In addition to the explanations in the glossary, you can find methodical details in the publications of STATISTICS AUSTRIA or on the website www.statistik.at.

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Due to constraints of space, you will find only a small selection of our comprehensive data base and findings in Austria. Figures. Data. Facts. You can find more on our website www.statistik.at, where this booklet can also be downloaded. We hope to have stimulated your interest in our data base with our booklet.

The concept, development of the contents, and design of Austria. Figures. Data. Facts are the result of the collaborative effort of a team of experts from various fields. At this point, we wish to thank them and our colleagues of the statistical services in the Länder as well as everyone else who contributed to the creation of this booklet.

Vienna, March 2018

Dr. Konrad Pesendorfer   Dr. Gabriela Petrovic
Director General – Statistics   Director General – Finance
Austria: Diversity in the heart of Europe

A geographic approach
Austria has a land area of 83,879 km² and is thus somewhat smaller than Portugal and Hungary and somewhat larger than the Czech Republic. Located in the southern part of Central Europe, the republic shares borders with Germany and the Czech Republic 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 km² and it is 252 m deep. The 3,796 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.

Member of the EU: since January 1st, 1995
Population: 8,772,865 *)
Total Area: 83,879 km²
Capital: Vienna
Länder: 9
Administrative districts: 95
of which Statutory towns: 15
Municipalities: 2,100 (Nov. 2017)

Austria as a federal state

*1) Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2017.
On the way to the 9 million mark

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. At the beginning of 2017, 8.77 million inhabitants were registered in Austria. According to current population projections, the figure is expected to reach 9.99 million by 2080. The municipality with the largest population is Vienna, which had 1.87 million residents at the beginning of 2017. A fifth of Austria’s population thus lives in the federal capital. Next come the provincial capitals Graz (284 000 residents), Linz (203 000 residents), Salzburg (152 000 residents) and Innsbruck (132 000 residents).

Counting 1.87 million residents, Vienna is indeed 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 405 residents.

There are also some very small municipalities in Austria. A total of six municipalities had less than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2017. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 47 citizens, followed by Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 59 residents), Namlos (Tyrol, 72 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 73 residents), Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 91 residents) and Großhofen (Lower Austria, 95 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 due to the longer life expectancy of women.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8 408 121</td>
<td>8 451 860</td>
<td>8 507 786</td>
<td>8 584 926</td>
<td>8 700 471</td>
<td>8 772 865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>4 098 144</td>
<td>4 123 622</td>
<td>4 155 339</td>
<td>4 200 397</td>
<td>4 272 553</td>
<td>4 312 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>4 309 977</td>
<td>4 328 238</td>
<td>4 352 447</td>
<td>4 384 529</td>
<td>4 427 918</td>
<td>4 460 424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 14 years</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 64 years</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The five largest and smallest municipalities at the beginning of the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The largest municipalities</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna (Vienna)</td>
<td>1 840 226</td>
<td>1 867 582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graz (Styria)</td>
<td>280 258</td>
<td>283 869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linz (Upper A)</td>
<td>200 839</td>
<td>203 012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzburg (Salzburg)</td>
<td>150 938</td>
<td>152 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innsbruck (T)</td>
<td>131 009</td>
<td>132 236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The smallest municipalities</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gramais (T)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tschachgraben (B)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namlos (T)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaisers (T)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinterhornbach (T)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population development in Austria

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 with Germany in 1938. Persons born at that time are now around 75 to 77 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 70 to 74. 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.

By 2020, the Baby Boom Generation will reach retirement age. Then the financial viability of our retirement system will prove itself.

Of the 8.77 million residents of Austria, about 1.26 million are children under 15 years old. About 5.88 million are in the 15 to 64 year range, and another 1.63 million Austrian men and women are 65 years or older. This means that 14.4% of the population are preschool and compulsory school age children, more than two thirds (67.1%) are of working age, and 18.5% are elderly persons in retirement age.

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

The number and percentage of the senior population of 65 and older is increasing, henceforth even more, as the Baby Boom Generation reaches retirement age in the foreseeable future. The potential workforce is remaining relatively stable; however, the population of working age is also ageing.
Demographic trends

The Austrian population is growing almost exclusively through immigration: Every year there are considerably more people migrating to Austria than leaving the country. In contrast, the numbers of births and deaths are much more balanced. 95% of Austria’s total population growth between January 1st, 2007 and January 1st, 2017 (+489,881 people) can be attributed to net migration gains (+467,786). The surplus of births was comparatively low in this period; in 2009, 2012 and 2013 even more deaths than births were registered. Overall, in 2016, 87,675 children were born alive and 80,669 deaths were recorded throughout Austria. Thus, the excess of births over deaths amounted to 7,006 persons. A higher value was last reached in 1996. In the year 2016, 174,310 immigrations and 109,634 emigrations from abroad were registered. This resulted in a net-migration gain of 64,676 persons.

Today 100 women have an average of 153 children. In order to replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (2 children per woman) would be required.

In 2016, there were 44,890 marriages in Austria. More than two-thirds (69.3%) were first time marriages, in other words, both partners had never been married before.

Nearly one-third of all marriages are remarriages, i.e., at least one of the partners had been married before.

40% of marriages end in a divorce
In 2016, 15,919 divorces were recorded. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, it is then revealed that about two-fifths of all marriages (40%) end up in divorce. In most cases (88%), divorces were amicable.

While the number of naturalizations in Austria has increased continuously since 2010, the naturalization rate has stagnated around 0.7%. In 2016, 8,530 people living in Austria acquired Austrian citizenship.

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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 2017, there were more than 1.34 million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 15.3% of the total population.

In 1985, about 297,000 or 3.9% of the total population were foreigners. During the 1980s, their number remained relatively stable. A great wave of immigration at the beginning of the 1990s led to an increase of both the number and the percentage of the population with foreign citizenship. By 1994, the number of foreigners already totalled around 665,000 and thus represented 8.4% of the total population. From the mid 1990s, their number and percentage stabilized; since 2001, however, their number has been increasing again.

Almost every second of all foreigners is from another EU-country.

In total, 665,524 citizens from other EU-countries live in Austria, representing a share of 48.8% of all foreigners in Austria. The biggest group among EU-citizens are 182,000 Germans, followed by Romanian (92,000), Croatian (73,000), Hungarian (71,000) and Polish citizens (60,000).

118,000 Serbs, 117,000 Turks and 95,000 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 180,000 people from Asia (excluding Turkey and Cyprus), among them 45,000 Afghans as well as 41,000 Syrian nationals. About 36,000 held citizenships of African and around 21,000 of American countries. 1,500 citizens are from Australia and Oceania.

Austria is among the EU-countries with the highest share of resident foreigners. Higher percentages can only be found in Luxembourg, Cyprus, Latvia and Estonia.

Population by selected citizenship 2012-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (1st Jan.)</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>EU27(*)</th>
<th>EFTA(*)</th>
<th>Third countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8,408,121</td>
<td>7,456,692</td>
<td>951,429</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>439,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8,451,860</td>
<td>7,447,592</td>
<td>1,004,268</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>474,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8,507,786</td>
<td>7,441,672</td>
<td>1,066,114</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>518,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8,584,926</td>
<td>7,438,848</td>
<td>1,146,078</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>570,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8,700,471</td>
<td>7,432,797</td>
<td>1,267,674</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>616,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>8,772,865</td>
<td>7,430,905</td>
<td>1,341,930</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>655,524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Population Statistics; *) According to recent borders from 2017 (without Austria).

Share of foreign population in Austria 1981-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Foreign population by citizenship 1.1.2017

Top 20 citizens

Germany: 118,454, Austria: 116,838

2.4 million families

The Austrian population lives in 3.86 million private households. Only a small fraction of the population, around 149,000 persons, live in one of almost 4,000 institutional households, most of which are retirement homes.

1.43 million households, or around a third of all 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 seniors, 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 senior women.

Among the households with more than one person, there are 2.4 million families. These are married or unmarried couples with or without children as well as lone parents with their children, provided that they live in a joint household.

The number of families with children totals 1.4 million and thus 58% of all families. 1,018,000 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 and still childless couples. Most are older couples whose children have left the joint household. Nearly three quarters (71%) of all families are married couples (with or without children), 16% are cohabiting couples. 13% of the families are lone parent families, and the vast majority among them (84%) are mothers.
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, 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 November 5th, 1978 the people voted against the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant, and on June 12th, 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 Austrian popu-
Referenda in the Second Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Eligible voters</th>
<th>Valid votes</th>
<th>Affirmative votes as %</th>
<th>Negative votes as %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 5th, 1978</td>
<td>Peaceful use of nuclear energy in Austria</td>
<td>5 083 779</td>
<td>3 183 486</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12th, 1994</td>
<td>Austria’s accession to the European Union</td>
<td>5 790 678</td>
<td>4 724 831</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In the Second Republic, up until now there have been the two aforementioned referenda and 38 people initiatives and one plebiscite.

