strongest decline of all NUTS 2 regions with -10.2% (see table 1). The main reason for this was the COVID-19-related slump of 38.1% in the accommodation and food service industry. In **Salzburg**, too, accommodation and food service activities were decisive for the overall decline in economic output of 7.9%.

In **Lower Austria** and **Styria**, GRP declined by 7.1%. Main reasons for this decline were the almost complete shutdown of air traffic which disproportionately affected Lower Austria, and the losses in Styria's automotive and machinery industries.

Carinthia, Vienna, Vorarlberg and Upper Austria least affected by the crisis

In the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, **Carinthia** recorded the smallest decline, at -5.7%. In **Vienna**, too, the real decline was muted (-5.8%). In contrast to nearly all other regions, manufacturing declined only slightly and losses were partly offset by the good performance of the chemical industry. In **Vorarlberg**, regional GDP also declined by 5.8%. In contrast to the Austrian trend, gross value added from trade increased in Vorarlberg. In **Upper Austria**, the economy declined by 5.9%. Austria's most industrial state recorded heavy losses in manufacturing with the machinery and automotive industries suffering in particular from the crisis, as in Styria. However, decreases in the trade and transportation industries were below average, and accommodation and food service activities play a minor role in Upper Austria. In **Burgenland**, GRP shrank by 6.3%, which is slightly above the Austrian average (-6.7%): On the one hand there were significant losses in manufacturing. On the other hand, the relatively good wine harvest boosted growth in agriculture, and the decrease in accommodation and food service activities was less than average.

In terms of **GRP per capita**, all NUTS 2 regions recorded strong real declines in 2020, ranging from -5.8% in Carinthia to -10.6% in Tyrol – with an Austrian average of -7.1% (see table 1). Vienna achieved the highest GRP per capita at current prices of €50 400, overtaking Salzburg (€49 900), which fell below the €50 000 per capita mark for the first time since 2016. As in previous years, the eastern and southern NUTS 2 regions were below the Austrian average of €42 500 (see cartogram).

Across Austria, employment decreased by 1.9%. Due to the widespread use of short-time work, the decline in employment was relatively small. This can be seen by looking at the far more drastic drop in the number of hours worked (-8.7%).

Lower Austria outpaces Vorarlberg in per capita income

Private households in Lower Austria had the highest **disposable income per capita** for the first time since 2012 at €24 900, overtaking Vorarlberg at €24 800 (see table 2). Burgenland (€24 600), Salzburg

(€24 200) and Upper Austria (€24 100) also recorded a disposable income per capita above the Austrian average of €23 700. Styria and Tyrol were slightly below the Austrian average at €23 600 and €23 400, respectively. Private households in Carinthia also recorded a below-average per capita income at €23 200. As in previous years, the capital Vienna reported the lowest disposable income per capita at €22 200. In contrast to GRP, which relates to the place of work, disposable income is assigned to the place of residence.

For further information concerning Regional Accounts, and for 2019 results on NUTS level 3 please refer to our [website](#). STATatlas provides interactive maps and charts on [GRP per capita and disposable income of private households](#).

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Gross regional product and employment 2020

