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## Dear Reader,

*Austria. Figures. Data. Facts* gives an insight into the living conditions of the people in our country. Findings and statistics from economy and society are presented in text, table, and chart form by Statistics Austria and provide information on a wide variety of subjects: The booklet includes information on population, education, employment and the job market, the economy, science and technology, tourism, environment, traffic and other topics. A separate section displays characteristics of the nine Austrian Länder.

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](http://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  
Director General – Statistics



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# Content

Austria: Diversity in the heart of Europe	<b>8</b>
Population	<b>11</b>
Politics	<b>23</b>
Education	<b>29</b>
Employment and job market	<b>37</b>
Economy	<b>45</b>
Tourism	<b>57</b>
Science & Technology	<b>65</b>
Environment	<b>73</b>
Energy	<b>81</b>
Public sector	<b>89</b>
Quality of life and standard of living	<b>97</b>
Traffic & Mobility	<b>107</b>
Economic globalization	<b>115</b>
Länder (Federal Provinces)	<b>121</b>
Glossary	<b>140</b>
Picture credits	<b>144</b>



Austria

# Austria: Diversity in the heart of Europe

## A geographic approach

Austria has a land area of 83 879 km<sup>2</sup> 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 km<sup>2</sup> and it is 252 m deep. The 3 798 m high Grossglockner is Austria’s highest mountain. It is located at the border of Carinthia and East Tyrol. With 114 m above sea level, Austria’s lowest point is located in Burgenland, in the Seewinkel region near Apetlon.

## Climate: From “oceanic” to continental

Due to the geographic location, Austria’s weather is characterized as a transitional climate. Consequently, an oceanic climate with moist westerly winds predominates in western Austria, and as one moves eastward, the climate becomes increasingly continental with decreasing precipitation, hot summers, and cold winters.

In addition, the local climate is strongly influenced by the altitude, local topography, and exposure to the prevailing westerly weather conditions.

## Austria in the EU

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

**Population:** 8 772 865 <sup>\*)</sup>

**Total Area:** 83 879 km<sup>2</sup>

**Capital:** Vienna

**Länder:** 9

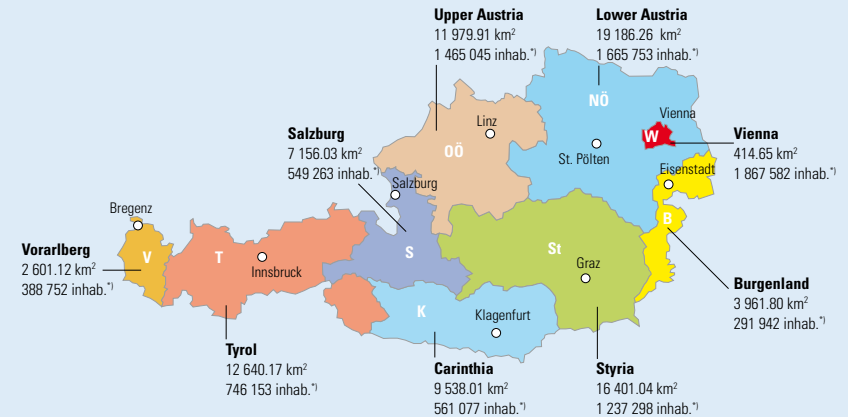
**Administrative districts:** 95  
**of which Statutory towns:** 15

**Municipalities:** 2 100 (Nov. 2017)



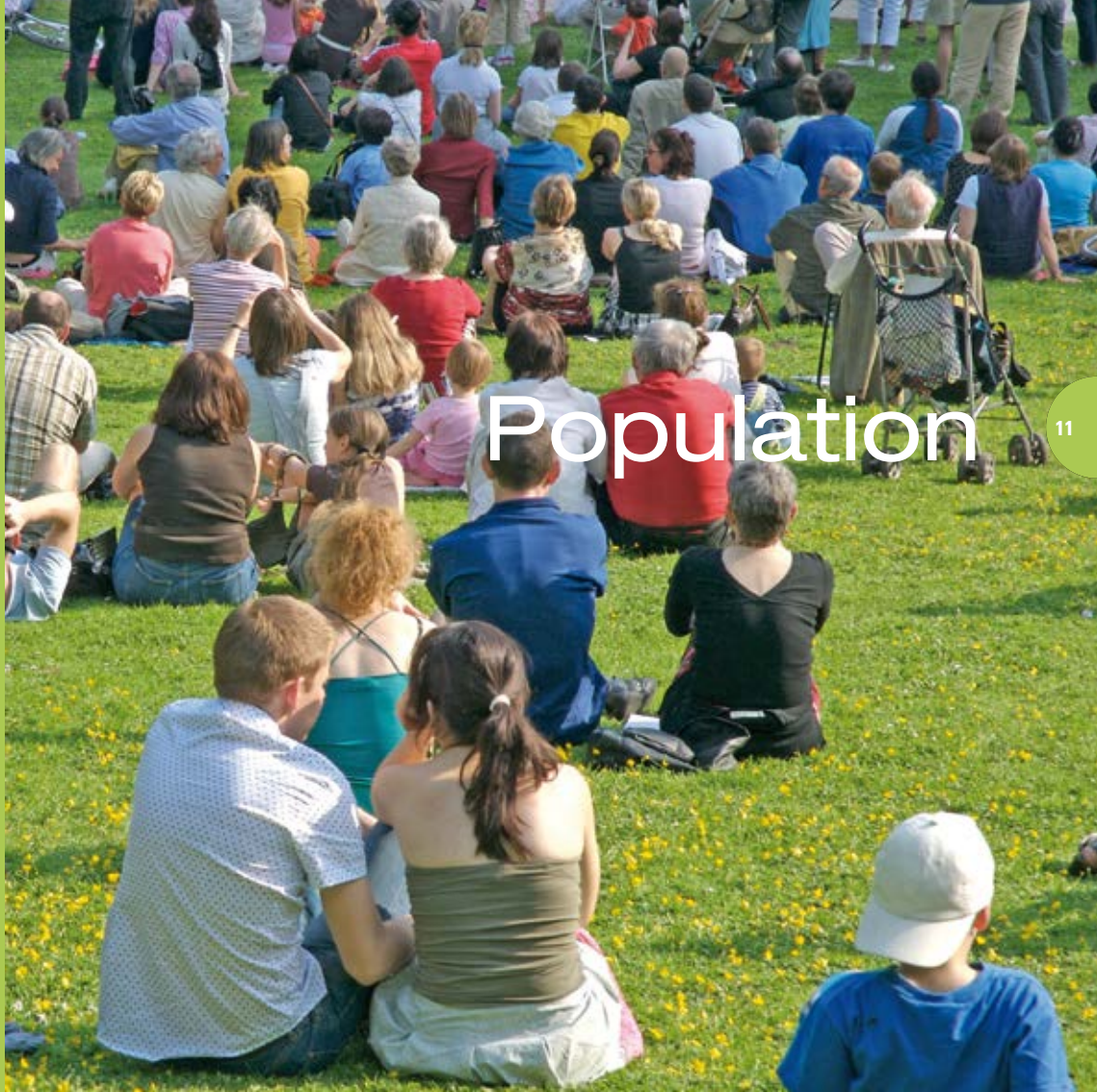
<sup>\*)</sup> Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2017.

## Austria as a federal state



<sup>\*)</sup> Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2017.





# Population <sup>11</sup>

## 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

Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	8 408 121	8 451 860	8 507 786	8 584 926	8 700 471	8 772 865
Males	4 098 144	4 123 622	4 155 339	4 200 397	4 272 553	4 312 441
Females	4 309 977	4 328 238	4 352 447	4 384 529	4 427 918	4 460 424
Age	as %					
0 to 14 years	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4
15 to 64 years	67.6	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.2	67.1
65+ years	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.5

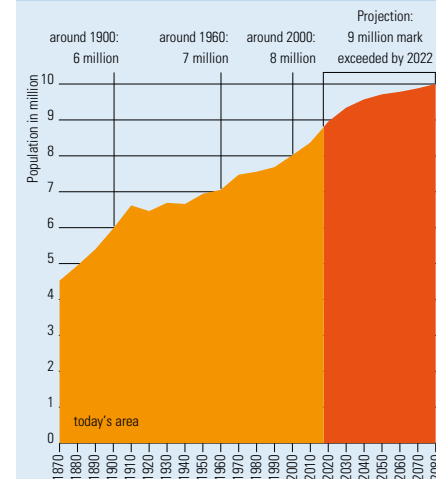
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

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

	Total population	
	2016	2017
<b>The largest municipalities</b>		
Vienna (Vienna)	1 840 226	1 867 582
Graz (Styria)	280 258	283 869
Linz (Upper A)	200 839	203 012
Salzburg (Salzburg)	150 938	152 367
Innsbruck (T)	131 009	132 236
<b>The smallest municipalities</b>		
Gramais (T)	51	47
Tschanigraben (B)	59	59
Namlos (T)	76	72
Kaisers (T)	74	73
Hinterhornbach (T)	93	91

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

### Population development in Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA Volkszählungen, Population Statistics, Population forecast 2017 (main scenario).



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.

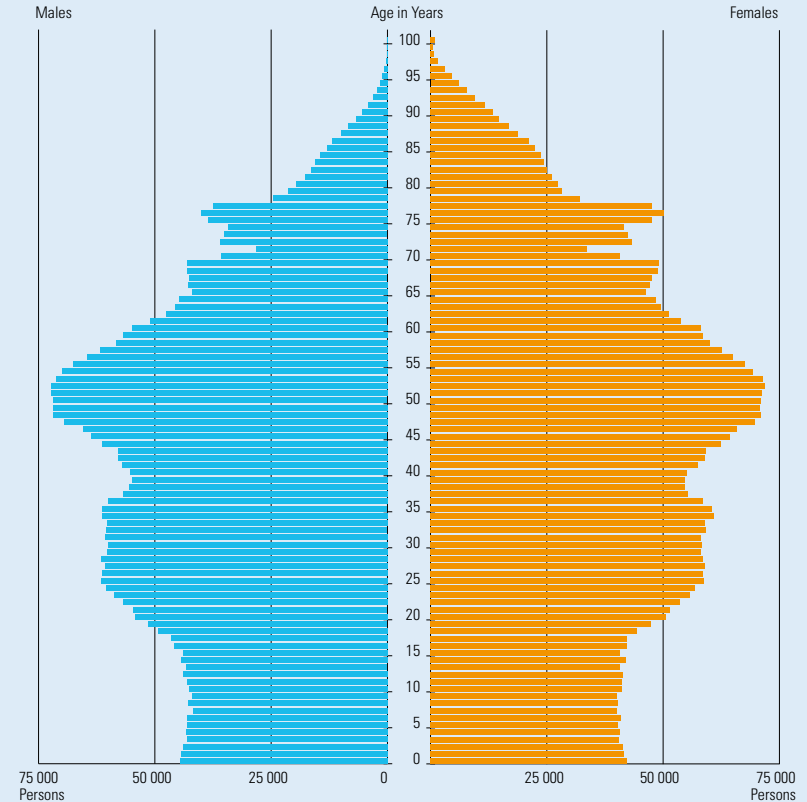
**By 2020, the Baby Boom Generation will reach retirement age. Then the financial viability of our retirement system will prove itself.**

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.

Population pyramid Austria 1.1.2017



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

# 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.

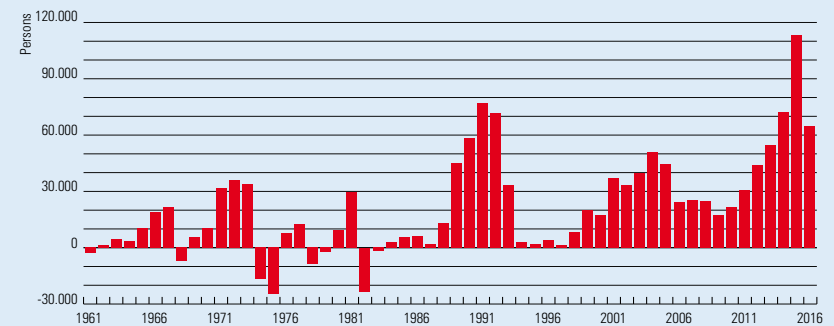


## Births. deaths. marriages. divorces. net migration and naturalizations 2012-2016

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Life births	78 952	79 330	81 722	84 381	87 675
Total fertility rate	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.49	1.53
Deaths	79 436	79 526	78 252	83 073	80 669
Balance of births and deaths	-484	-196	3 470	1 308	7 006
Marriages *)	38 592	36 140	37 458	44 502	44 890
of which both partners never married before	25 977	24 545	25 633	30 487	31 111
Divorces	17 006	15 958	16 647	16 351	15 919
Total divorce rate (as %)**)	42.51	40.14	42.14	41.60	40.45
Net migration	43 797	54 728	72 324	113 067	64 676
Naturalizations	7 043	7 354	7 570	8 144	8 530
Rate of naturalizations (as %)***)	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.65

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. \*) Since 2015 including marriages abroad of persons with residence in Austria. \*\*) Sum of duration-specific divorce rates in per cent of the corresponding marriages as a whole. \*\*\*) Naturalizations in per cent of foreigners living in Austria on an annual average.

## Net migration 1961-2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Calculated net-migration 1961-1995; migration statistics since 1996. Net migration: inflows minus outflows of international migration.

# Foreign citizens

As a consequence of immigration, the number of persons with foreign citizenship rose sharply in the early 1990s and again in recent years. At the beginning of 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, 655 524 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 Afghanis 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.

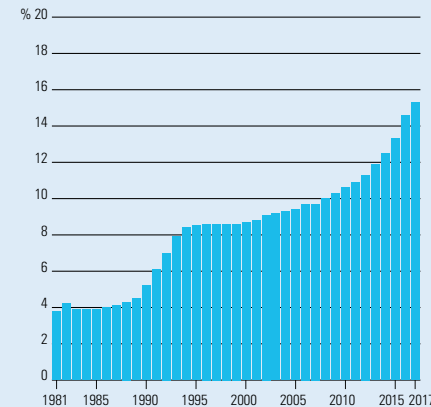
**Austria is among the EU-countries with the highest share of resident foreigners. Higher percentages can only be found in Luxembourg, Cyprus, Latvia and Estonia.**

## Population by selected citizenship 2012-2017

Year (1st Jan.)	Total Population	Foreign citizenship					
		Austria	Total	in %	EU27 <sup>*)</sup>	EFTA <sup>*)</sup>	Third countries
2012	8 408 121	7 456 692	951 429	11.3	439 464	8 507	503 458
2013	8 451 860	7 447 592	1 004 268	11.9	474 641	8 647	520 980
2014	8 507 786	7 441 672	1 066 114	12.5	518 670	8 699	538 745
2015	8 584 926	7 438 848	1 146 078	13.3	570 298	8 865	566 915
2016	8 700 471	7 432 797	1 267 674	14.6	616 401	9 087	642 186
2017	8 772 865	7 430 935	1 341 930	15.3	655 524	9 205	677 201

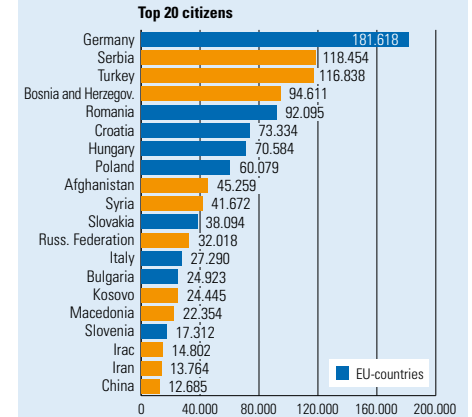
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics; \*) According to recent borders from 2017 (without Austria).

## Share of foreign population in Austria 1981-2017



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

## Foreign population by citizenship 1.1.2017



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

## 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.**

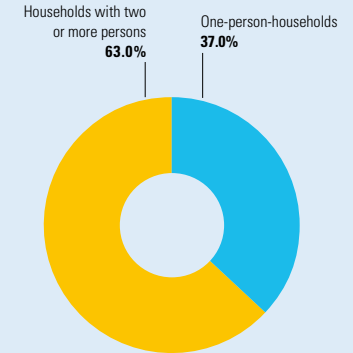
However, only a small fraction of these are young and still childless couples. Most are older couples whose children have left the joint household. Nearly three quarters (71%) of all families are married couples (with or without children), 16% are cohabiting couples. 13% of the families are lone parent families, and the vast majority among them (84%) are mothers.