European Parliamentary Elections 2014: Austrian results

Day of election: June 6th, 2014
Elegible voters: 6 410 602
Votes cast: 2 909 497
Valid votes: 2 823 561
Turnout: 45.39%

Top 10 of people initiatives in the Second Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Number of valid registration</th>
<th>Turnout as %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Conference centre</td>
<td>1 361 562</td>
<td>26.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Genetic engineering</td>
<td>1 225 790</td>
<td>21.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Veto against Terebin</td>
<td>914 973</td>
<td>15.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Protection of human life</td>
<td>895 665</td>
<td>17.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gradual introduction of the 40-hour week</td>
<td>889 659</td>
<td>17.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Austrian broadcasting (Österreichischer Rundfunk)</td>
<td>832 363</td>
<td>17.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Welfare state Austria</td>
<td>717 102</td>
<td>12.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>People initiative „Women“</td>
<td>644 665</td>
<td>11.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>627 559</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>People initiative against interceptors</td>
<td>624 807</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increasing number of pupils for the first time within 12 years
As a consequence of the decline in births since the early 1990s, the total number of pupils has been decreasing for ten years. However, due to the migration waves in 2015 and 2016, there have been increases observed especially at schools with children with compulsory attendance. The lower level of Academic secondary schools reached an all-time high regarding the number of pupils. Ten years ago, for every 100 AHS students there were 221 boys and girls in lower secondary schools, and now it is still 178 (in lower secondary schools including new secondary schools).

The upper level of Academic secondary schools cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, the number of pupils has increased by 6% to 91,906 in the ten-year comparison. In engineering colleges (HTL), enrollment has increased by 7% and in higher colleges for teacher training by 41% over what it was ten years ago. On the other hand, there has been a 13% decline in the number of students for business administration colleges (HAK).

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3,300 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Waxstrasse with over 2,500 and the HTL Graz-Gösting and with over 2,400 girls and boys. Throughout Austria, there are also 35 public “micro” schools – exclusively elementary and special schools – with less than ten students. Most of these schools are in the Tyrol.

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The upper level of Academic secondary schools cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, the number of pupils has increased by 6% to 91,906 in the ten-year comparison. In engineering colleges (HTL), enrollment has increased by 7% and in higher colleges for teacher training by 41% over what it was ten years ago. On the other hand, a 13% decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges (HAK).

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383 500 university level students

383 500 students annually – about 95 700 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 14% pursue studies at universities of applied sciences, 8% were enrolled at university colleges of teacher education and about 3% study at one of the twelve private universities.

There are around 383 500 university level students in Austria (2016/17). Most of them study at the 22 public universities, the twelve private universities, the 21 universities of applied sciences and 14 university colleges of teacher education.

The majority of the students at university colleges of teacher education are women (75%), as well at public universities (53%). Only at universities of applied sciences study fewer women (49%) than men.

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, the focus is on medical science, arts and economics and social sciences.

About 71% of the approximately 95 700 foreign university students are EU citizens, another 17% come from other European countries, and 12% from non-European states.

In the academic year 2015/16 69 968 graduations were reported. 59.6% of these were graduations from public universities.

In the academic year 2015/16 383 500 university level students are enrolled at Austria’s universities and vocational universities. The majority studies at one of the 22 public universities, the twelve private universities, the 21 universities of applied sciences and 14 university colleges of teacher education.

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Students by type of institution Academic year 2016/17

- Public universities: 298 950
- Private universities: 12 201
- Universities of education: 30 498
- Fachhochschulen: 53 513

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.
In 2016, 18.2% of the resident population of Austria aged 25 to 64 years held a degree from tertiary education, 67.2% secondary education and 14.6% 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 year age group who graduated from an apprenticeship program with a final examination or earned an AHS, BMS, or BHS degree has risen to about two thirds. In addition, the percentage of persons receiving an 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 2016, 17.9% of women had only completed compulsory school, as opposed to 11.3% of men. There was also a 10 point difference for secondary schools. Only in tertiary degree programs did women outnumber men in the 25 to 64 year age group under consideration (20.1% vs. 16.3%). In recent years, more and more women have earned tertiary degrees. In 2016, women in the 25 to 64 years age group (20.1%) are ahead of men, of whom 16.3% 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. Compared to the EU as a whole, the percentage of 20 to 24 year olds with an education beyond compulsory school in Austria (89.5%) is considerably higher than the EU-28 average of 83.1% (2016).
Employment and job market
### Population by activity 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in 1 000</td>
<td>as %</td>
<td>as %</td>
<td>in 1 000</td>
<td>as %</td>
<td>as %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>8 599.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically actives</td>
<td>4 490.4</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>4 220.3</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>3 683.5</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed, family workers</td>
<td>536.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>270.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-actives</td>
<td>4 108.8</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In retirement</td>
<td>1 811.4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently disabled persons</td>
<td>104.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>299.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In education (15 years and over)</td>
<td>418.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People below 15 years</td>
<td>1 248.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscripts, alternative civilian service</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>212.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employment

- **6.68 million**, or six out of seven employed persons (87%) are wage or salary earners, the 537 000 self-employed workers and family members working in family businesses represent 13% of the employed. 1.81 million are retired, 105 000 persons are suffering from long-term illnesses and are thus considered neither employed nor unemployed. 299 000 pursue no career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – house husbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 418 000 persons 15 years or older are in education. There are 17 000 conscripts or men in civilian services as a substitute for military service. 1.25 million children under 15 are living in Austria in 2016.

### Austria’s Employment Rate

- With a 72% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is considerably higher than the EU average (67%) and in eighth place among the 28 EU member states (2016).

### Austria’s International Comparison

- At 84%, the employment rate among 25 to 49 year olds is the highest. It is lower (51%) among youth and young adults (15 to 24 years), many of whom are still pursuing their educations.

### In the 50 to 64 years age group, only about 62% of the population are employed; many persons of this age are already retired.
More and more women in professions

Austria is a service society
More than every other man (58%) is employed in the service sector, as are more than five out of every six women (84%). Overall, this sector provides roughly 70% of the jobs.

Less than 5% of the jobs are provided by agriculture and forestry, which were formerly of major significance, and 25% of the employed work in the production sector. 37% of the men, but only 12% 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 trade and health sector, though less dramatically.

Employment and unemployment rates by age and sex 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Employment rate % of population</th>
<th>Unemployment rate % of economically active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total *)</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>75.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–24</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–54</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>86.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Employed persons by economic activity 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic activities</th>
<th>Sections of ONACE (selection) *)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed in total (absolute)</td>
<td>4 220 300</td>
<td>2 234 500</td>
<td>1 985 900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in total (as %)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, mining</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Manufacturing</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Construction</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Wholesale and retail trade. repair</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Transportation and storage</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Financial and insurance activities</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Professional. scientific and technical activities</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Public Administration; Social security</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Education</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q Human Health and social work activities</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women dominate in part-time work

Part-time work is becoming more and more important. In 2016, more than 1 million or 29% of Austrian – and especially female – workers were not full-time employed. Almost 80% of part-time workers are women. 48% of all working women work part-time. In men, this percentage is only 12%, although the trend is increasing.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 36.6, 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 35.7 hours falls somewhat below the overall average. Due to frequent part-time employment, the normal work week for women averages 31.9 hours, which is also considerably less than for men (40.7 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses, etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week is 31.6 hours, which is 14% below the number of hours normally worked per week (36.6 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 30.7 hours, which falls below the overall average.

With a 29% part-time worker contingent, Austria is second behind the Netherlands, which is far out in front by itself with 51%. Thereby in 2016 Austria ranks one stage before Germany (28%).

### Working time 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employed in total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers (1 000)</td>
<td>1 211.3</td>
<td>264.2</td>
<td>947.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time employment rate (%)</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average working time per week (hours)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually worked</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actually worked</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of hours worked (million hours)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1)</strong></td>
<td>6 811.6</td>
<td>4 113.5</td>
<td>2 698.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers (1 000)</td>
<td>1 062.8</td>
<td>203.1</td>
<td>859.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time employment rate (%)</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average working time per week (hours)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually worked</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actually worked</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of hours worked (million hours)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1)</strong></td>
<td>5 747.9</td>
<td>3 375.2</td>
<td>2 372.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Microcensus. yearly average. *(1) Without people on parental leave; in the main job. **(1) In the main job.

### Employees, part-time employment rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA; Microcensus, yearly average.
Structural changes continue

**Services predominate**
Like most advanced, modern economies, the Austrian economy today is dominated by services: Around 71% of the gross value added (GVA) comes from the so-called “tertiary” sector, almost 28% comes from the “secondary” sector (industry and construction), and only 1.2% comes from agriculture and forestry (the “primary” sector).

Only one out of 20 employed persons today earns his or her living in agriculture and forestry.

Since the 1960s, the national economy has undergone fundamental changes. In 1960, agriculture and forestry still comprised an 11% fraction of the gross value added. The service sector at about 42% lay behind the production sector (47%). The “shrinking” of the primary and secondary sectors in favour of the service sector began in the 1970s and it is still continuing today. About 71% of the labour force is engaged in the service sector, whereas a little more than 30 years ago only about half were.

The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 4% at current prices in the last 20 years.