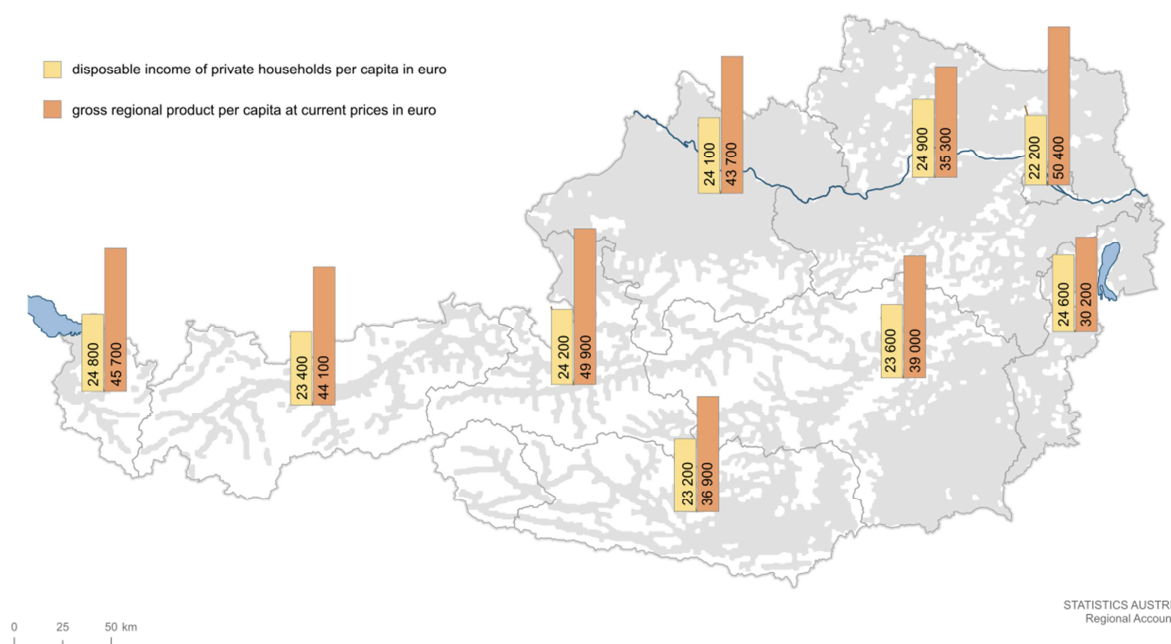
Land	GRP 2020		GRP per capita 2020		Employment 2020	
	at current prices	based on previous year's prices	at current prices	based on previous year's prices		
	in millions of euros	annual change in %	in euros	annual change in %	number of jobs	annual change in %
Austria	379 321	-6.7	42 500	-7.1	4 725 300	-1.9
Burgenland	8 921	-6.3	30 200	-6.7	131 100	-1.5
Lower Austria	59 525	-7.1	35 300	-7.5	777 100	-1.5
Vienna	96 594	-5.8	50 400	-6.4	1 090 800	-1.6
Carinthia	20 697	-5.7	36 900	-5.8	278 100	-2.3
Styria	48 594	-7.1	39 000	-7.3	668 000	-1.8
Upper Austria	65 240	-5.9	43 700	-6.4	813 700	-1.5
Salzburg	27 946	-7.9	49 900	-8.4	330 900	-2.8
Tyrol	33 454	-10.2	44 100	-10.6	428 000	-3.2
Vorarlberg	18 205	-5.8	45 700	-6.4	206 800	-1.8
Extra-Regio ¹⁾	144	3.6	.	.	700	-4.8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. Compiled on 15 December 2021. – Consistent with National Accounts dated September 2021. – Concept: ESA 2010. – 1) 'Extra-Regio' refers to parts of the economic territory not directly allocable to a region (i.e. embassies abroad).

Table 2: Disposable income of households 2020 at current prices

Land	Disposable income 2020 at current prices		Disposable income per capita 2020	Share of total disposable income 2020	Share of resident population 2020
	in millions of euros	annual change in %	in euros	in %	in %
Austria	211 337	-1.1	23 700	100.0	100.0
Burgenland	7 270	-0.4	24 600	3.4	3.3
Lower Austria	41 973	-0.7	24 900	19.9	18.9
Vienna	42 439	-1.2	22 200	20.1	21.5
Carinthia	13 043	-1.3	23 200	6.2	6.3
Styria	29 453	-1.2	23 600	13.9	14.0
Upper Austria	35 922	-1.2	24 100	17.0	16.7
Salzburg	13 549	-1.5	24 200	6.4	6.3
Tyrol	17 794	-1.3	23 400	8.4	8.5
Vorarlberg	9 893	-0.9	24 800	4.7	4.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. Compiled on 15 December 2021. – Consistent with Non-Financial Sector Accounts dated September 2021. – Concept: ESA 2010.



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