### Private households and families 2016

Type of household Type of family	in 1 000
Private households	3 864.8
of which one-person-households	1 429.5
Families	2 421.3
without child(ren) in the household	1 018.1
with child(ren) in the household	1 403.2
of which	
Married couples	1 725.4
without child(ren) in the household	795.1
with child(ren) in the household	930.3
Consensual unions	386.0
without child(ren) in the household	223.0
with child(ren) in the household	163.0
Lone mothers	261.4
Lone fathers	48.5

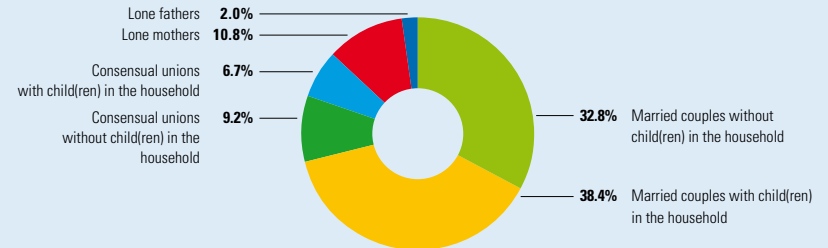
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

### Private households 2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

### Families by type of family 2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.



# Politics



# Democracy in theory and practice

## Elections

"Austria is a democratic republic. Its law emanates from the people." Thus reads Article 1 of the federal constitution. Elections constitute the most important moment of political decision making. All of the political institutions established by the constitution are elected in three elections: Citizens decide on the Bundespräsident (Federal President), the Nationalrat (National Council) and the Landtage (Provincial Parliaments) via the ballots distributed in these elections. Elections are held in accordance with the universally equal right to vote and the right to a secret ballot. Men have had these rights since 1907, and women since 1918. EU citizens living in Austria have been able to take part in municipal elections since Austria joined the EU. Naturally, the Austrian population also elects its representatives in the EU Parliament.

## Direct democracy

Along with general elections, the constitution also provides instruments of direct democracy. These instruments give citizens the opportunity to have a direct influence on political events.

There is a difference between referenda, plebiscites, 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-



## Elected Federal Presidents of the Second Republic<sup>\*)</sup>



**Dr. Alexander Van der Bellen**  
since 26/1/2017



**Dr. Kurt Waldheim**  
8/7/1986–8/7/1992



**Dr. Adolf Schärf**  
22/5/1957–22/5/1963  
22/5/1963–28/2/1965



**Dr. Heinz Fischer**  
8/7/2004–8/7/2010  
8/7/2010–8/7/2016



**Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger**  
8/7/1974–8/7/1980  
8/7/1980–8/7/1986



**Dr. h.c. Theodor Körner**  
21/6/1951–4/1/1957



**Dr. Thomas Klestil**  
8/7/1992–8/7/1998  
8/7/1998–6/7/2004



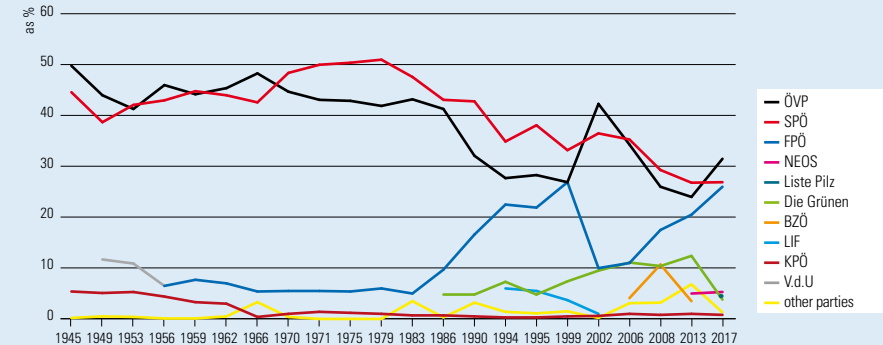
**Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas**  
9/6/1965–9/6/1971  
9/6/1971–24/4/1974



**Dr. Karl Renner**  
20/12/1945–31/12/1950

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. \*) Elected by the nation according to Article 60 of the Austrian Federal Constitutional Law (Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz) in the version of 1929; excluding Dr. Karl Renner, who was elected by the Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung).

## National Council Elections 1945–2017 Distribution of valid votes as %



S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Those parties that were or are represented in the National Council are quoted.

lation directly. In contrast to the referendum, the plebiscite is not binding for the legislature.

**The question on the construction of another conference center next to the UNO City resulted in 1 361 562 Austrians giving their signatures in 1982. The "Pro-motorcycle" public referendum was of considerably less interest and obtained a mere 75 525 signatures in 1995.**

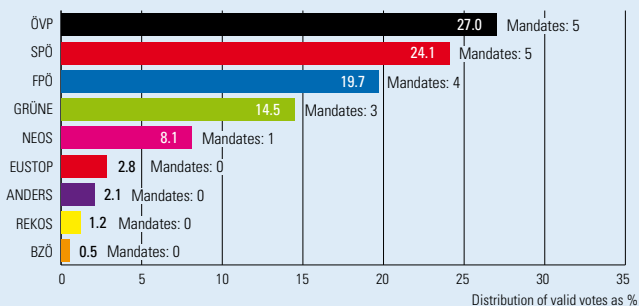


The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

In the scope of a people initiative, signatures are collected for a specific issue. If 100 000 signatures are obtained, the National Assembly must deal with the issue.

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

### European Parliamentary Elections 2014: Austrian results



S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

### Referenda in the Second Republic

Date	Topic	Elegible voters	Valid votes	Affirmative votes as %	Negative votes as %
November 5th, 1978	Peaceful use of nuclear energy in Austria	5 083 779	3 183 486	49.5	50.5
June 12th, 1994	Austria's accession to the European Union	5 790 578	4 724 831	66.6	33.4

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

### Top 10 of people initiatives in the Second Republic

Year	Number <sup>1)</sup>	Topic	Number of valid registration	Turnout as %
1982	1	Conference centre	1 361 562	25.74
1997	2	Genetic engineering	1 225 790	21.23
2002	3	Veto against Temelin	914 973	15.53
1975	4	Protection of human life	895 665	17.93
1969	5	Gradual introduction of the 40-hour week	889 659	17.74
1964	6	Austrian broadcast (Österreichischer Rundfunk)	832 353	17.27
2002	7	Welfare state Austria	717 102	12.20
1997	8	People initiative „Women“	644 665	11.17
2004	9	Pensions	627 559	10.53
2002	10	People initiative against interceptors	624 807	10.65

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. \*) By turnout as %.



# Education



# Current trends in school attendance

## 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. Due to the migration waves in 2015 and 2016 meanwhile increases are 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 nowadays it is still 178 (in lower secondary schools including new secondary schools).

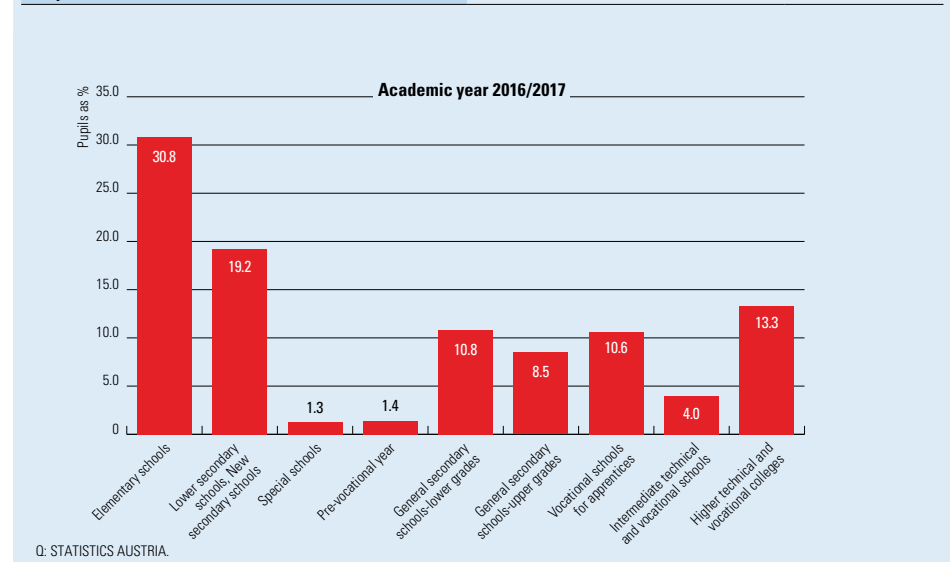
The upper level of Academic secondary schools cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, the number of pupils has increased by 6% to 91 906 in the ten year comparison. In engineering colleges (HTL), enrollment has increased by 7% and in higher colleges for teacher training by 41% over what it was ten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

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 300 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse 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.



## Pupils by type of school

Type of school	Academic year		
	2006/07	2011/12	2016/17
Elementary schools	347 254	328 121	335 854
Lower secondary schools, New secondary schools	257 642	217 505	209 388
Special schools	13 158	13 748	13 830
Pre-vocational year	21 379	18 022	15 414
General secondary schools	203 728	202 659	209 735
of which lower grades	116 674	111 972	117 829
Vocational schools for apprentices	133 625	134 282	115 346
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	52 468	48 807	44 003
Higher technical and vocational colleges	143 727	148 274	145 216
<b>Pupils in total</b>	<b>1 172 981</b>	<b>1 111 418</b>	<b>1 088 786</b>



## 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.



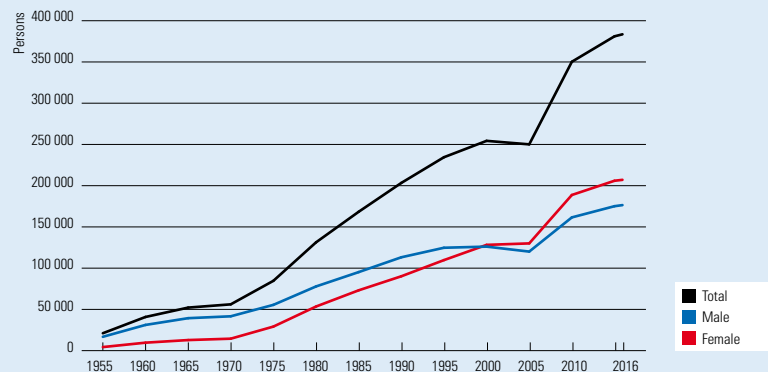
**The main fields of study most popular at public universities are humanities, natural sciences and technology.**

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.

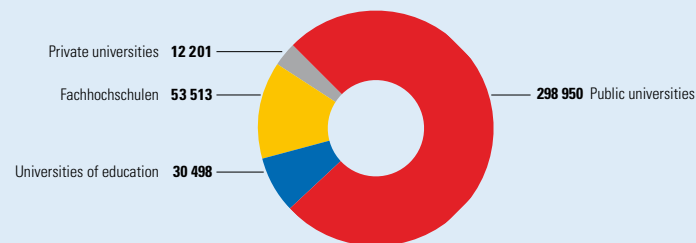
In the academic year 2015/16 69 968 graduations were reported. 59.6% of these were graduations from public universities.

Number of students at university level institution since 1955



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Students by type of institution Academic year 2016/17



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.



## Substantial rise in the level of education

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).**

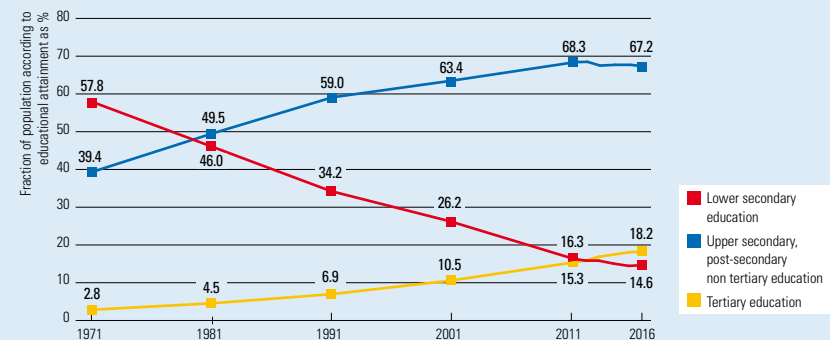
### Educational attainment of the adult population

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

Type of school	1991 **)			2001 **)			2016 **)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Tertiary education *)</b>	6.9	7.8	6.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	18.2	16.3	20.1
University, Fachhochschule	5.3	6.9	3.7	7.5	8.8	6.2	15.8	15.1	16.5
Post-secondary college	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.1	3.5	2.4	1.1	3.6
<b>Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education</b>	59.0	67.0	50.9	63.4	70.3	56.4	67.2	72.4	62.0
Higher technical and vocational college	4.7	5.7	3.7	6.2	7.1	5.3	10.2	10.2	10.2
General secondary schools-upper grades	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.9	5.5	6.4
Vocational school for apprentices	37.0	48.6	25.4	39.4	51.1	27.7	38.0	47.9	28.2
Intermediate technical and vocational school	12.5	8.1	17.0	13.1	7.5	18.6	13.1	8.8	17.4
<b>Lower secondary education</b>	34.2	25.3	43.1	26.2	19.3	33.1	14.6	11.3	17.9

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 1971-2001 Population Census, since 2016 Austrian Microcensus-Labour Force Survey Yearly average. \*) Incl. "Kollegs". \*\*) Master craftsmen and foremen not included in "Tertiary education", but in all other categories (esp. "Vocational school for apprentices").

### Development of the educational attainment of the Austrian population (25 to 64 years)



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 1971-2001 Population Census, since 2009 Austrian Microcensus-Labour Force Survey Yearly average.

A man in a blue shirt is looking through a large, circular lens or microscope. The background is a solid teal color on the left and a blurred image of the man on the right. The text "Employment and job market" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

# Employment and job market

## Six out of seven employed are wage or salary earners

Just over half of the entire Austrian population is economically active. Of the 8 599 000 Austrian men and women living in private households in 2016 approx. 4 220 000 were employed and 270 000 unemployed, as measured by international definitions.

**Just over half of all men and women living in Austria are economically active.**

3.68 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.

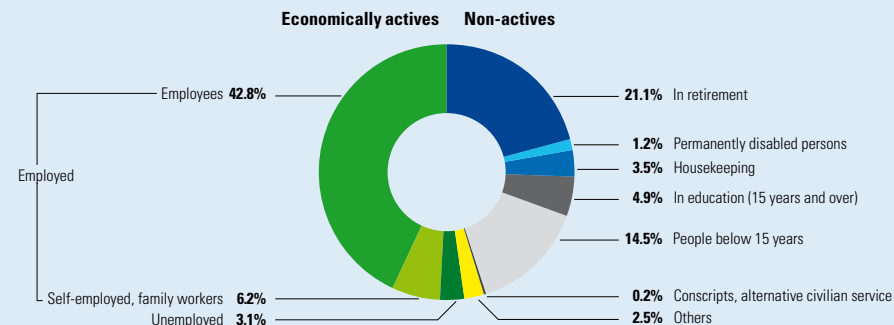
 **With a 72% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is considerably higher than the EU average (67%) and in eighth place among the 28 EU member states (2016).**

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.**

### Population by activity 2016

Activity status (ILO concept)	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	in 1 000			as %		
Total population	8 599.2	4 233.4	4 365.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Economically actives</b>	4 490.4	2 387.9	2 102.5	52.2	56.4	48.2
Employed	4 220.3	2 234.5	1 985.9	49.1	52.8	45.5
Employees	3 683.5	1 897.1	1 786.4	42.8	44.8	40.9
Self-employed family workers	536.9	337.4	199.5	6.2	8.0	4.6
Unemployed	270.0	153.5	116.6	3.1	3.6	2.7
<b>Non-actives</b>	4 108.8	1 845.5	2 263.3	47.8	43.6	51.8
In retirement	1 811.4	812.0	999.5	21.1	19.2	22.9
Permanently disabled persons	104.6	58.8	45.8	1.2	1.4	1.0
Housekeeping	299.4	11.9	287.5	3.5	0.3	6.6
In education (15 years and over)	418.4	201.1	217.3	4.9	4.8	5.0
People below 15 years	1 245.7	640.4	605.3	14.5	15.1	13.9
Conscripts. alternative civilian service	17.2	17.2	-	0.2	0.4	-
Others	212.2	104.2	108.0	2.5	2.5	2.5




S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

## More and more women in professions

The percentage of working women in the age group of 25 to 54 years old is 81%, which is gaining on that of men (87%).

The employment rate of persons aged 55 to 64 years old declines more sharply for women than for men. This is due to the lower retirement age for women and the fact that fewer of them were employed in the past.

 **Even with employment growing, labour participation in the 55 to 64 year age group in Austria (49%) is still below EU average (55%).**

The unemployment rate (= the proportion of jobless to the labour force) was 6.0% in 2016. Women are less often unemployed (5.6%) than men (6.5%), and 15 to 24 year olds almost twice as much as the overall average (11.2%).