The production sector also declined in importance during this period: Whereas more than a third of the labour force was engaged in production during the 1970s, today it is only a quarter.

This structure is similar to that of the 28 EU states, where the secondary sector accounts for an average of about 25%, and the tertiary sector about 74% of the GVA.

Most of those employed in production work in manufacturing and in construction. In the service sector, the largest contingent works in sales, hotel and restaurant services and in health and education.

**Like most advanced, modern economies, the Austrian economy today is dominated by services:**


---

**Structural changes continue**

**Fraction of gross value added**

- **Tertiary sector**
  - Services
- **Secondary sector**
  - Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction
- **Primary sector**
  - Agriculture, hunting and forestry

**Employed by economic sectors**

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- **Secondary sector**
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- **Primary sector**
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**Employed by economic sectors**

- **Tertiary sector**
  - Services
- **Secondary sector**
  - Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction
- **Primary sector**
  - Agriculture, hunting and forestry
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 €8.3 billion in 2016.

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.

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 tourist 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.

Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourism and leisure activities</td>
<td>10,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of processed agricultural products</td>
<td>9,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual work</td>
<td>8,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest shares of organic farming areas (EU-28) 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Share of organic farming area (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average farm size in hectares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total area</th>
<th>Utilised agricultural area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pillars

Industries and construction
About 64,700 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 about 968,000 people, and in 2015 they generated a turnover of roughly €266 billion. About 288,000 people are employed in the construction industry alone.

Most of the enterprises are small-sized: Over 3/4 of them (about 50,900 or 78.8%) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1% of the enterprises (581) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 2/5 (39.5%) of all people employed in these sectors are employed in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account about half (48.0%) of the total turnover.

According to the production index, with an annual raise in production of 0.6%, Austria’s construction enterprises were clearly below the EU (EU-28) average of +1.8% in 2016.

After a significant increase in production in 2010 and 2013 and a decrease of 0.5% in 2014, domestic production could increase in 2015 and again in 2016 by 1.7% and is still slightly above the level of 2008. Since 2010 domestic production had been increased by 10.5% while the number of employees increased by 4.0%.

The Austrian manufacturers of computer, electronic and optical products as well as other transport equipment were among the winners in 2016 with increases in turnover of 10.2% respectively 9.3%.

After its negative trend of the previous years, the Austrian construction industry increased in 2016. Concurrently construction costs changed again in 2016. While construction costs in construction of residential buildings showed an increase of 0.6% in 2016, costs decreased by 1.0% in road construction and by 0.6% in bridge construction.

The manufactures of wearing apparel as well as the manufacture of printing and reproduction of recorded media tiles are losing more and more ground. Employment figures have nearly decreased by one third respectively by one quarter in these sectors since 2010.

Selected indicators for industries and construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Total persons employed (annual average)</th>
<th>Turnover in billion €</th>
<th>Value added at factor cost in billion €</th>
<th>Persons employed</th>
<th>Value added at factor cost per person employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B-F Industries and Construction</td>
<td>64,655</td>
<td>968,027</td>
<td>266.2</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-E Industries</td>
<td>30,091</td>
<td>680,083</td>
<td>221.0</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>87,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>6,222</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>159,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Manufacturing</td>
<td>25,323</td>
<td>624,354</td>
<td>177.7</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>82,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>29,168</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>175,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>20,339</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>96,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Construction</td>
<td>34,564</td>
<td>287,944</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development of production index and index of persons employed in industries (DNACE 2008: B-E) and construction (DNACE 2008: F)

The manufactures of wearing apparel as well as the manufacture of printing and reproduction of recorded media tiles are losing more and more ground. Employment figures have nearly decreased by one third respectively by one quarter in these sectors since 2010.

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. Approximately 80% of Austrian enterprises are engaged in the trade and service sector. Those 263,983 enterprises and their 1,893,944 persons employed achieved a turnover of €441.7 bn in the year 2015. With an increase of 0.7% of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2016, Austria was below the EU-28 average (by +2.5%), and also below the Euro area (by +1.5%).

In the year 2016, the Austrian service enterprises achieved a turnover increase by 2.2% compared to the previous year. A considerable turnover growth of 5.7% was measured for "Accommodation and food service activities", in the other areas the turnover increased between 0.3% (Information and Communication) and 3.3% (professional, scientific and technical activities) compared to the previous year. The turnover in the trade sector increased (+1.3%). Retail trade (+1.7%) and "Automobile trade" (+7.3%) were the sales driver, while wholesale trade (-0.6%) decreased.

376.3 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian road freight vehicles in 2016 (+7.2% compared to 2015). The most frequently transported products were "Crude and manufactured minerals and building materials".

The most employees are working in trade, followed by accommodation and food service activities. While an average turnover of €510,000 per employee is achieved in trade, the corresponding figure for hotel and restaurants is only €97,000.

The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 89% of the enterprises operate with fewer than 10 employees, and only 567 enterprises have more than 250 persons employed.

Selected sections and indicators for trade and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sections (of ÖNACE 2008)</th>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Total persons employed (annual average)</th>
<th>Turnover in billion €</th>
<th>Value added at factor costs in billion €</th>
<th>Persons employed</th>
<th>Persons employed per person employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total trade and services (G-N, S95)</td>
<td>263,983</td>
<td>1,893,944</td>
<td>441.7</td>
<td>116.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Trade</td>
<td>77,930</td>
<td>655,210</td>
<td>236.8</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Transportation and storage</td>
<td>14,065</td>
<td>196,069</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>47,317</td>
<td>297,234</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Information and communication</td>
<td>18,549</td>
<td>109,842</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Real estate activities</td>
<td>17,923</td>
<td>48,854</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Professional, scientific and technical activities</td>
<td>65,393</td>
<td>241,054</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Development of turnover indices in trade and services

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Short Term Statistics trade and services: Turnover index, unadjusted.

[Graph showing development of turnover indices in trade and services from 2010 to 2016]
GDP & more

Performance of the economy
The Austrian economy expanded by 1.5% in 2016. Hence, the economic upturn since 2013 continues (2014: +0.8%; 2015: 1.1%), but, however, the Austrian growth rate fell short of the economic development that could be observed in the international environment. Growth in the European Union was 1.9% in 2016 and GDP in the Euro Zone increased by +1.8% in real terms. Austrian GDP at current prices amounted to approximately 353.3 bn euros (+2.6%) in 2016.

Hence, GDP per capita amounted to €40,420 (+1.3%). In real terms (adjusted by purchasing power) for the European comparison the GDP per capita adds up to €37,100 (-0.8% vs. 2015; revised).

2016 the EU-28 achieved an average GDP per capita of €29,100 (approx. 78% of the Austrian value). Austria kept its top position and ranks unchanged in fourth place after Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands in economic performance of all EU member states, which is more than double that of many other EU member states. Austria has been able to maintain its position in the league of the economically most successful member states in the EU for several successive years – one important indicator of the standard of living of economies.

Prices
The Austrian price level of 106.6 (2.3%; EU-28=100) for final consumption expenditure of private households represents – together with Belgium and France – the middle range of all EU countries (PLI 105-110), somewhat higher than Germany and Italy (100-105); only Denmark, the UK, Sweden and Finland (>120) as well as Switzerland (162) and Norway (140) outside the EU showed higher prices in 2016. 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.

2016 was affected by slightly higher inflation rates all over Europe. The annual average value for Austria was 1.0%, which represents an increase compared with the previous year (2015: 0.8%). Still, the value for price increases in Austria 2016 lies below the 2.0% stability goal of the European Central Bank.

In 2016 the inflation rate of Austria lies above the average rate of the Eurozone (0.2%) and the rate of the EU-28 (0.3%).

GDP growth as % change on previous period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>EU-15</th>
<th>EU-28</th>
<th>Eurozone 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDP per capita in € (PPS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>EU-15</th>
<th>EU-28</th>
<th>Eurozone 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>27,600</td>
<td>29,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37,400</td>
<td>31,500</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>30,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>37,100</td>
<td>31,500</td>
<td>29,100</td>
<td>30,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Price level index (EU-28=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>EU-15</th>
<th>EU-28</th>
<th>Eurozone 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>105.2</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>101.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>104.2</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>106.6</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>102.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inflation: Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)
Average annual rate of change as %, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>EU-28</th>
<th>Eurozone 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. PPS: Purchasing power standards.
Tourism: 140.9 million nights spent in 2016

New record levels in tourism
In the year 2016 140.88 million nights spent in Austrian accommodation establishments generated a new record, the best result since the beginning of statistical data collection. In comparison to 2016 nights spent increased by 4.2%. 73% of all tourists arrived from abroad, 51.2% of them from Germany (52.65 million nights spent). Second and third important foreign countries of origin were the Netherlands (+3.6%; 9.51 million nights spent) and Switzerland (+3.4%; 5.08 million nights spent). In 2016 about 15.8% of all overnight stays were registered in urban tourism areas (provincial capitals).

72.95 million nights spent in the summer season 2016, 68.59 million nights spent in the winter season 2016/17.

In the summer season 2016, 72.95 million nights spent were reported in Austrian accommodation establishments, 5.1% more than in the summer season 2015, the best result since the summer season 1993 (73.58 million nights spent). The overnight stays of non-resident visitors increased by 5.0% to 50.70 million, those by resident visitors by 5.3% and reached 22.25 million. The number of arrivals reached a new record level (22.93 million; +4.9%). The winter season 2016/17 closed with the best result of nights spent and reached with 68.59 million a plus of 0.1%. 18.83 million arrivals achieved a new high level (+2.5%).

More than 50% of all international tourism arrivals take place in Europe.

Europe is the most important generator in international tourism. In the calendar year 2016 615.9 million arrivals in Europe were registered, which means a share of 50% in all international tourist arrivals (1.235 million). Additionally Europe was experiencing growth of +2.1% in international tourist arrivals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>118.4</td>
<td>130.4</td>
<td>126.0</td>
<td>131.0</td>
<td>132.6</td>
<td>131.9</td>
<td>135.3</td>
<td>140.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident tourists</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident tourists</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>102.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland &amp; Liechtenstein</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>300.0</td>
<td>320.0</td>
<td>340.0</td>
<td>360.0</td>
<td>370.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland &amp; Liechtenstein</td>
<td>300.0</td>
<td>320.0</td>
<td>340.0</td>
<td>360.0</td>
<td>380.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>320.0</td>
<td>340.0</td>
<td>360.0</td>
<td>380.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>120.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>160.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>120.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>160.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.
Austria is not only a popular vacation country, 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 2016 about 59.9% of the population went on a main holiday trip.

The most obvious trend is more but shorter holiday trips: While 40 years ago half of the main holiday trips lasted between one and two weeks, the share of such holidays was only 34.6% in 2016. The share of main holiday trips that last between five and seven days increased from 11.7% in 1969 to 52.1% in 2016.

Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car (2016: 56.5%). At that time the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4%, but by 2016 it has increased its share more than eight-fold (2016: 28.0%). The railroad has declined the most. In 1969, it was used for transportation in a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2016 the share was only 6.9%.
The total expenditures for holiday and business trips as well as visits of family and friends amounted to €38.45 billion in 2015. More than half (52.8%) was spent by resident visitors, the rest by non-resident travelers.

In 2015, tourism – excluding business trips – contributed directly and indirectly 8.7% to the gross domestic product (GDP). The direct and indirect value added effects accounted for €29.70 billion.

The total tourism expenditures reached more than €38 billion in 2015.

Since 2007 the value added contribution has increased by €6.43 billion (+27.6%). Because the GDP increased as well, the percentage share contributed by tourism has remained unchanged.

In 2016, tourism generated about 8.8% of the GDP.

In 2016 the total tourism expenditures were expected to rise by 4.1% to €40.03 billion. The GDP share of direct and indirect value added was assumed to amount to 8.8% in 2016.

Economic importance of tourism in Austria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value added (^{1})</th>
<th>Total in million €</th>
<th>Changes to the previous year in %</th>
<th>Contribution to GDP in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>23 272</td>
<td>24 412</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>23 818</td>
<td>26 210</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>27 340</td>
<td>27 806</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28 258</td>
<td>28 963</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>28 703</td>
<td>30 911</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>27 340</td>
<td>27 508</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>27 806</td>
<td>28 258</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28 963</td>
<td>30 111</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30 911</td>
<td>32 059</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>30 911</td>
<td>32 059</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) Excluding business trips.

Visitor consumption expenditure by products 2015

- Travel agencies and tour operators: 0.3%
- Culture, recreation and other entertainment: 0.9%
- Passenger transport: 16.1%
- Tourism connected and non-specific products: 18.6%
- Accommodation: 28.2%
- Food and beverages: 27.7%

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO. ** Overnight tourists and same-day visitors.
€11.3 billion for research in 2017

In Austria, presumably €11.3 billion will be spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2017. In comparison to 2016, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure will increase by 3.8%.

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 2016. The second highest value was achieved.

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

- the business enterprise sector (48.2%),
- the public sector (36.0%), mainly the federal government (30.4%),
- abroad (15.4%).

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€11.3 billion for research in 2017

In Austria, presumably €11.3 billion will be spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2017. In comparison to 2016, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure will increase by 3.8%.

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ICT: Information & Communication

The ICT sector
15,916 enterprises with 106,198 employees were engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector in Austria in 2015. They did a total turnover of ca. €29.4 billion. These enterprises, which represent 5% of all domestic enterprises and employ 4% of the labour force, generated 4% of the total turnover (excluding agriculture) of the enterprises in all economic activities of the ONACE 2008 sections B-N and S95.

67% of all enterprises in the ICT sector belong to the “computer programming, consultancy and related activities” branch. This personnel-intensive area, with 47% of the workers, generates 26% of the business volume in the ICT sector.

The branch with the greatest business volume is “wholesale of information and communication equipment”, in which 5% of the enterprises employ 8% of the workers and generate 31% of the business volume of the ICT sector.

The third major branch is “telecommunications”, where 2% of the enterprises generate 19% of the business volume, with 14% of the employees.

Most of the enterprises (92%) in the ICT sector have less than 10 employees. 7% of the enterprises have 10 to 49 employees and only 2% of the enterprises in this sector have 50 and more employees; however, these enterprises collectively employ more than a half of the personnel in the ICT sector. 36% of the personnel are employed in enterprises with at least 250 employees, 19% are employed in enterprises with between 50 and less than 250 employees.
Internet usage: More, faster, & ”more male“?

An increasing number of households have Internet access (89%). In Austria, 88% of those 16 to 74 years old are Internet users, 62% are online-shoppers.

91% of men, but only 85% of women, had used the internet in the survey period. This gender difference, however, is age based: Although there are 61% male and 44% female Internet users in the 65 to 74 age group, the gender difference becomes less in the younger age groups. 84% of the Internet users aged between 16 and 74 years used the Internet “on the move” via mobile devices (mobile phone, laptop or tablet).

62% of all respondents had purchased goods or services over the internet in the twelve months prior to the survey. In the year 2003, the percentage was 11%. In total there was more men (66%) than women (57%) who bought or ordered online.

The most frequent purchases were clothes and sports equipment. Other popular products purchased online were holiday accommodation or other travel arrangements, books, e-books, magazines, newspapers, e-learning materials and household goods.

89% of all domestic households had Internet access in the second quarter of 2017. In the year 2002, the percentage was 34%. Households in which all members were older than 74 or younger than 16, respectively, were not surveyed. A broadband connection is used more and more frequently for internet access. 88% of all households use this kind of connection. Since 2003, this figure has increased by 78 percentage points (2003: 10%; 2017: 88%).

88% of all persons aged between 16 and 74 years had used the Internet, the figure refers to the three months prior to the survey, in various places and for various purposes.

Internet usage of individuals as well as online-shoppers 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>All Persons</th>
<th>Persons who have used the internet over the last three months</th>
<th>Persons who have shopped via the internet over the last twelve months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in 1,000</td>
<td>as %</td>
<td>in 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in 1,000</td>
<td>as %</td>
<td>as %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,544.9</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3,246.2</td>
<td>2,954.5</td>
<td>90.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 24 years</td>
<td>409.0</td>
<td>459.9</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>509.4</td>
<td>509.7</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>572.0</td>
<td>557.4</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>692.4</td>
<td>641.5</td>
<td>92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>553.5</td>
<td>470.0</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74 years</td>
<td>378.8</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3,288.8</td>
<td>2,800.8</td>
<td>85.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 24 years</td>
<td>429.5</td>
<td>428.0</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>583.6</td>
<td>580.3</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>573.0</td>
<td>559.9</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>691.2</td>
<td>614.0</td>
<td>88.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>578.0</td>
<td>428.7</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74 years</td>
<td>435.5</td>
<td>189.9</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Households with internet access as well as online-shoppers from 2004 to 2017

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on ICT usage in households. -- Only households with at least one member aged 16 to 74.

International Data are only available for 2016: At that time the percentage of Austrian households with Internet access (85%) was the same as the average of the EU-28 (85%). Luxembourg and the Netherlands (each 97%), Denmark and Sweden (each 94%), the United Kingdom (93%), Finland and Germany (each 92%) are far above Romania and Lithuania (each 72%), Greece (each 69%) as well as Bulgaria (64%) are far below this average.

88% of all persons aged between 16 and 74 years old were Internet users, 62% were online-shoppers.
Environment
Water, air, and money

Austria: Rich in aquatic resources
Ca. 2.5 billion m³ of water – this corresponds to about 3% of the annual amount – are consumed annually in Austria, a country rich in aquatic resources.

An average 4-person household in Austria requires ca. 200 000 litres of water annually. This equals ca. 900 bathtubs full.

Industrial use accounts for nearly two thirds of the need. Just under one third is required for drinking water and around 7% is 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 60% of the domestic electricity generation is done within hydroelectric plants. Water has also become an indispensable factor in the tourism sector (e.g. lakes for swimming, snow machines).