 **With an unemployment rate of 6.0% (EU average 2016: 8.6%), Austria is the EU member state with the seventh-lowest unemployment rate.**



### 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

Age (years)	Employment rate % of population			Unemployment rate % of economically actives		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total *)	71.5	75.4	67.7	6.0	6.5	5.6
15–24	51.0	52.9	49.0	11.2	12.1	10.2
25–54	83.6	86.6	80.6	5.4	5.7	5.1
55–64	49.2	57.6	41.1	5.0	5.9	3.8

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

### Employed persons by economic activity 2016

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

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


# 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%).**

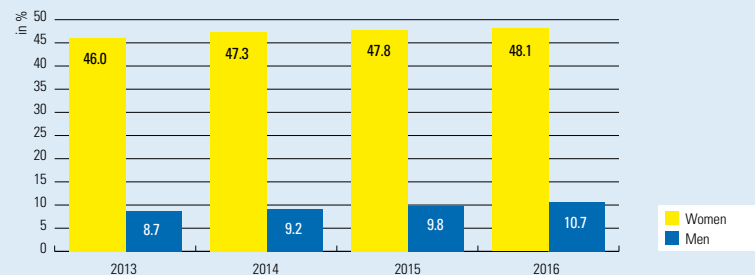


## Working time 2016

	Total	Men	Women
<b>Employed in total</b>			
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 211.3	264.2	947.1
Part-time employment rate (%)	28.7	11.8	47.7
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	36.6	40.7	31.9
actually worked	31.6	35.4	27.2
Volume of hours worked (million hours **)	6 811.6	4 113.5	2 698.2
<b>Employees</b>			
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 062.8	203.1	859.7
Part-time employment rate (%)	28.9	10.7	48.1
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	35.7	39.6	31.5
actually worked	30.7	34.2	26.7
Volume of hours worked (million hours **)	5 747.9	3 375.2	2 372.7

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

## Employees, part-time employment rate



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.



A large roll of glowing orange mesh material, likely a woven metal or plastic, is shown in an industrial setting. The mesh is coiled and glows with a bright orange light, creating a pattern of overlapping circles. The background is dark and industrial, with various pipes and structures visible. The overall scene is lit with a strong orange glow from the mesh itself.

# Economy

# 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 "shrinkage" 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.

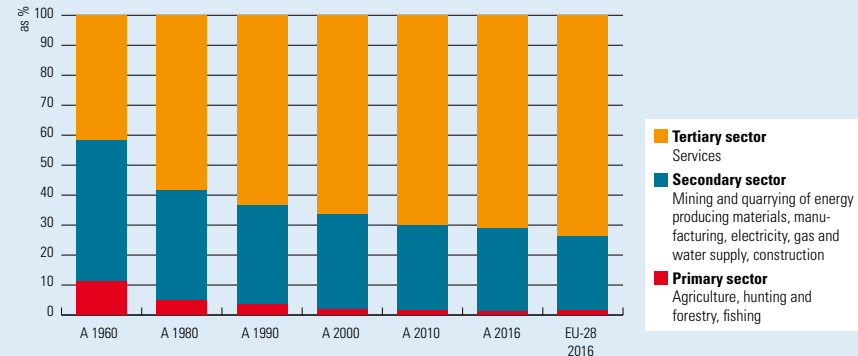
**The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 4% at current prices in the last 20 years.**

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.

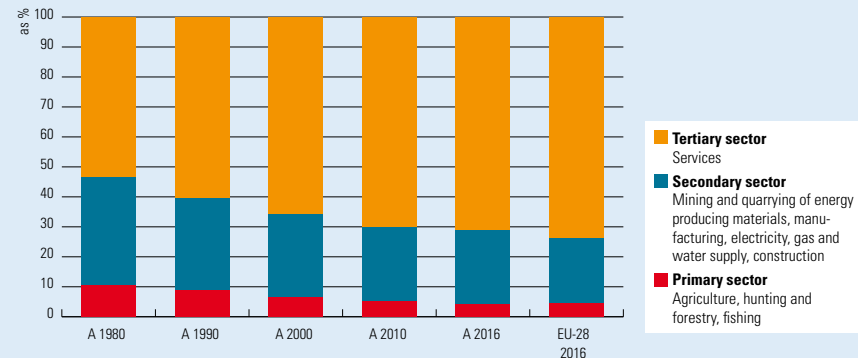
Most of those employed in production work in manufacturing and in construction. In the service sector, the largest contingent works in sales, hotel and restaurant services and in health and education.

## Fraction of gross value added



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

## Employed by economic sectors



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

# 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 cul-



**The seed of the yellow-blossomed rape plant is the raw material for biodiesel.**

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

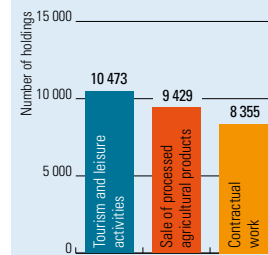
The ability to compete within the EU is achieved through sustainable agriculture, and through an increasing specialization of agricultural and forestry operations. The coupling of agriculture and forestry with touristic offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute to the preservation of an economically healthy, productive, farmer-oriented agriculture and forestry in an intact rural area.

## Farm structure, land use and livestock farming

Farm structure	1999	2010	2016
Number of agricultural and forestry holdings	217 508	173 317	161 155
of which: full-time holdings	80 215	66 802	57 581
Average area per holding in hectares	34.9	42.6	45.7
Labour force in agriculture and forestry	575 091	413 755	410 890
<b>Agricultural land use</b> in 1 000 hectares	3 390	2 880	2 699
of which: arable land/permanent grassland	1 395/1 917	1 371/1 441	1 346/1 284
<b>Forestry land use</b> in 1 000 hectares	3 260	3 406	.
<b>Livestock farming</b> holders/heads in 1 000			
Cattle and calves	101/2 151	72/2 024	60/1 933
of which: dairy cows	78/697	48/540	.
Pigs	83/3 426	38/3 247	26/2 883
Sheep and lambs	18/340	15/398	14/404
Goats	12/51	10/81	9/92
Poultry	81/13 654	55/13 919	.

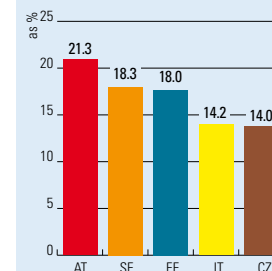
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Survey (FSS). Full census in 1999, 2010 and a sample survey in 2016 (preliminary results).

## Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2013



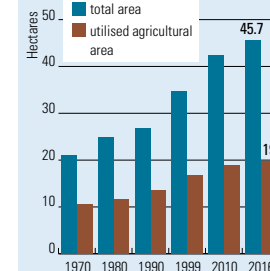
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

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



S: Eurostat.

## Average farm size in hectares




S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

# 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 manufactures 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 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.

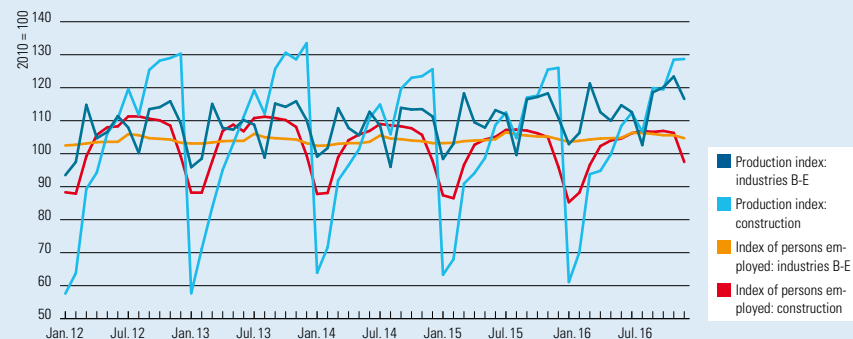
**The manufactures of wearing apparel as well as the manufacture of printing and reproduction of recorded media tiles are losing more and more ground. Employment figures have nearly decreased by one third respectively by one quarter in these sectors since 2010.**

## Selected indicators for industries and construction 2015

Sections (Based on ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed 2015 (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added at factor cost in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added at factor costs in € per person employed
<b>B-F Industries and Construction</b>	64 655	968 027	266.2	75.5	15	78 013
<b>B-E Industries</b>	30 091	680 083	221.0	59.6	23	87 667
B Mining and Quarrying	348	6 222	2.1	1.0	18	159 357
C Manufacturing	25 323	624 354	177.7	51.6	25	82 621
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	2 390	29 168	35.9	5.1	12	175 071
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	2 030	20 339	5.2	1.9	10	95 272
F Construction	34 564	287 944	45.2	15.9	8	55 213

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2015.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Short Term Statistics in industries and construction; production index working day adjusted.

# Small businesses, large successes

## Trade and services

The services sector including trade is a core economic sector which contributes substantially to value added and employment in the economy as a whole, and also renders a multitude of services for other economic branches. 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.

**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.**

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.

**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%).**

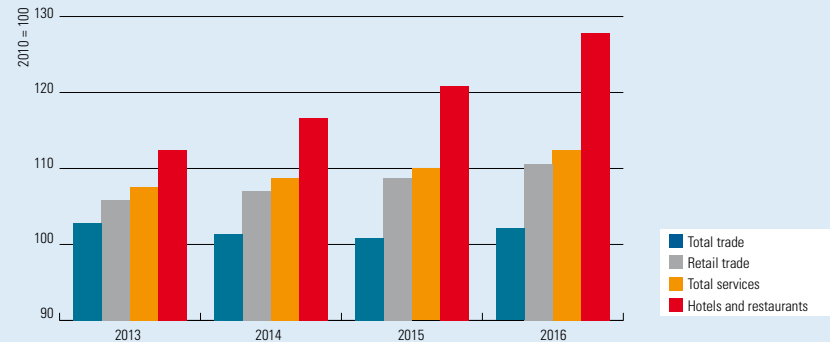
In the year 2016, the Austrian service enterprises achieved a turnover increase by 2.2% compared to the previous year. A considerable turnover growth of 5.7% was measured for "Accommodation and food service activities", in the other areas the turnover increased between 0.3% (Information and Communication) 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".

## Selected sections and indicators for trade and services 2015

Sections (of ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added at factor cost in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added at factor costs in 1 000€ per person employed
<b>Total trade and services (G-N, S95)</b>	263 983	1 893 944	441.7	116.0	7	61
G Trade	77 930	655 210	236.8	34.3	8	52
H Transportation and storage	14 065	196 069	40.0	13.6	14	70
I Accommodation and food service activities	47 317	297 234	18.0	8.8	6	30
J Information and communication	18 549	109 842	21.6	9.8	6	89
L Real estate activities	17 923	48 854	16.8	8.7	3	177
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	65 393	241 054	31.1	14.7	4	61

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2015.

## Development of turnover indices in trade and services



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



# GDP & more

## Performance of the economy

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 succes-

sive 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.

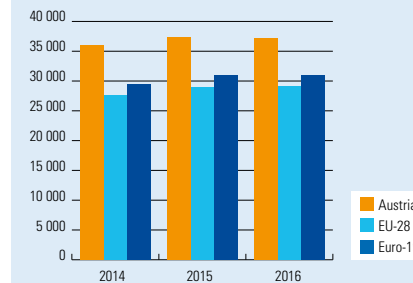
 **In 2016 the inflation rate of Austria lies above the average rate of the Eurozone (0.2%) and the rate of the EU-28 (0.3%).**

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

	Austria	EU-15	EU-28	Eurozone 19
<b>GDP growth as % change on previous period</b>				
2014	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.3
2015	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
2016	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
<b>GDP per capita in € (PPS)</b>				
2014	36 000	30 000	27 600	29 400
2015	37 400	31 500	29 000	30 900
2016	37 100	31 500	29 100	30 900
<b>Price level index (EU-28=100)</b>				
2014	105.2	106.8	100.0	101.3
2015	104.2	107.1	100.0	99.4
2016	106.6	107.1	100.0	102.0
<b>Inflation: Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)</b>				
Average annual rate of change as %, 2016	1.0	.	0.3	0.2

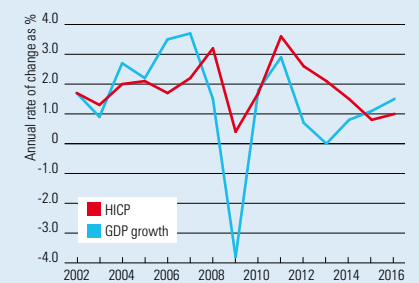
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, PPS: Purchasing power standards.

## GDP per inhabitant in € (PPS)



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, PPS: Purchasing power standards.

## Austria's economic performance



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.



# Tourism

# 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.**

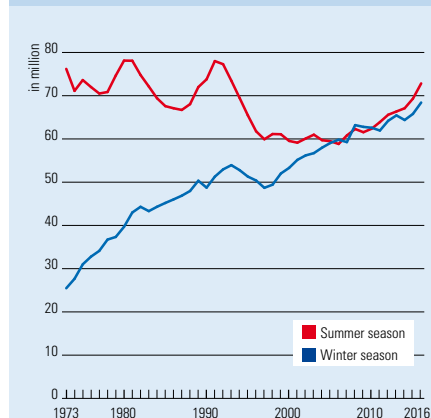
Europe is the most important generator in international tourism. In the calendar year 2016 615.9 million arrivals in Europe were registered, which means a share of 50% in all international tourist arrivals (1 235 million). Additionally Europe was experiencing growth of +2.1% in international tourist arrivals.

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

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	102.31	118.39	130.42	116.80	126.00	131.02	132.63	131.90	135.25	140.88
Resident tourists	23.88	28.44	30.66	31.01	35.30	35.96	35.75	35.67	36.43	38.01
Non-resident tourists	78.43	89.95	99.76	85.79	90.71	95.05	96.87	96.23	98.82	102.86
Germany	59.85	62.73	64.72	53.52	47.39	49.61	50.82	49.51	50.20	52.65
Netherlands	4.81	9.72	9.00	8.23	8.90	9.39	9.14	9.01	9.18	9.51
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	0.9	1.45	3.12	3.29	4.28	4.56	4.58	4.64	4.91	5.08
United Kingdom	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.24	3.10	3.18	3.34	3.37	3.55	3.70
Italy	0.62	0.93	3.61	2.81	3.01	2.92	2.78	2.78	2.93	2.88
France	1.01	2.15	2.85	1.56	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.75	1.77

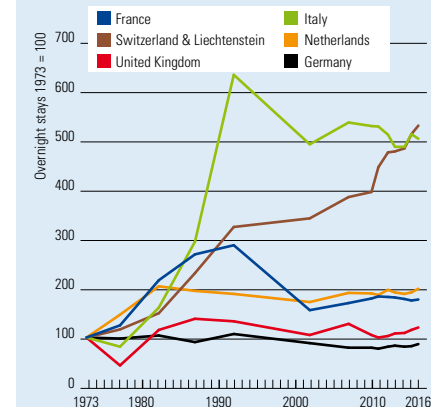
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Nights spent since 1973



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Nights spent by the most important countries of origin



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

# Wanderlust: off to the south!



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 number of main holiday trips taken abroad increased more than fivefold since 1969 (1969: 1.1 million, 2016: 6.4 million).**

For years, those yearning for a holiday trip were drawn to the South: Italy is still the

most popular destination abroad. The number of domestic trips (with four or more overnight stays) has more than doubled since 1969 (1969: 1.3 million, 2016: 3.2 million).

**Ms. and Mr. Austria make more but shorter trips.**

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.

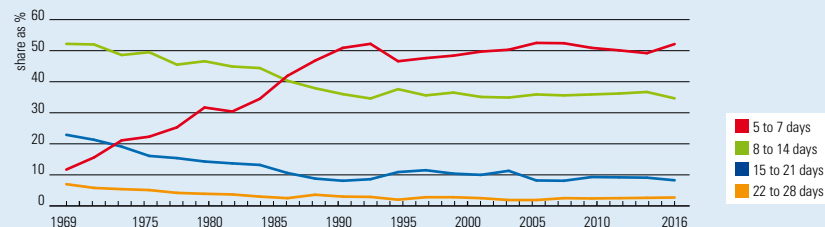
Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car (2016: 56.5%). At that time the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4%, but by 2016 it has increased its share more than eight-fold (2016: 28.0%). The railroad has declined the most. In 1969, it was used for transportation in a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2016 the share was only 6.9%.

Main holiday trips of the Austrian population (4 or more overnight stays) by length of stay

	1969	1975	1981	1987	1999	2011	2013	2015	2016
<b>Travel intensity</b> (Persons with at least one trip as % of total population)	27.5	36.1	39.5	42.3	49.7	60.3	58.7	58.8	59.9
<b>Trips (in 1 000) of which:</b>	2 418	3 600	4 303	4 623	6 306	8 851	9 202	8 723	9 583
Abroad (in 1 000)	1 088	1 656	2 065	2 635	3 953	5 727	5 834	5 877	6 402
Domestic (in 1 000)	1 330	1 944	2 238	1 988	2 352	3 124	3 367	2 846	3 181
<b>Important destinations abroad</b> (as % of trips abroad, selection)									
Italy	39	37	31	28	25	21	20	20	21
Croatia	.	.	.	.	9	15	13	13	16
Germany	10	8	8	5	4	10	10	10	10
Spain	3	.	.	.	8	8	7	8	8
Greece	1	4	8	11	11	5	6	6	5
<b>Means of transportation</b> (as %, selection)									
Car	61	65	62	64	54	56	56	55	56
Airplane	3	6	10	14	29	28	29	29	28
Train	25	17	13	9	6	8	7	7	7
Bus	10	10	11	10	10	7	7	7	7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969-2002) and the quarterly surveys related to holiday and business travel (2003-2016).

Development of main holiday trips (4 or more overnight stays) by length of stay



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969-2002) and the quarterly surveys related to holiday and business travel (2003-2016).