Each Austrian man or woman uses about 135 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, 63 litres of water are used daily to flush toilets and to take showers or baths. About 17 litres flow through dishwashers and washing machines, 50 litres are used for pools or to water gardens, wash cars, and in house cleaning. A mere 5 litres are actually drunk or used in cooking. 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.

In Austria about 135 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 holds the peak position (213 litres). An Indian household has to get along with 25 litres per person and day.

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Water supply of the Austrian provincial capitals 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial capital</th>
<th>Spring-water</th>
<th>Ground-water</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Supplied by third parties*</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per day and capita</th>
<th>NO3-concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eisenstadt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td>-230</td>
<td>20.0-24.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klagenfurt</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>8 127</td>
<td>8 336</td>
<td>2 707</td>
<td>6 586</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Pölten</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 902</td>
<td>5 902</td>
<td></td>
<td>-98</td>
<td>4 966</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linz</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22 116</td>
<td>22 116</td>
<td></td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>20 080</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzburg</td>
<td>1 541</td>
<td>8 978</td>
<td>10 519</td>
<td>1 675</td>
<td>10 710</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graz</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13 658</td>
<td>13 658</td>
<td>5 311</td>
<td>16 700</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5.0-10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innsbruck</td>
<td>35 298</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>35 421</td>
<td></td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>9 391</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bregenz</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2 518</td>
<td>2 632</td>
<td></td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>2 364</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>132 468</td>
<td>5 387</td>
<td>137 855</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>136 288</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Österreichs Städte in Zahlen. *) Other water suppliers. **) Excluding losses in transport.

Water balance; average values 1961–2000 per year

- Precipitation 1 100 mm
- Evaporation 500 mm
- Inflation from abroad 325 mm
- Total discharge abroad 920 mm
- Agricultural irrigation 2 mm
- Subterranean discharge 30 mm

1 litre/m² = 1 m

Greenhouse gases: Emissions slightly declining

In 2014, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 78.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ equivalent). Emissions were thus 3.2% (2.5 Mt) above the levels of 2014 and 0.1% over those of 1990.

The increase in emissions compared to 2014 was mainly due to the increase in emissions in the field of energy generation. In addition to that, there was a higher demand for heating in the building sector compared to the very warm winter season 2014 due to weather conditions, and sales of fossil fuels rose in the transport sector.

In 2015, sources not covered by the European emission trading system (EU ETS) emitted 49.3 Mt CO₂ equivalent. Emissions were thus 2.2 Mt below the annual emission allocation amount for 2015 determined by the Effort Sharing Decision and the Climate Change Act.

The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions (including the emissions trading system, ETS) in 2015 were the sectors energy and industry (45.3%), transport (28.0%), agriculture (10.2%) and buildings (10.1%). A large number of installations in the energy and industry sector (82.6% in 2015) fall under the EU emissions trading system. Measured against the national total emissions, the share of the emissions trading sector in 2015 was 37.4%.

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“Green” money: Environmentally relevant cash flows

€12.1 billion was spent on environmental protection in Austria in 2014. These expenditures have nearly doubled since 1995 (6.1 billion €). In 2014, only 8.7% of the “green” money came from the public sector (1995: 30.1%), 25.6% were financed by private households (1995: 26.4%) and 65.7% came from enterprises (1995: 38.2%).

The laws in recent years have had considerable effects on the amount and distribution of environmental protection expenditures: In the early 1990s, keeping the air clean became an increasingly important issue (Air Emission Control Act, Ozone Act), whereas after the mid 90s, emphasis was placed on waste management (Waste Management Act, Landfill Ordinance), i.e., more was invested in these areas.

Meanwhile, water conservation, including groundwater as well as lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water, has become increasingly important since the Water Framework Directive. By now, air pollution control and climate protection – due to the Kyoto Protocol – as well as waste management – due to the flagship initiative “Resource Efficient Europe” – are on the focus again.

In 2014, expenditures for environmental protection totalled €12.1 billion.

In 2015, €8.9 billion were collected in eco-taxes in 2015.

In 2015, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (about 58% of the total eco-tax revenue), transport taxes – nearly 33% of the eco-tax revenue comes from the transport sector – as well as resource taxes (around 8%) and pollution taxes (ca. 1%). The latter essentially comprises the contribution to remediation of abandoned sites.

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S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.
Dependence on fossil fuel

Natural gas from Russia and Norway, crude oil from Russia and Kazakhstan – Austria’s dependency on foreign energy supplies is steadily increasing. In 2016, 63.0% of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-28 average 2015 is 55.2%.

Only 9.7% of the crude oil demand and 13.6% of the gas consumption is met by domestic sources. When the Styrian brown coal mines were closed in 2005, Austria became 100% dependent on foreign countries for coal.

With 34.4%, hydro power in 2016 comprises the highest percentage of renewable energy sources.

Austria is only self-sufficient in renewable energy sources such as biomass and hydro power, but excluding biofuels for transport. The “renewables”, however, only account for 29.9% of the total energy consumption.

23.3% of biogenic energy sources in 2016 are in the form of firewood.

In 2000, Austria had a minimal export surplus in electric power, 71.7% of which comes from renewable energy sources. Since then, the nation has developed into a net importer of electricity.

Energy saving measures are therefore practical, and not just for climate protection reasons. They are also necessary to prevent Austria’s energy dependence from continuing to rise, in other words, to counteract the increasing energy deficit.

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Indicators for Austria’s energy dependency

--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Imports | 485,154 | 735,861 | 775,746 | 925,937 | 1,257,043 | 1,260,137 | 1,331,493
Coal | 147,929 | 116,932 | 132,896 | 128,723 | 141,559 | 118,133 | 120,261
Oil | 296,057 | 493,942 | 425,875 | 519,718 | 581,850 | 587,659 | 583,424
Gas | 35,731 | 112,380 | 187,917 | 222,784 | 464,644 | 408,983 | 496,476
Renewables | 501 | 1,217 | 4,438 | 4,945 | 35,318 | 39,561 | 36,414
Electricity | 4,936 | 11,390 | 24,620 | 49,767 | 71,671 | 106,801 | 94,918
Exports | 30,568 | 33,492 | 50,994 | 125,265 | 342,857 | 402,768 | 438,180
Coal | 278 | 346 | 69 | 41 | 197 | 307 | 1
Oil | 5,679 | 6,811 | 22,722 | 63,208 | 90,349 | 109,778 | 105,893
Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 633 | 170,608 | 200,110 | 238,543
Renewables | 189 | 652 | 1,933 | 6,691 | 18,803 | 22,994 | 24,599
Electricity | 24,422 | 25,683 | 26,270 | 54,691 | 62,899 | 69,580 | 69,145
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

5: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances

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In 2016, energy consumption increased in the services sector (0.6%), the transport sector (2.2%), in manufacturing (4.3%), in agriculture (1.3%) and in private households (2.8%).

In 2015, oil accounted for the highest percentage (34.4%) of the GDC in the EU-28, followed by natural gas (22.0%), coal (16.1%) and nuclear energy (13.6%).

In 2016, with a percentage of about 34.4%, transport dominates in energy consumption followed by industry with 29.3%.

Energy consumption in Austria has nearly doubled in the past 40 years, both in terms of total consumption (gross domestic consumption/GDC) as well as final consumption. The strongest increase in GDC was documented in wastes, gas and renewable energy sources, whereas the use of coal decreased.

From 2015 to 2016, the economy grew by 1.5% in terms of gross domestic product; the GDC increased by 1.4%.

In spite of a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources, the majority of domestic energy usage is still covered by fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas. This represents a growing problem, not only with regard to emissions of greenhouse gases, but also with regard to the assurance of a continuing supply, as more than 90% of the fossil fuels consumed in Austria are imported. 2015 the per capita consumption in Austria was 3.19 tons of crude oil equivalents (COE) and thus lay above the EU average of 2.13 tons.

The final energy consumption increased by 2.8% in 2016 compared with 2015.
“Renewables” are increasing

Renewable energy sources, i.e., hydro power, wind, and solar power, as well as geothermal power and biomass, have experienced a strong boost in the past 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 increasing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and on the other hand they reduce the dependence on energy imports.

The percentage of renewable energy sources in 2016 was 29.9% of the gross domestic consumption; the EU average in 2015 was 13%. According to EU regulation the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2016 is 33.5%.

Whereas water and wind are used exclusively to generate electricity, biogenic energy sources have much more diverse possibilities for use: In addition to the production of electricity and heat in municipal plants, they are also used as fuels (biodiesel) and in households (space heating).

Increased use rates are anticipated with biodiesel and bioethanol in particular, as they are needed to supplement fossil fuels. An increase of the biofuel percentage from 6.3% (2010) to 20% by 2020 is the political goal.

According to EU regulation, the percentage share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in 2016 was 71.7%, with a share of 78.7% from hydro power.

Whereas hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass to generate electric power is a relatively new development. The production of municipal heat from biomass grew fast since 1990. Its percentage has increased sixfold compared to 2016, from 7.3% to 45.4%. In 2016 there were more than 2000 plants generating heat from biomass, and the trend is still increasing.

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Increased use rates are anticipated with biodiesel and bioethanol in particular, as they are needed to supplement fossil fuels. An increase of the biofuel percentage from 6.3% (2010) to 20% by 2020 is the political goal.

According to EU regulation, the percentage share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in 2016 was 71.7%, with a share of 78.7% from hydro power.

Whereas hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass to generate electric power is a relatively new development. The production of municipal heat from biomass grew fast since 1990. Its percentage has increased sixfold compared to 2016, from 7.3% to 45.4%. In 2016 there were more than 2000 plants generating heat from biomass, and the trend is still increasing.

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Public Sector
Revenue & Expenditures
Public Service
Maastricht deficit below EU average

The Maastricht deficit is calculated from the difference of state revenues and state expenditures. The federal government, the Länder, the municipalities, and the social insurance funds and numerous extrabudgetary units count as the state. Main revenues are taxes and social contributions; the expenditures comprise social benefits, business development, and personnel expenses for those employed in the public sector.

11 EU member states achieved a Maastricht surplus in 2016, the remaining EU member states a Maastricht deficit. Austria’s deficit (1.6% of the GDP) was lower than the EU-28 average (1.7%).

In an EU member state ranking in 2016, Austria was in 16th place. Luxembourg came in first (with a surplus of 1.6% of the GDP). Spain, with a deficit of 4.5% of the GDP, came in last.

In 2016, Austria’s public deficit totaled €295.2 billion, or 83.6% of the GDP.

The deficit rate in Austria has been lower than the EU-25 and EU-28 average, respectively, since 2001 (except in the years 2004 to 2007). In 2001, this indicator was even below 1% of the GDP (the EU-25 average at that time was 1.6% of the GDP). 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 exception of 2004, 2009 and 2010.

Maastricht debt: Inclusion of “bad banks” let quota jump

By the end of 2016, Austria’s public debt level had reached €295.2 billion, or 83.6% of the GDP.

Due to the inclusion of KA Finanz AG (2009), HETA (2014) and immigration (2015) to sector government the quota increased substantially in these years. On average, the quota decreased in 2015 and 2016 (end of 2014 86.5%, end of 2016 83.2%).

Data as of October 24th, 2017.
National budget: Expenditures above 50% of the GDP

Since decades the expenditures of all public budgets in Austria are above 50% of the gross domestic product (GDP) – with the exception of the years 2007 and 2008. The quota 2016 was 50.7%. These budgets include the expenditures of the federal government, the Länder, the municipalities, and the social security funds, as well as countless outsourced units that are nevertheless still part of the “government”.

Internally, the expenditures essentially comprise social spending, personnel and material expenses, sponsorships, interest payments on government debt, and investments. Social spending, namely in the form of monetary payments (e.g., state pensions) or benefits in kind (e.g., doctor bills), account for almost half of the state expenditures. The Austrian spending rate lies above the EU-28 average (2016: 46.3% of the GDP).

Revenues from public budgets consist mainly of tax revenue and social security contributions. Revenue from fees, sales of buildings and property, as well as from investment income (interest and dividend distributions from enterprises in which the state has holdings) are of lesser significance.

In 2016, there were financial means in the amount of 49.1% of the GDP available to the public budgets in Austria. In the EU-28 average, the public revenue quota was 44.7%. Finland is in the lead in the EU-28 as regards public revenue (2016: 54.0% of the GDP) and France as regards public spending (2016: 56.4% of the GDP). Ireland (revenue quota 26.4%; expenditure quota 27.1%) is at the other end of the scale in 2016.

Expenditures and revenues of general government structure and development

Expenditure of all public budgets in Austria

Revenues of all public budgets in Austria

Fiscal indicators, Austria

A great number 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 349,173 employees (full time equivalents) in public service in the federal government, the Länder, and the municipalities.

In the federal public service, i.e., in the ministries and the authorities, offices and other administrative bodies subordinated to them, there were 132,741 civil servants (full time equivalents) in 2016. In addition, there were 6,285 federal public servants in outsourced units. With a fraction of more than a third (34.0%), the General administrative service is the largest professional category in the federal public service, followed by teachers (29.8%), law enforcement (23.4%), and the military service (10.1%).

The effect of privatization policy on the number of public servants is evident when comparing different points of time: While in 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 79,865.

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to EUR 37.7 billion in 2015. The share of education amounts to 29.8%, health care 23.4% whereas the share of general public administration amounts to 15.1%.

Austria with a 15.9% fraction of the total employment is below the average of the European OECD member states (18.1%; 2015) in the size of the public service sector.

Quality of life and standard of living
We are getting older

The life expectancy at birth in Austria at the present time is 79.14 years for men and 83.95 years for women (2016). Women thus live some 5 years longer on the average. Moreover, the life expectancy of Austrian men and women has risen sharply in recent decades: at a rate of two to three years per decade, wherein the life expectancy for men has developed somewhat more dynamically than that for women.

The present-day life expectancy is 79.1 years for men and 84.0 years for women.

Infant mortality has also declined sharply: In 2016, it was only 3 per 1,000 live births, whereas in 1970 it was still 26 per 1,000 live births.

In the EU comparison of life expectancies (2010-2015), Austria is at the end of the top fourth for men and women combined. Only Italy, Spain, Sweden, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands have higher life expectancies. Life expectancy is lowest in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Latvia, where it is 7-8 years lower than in Austria.
Income: Women earn substantially less

In 2015, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled €26 678, with a median net annual income of €19 558.

Civil servants had the highest incomes: They grossed an average of €53 747. Next came contract public employees (€32 496) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of €30 396. Workers (€19 215) 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 43% or 51% 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. 50% of all employed women are employed part-time. This percentage in men is only 15%.

But even when only full-time year round employees are compared, the median income for women is still only 83% 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 70% of the income of male workers, and female salaried employees make 67% of the income of their male colleagues. Female public contract employees, though, earn a median income of 93% of the comparative value of men. The income of female civil servants is 3% higher than the income of male civil servants.

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

Retired men and women (residing in Austria) received a median annual income of €19 834 gross or €17 345 net in 2015. Even here, women had less income than men: They grossed €10 451 less than male retirees.
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 2016, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of €34,911, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of €23,694. In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was €17,247 for persons in households with three or more children, €21,676 for households with two children and €24,490 for households with one child. For households of retired persons the income was €23,694, other households without children had €26,704 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. The 25% of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spend €930 Euro per month, which is 53% below the average of €1,970. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised expenditures spend around 78% more than the average. These households use about 30% of their expenditures for food and housing, 17% for transport and 13% for leisure. Households with the lowest equivalised expenditures, however, use more than half of their expenditures for food and housing but only 7% each for transport and leisure.

Purchasing power: third highest within the EU
In 2016 Austrian consumers spent on average €18,700 per capita (+1.1%; adjusted by purchasing power), slightly higher than Germany (€18,500) – the EU28 average was €15,800. Only in the UK (€19,800) and Luxembourg (€21,700) as well as outside the EU in Switzerland (€24,200) the private consumption was significantly higher, while Norway showed the same level as Austria. On the contrary, the expenditure volume of private households is by far more modest in Croatia (€9,800), Hungary (€9,500) and Bulgaria (€8,600).
In 2015, domestic households spent an average of €105 per month on culture: ca. €32 for performances (movies, theatres, concerts, museum, zoos, as well as radio and television fees), €24 for books, newspapers and magazines, and €4.60 for sound and image carriers. Moreover, about 36% of this expenditure was related to “equipment for cultural activities”.

Audiences of ca. 5.9 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2015/16 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 611 000, and the Vienna Friends of Music Society documented audiences of 276 000, respectively. Of the houses dedicated primarily to spoken theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater was the one with the greatest audience (391 000). In other Länder, wherein a multi-faceted program was offered in each case, the Linzer Landestheater and the Stages of Graz documented audiences of 311 000 and 251 000, respectively. The pageants and festivals gave almost 2 700 performances for audiences of almost 1.3 million in 2016; the largest of them (Salzburg Summerfestival) reported 227 000 guests.

In 2015/16, the theatres and concert stages reported audiences of 5.9 million, pageants and festivals 1.3 million, and there were 17.3 million visitors reported for museums.

Of the smaller museums, 83% were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 70% had at least 200 open days, and the fraction was 98% for the large museums.

The attraction of museums was demonstrated in 2014 by 17.3 million visits. Almost half of the visit was allotted to collections with an interregional or national reference, a third to collections with an international reference, and 18% to museums, whose collections are predominantly local or regional.

In 2016 the Austrian press published 13 newspapers plus 13 regional editions as well as three free dailies. The average daily distribution was ca. 67%, which means that two-thirds of Austrian men and women read (at least) one newspaper daily.
Most freight transport conducted on the road

Modal Split
In 2016 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 671 million tonnes in Austria. 73% thereof were transported on the road, 15% on rail, 11% in pipelines 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, pipelines and ship.

Road Freight Transport
About 73% (355 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road were transported within Austria, 9% (45 million tonnes) were received from other countries and 8% (40 million tonnes) were dispatched from Austria. Nearly 10% (48 million tonnes) were transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (14 million tonnes), Germany (12 million tonnes) and the East European countries (16 million tonnes) through Austria caused the highest amounts of transit traffic.