# Value added: Unchanged on high level

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.

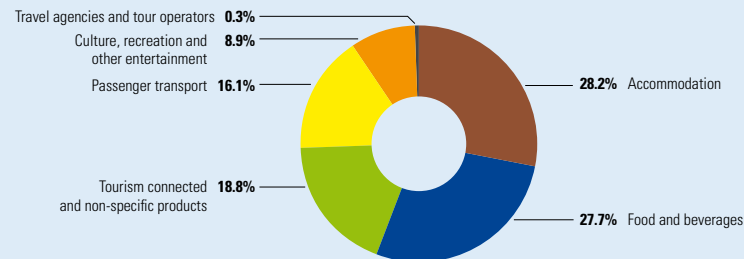


## Economic importance of tourism in Austria

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Aggregates</b>									preliminary	forecast
	<b>Value added *)</b>									
Total in million €	23 272	24 412	23 818	26 210	27 340	27 806	28 258	28 963	29 703	30 911
Changes to the previous year in %	2.4	4.9	-2.4	10.0	4.3	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.6	4.1
Contribution to GDP in %	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8
	<b>Tourism consumption expenditure by non-resident and resident visitors in Austria</b> in million € **)									
Non-resident visitors	15 405	16 398	15 262	15 613	16 075	16 500	16 983	17 471	18 043	18 765
Resident visitors	15 033	15 567	15 444	17 918	19 162	19 414	19 427	19 855	20 295	21 147
Tourism consumption expenditure in vacation homes	92	94	99	110	111	112	112	114	116	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 530</b>	<b>32 059</b>	<b>30 805</b>	<b>33 641</b>	<b>35 348</b>	<b>36 027</b>	<b>36 522</b>	<b>37 440</b>	<b>38 454</b>	<b>40 032</b>

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO. \*) Excluding business trips. \*\*) Overnight tourists and same-day visitors.

## Visitor consumption expenditure by products 2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, TSA 2015.



A hand wearing a blue nitrile glove holds a yellow printed circuit board (PCB) with several blue components. The background is a gradient from white to light blue. The text 'Science & Technology' is overlaid in a brown font.

# Science & Technology

# Research and development

## €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%).

48.2% of the gross domestic expenditure on R&D 2017 will be financed by domestic enterprises (approx. €5.46 billion). The public sector will contribute 36.0% (approx. €4.08 billion); of this share, the federal government ("Bund") will finance around €3.44 billion, the regional governments ("Länder") around €515 million and other public funding such as from local governments, professional chambers or social

security institutions will amount to about €122 million. 15.4% (approx. €1.74 billion) will be financed from abroad and 0.4% (approx. €51 million) by the private non-profit sector. The funds from abroad originate predominantly from foreign enterprises. A considerable part comes from multinational enterprises whose affiliates in Austria perform R&D. Funding from abroad includes as well receipts from EU research programmes.

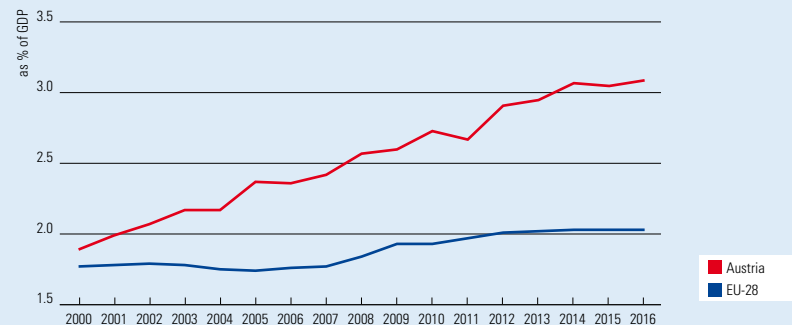


## Research & Development in Austria

Financing sectors	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D</b> (in million €)	9 287.8	9 571.3	10 222.4	10 612.6	10 906.1	11 325.4
Of which financed by:						
Federal government	2 984.3	2 852.7	3 086.0	3 226.9	3 261.3	3 439.6
Länder governments	416.3	307.5	461.6	447.2	493.2	514.5
Business enterprise sector	4 243.3	4 665.8	4 901.3	5 136.8	5 295.0	5 458.1
Abroad	1 495.9	1 590.2	1 614.1	1 637.9	1 688.4	1 740.4
Other financing	148.0	155.2	159.4	163.8	168.2	172.8
GDP nominal (in billion €, as of April 2017)	317.1	322.5	330.4	339.9	349.5	361.2
<b>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D</b> (as % of GDP)	2.93	2.97	3.09	3.12	3.12	3.14

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, R&D Statistics.

## Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D

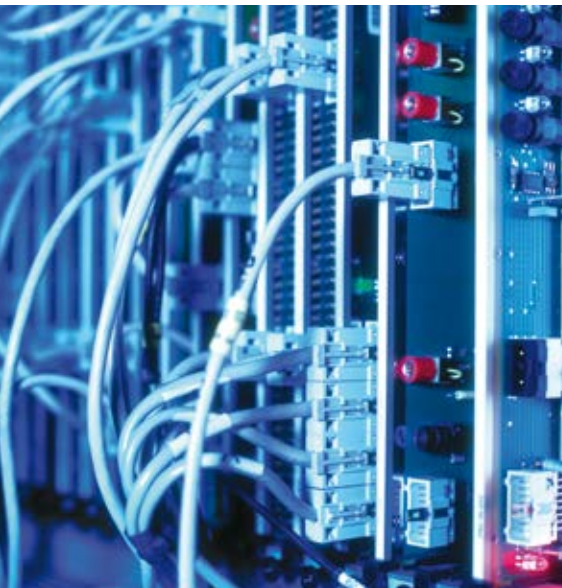


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

# 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 ÖNACE 2008 sections B-N and S95.



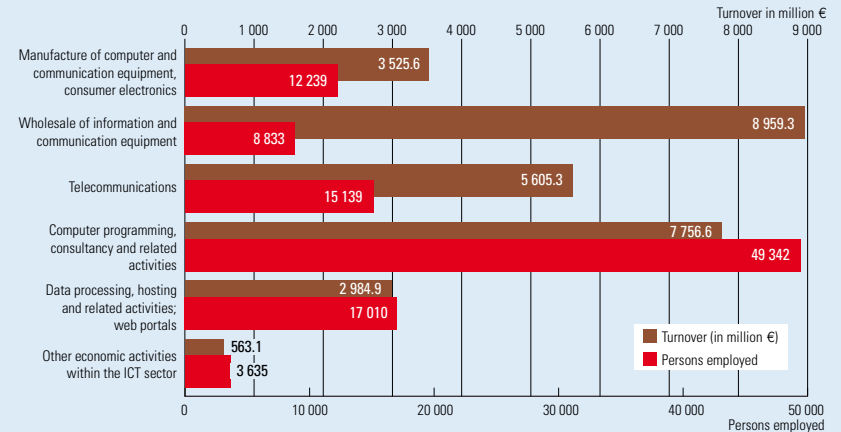
67% of all enterprises in the ICT sector belong to the “computer programming, consultancy and related activities” branch. This personnel-intensive area, with 47% of the workers, generates 26% of the business volume in the ICT sector.

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.

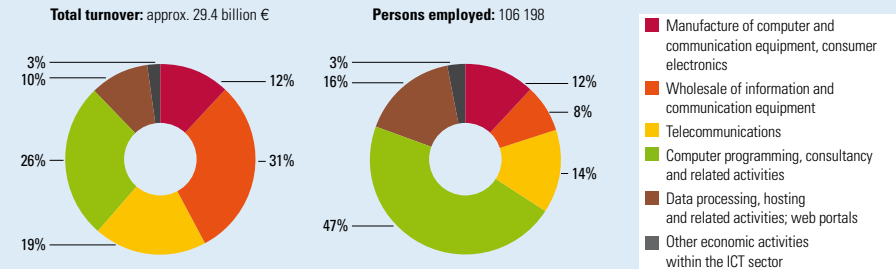
Most of the enterprises (92%) in the ICT sector have less than 10 employees. 7% of the enterprises have 10 to 49 employees and only 2% of the enterprises in this sector have 50 and more employees; however, these enterprises collectively employ more than a half of the personnel in the ICT sector: 36% 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.

## ICT-Sector: Turnover and persons employed by economic activities absolut



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2015.

## ICT-Sector: Turnover and persons employed by economic activities as %



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2015. Rounding difference.

## Internet usage: More, faster, & "more male"?

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

**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.**

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.

**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).

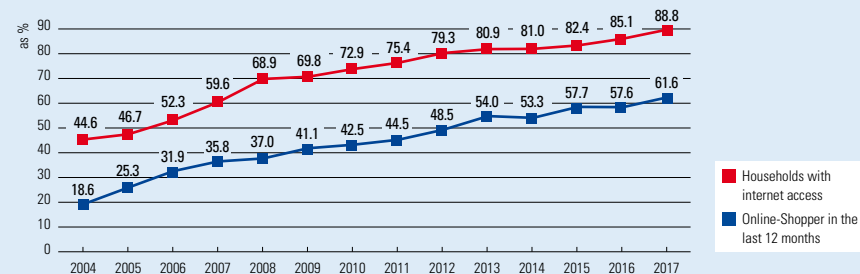
62% of all respondents had purchased goods or services over the internet in the twelve months prior to the survey. In the year 2003, the percentage was 11%. In total there was more men (66%) than women (57%) who bought or ordered online. The most frequent purchases were clothes and sports equipment. Other popular products purchased online were holiday accommodation or other travel arrangements, books, e-books, magazines, newspapers, e-learning materials and household goods.

### Internet usage of individuals as well as online-shoppers 2017

Characteristics	All Persons	Persons who have used the internet over the last three months		Persons who have shopped via the internet over the last twelve months	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as %	in 1 000	as %
Total	6 544.9	5 755.3	87.9	4 029.4	61.6
Men	3 256.2	2 954.5	90.7	2 157.7	66.3
16 to 24 years	460.0	459.1	99.8	404.8	88.0
25 to 34 years	599.4	597.3	99.7	509.3	85.0
35 to 44 years	572.0	557.4	97.5	444.1	77.6
45 to 54 years	692.4	641.5	92.6	409.4	59.1
55 to 64 years	553.5	470.0	84.9	274.6	49.6
65 to 74 years	378.8	229.1	60.5	115.5	30.5
Women	3 288.8	2 800.8	85.2	1 871.6	56.9
16 to 24 years	429.5	428.0	99.6	366.6	85.4
25 to 34 years	583.6	580.3	99.4	490.1	84.0
35 to 44 years	573.0	559.9	97.7	435.7	76.0
45 to 54 years	691.2	614.0	88.8	333.6	48.3
55 to 64 years	576.0	428.7	74.4	188.1	32.7
65 to 74 years	435.5	189.9	43.6	57.5	13.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Community survey on ICT usage in households 2017. - Time of the survey: April to June 2017.

### 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.





# Environment



# Water, air, and money

## Austria: Rich in aquatic resources

Ca. 2.5 billion m<sup>3</sup> 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

 **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.**

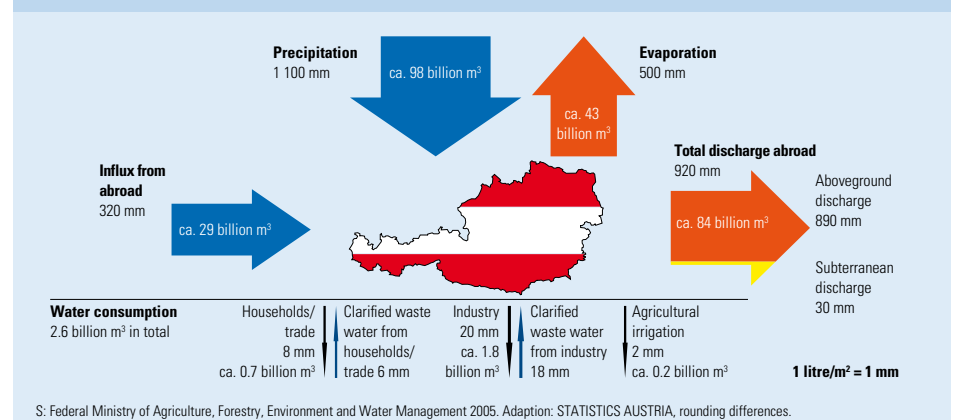
cleaning purposes. For example, 63 litres of water are used daily to flush toilets and to take showers or baths. About 17 litres flow through dishwashers and washing machines, 50 litres are used for pools or to water gardens, wash cars, and in house cleaning. A mere 5 litres are actually drunk or used 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.

## Water supply of the Austrian provincial capitals 2011

Provincial capital	Own extraction			Supplied by third parties <sup>*)</sup>	Connection rate as %	Quantity of water delivered <sup>**)</sup>		
	Spring-water	Ground-water	Total			Total	Per day and capita	Ø Nitrate-concentration
	1 000 m <sup>3</sup>					1 000 m <sup>3</sup>	Litre	mg/l
Eisenstadt	-	-	-	.	95	.	230	20.0-24.9
Klagenfurt	209	8 127	8 336	2 707	98	6 586	190	15.0
St. Pölten	-	5 902	5 902	-	98	4 966	320	8.7
Linz	-	22 116	22 116	-	100	20 080	200	.
Salzburg	1 541	8 978	10 519	1 675	100	10 710	210	7.3
Graz	-	13 658	13 658	5 311	97	16 700	160	5.0-10.0
Innsbruck	35 298	123	35 421	-	100	9 391	180	2.0
Bregenz	114	2 518	2 632	-	100	2 364	140	3.9
Vienna	132 468	5 387	137 855	-	.	136 288	220	1.0-18.0

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

## Water balance; average values 1961–2000 per year



# Greenhouse gases: Emissions slightly declining

In 2014, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 78.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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. In addition to CO<sub>2</sub>, the

stipulations of the Climate Change Act apply to six other gases that also effect global warming in various ways, hence the conversion to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

**In 2015, sources not covered by the European emission trading system (EU ETS) emitted 49.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> 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%.

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

Greenhouse gases 2015	Tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita
Belgium	10.8
Denmark	9.0
Germany	11.4
Finland	10.5
France	7.1
Greece	9.1
Ireland	13.5
Italy	7.3
Luxembourg	20.8
Netherlands	12.2
Austria	9.4
Portugal	6.9
Sweden	5.7
Spain	7.5
United Kingdom	8.3

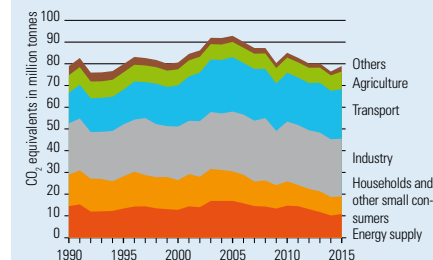
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from road traffic	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Road traffic in total (incl. "petrol tourism")	13.8	15.7	18.5	24.6	22.4	22.1
Road traffic, domestic	13.2	15.2	16.6	17.3	15.4	16.1

S: Eurostat, Federal Environment Agency.

Greenhouse gases 2015	Tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents per capita
Bulgaria	8.6
Estonia	13.8
Croatia	5.6
Latvia	5.9
Lithuania	7.0
Malta	6.0
Poland	10.2
Romania	5.9
Slovakia	7.6
Slovenia	8.2
Czech Republic	12.2
Hungary	6.3
Cyprus	10.8
EU-28	8.8

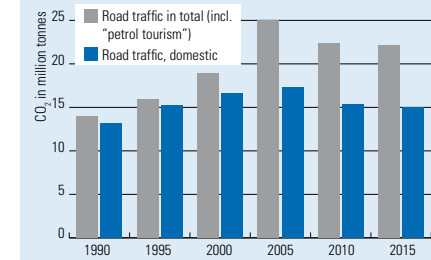
## Greenhouse gases by sectors

from 1990 up to 2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environment Agency Austria.

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from road traffic fraction of "petrol tourism"



S: Environment Agency Austria.

## “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

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

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..