Only 3.2% of the transport volume in transit through Austria was performed by Austrian road freight vehicles.
Air travel today and 15 years ago

On 281,593 flights 27,708,599 passengers were counted on Austrian airports in 2016.

The number of outgoing passengers nearly doubled during the last 15 years.

Almost 83% of passengers counted on Austrian airports had their destination in Europe, respectively 65% in an EU-28-country. About one third of the passengers were transported to Germany.

More than 9% of all passengers travelled to Asian countries, 6% to America and 2% to African countries.

84% of all passengers were registered at the airport Vienna.

The most frequently chosen targets also changed:
London and Frankfurt were still the leading cities in scheduled air services. However, 15 years ago many passengers went to Paris or Zurich, in 2016 Berlin and Düsseldorf replaced them.

Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2016 were Hurghada, London and Antalya. Besides Antalya, 15 years ago the most common destinations were in Greece (Heraklion, Rhodes, Kos) and on the Canaries and Baleares (Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Tenerife).

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Mobility and its dark sides

Approximately 4.82 million cars are currently registered in Austria (end of 2016). Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars increased by more than one half (+61.2%). The one million mark was exceeded for the first time in 1970. After the Second World War, 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 2016, the number of cars was 34 times what it was in 1955.

Since 1995, the number of diesel vehicles has shown an above average increase. In contrast, sharp declines in petrol driven vehicles were documented. Among other reasons, this was due to the high petrol prices at that time. 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 driver education as well as in traffic technology and emergency medicine, combined with increased surveillance, have also had positive effects on the accident rate.

In 2016, about 38 500 road accidents with around 48 400 people injured and 432 killed.

In 2016, the number of road traffic accidents with personal injury increased by about 500 (+1.3%) to 38 466. 48 393 people were injured, about 1 000 or 2.2% more than in the previous year. With 432 deaths (-9.8%), the level of 2014 (430) was achieved after a rather high number in 2015 (479). As a result, an average of 105 road accidents involving 132 people injured occurred per day; every 20 hours a person died within 30 days after an accident on Austrian roads.

In the 28 EU member states about 26 100 people were killed in road accidents in 2015, after 26 000 in the previous year.

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Economic globalization
Good business is in demand

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

Austria’s export rate is considerably above the EU average (2016).

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 33.5% (1999) to 52.3% (2016) and is now considerably above the EU average of 43.9%. Per capita, goods and services amounting to €21 100 were exported. The export rate also increased significantly from 34.7% to 48.9% (EU-28: 40.5%) during the same period.

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalization. By the end of 2016, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of €190 billion, €58 billion of which is invested in Central and Eastern Europe.

Foreign direct investments in Austria amounted to almost €141 billion.

In 2016, imports as well as exports amounted to more than €130 billion.

Austrian foreign trade is a driving motor of the domestic economy. In 2016, products valued at €135.7 billion were imported, and products valued at €131.1 billion were exported. In 2016, foreign trade increased regarding imports (+1.6%) and decreased concerning exports (+0.3%). Austria achieved a negative trade balance of €4.5 billion.

Austria’s top foreign trade partner is and remains Germany.

37.2% of all imported products (€50.4 billion) came from Germany and almost a third (30.5%) of all products exported from Austria (€40.1 billion) were sent to Germany. Other major EU-trading partners were Italy, the Czech Republic and France. The main products traded in both directions included road vehicles as well as electrical machinery and apparatus.

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Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an important market for Austrian products and increased in 2016. Products amounting to €21.0 billion were imported from and €24.3 billion were exported to these countries. The most important overseas market in 2016 were the United States. Goods totaling €8.7 billion in value were exported to the United States (-3.9%).

Machinery and motor vehicles are the top exports.

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2016, internal combustion piston engines with a merchandise value totaling €5.1 billion were exported all over the world. The main markets were Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain and Mexico. Other important articles exported by Austrian enterprises were medicaments, motor cars and other motor vehicles as well as parts and accessories of motor vehicles.

As far as the import side is concerned, Austria mainly imported motor cars and other motor vehicles, medicinal and pharmaceutical products as well as parts and accessories of motor vehicles and medicaments.

In 2016, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of €5.2 billion were imported. Compared to the year 2015, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products decreased by 16.1% whereas net mass increased by 1.1%.

In addition to Kazakhstan, the principle suppliers of the domestic crude oil market were Libya, the Russian Federation, Iraq and Azerbaijan.

In 2016, €2.3 billion in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, electrical machinery and apparatus as well as clothing. Bananas came from Ecuador, Columbia, Peru and Costa Rica; unroasted coffee came from Brazil, Vietnam, Germany and Honduras; roasted coffee came from Germany.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITC 4 Classification</th>
<th>Import in billion €</th>
<th>Export in billion €</th>
<th>Balance of trade in billion €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In total</td>
<td>135.7</td>
<td>131.1</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Food and live animals</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Beverages and tobacco</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Crude materials</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Manufactured goods</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Machinery and transport equipment</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Commodities, n.e.s.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2016. SITC-revised 4; rounding differences.

Development of Austrian foreign trade

Länder
(Federal provinces)
Burgenland

Land of sunshine and ...

- Various ethnic groups have been living in Burgenland together over the centuries. They have managed to preserve their languages and traditions.
- Burgenland’s festivals attract more than half a million people in the summer months.
- The nights spent have increased by 13% in the last decade (2007-2016), and for bicycle tourism, there is a well-developed system of bicycle trails from almost 2 500 km.
- 34% of the land area is dedicated to natural reserves and landscape conservation areas such as, for example, the Neusiedler See National Park.
- Out of the 123,400 people from Burgenland which are employed, 46,800 work outside of Burgenland, 22,800 of them in Vienna.
- Almost 27% of the Austrian wine cultivation is in Burgenland.
- The Burgenland has the highest care rate in children aged 3 to 5 (97.1%). The Austrian average is 93.1%.
- The share of renewable energy in Burgenland has increased from 25.6% in 2006 to 49.7% in 2016.
- The level of education in Burgenland has risen sharply during the last years.
- Detached houses are the most common form of buildings. 89 out of 100 residential buildings contain one unit, which is the highest share of all “Länder”.

Burgenland at a glance

Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %
4.2
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017
8.5
Total fertility rate 2016
1.41
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)
44.6
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €
0.3/28 000
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhabitant) 2016
10.6
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %
75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)
5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017
3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017
88.8
Final energy consumption per inhabitant in GJ 2016
128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016
14.9
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)
79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €
22 900
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016
77.2
Average living space per person in sqm 2016
64.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016
5.7
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016
5.7

Value added by sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary sector: Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing</td>
<td>182 (2.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary sector: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction</td>
<td>2 074 (28.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary sector: Services</td>
<td>9 003 (68.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population development 1996-2016 by components of change

- Population annual Ø in 1 000
- Balance of births and deaths
- Net migration

Administrative districts (licence plates)

Eisenstadt (Stadt) – E
Rust (Stadt) – E
Eisenstadt-Umgebung – EU
Güssing – GS
Jennersdorf – JE
Mattersburg – MA
Neusiedl am See – ND
Oberpullendorf – OP
Oberwart – OW

Total area (sqkm) 3 962
Population (January 1st, 2017) 291 942
Capital Eisenstadt
Administrative districts 9 (of which 2 Statutory towns)
Municipalities 171

Population development 1996-2016 by components of change

- Population annual Ø in 1 000
- Balance of births and deaths
- Net migration

Länder

Burgenland
Land of lakes and ...

- This southernmost Land claims 200 lakes for swimming. Klopeiner See is the warmest lake with a temperature of up to 28 degrees.
- With 9.56 million nights spent, Carinthia was ranked third of all Länder in the summer-season of 2016.
- The population of Carinthia decreased from 1996 to 2012, but increased in the last four years again. From 1.1.2013 to 1.1.2017, the population grew by about 5 600 representing an increase of 1.0%.
- The highest illegitimate birthrate in Austria: More than half of all Carinthian children are born out of wedlock (2016: 52.3%).
- Eisenkappel-Vellach, Austria’s southernmost market township, lies on the same geographic latitude as Montreal.
- Around 9 200 clubs have been counted: That means there are 16 clubs per 1 000 residents, one of the highest rates in Austria.
- With around 325 000 visitors in the summer season 2016, “Pyramidenkogel Observation Tower” is the most popular attraction of Carinthia in Klagenfurt.
- Around 1900, 2/3 of the employed Carinthian population still worked in agriculture and forestry. Nowadays, in the beginning of the 21st century, only about 5% percent still do.
- Carinthia showed a considerable surplus of exports compared to imports. Exports amounted to €6.99 bn, imports to €6.01 bn.
Land of fields and ... 

In 2015, Lower Austria topped the list at €29 685 (annual, gross) in income for wage and salary earners (median).

Vienna shows the highest number of foreign direct investment companies (398) followed by Lower Austria. The investment level of €11.25 bn means the third place.

In 2016, Lower Austria has the third most apprentices (16 043) behind Upper Austria (22 986) and Vienna (16 832).