**€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.

### Eco-taxes and financing of domestic environmental protection expenditure in million €

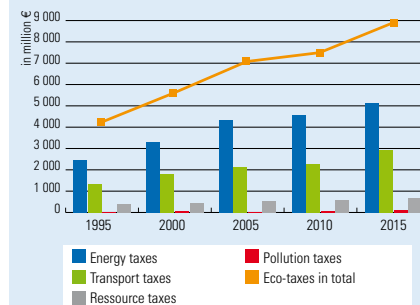
Eco-taxes	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015
Energy taxes	3 288	3 801	4 330	4 221	4 603	4 580	5 012	4 985	5 149
Transport taxes	1 796	2 056	2 066	2 214	2 233	2 265	2 562	2 875	2 908
Pollution taxes	72	93	57	72	64	56	71	107	134
Resource taxes	453	481	516	536	574	603	635	664	681
Eco-taxes in total	5 608	6 431	6 966	7 043	7 474	7 505	8 281	8 631	8 872

Financing of all domestic environmental protection expenditure 2014	Protection of ambient air and climate	Wastewater-management	Waste-management	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater, surface water	Noise and vibration abatement	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	Protection against radiation	R&D (Research and Development)	Other environmental protection activities
Public sector	82.3	349.2	163.8	12.9	0.7	65.7	0.3	1.0	30.4
Non governmental organisations	25.9	2.8	7.0	16.7	1.2	232.9	-	6.0	46.4
Households	219.2	729.4	1 297.6	-	164.3	17.6	-	-	664.0
Enterprises	419.7	1 490.3	3 198.9	1 308.8	57.7	455.8	-	249.2	1 004.9
Total	747.1	2 571.7	4 667.3	1 338.4	223.9	772.0	0.3	256.2	1 745.7

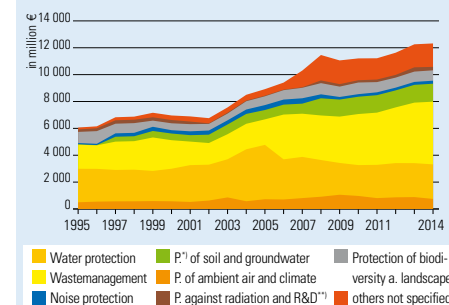
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

### Eco-taxes 1995-2015 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

### Development of environmental protection expenditure 1995-2014 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. \*) P. = Protection. \*\*) R&D: Research and Development.



# Energy

# 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.

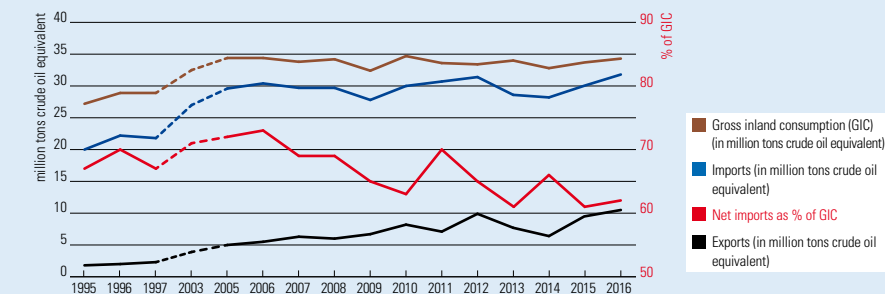
Energy saving measures are therefore practical, and not just for climate protection reasons. They are also necessary to prevent Austria's energy dependence from continuing to rise, in other words, to counteract the increasing energy deficit.

## Import/export structure in TJ

Fuel types	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016
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	426 644	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	105 801	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

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances. TJ=Terajoule. \*) Import/Export.

## Indicators for Austria's energy dependency



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances.



# Consumption: nearly doubled in 40 years


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.**

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%.

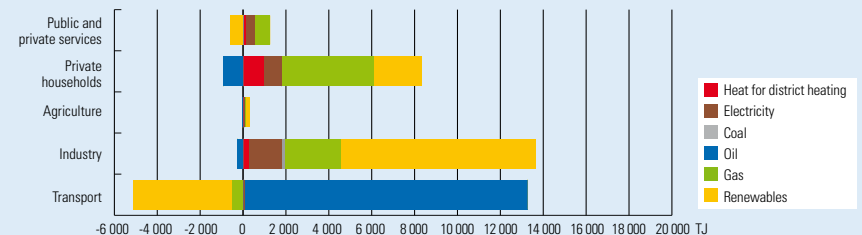


## Structure of gross inland consumption (GIC)/structure of final energy consumption in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016
<b>Gross inland consumption (GIC)</b>	796 825	990 009	1 052 188	1 224 463	1 446 967	1 415 328	1 435 376
of which:							
Coal	201 075	154 205	171 505	152 924	141 689	135 874	125 920
Oil	387 376	510 487	443 865	513 109	548 557	507 869	519 696
Gas	104 013	175 811	219 239	275 681	340 091	287 931	300 691
Renewables	123 770	161 836	211 157	277 165	381 884	415 600	428 992
Wastes	77	1 963	8 073	10 508	25 974	31 834	34 304
Heat for district heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity *)	-19 486	-14 293	-1 650	-4 925	8 772	36 221	25 773
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	567 233	701 433	763 926	937 129	1 109 895	1 090 956	1 121 042
of which:							
Coal	99 101	63 549	50 757	32 870	19 852	17 467	17 626
Oil	295 334	360 085	327 577	401 577	434 233	413 000	425 056
Gas	48 696	94 694	114 375	167 475	198 367	185 137	192 315
Renewables	46 353	53 837	89 096	102 997	156 323	171 857	178 060
Wastes	24	387	4 034	6 175	9 111	12 350	12 601
Heat for district heating	4 933	13 847	25 636	42 699	76 367	71 322	72 718
Electricity	72 792	115 034	152 453	183 336	215 641	219 823	222 665

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances. TJ=Terajoule. \*) GIC is negative in case of derived fuels with higher exports than imports.

## Final energy consumption by sectors Changes 2016 compared to 2015




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

## “Renewables” are increasing

Renewable energy sources, i.e., hydro power, wind, and solar power, as well as geothermal power and biomass, have 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.**

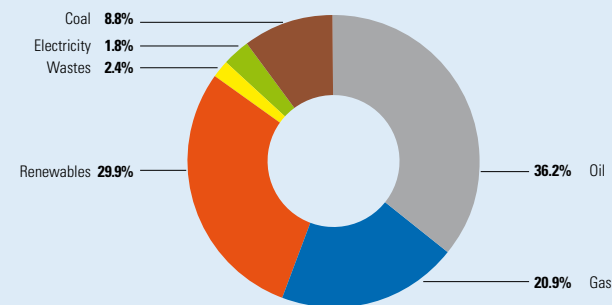
Whereas hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass to generate electric power is a relatively new development. The production of municipal heat from biomass grew fast since 1990. Its percentage has increased sixfold compared to 2016, from 7.3% to 45.4%. In 2016 there were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

### Renewable fuels in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016
Indigenous production	123 458	161 271	209 197	278 911	364 855	398 602	417 313
Imports	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 318	39 561	36 414
Stocks	0	0	-545	0	515	431	-137
Exports	189	652	1 933	6 691	18 803	22 994	24 599
Gross inland consumption	123 770	161 836	211 157	277 165	381 884	415 600	428 992
Transformation input	77 417	107 999	122 061	174 200	235 328	255 378	261 156
Final consumption	46 353	53 837	89 096	102 997	156 323	171 857	178 060
Final consumption by							
Agriculture	2 759	2 599	4 022	5 096	6 359	7 111	7 295
Industry	491	10 051	22 653	29 572	48 886	51 193	60 232
Transport	9	2	80	612	20 736	27 013	22 364
Services	3 620	374	2 904	5 045	6 855	9 789	9 190
Households	39 474	40 811	59 436	62 671	73 487	76 751	78 979

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

### Share of renewable fuels energy sources on gross inland consumption 2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy balances. Rounding differences.



# 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 €5.8 billion, or 1.6% of the GDP.**

The deficit rate in Austria has been lower than the EU-25 and EU-28 average, respec-



tively, 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.

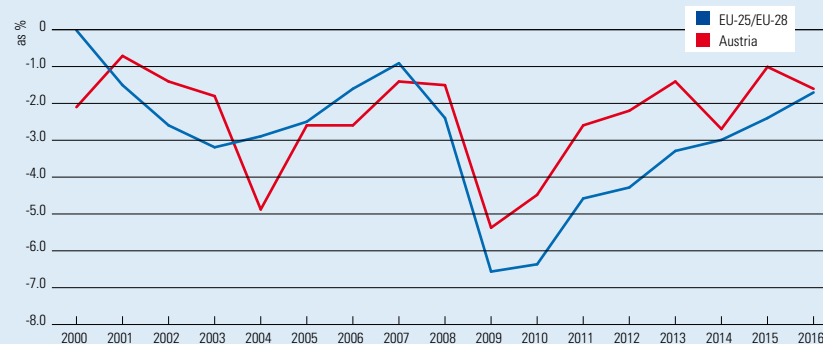
### Maastricht debt: Inclusion of “bad banks” let quota jump

**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 immigion (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%).

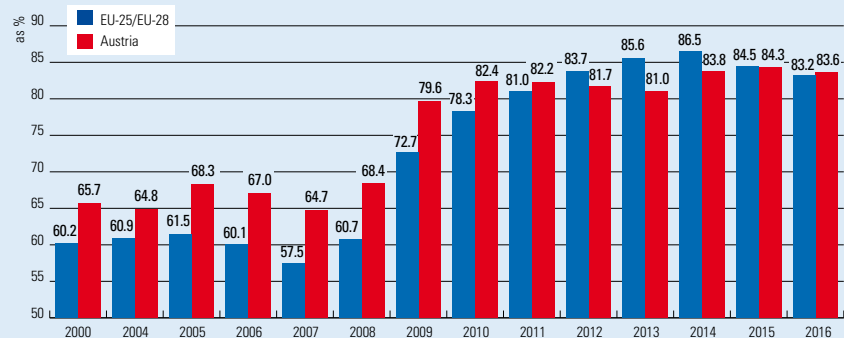
Data as of October 24th, 2017.

### Maastricht deficit/surplus as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. Data as of October 24th, 2017. 2000-2001: EU-25; 2002-2016: EU-28.

### Maastricht debts as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. Data as of October 24th, 2017. General government consolidated gross debt, as percentage of GDP. 2000-2002: EU-25; 2003-2016: EU-28.

## 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).

**The public sector shares in Austria remain above the EU-28 average.**

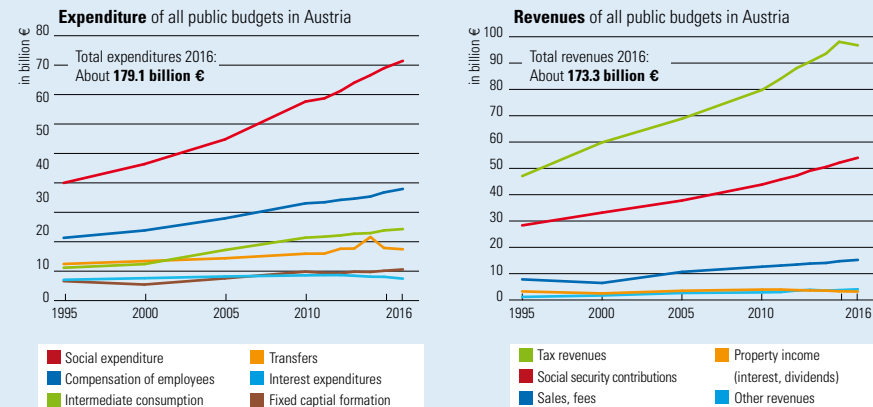
Revenues from public budgets consist mainly of tax revenue and social security contributions. Revenue from fees, sales of buildings and property, as well as from investment income (interest and dividend distributions from enterprises in which the state has holdings) are of lesser significance.

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.

Data as of October 24th, 2017.

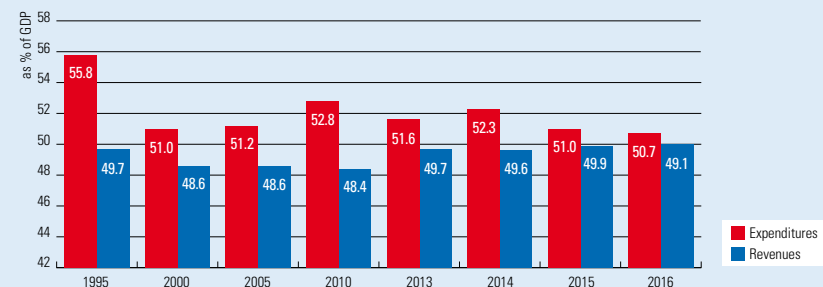


## Expenditure and revenues of general government structure and development



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of October 24th, 2017, consolidated.

## Fiscal indicators, Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of October 24th, 2017.



# Serving the public

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 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.**

Cf. Federal Chancellery: Federal employees in 2017.



## Number of employees in public service

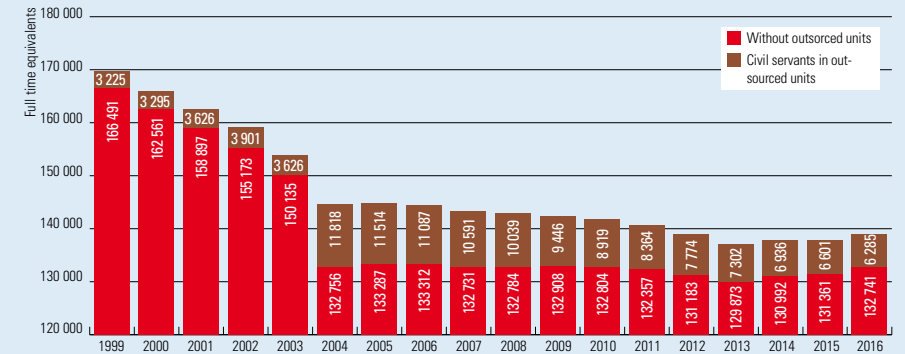
Federal public service	Employees	as %
General administrative service	45 163	34.0
Teachers	39 541	29.8
Law enforcement	31 100	23.4
Military service	13 453	10.1
Judges and public prosecutors	2 951	2.2
Civil servants in the health service	223	0.2
School and specialist inspectors	270	0.3
Others	40	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>132 741</b>	<b>100.0</b>

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees 2016.

Public service total	Employees
Federal government	132 741
Länder	142 347
Municipalities	74 085
<b>Total</b>	<b>349 173</b>

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents). Federal government: December 31st, 2016 Länder: 2016, Municipalities: 2015.

## Federal public service: development of number of employees



S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents).



# 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.**

Not just at birth, but in all ages as well, the “remaining” life expectancy is increasing sharply. For example, a 60 year old man in 1970 could expect an additional 14.85 years of life, and a 60 year old woman another 18.80 years. Since then, these values have increased to 22.19 years (men) and 25.89 years (women). This means an increase of 1.5 years per decade in this age group.



**The life expectancy of Austrian men and women lies in the top fourth of the EU comparison.**

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.

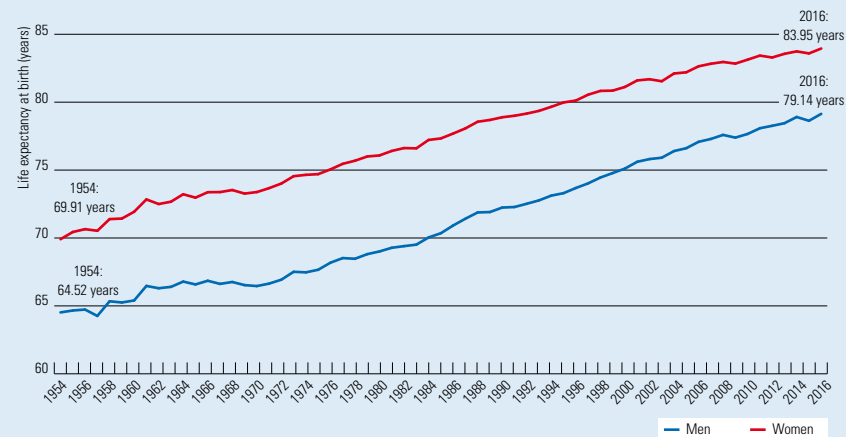
In the EU comparison of life expectancies (2010-2015), Austria is at the end of the top fourth for men and women combined. Only Italy, Spain, Sweden, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands have higher life expectancies. Life expectancy is lowest in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Latvia, where it is 7-8 years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

## Life expectancy and infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 ***)	2016****)
<b>Life expectancy</b>						
Life expectancy at birth for males	66.46	69.01	72.24	75.11	77.66	79.14
Life expectancy at birth for females	73.38	76.08	78.89	81.12	83.13	83.95
Life expectancy at age 60 for males	14.85	16.32	17.81	19.73	21.44	22.19
Life expectancy at age 60 for females	18.80	20.30	22.15	23.84	25.30	25.89
<b>Infant mortality</b>						
Deaths *)	2 908	1 303	709	378	307	269
Infant mortality rate **)	25.9	14.3	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Vital Statistics. \*) Under one year of age. \*\*) Ratio of deaths under one year of age to number of live births. \*\*\*) Starting in 2009, figures include deaths abroad.

## Increase in life expectancy at birth



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Starting in 2009, figures include deaths abroad.