With around 7 571 new enterprises founded annually (0 2006-2016), Lower Austria is in second place after Vienna.

Lower Austria is an agricultural land – with ca. 35%, it makes the largest contribution to the output value of the Austrian agriculture in 2016.

6 out of 10 litres of Austrian wine come from Lower Austria.

83% of all potatoes harvested in Austria come from Lower Austria.

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83% of all potatoes harvested in Austria come from Lower Austria.

Lower Austria at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Lower Austria</th>
<th>Austria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2016</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €</td>
<td>1.6/33 100</td>
<td>1.5/40 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>16.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %</td>
<td>75.4/67.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total intramural expenditure on R&amp;D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)</td>
<td>78.8/83.6</td>
<td>79.1/84.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €</td>
<td>23 000</td>
<td>23 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>55.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average living space per person in sqm 2016</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>54.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016</td>
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Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices 1996-2016 by components of change

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value added at basic prices</th>
<th>Growth rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>1 680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>16 000</td>
<td>1 650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>12 000</td>
<td>1 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8 000</td>
<td>1 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>1 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1 530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>-4 000</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>-20 000</td>
<td>1 380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upper Austria

Land of industry and …

- Upper Austria is the number one industrial Land: Almost 1/4 of persons employed in the manufacturing sector (July 2017: 24.0%) work here.
- In 2016, Upper Austria leads in exports with a volume of 33.9 billion euros in the ranking of the Länder.
- Most young economically active persons (15-24) live in Upper Austria (2016: 104 700), besides Lower Austria and Vienna.
- The proportion of women working part-time is 50.9% (2016), one of the highest in Austria.
- With an employment rate of 15- to 64-year-olds by 75.5% Upper Austria heads on top of the ranking in 2016, right behind Vorarlberg.
- In 2016, Upper Austria has the second highest fertility rate (1.68 children; the Austrian average is 1.53).
- 62.2% of the Upper Austrian population live in their own accommodation (Austrian average 2015: 55.5%).
- Upper Austria has the largest stock of pigs (1.1 million) and cattle (570 000) in Austria respectively.
- Upper Austria’s international festivals enjoy a worldwide reputation. Only Prix Ars Electronica and the Brucknerfest attract more than 190 000 visitors annually.
“Jedermann’s” Land and ...

The people in the Land of Salzburg live somewhat longer than the Austrian average.

In the nineteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, Salzburg showed the most dynamic population growth of all nine Länder: but in the last decade, from 2007 to 2017, Salzburg’s population only has grown below average with 4.4 percent.

Salzburg will replace Kärnten as sixth largest Länder in 2020.

The self-employment rate, with 63 self-employed per 1,000 residents, is the highest among the Länder (2016 microcensus).

With an economic output (GDP) per capita of €48 700 is Salzburg ranked first in 2016.

Compared to all other Länder, Salzburg with 5.6% has the lowest rate of unemployment (2016, national definition).

Only Vienna is ahead of Salzburg in the per capita tax revenue.

From a statistical point of view, in 2016 every man or woman in Salzburg hosted 13 persons from all over the world.

With 27.6 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the Länder in the number of overnight stays (2016).

The Hohensalzburg Castle is one of the most visited tourist attractions.
Austrian guests prefer Styria as a holiday destination. Among all federal states, Styria has seen the lowest population growth of just 3.5% over the last four decades. As in Carinthia the share of non-marital births in Styria (2016: 49%) is exceeding the national level (2016: 42%). Compared to all other Länder (2015), Styria has the highest R&D intensity (5.14%). With over 60%, Styria has the highest percentage of forests among all of the Länder and is called the green heart of Austria. Graz, the largest Styrian municipality with over a quarter million residents, is also Austria’s second largest city. 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 2017. Liezen, with an area of 3 318.7 km², is the largest district in Austria. At the end of 2016, there were already more motor-vehicles than people in the district of Südoststeiermark (1 084 motor vehicles per 1 000 people) and Hartberg-Fürstenfeld (1 034 motor vehicles per 1 000 people).
Land of mountains and ...

- There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of 3,000 m in Tyrol.
- Areawise, Tyrol is the third largest Austrian Land, 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.
- With 467 km², Sölden in the district of Imst is the largest municipality areawise in Austria.
- With 47 mln. overnight stays, Tyrol is the Land with the most tourism in Austria (2016).
- Tyrolean marriages last longer, on Austrian average the divorce rate is “only” 37.5%, (2016: Austrian average 40.5%).
- The mix of nationalities of Tyrol’s population comprises 158 different nationalities (excluding Austria). This means a remarkable variety, as UN recognizes in total approx. 190 different nations.
- Men in Tyrol live longer compared with the rest of Austria: Life expectancy is 80.2 years. But women gain a great age too: 84.5 years (2016).
- There are 32,500 firemen, 7,000 Red Cross workers, and 302 brass bands with 14,200 musicians in Tyrol.

Tyrol at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tyrol</th>
<th>Austria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2016</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €</td>
<td>1.8/43,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016</td>
<td>63.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %</td>
<td>78.9/69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total intramural expenditure on R&amp;D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of households with internet access in 2017</td>
<td>89.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final energy consumption per inhabit. in 2016</td>
<td>118.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016</td>
<td>14.6</td>
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<td>Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree</td>
<td>29.5/13.5</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)</td>
<td>78.0/74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €</td>
<td>22,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population in used houses and dwellings 2016</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average living space per person in sqm 2016</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants) 2016</td>
<td>525.5</td>
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<td>Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10,000 inhabitants 2016</td>
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Value added by sectors

- Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing: 201 (0.7%)
- Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction: 1,153 (28.2%)
- Primary sector:
  - 201
  - 1,153

- Secondary sector:
  - 88,153
- Tertiary sector:
  - Services:
    - 20,576 (71.1%)
    - 6,870

Population development

- Population annual Ø in 1,000
- Balance of births and deaths
- Net migration
- Number of inhabitants
Land of children and …

- Vorarlberg is the only Land in which an Alemannic dialect is spoken.
- 4.4% of the Austrian population lives on 3.1% of the Austrian land area in Vorarlberg.
- Approximately two thirds of Vorarlberg is located above an altitude of 1,000 m – the summit of the mountain “Piz Buin” with an altitude of 3,312 m is the highest point.
- After the federal capital of Vienna, the EU region of Rhine Valley–Lake Constance is the most densely populated region in Austria, with 411 residents per 1 km².
- The percentage of children and adolescents under 15 (16.1%) is highest in Vorarlberg.
- The gross regional product per employed is nearly €85,900 in Vorarlberg, second only to Vienna (2016).
- Approximately 15,400 people of Vorarlberg work across the border in Lichtenstein, Switzerland or Germany.
- The ca. €24,766 per capita export of goods in Vorarlberg is the Top-Export-Land of Austria (2016).
- 2016 the overall electricity generation of 3,627 GWh was 100% green electricity.
- Around one in two oft the more than 15-years-old people engage as volunteers in 2015.
- The Bregenz festival, with the largest floating stage in Europe, attracts more than 262,000 spectators in the year 2017.
Vienna is a metropolis of migration. Overall, one-third (35.3%) of the population is foreign-born. 181 nationalities live in Vienna.

Vienna is younger and older alike. With an average age of around 40 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria.

Vienna is Austria’s most important business location. 21% of the population generates 26% of Austria’s economic performance (2016).

Both in absolute terms and per capita Vienna is the province with the highest value. Gross Regional Product: 86 538 million euros; € 47 700 per capita (2015).

The gross annual remuneration (€ 43 925) of the full-time female employees are highest in Vienna. The income gap between men and women is at its lowest.

Vienna has a unique in Austria density of more than 92% of childcare facilities that are compatible with full employment. Vienna is Austria’s most important business location. With an average age of around 40 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria. Vienna is the province with the highest value. Gross Regional Product: 86 538 million euros; € 47 700 per capita (2015).

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Vienna has a unique in Austria density of more than 92% of childcare facilities that are compatible with full employment. Vienna is the second largest city in the German-speaking countries and registers the majority of students at universities and colleges (WS 2016/17: 196 455). Vienna had a rate of R&D intensity of 3.62% in 2015, ranked second among Austrian Provinces.

The highest number of nights spent in the capital of Austria’s federal states were observed in Vienna amounting to 15.0 mil. (capitals and Vienna in total 22.3 mil.).
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 ONACE.

Economic growth
% 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 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-15
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemborg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EU-27
EU-15 and Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus.

EU-28
EU-27 and Croatia.

Eurozone or Eurozone 17
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemborg, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Globalization
In economic terms, globalization 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.

HCPI (harmonized consumer price index)
The consumer price index calculated according to EU standards.

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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 only 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.

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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 "MICROGENUS").

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).

Land, Länder
The terms Land, Länder are used to denote the 9 Austrian Federal Provinces (Bundesländer) Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Vienna.

LFC
See Labour Force Concept.

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.

Microcosmus
The microcosmus 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 microcosmus is a rotating sample in which each household remains in the sample survey 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.

New EU-MS (10)
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus.

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 6 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 idiosyn-

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