# 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

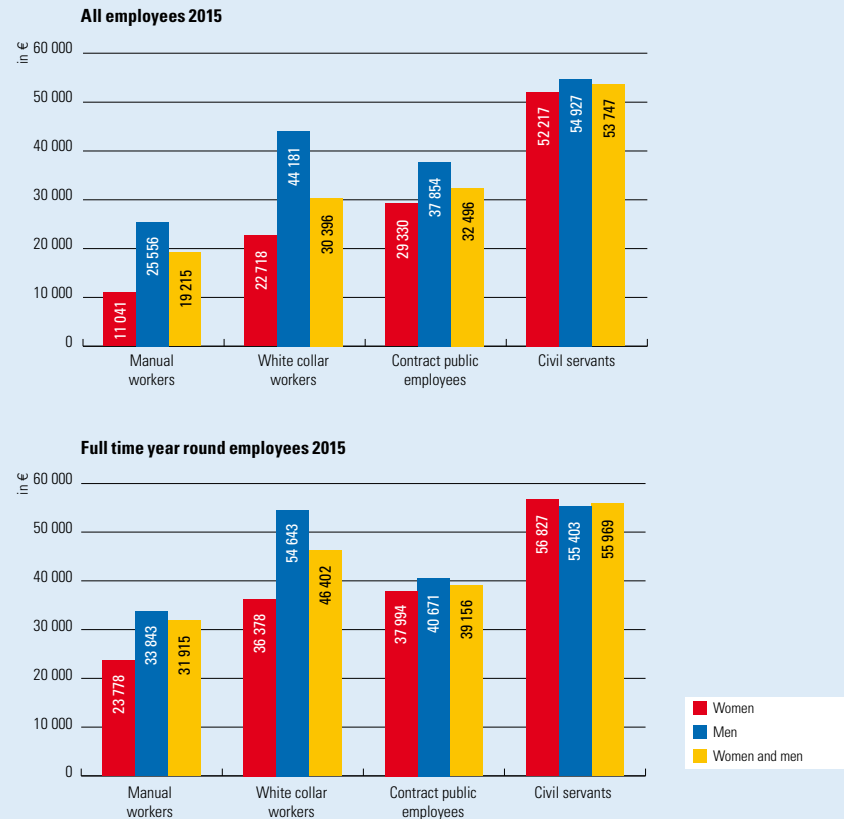
women are employed part-time. This percentage in men is only 15%.

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.

## Median gross annual income of employees



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Wage Tax Data 2017 – Social statistical analysis.

### 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 €23 594, other households without children had €26 704 at their disposal.



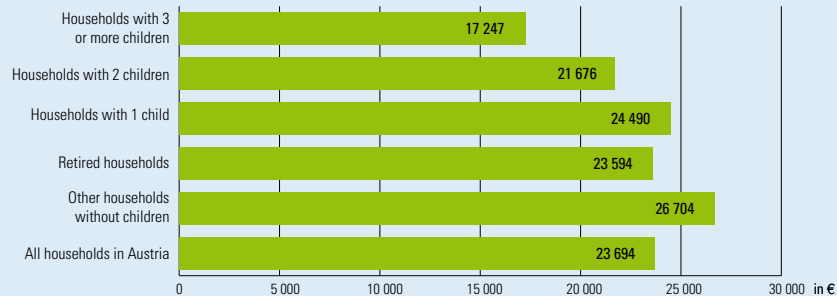
### Expenditures of private households

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

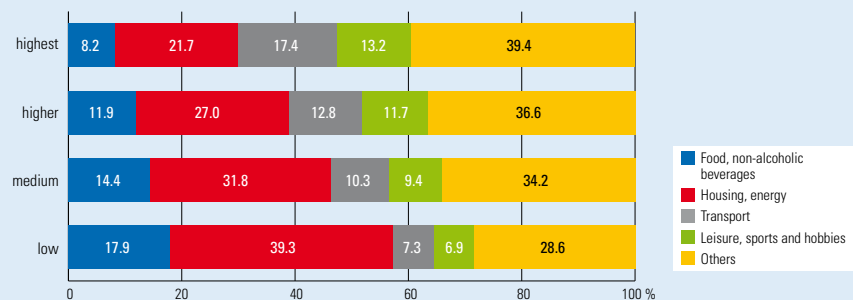
In 2016 Austrian consumers spent on average €18 700 per capita (-1.1%; adjusted by purchasing power), slightly higher than Germany (18 500) – the EU28 average was €15 800. Only in the UK (€19 800) and Luxembourg (€21 700) as well as outside the EU in Switzerland (€24 200) the private consumption was 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).

### Equivalised annual income of private households



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2016. Median.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Household Budget Survey 2014/15.



## Cultural highlights

In 2015, domestic households spent an average of €105 per month on culture: ca. €32 for performances (movies, theatres, concerts, museums, 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.



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 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.**

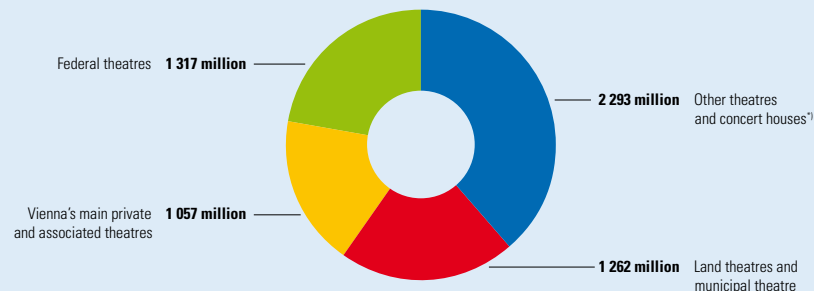
Of the smaller museums, 83% were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 70% had at least 200 open days, and the fraction was 98% for the large museums. In 2016 the Austrian press published 13 newspapers plus 13 regional editions as well as three free dailies. The average daily distribution was ca. 67%, which means that two-thirds of Austrian men and women read (at least) one newspaper daily.

## Museums

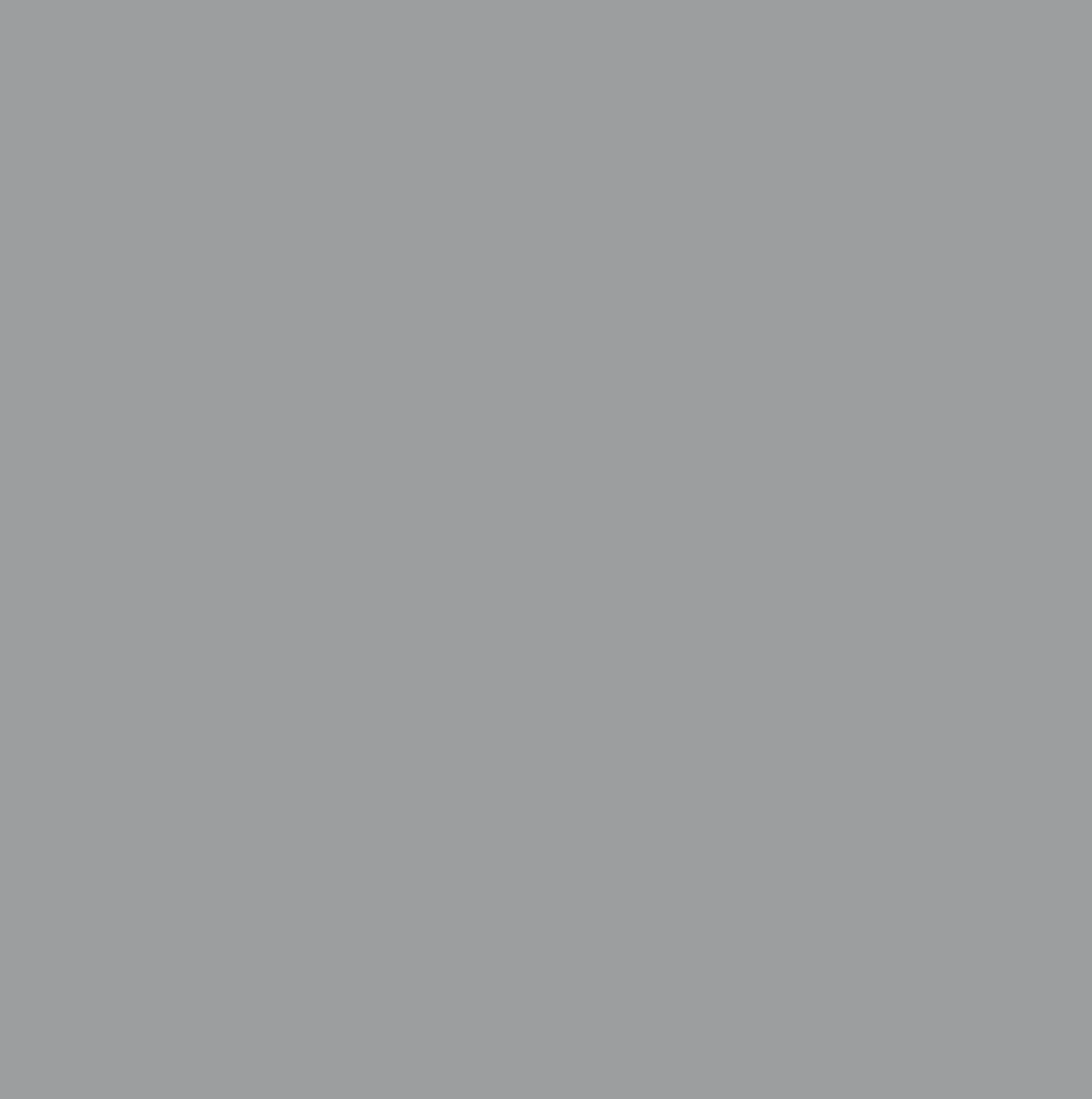
Size class, Collection focuses	Sites	Sites opened 200 days and more a year	Visits	Visits of sites opened 200 days and more a year
	Absolute		in 1.000	
<b>Museums <sup>*)</sup></b>	562	229	17 287.6	16 254.6
<b>Size class</b>				
Less than 5 000 visits	314	52	501.6	115.7
5 000 to 49 999 visits	166	114	2 517.3	2 003.9
50 000 and more visits	54	52	14 268.7	14 135.0
<b>Collection focuses (LEG categories)</b>				
Art museums, archaeological and historical museums	164	85	7 734.0	7 465.3
Scientific, technical and ethnological museums	73	33	1 741.4	1 600.9
Other museums	325	111	7 812.2	7 188.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural Statistics 2014. \*) Incl. Museums without information on number of visits.

## Visits to theatres and concert houses



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics, season 2015/2016. \*) Previous season.



# Traffic & Mobility

# 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 transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 78 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2016. 49% were conveyed on the road, 27% on rail, 22% in pipelines and 2% 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.

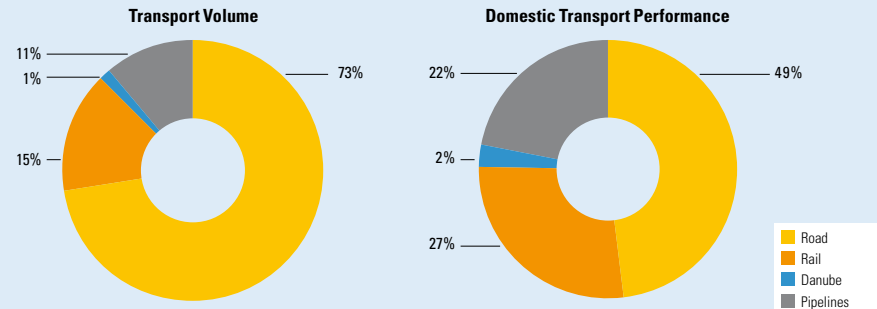
## Road Freight Transport

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.**

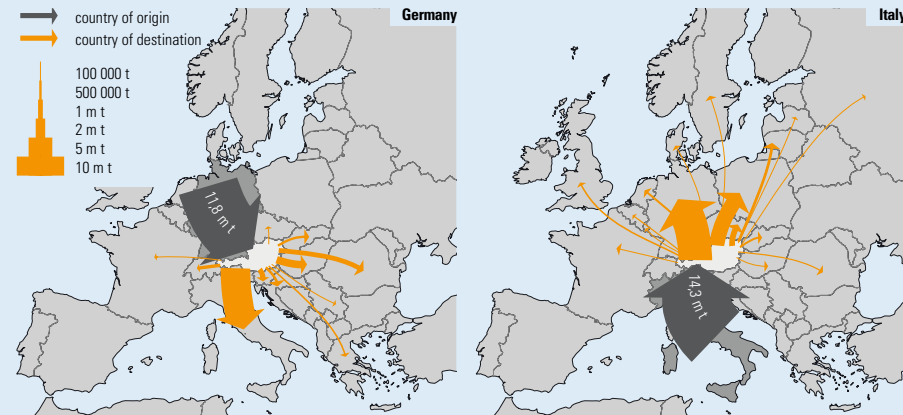
## Modal Split 2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics; Eurostat.

## Transport Volume: Transit Traffic in Road Freight Transport 2016

Transport flows from Germany and Italy through Austria.



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics; Eurostat.

# 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.**

Comparing the destinations of travellers counted on Austrian airports, it can be observed that in scheduled services Western European cities were most common, whereas in non-scheduled services destinations further away were preferred.



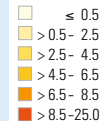
The most frequently chosen targets also changed:

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 Balears (Palma de Majorca, Las Palmas, Tenerife).

## European Destinations of Outgoing Passengers from Austria 2016

**Destinations of passengers as % of all passengers**

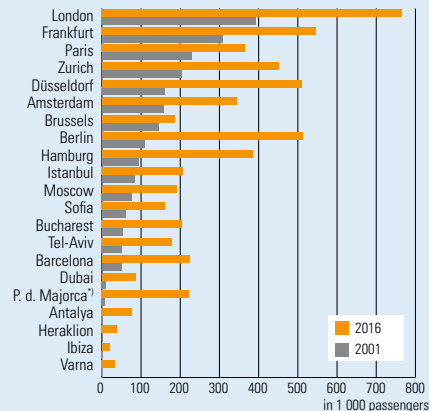


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics.

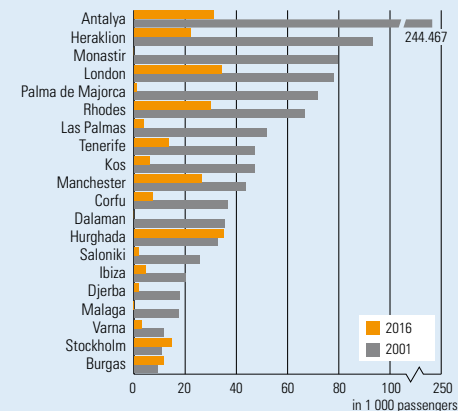
	as %	
	2001	2016
Austria	5.3	2.5
EU-28 (without AT)	59.7	65.0
Remaining Europe	15.9	15.4
Africa	3.8	1.9
Asia	8.2	9.4
Australia	0.9	0.3
North America	5.4	4.8
Central America	0.4	0.4
South America	0.4	0.4

## Destinations 2001 and 2016

**in scheduled air services**



**in non-scheduled air services**



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics. Eurostat. \*) Palma de Majorca.

# 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.

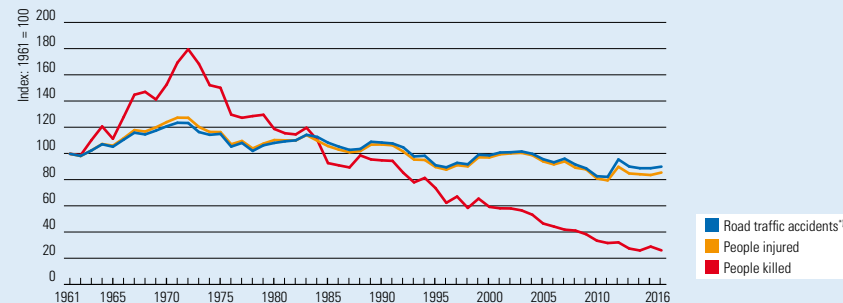


## Stock of cars and road traffic accidents

	Stock of cars		Accidents *)	Casualties *)	thereof	
	Total	of which passenger cars			injured	killed
1961	1 426 043	474 538	42 653	58 131	56 491	1 640
1965	1 809 766	790 675	44 970	61 816	59 987	1 829
1970	2 201 021	1 196 584	51 631	72 653	70 146	2 507
1975	2 767 463	1 720 722	49 132	68 348	65 881	2 467
1980	3 384 492	2 246 950	46 214	64 367	62 416	1 951
1985	3 801 531	2 530 800	46 275	61 338	59 814	1 524
1990	4 239 784	2 991 284	46 338	62 041	60 483	1 558
1995	4 914 538	3 593 588	38 956	51 974	50 764	1 210
2000	5 581 444	4 097 145	42 126	55 905	54 929	976
2005	5 646 882	4 156 743	40 896	54 002	53 234	768
2010	6 091 881	4 441 027	35 348	46 410	45 858	552
2014	6 466 166	4 694 921	37 957	48 100	47 670	430
2015	6 545 818	4 748 048	37 960	47 845	47 366	479
2016	6 654 504	4 821 557	38 466	48 825	48 393	432

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Stock of cars/passenger cars as of December 31st, with the exception of the year 1961 (October 31st). \*) Road traffic accident. Since 2012 new data collection method.

## Road traffic accidents with people injured or killed 1961 to 2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. \*) Since 2012 new data collection method.



# Economic globalization

115



# 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% (1995) 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 import 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.**

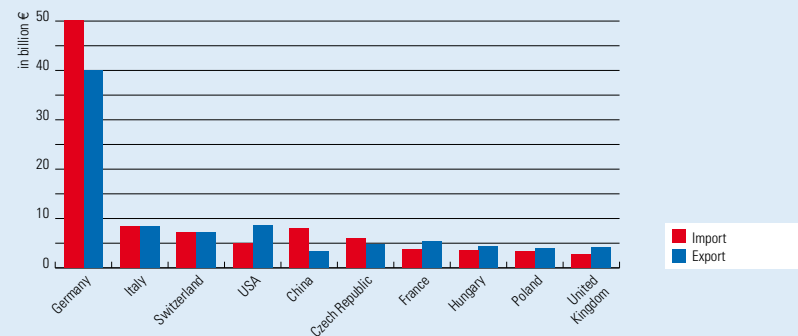
37.2% of all imported products (€50.4 billion) came from Germany and almost a third (30.5%) of all products exported from Austria (€40.1 billion) were sent to Germany. Other major EU-trading partners were Italy, the Czech Republic and France. The main products traded in both directions included road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

## Imports and exports according to country groups 2016

Country groups	Imports	Annual change (%)	Exports	Annual change (%)	Import(-) or export(+) surplus	Annual change (%)
In total	135.7	1.6	131.1	-0.3	-4.5	128.1
Europe	110.1	2.5	104.3	0.3	-5.8	69.7
Africa	1.4	-23.0	1.6	-6.6	0.2	-550.9
America	6.6	-7.6	12.1	-2.6	5.4	4.5
Asia	17.3	2.1	11.9	-4.3	-5.4	20.0
Australia/Oceania	0.2	34.4	1.2	31.1	1.0	30.5
EU-28	96.9	3.1	91.2	0.4	-5.7	80.0
Third countries	38.7	-1.9	40.0	-1.8	1.2	0.3
Euro-zone 19	77.4	2.4	67.8	0.7	-9.6	15.5
Bordering States	80.3	1.8	70.8	1.3	-9.5	5.0
EFTA	7.6	-4.8	8.1	0.4	0.5	556.9

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2016 in billion €, rounding differences.

## Top 10 trade partners according to intensity of foreign trade 2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2016.

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.

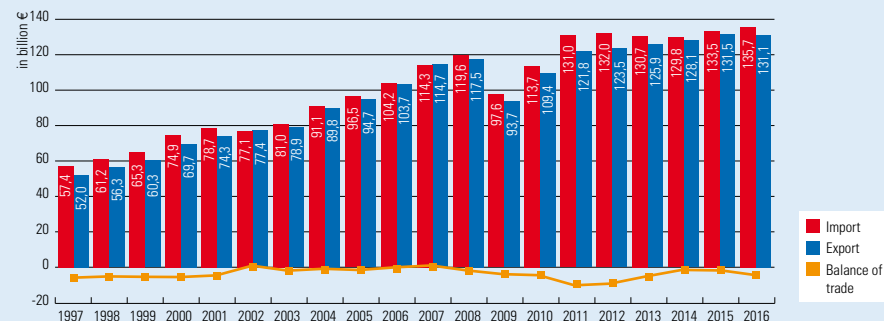
In 2016, €2.3 billion in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, electrical machinery and apparatus as well as clothing. Bananas came from Ecuador, Columbia, Peru and Costa Rica; unroasted coffee came from Brazil, Vietnam, Germany and Honduras;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

## Foreign trade, classified by goods categories 2016

SITC 4 Classification	in total			EU-28		
	Import	Export	Balance of trade	Import	Export	Balance of trade
	in billion €			in billion €		
<b>In total</b>	135.7	131.1	-4.5	96.9	91.2	-5.7
0 Food and live animals	9.2	7.6	-1.7	7.6	6.3	-1.3
1 Beverages and tobacco	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.1
2 Crude materials	5.3	4.1	-1.2	4.0	3.1	-0.9
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	8.9	2.2	-6.7	4.8	1.9	-2.9
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	18.7	17.7	-0.9	12.3	10.9	-1.4
6 Manufactured goods	21.2	28.2	7.0	17.1	21.0	4.0
7 Machinery and transport equipment	48.4	52.6	4.1	36.8	35.0	-1.8
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21.1	15.3	-5.7	13.0	11.0	-2.0
9 Commodities, n.e.s.	1.5	1.1	-0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6

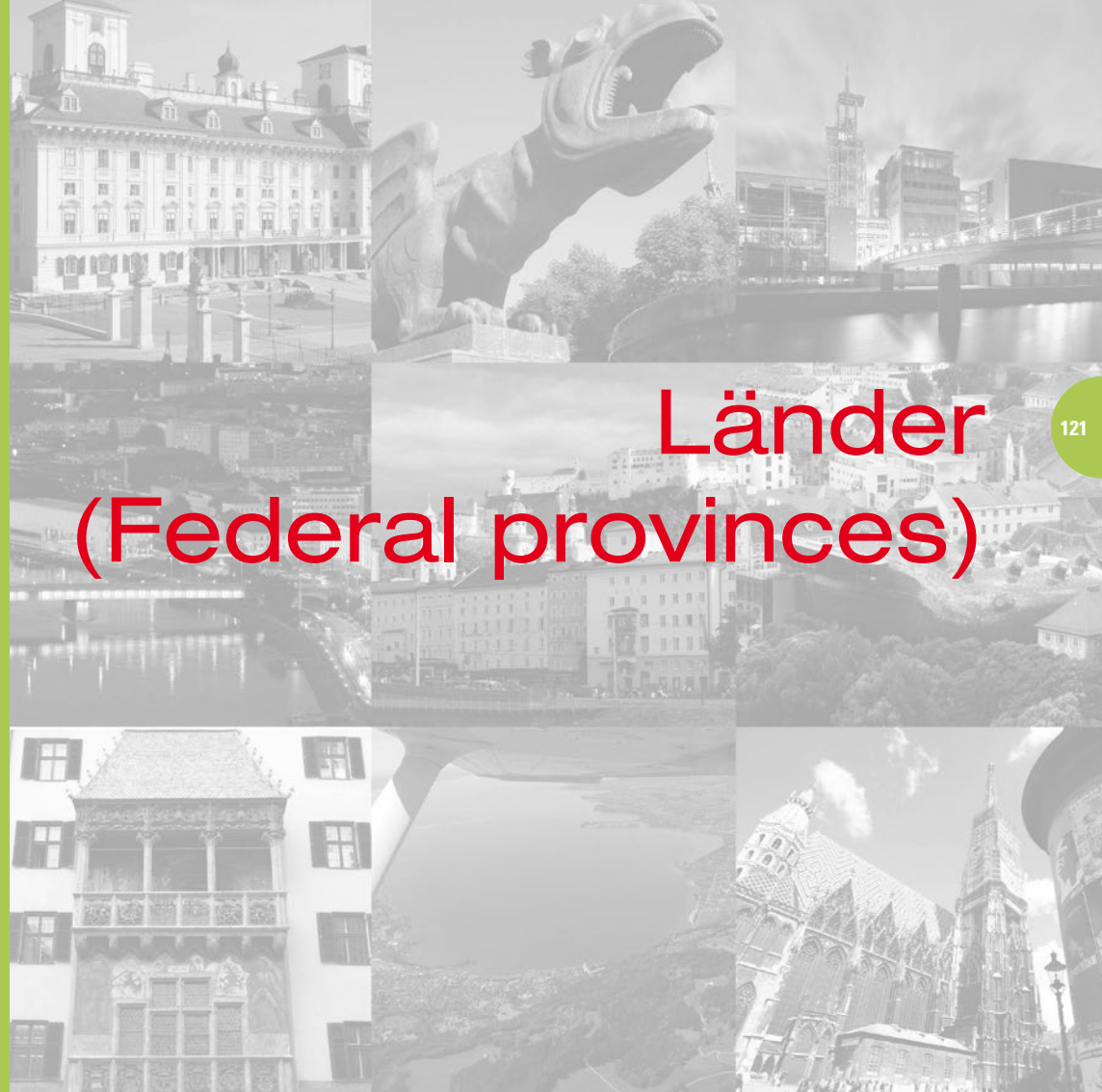
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2016. SITC-revised 4; rounding differences.

## Development of Austrian foreign trade



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 2016.

# Länder (Federal provinces)



# Burgenland



**Total area (sqkm)** 3 962

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 291 942

**Capital** Eisenstadt

**Administrative districts** 9 (of which 2 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities** 171



## Administrative districts (licence plate)

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

## Land of sunshine and ...

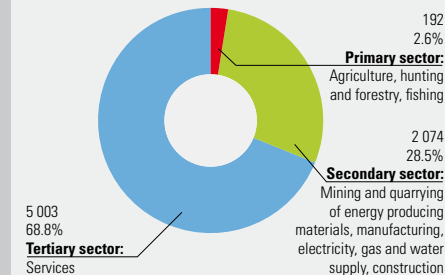
- ▶ Various **ethnic groups** have been living in Burgenland together over the centuries. They have managed to preserve their languages and traditions.
- ▶ Burgenland's **festivals** attract more than half a million people in the summer months.
- ▶ The **nights spent** have increased by 13% in the last 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 133 400 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

	Burgenland	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	4.2	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	8.5	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.41	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	44.6	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	0.3/28 000	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	10.6	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	73.7/65.9	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	5.7	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	0.99	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	85.9	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	118.26	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	10.8	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	27.8/9.9	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	79.1/83.5	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	22 900	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	77.2	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	52.6	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	649.2	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	27.75	43.85

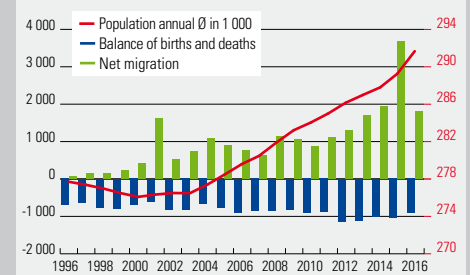
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change







**Total area (sqkm)** 9 538

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 561 077

**Capital** Klagenfurt

**Administrative districts** 10 (of which 2 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities** 132



**Administrative districts (licence plate)**

- Klagenfurt (Stadt) – K
- Villach (Stadt) – VI
- Feldkirchen – FE
- Hermagor – HE
- Klagenfurt-Land – KL
- Sankt Veit an der Glan – SV
- Spittal an der Drau – SP
- Villach-Land – VL
- Völkermarkt – VK
- Wolfsberg – WO

## Land of lakes and ...

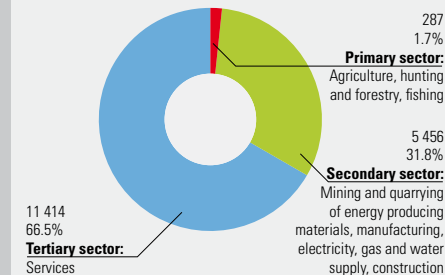
- ▶ This southernmost Land claims **200 lakes** for swimming. Klopeiner See is the warmest lake with a temperature of up to 28 degrees.
- ▶ With **9.56 million nights spent**, Carinthia was ranked third of all Länder in the summer-season of 2016.
- ▶ The population of Carinthia decreased from 1996 to 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.

## Carinthia at a glance

	Carinthia	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	0.3	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	10.0	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.50	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	36.8	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	1.7/34 300	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	22.71	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	74.6/65.1	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	5.4	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	3.12	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	85.5	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	155.80	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	12.0	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	30.6/13.0	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.7/84.4	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	22 300	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	64.4	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	48.0	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	623.1	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	51.65	43.85

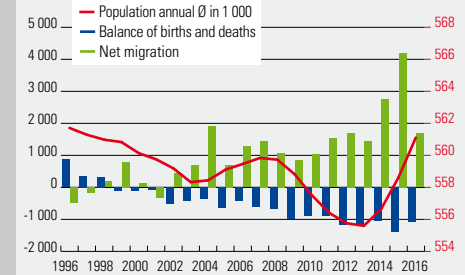
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change



# Lower Austria



**Total area (sqkm)** 19 186

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 1 665 573

**Capital** St Pölten

**Bezirke** 24 (of which 4 Statutory towns, from 2017)

**Municipalities** 573



## Administrative districts (licence plate)

Krems/Donau (Stadt) – KS	Melk – ME
Sankt Pölten (Stadt) – P	Mistelbach – MI
Waidhofen/Ybbs (Stadt) – WY	Mödling – MD
Wiener Neustadt (Stadt) – WN	Neunkirchen – NK
Amstetten – AM	Sankt Pölten (Land) – PL
Baden – BN	Scheibbs – SB
Bruck an der Leitha – BL	Tulln – TU
Gänserndorf – GF	Waidhofen/Thaya – WT
Gmünd – GD	Wiener Neustadt (Land) – WB
Hollabrunn – HL	Zwettl – ZT
Horn – HO	
Korneuburg – KO	Not an administrative district:
Krems (Land) – KR	Schwechat – SW
Lilienfeld – LF	Wien Umgebung – WU

## Land of fields and ...

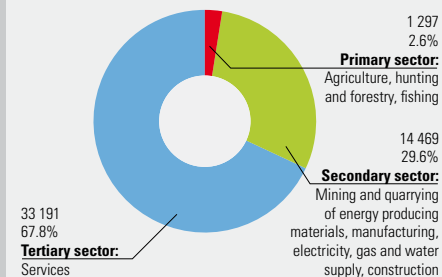
- ▶ In 2015, Lower Austria topped the list at €29 685 (annual, gross) in **income** for wage and salary earners (median).
- ▶ Vienna shows the highest number of **foreign direct investment** companies (398) followed by Lower Austria. The investment level of €11.25 bn means the third place.
- ▶ In 2016, 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 (Ø 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.
- ▶ 7/8 of Austria's **crude oil** and 4/5 of its **natural gas** production comes from Lower Austria (2015).
- ▶ Almost 53 000 children are looked after free of charge in 1 093 **kindergartens** (2016/17).
- ▶ With 350.4 km, Lower Austria has the longest **expressway system** in Austria.

## Lower Austria at a glance

	Lower Austria	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	4.9	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	9.7	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.59	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	43.4	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	1.6/33 100	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	4.17	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	76.9/69.2	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	5.2	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	1.74	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	88.9	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	152.06	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	13.4	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	31.6/13.2	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.8/83.6	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	24 000	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	69.2	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	50.0	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	632.8	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	43.49	43.85

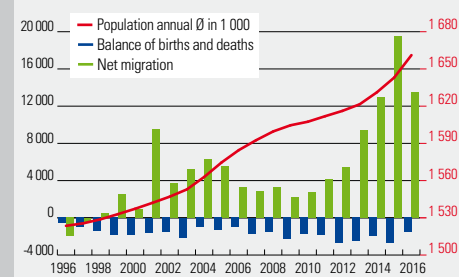
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change



# Upper Austria



**Total area (sqkm)** 11 980

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 1 465 045

**Capital** Linz

**Administrative districts** 18 (of which 3 Statutory towns)

**Municipalities** 440



## Administrative districts (licence plate)

Linz (Stadt) – L	Linz-Land – LL
Steyr (Stadt) – SR	Perg – PE
Wels (Stadt) – WE	Ried im Innkreis – RI
Braunau am Inn – BR	Rohrbach – RO
Eferding – EF	Schärding – SD
Freistadt – FR	Steyr-Land – SE
Gmunden – GM	Urfahr-Umgebung – UU
Grieskirchen – GR	Vöcklabruck – VB
Kirchdorf an der Krems – KI	Wels-Land – WL

## Land of industry and ...

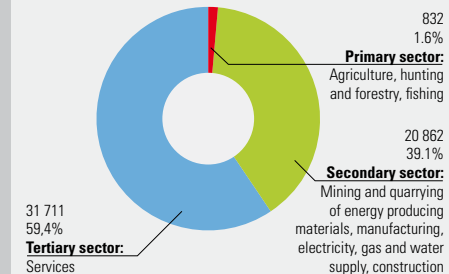
- ▶ Upper Austria is the number one **industrial Land**: Almost 1/4 of persons employed in the manufacturing sector (July 2017: 24.0%) work here.
- ▶ In 2016, Upper Austria leads in **exports** with a volume of 33.9 billion euros in the ranking of the Länder.
- ▶ Most **young economically active** persons (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.

## Upper Austria at a glance

	Upper Austria	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	4.4	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	11.8	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.68	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	35.8	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	1.3/41 100	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	5.09	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	80.0/70.8	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	4.5	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	3.15	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	88.9	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	162.94	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	13.5	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	28.1/11.5	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	79.4/84.7	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	23 000	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	62.2	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	46.7	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	614.5	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	46.76	43.85

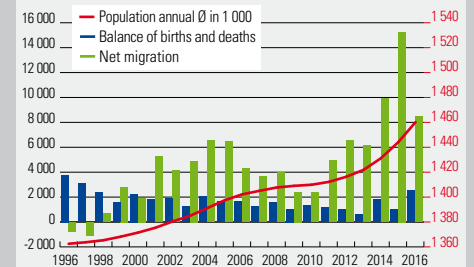
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change



# Salzburg



**Total area (sqkm)** 7 156

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 549 263

**Capital** Salzburg (Stadt)

**Administrative districts** 6 (of which 1 Statutory town)

**Municipalities** 119



## Administrative districts (licence plate)

Salzburg (Stadt) – S  
Hallein – HA  
Salzburg-Umgebung – SL  
Sankt Johann im Pongau – JO  
Tamsweg – TA  
Zell am See – ZE

## “Jedermann’s” Land and ...

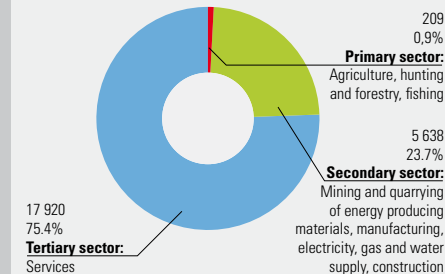
- ▶ The **people** in the Land of Salzburg **live** somewhat longer than the Austrian average.
- ▶ In the nineteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, Salzburg showed the most **dynamic population growth** of all nine Länder: but in the last decade, from 2007 to 2017, Salzburg’s population only has grown 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.

## Salzburg at a glance

	Salzburg	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	4.4	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	16.2	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.57	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	36.9	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	2.5/48 700	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	50.4	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.6/71.6	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	3.4	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	1.50	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	88.1	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	122.05	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	13.9	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	31.8/16.9	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	80.2/84.6	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	23 600	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	59.1	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	41.9	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	551.2	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	55.46	43.85

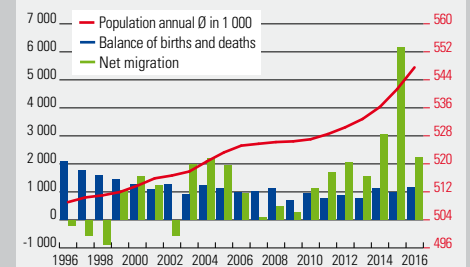
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change





**Total area (sqkm)** 16 401

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 1 237 298

**Capital** Graz

**Administrative districts** 13 (of which 1 Statutory town)

**Municipalities** 287



#### Administrative districts (licence plate)

Graz (Stadt) – G	Murtal – MT
Bruck-Mürzzuschlag – BM	Südoststeiermark – SO
Deutschlandsberg – DL	Voitsberg – VO
Graz-Umgebung – GU	Weiz – WZ
Hartberg-Fürstenfeld – HF	
Leibnitz – LB	
Leoben (Stadt) – LE	
Liezen – LI	
Murau – MU	

## Land of forests and ...

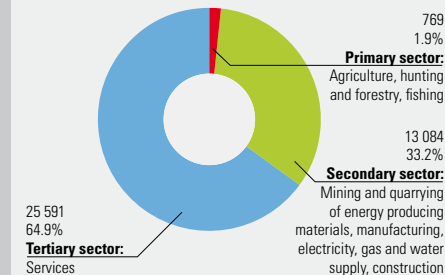
- ▶ **Austrian guests** prefer Styria as a holiday destination.
- ▶ Among all federal states, Styria has seen the lowest **population growth** of just 3.5% over the last four decades.
- ▶ As in Carinthia the share of **non-marital births** in Styria (2016: 49%) is exceeding the national level (2016: 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 km<sup>2</sup>, 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).

## Styria at a glance

	Styria	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	2.9	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	10.2	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.44	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	36.6	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	0.9/35 800	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	10.06	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	75.3/67.3	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	5.1	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	5.14	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	90.3	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	147.39	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	14.2	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	29.7/12.2	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	79.4/84.3	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	22 500	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	65.1	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	46.4	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	593.0	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	46.89	43.85

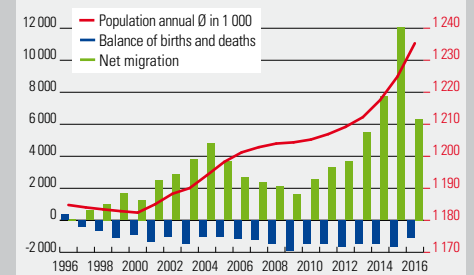
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change







**Total area (sqkm)** 12 640

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 746 153

**Capital** Innsbruck

**Administrative districts** 9 (of which 1 Statutory town)

**Municipalities** 279



**Administrative districts (licence plate)**

- Innsbruck (Stadt) – I
- Imst – IM
- Innsbruck-Land – IL
- Kitzbühel – KB
- Kufstein – KU
- Landeck – LA
- Lienz – LZ
- Reutte – RE
- Schwarz – SZ

## Land of mountains and ...

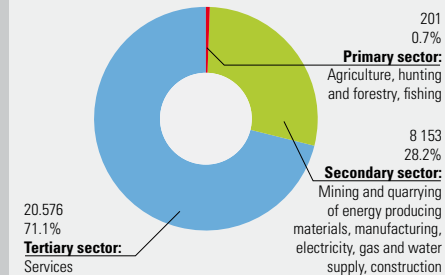
- ▶ There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of **3 000 m** in Tyrol.
- ▶ Areawise, Tyrol is the **third largest** Austrian Land, with 85% of its surface lying more than 1 000 m above sea level.
- ▶ Only **12%** of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable. More than two thirds of the land area is alpine and forest land.
- ▶ The Timmelsjoch in Ötztal is Austria's **highest border crossing**. It is 2 474 meters above sea level.
- ▶ With 467 km<sup>2</sup>, **Sölden** in the district of Imst is the largest municipality areawise in Austria.
- ▶ With 47 mil. 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

	Tyrol	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	7.0	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	15.0	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.51	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	37.5	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	1.8/43 700	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	63.53	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.9/69.8	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	3.5	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	3.08	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	89.3	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	118.08	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	14.6	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	29.5/13.5	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	80.2/84.5	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	22 700	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	61.0	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	43.1	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	525.6	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	52.08	43.85

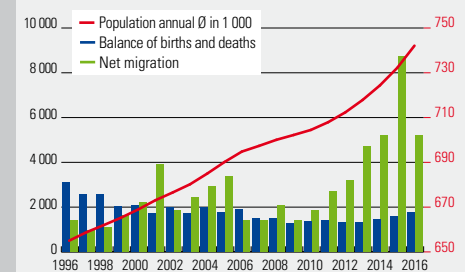
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change





**Total area (sqkm)** 2 601

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 388 752

**Capital** Bregenz

**Administrative districts** 4

**Municipalities** 96



**Administrative districts (licence plate)**

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

## Land of children and ...

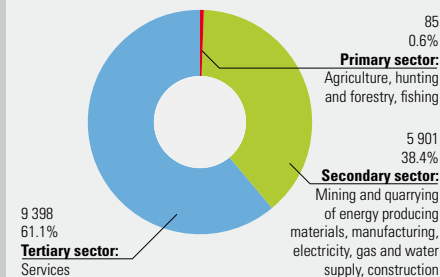
- ▶ Vorarlberg is the only Land in which an **Alemannic dialect** is spoken.
- ▶ **4.4%** of the Austrian population lives on 3.1% of the Austrian land area in Vorarlberg.
- ▶ Approximately two thirds of Vorarlberg is located above an **altitude of 1 000 m** – the summit of the mountain “Piz Buin” with 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 km<sup>2</sup>.
- ▶ 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 of 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.

## Vorarlberg at a glance

	Vorarlberg	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	6.7	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	16.9	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.71	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	38.9	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	0.3/44 700	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	23.26	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	82.0/71.2	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	3.4	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	1.77	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	87.1	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	108.94	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	14.7	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	28.4/12.8	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	80.1/84.6	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	24 200	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	65.2	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	42.6	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	530.7	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	53.17	43.85

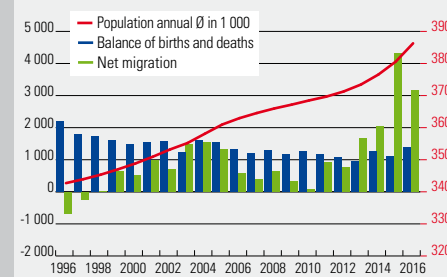
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change





**Total area (sqkm)** 415

**Population** (January 1st, 2017) 1 867 582

Vienna is Land, municipality and federal capital

**Districts** 23



**Districts (licence plate – W)**

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Innere Stadt | 13 Hietzing             |
| 2 Leopoldstadt | 14 Penzing              |
| 3 Landstraße   | 15 Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus |
| 4 Wieden       | 16 Ottakring            |
| 5 Margareten   | 17 Hernals              |
| 6 Mariahilf    | 18 Währing              |
| 7 Neubau       | 19 Döbling              |
| 8 Josefstadt   | 20 Brigittenau          |
| 9 Alsergrund   | 21 Floridsdorf          |
| 10 Favoriten   | 22 Donaustadt           |
| 11 Simmering   | 23 Liesing              |
| 12 Meidling    |                         |

## Land and city of diversity ...

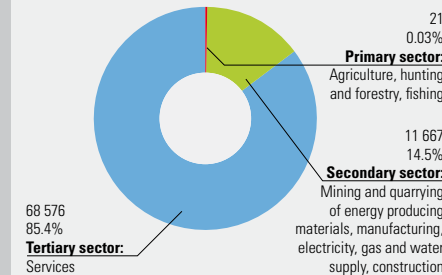
- ▶ Vienna is a **metropolis of migration**. Overall, one-third (35.3%) of the population is foreign-born. 181 nationalities live in Vienna.
- ▶ Vienna is younger and older alike. With an **average age** of around 40 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria.
- ▶ Vienna is Austria's **most 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 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 capitals of Austria's federal states were observed in Vienna amounting to 15.0 mil. (capitals and Vienna in total 22.3 mil.).

## Vienna at a glance

	Vienna	Austria
Population change 2007-2017 (as of January 1st) in %	12.4	5.9
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2017	28.6	15.3
Total fertility rate 2016	1.45	1.53
Total divorce rate 2016 (in %)	47.2	40.5
Gross regional product in volume terms 2016 change in % / GRP per capita 2016 in €	1.6/48 600	1.5/40 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2016	8.13	16.19
Employment rate 2016 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	67.3/62.6	75.4/67.7
Unemployment rate 2016 in % (ILO definition)	11.3	6.0
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2015 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2017	3.62	3.05
Percentage of households with internet access in 2017	89.4	88.8
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2016	72.61	128.85
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2016	19.6	14.9
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2016	50.3/26.6	34.3/15.8
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.3/82.9	79.1/84.0
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2016 in €	22 300	23 000
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2016	20.0	55.5
Average living space per person in sqm 2016	36.6	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2016	370.9	549.5
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2016	31.39	43.85

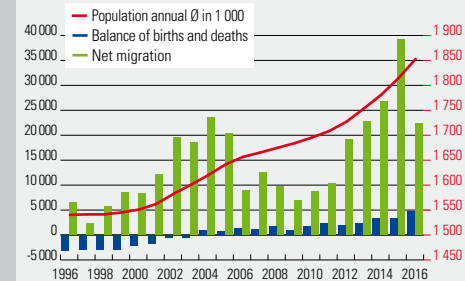
## Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2016 in million € and % of current prices



## Population development

1996-2016 by components of change



# Glossary

## **Consumer price index (CPI)**

The consumer price index (CPI), disclosed monthly, indicates the rate of inflation affecting end consumers. It is based on a base year, for which the average price level is set at 100, and it gives the respective monthly index value indicating the average change of prices, expressed as a percent, with regard to the base period.

## **Direct investments**

Financial holdings of an investor (of a country) in a company in another country.

## **Economic activities**

See ÖNACE.

## **Economic growth**

% change in the gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices (prices of a specific base year).

## **EFTA (European Free Trade Association)**

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

## **Employed (LFC, international definition)**

According to the Labour Force Concept, persons are considered as employed if they worked at least one hour during the reference week as wage or salary earners, were self-employed, or worked unpaid in businesses owned by their families. Persons who did not work due to vacations or illnesses, but otherwise pursue careers, still count as employed.

Persons on parental leave, and persons receiving child-care payments who are legitimately employed and whose leave does not exceed 22 months, as well as apprentices, also count as employed; however, conscripts or men in alternative civilian service as a substitute for military service do not.

## **Employment rate (LFC, international definition)**

Percentage of the employed of employable age in private

households in the population, excluding conscripts or men in alternative civilian service as a substitute for military service. The employment rate is generally given for 15 to 64 year olds.

## **Equivalised income (Net per capita income, need weighted)**

The equivalised income of a household is calculated in order to enable households of different sizes and different compositions to be compared with each other. To this end, the persons of a household are weighted with reference to an equivalence scale. The (internationally accepted and recommended) EU scale weights the first person in the household with 1.0 and each additional person with 0.5, except children under 14, who are weighted with 0.3. The equivalent income of a household is calculated by dividing the household income by the sum of the weights of the persons in the household.

## **EU-15**

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, 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, Luxembourg, 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.

## **Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices**

See gross domestic product (GDP) nominal.

## **Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power standard (PPS)**

Expressing the GDP in PPS (purchasing power standard) compensates for the differences in price levels among countries. In absolute terms it measures the size of an economy; calculations on a per capita basis allow economies with different economic level to be compared.

## **Gross domestic product (GDP) nominal**

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices (at market prices).

## **Gross domestic product (GDP) real**

Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices or at prices of a specific base year.

## **Gross value added**

Value added including consumption of fixed capital.

## **Gross value added at factor costs**

Sales revenues plus capitalized service plus other earnings less expenditures in kind less inventory on hand less investments in low value assets; subsidies are factored in; taxes are deducted.

## **Heating degree days**

Heating degree days are quantitative indices that represent the sum of the differences between the mean room temperature of 20°C and the day's average of the outside temperature above all heating days with a heating base temperature of 12°C mean outside temperature.

## **HCPI (harmonized consumer price index)**

The consumer price index calculated according to EU standards.

## **International definition**

See Labour Force Concept (LFC).

## **Labour Force Concept (LFC)**

In the Labour Force Concept, the classification of persons as employed, unemployed and not part of the labour force is based on the directives of the International Labour Organization (ILO). For example, a person who worked 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 "em-employed" and "Unemployed" for the defining criteria.

In the present publication, the data on "Unemployed" and "Unemployment rate" are used for international comparability (see notes on EU comparisons) on the basis of this international concept (also see "Microcensus").

## **Labour force (LFC, international definition)**

The sum of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the labour force.

## **Labour force participation rate (LFC, international definition)**

The percentage of the labour force, i.e., the employed and the unemployed, of the population in private households,

excluding conscripts or men in alternative civilian service as a substitute for military service, calculated in each case for a specified age category. This value is usually calculated for 15 to 64 year olds or for explicit age groups (e.g. employment rate of 55 to 64 year olds).

#### **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.

#### **Microcensus**

The microcensus is a survey in which 22 500 randomly selected households are canvassed on the subjects "employment" (according to the Labour Force Concept (LFC) and using the European Labour Force Survey questionnaire) and "habitation." The microcensus is a rotating sample in which each household remains in the survey sample for a total of five quarters; in other words, in each quarter, those households that have been surveyed for the fifth time drop out of the survey, and ca. 4 500 new households are added to the sample.

#### **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-

crasies of the Austrian economy show. The superior classification level always consists of one or several elements of the subordinate level (each section corresponds to one or several subsections, each subsection corresponds to one or several divisions).

#### **Percentage of the population in owner-used houses and dwellings**

Percentage of persons living in owner-occupied houses or dwellings (main residences). Since 2013 non-owners without the obligation to pay rent (e.g. relatives of owners) have not been included.

#### **Political parties as quoted in this publication**

SPÖ = Social Democratic Party; ÖVP = People's Party; FPÖ = Freedom Party; KPÖ = Communist Party; Grüne = Greens; LiF = Liberal Forum; BZÖ = Alliance for the Future of Austria; FRANK = Team Stronach; NEOS = The New Austria and Liberal Forum.

#### **Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)**

Artificial common currency that enables the purchasing power of different national currencies to be compared (weighted average of the purchasing power parities of all countries based on an EU average).

#### **Statutory town**

Town with its own statute (town charter) and having the same status as a political district/administrative district authority.

#### **Unemployed (LFC, international definition)**

Persons between 15 and 74 years, who: (i) are not employed in the sense of the LFC, (ii) can take a job within the next two weeks, and (iii) have been actively searching for a job during the past four weeks or have already found a job and will start this job in a maximum of three months. Persons looking for work who would otherwise fulfil the criteria of unemployment (active job search, availability),

do not count as unemployed if they have worked one or a few hours during the reference week. According to this concept, those who are seasonally unemployed are counted as unemployed only if they are presently available for employment and are actively looking for work. Participation in training and apprenticeships is not considered looking for work.

#### **Unemployment rate (LFC, international definition)**

The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed (as defined by the LFC) of the labour force (as defined by the LFC).

#### **Value added**

Output less intermediate consumption (= externally procured goods and services used in the production process).

#### **Value added, direct (tourism)**

The direct effects relate to the direct tourism market; in other words, only those expenditures that a guest made for goods or services related to a trip are taken into account.

#### **Value added, indirect (tourism)**

The indirect effects take into account additional effects triggered by economic supply complexities in the sectors on which the tourism industry depends (e.g. with regard to the butcher who supplies meat to the hotel).



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