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Foreword

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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, 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, February 2017



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Director General – Statistics



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Austria

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Austria:

Diversity in the heart of Europe

A geographic approach

Austria has a land area of 83 879 km² and is thus somewhat smaller than Portugal and Hungary and somewhat larger than the Czech Republic.

Located in the southern part of Central Europe, the republic shares borders with Germany and the Czech Republic in the north, the Slovak Republic and Hungary in the east, Slovenia and Italy in the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein in the west.

There are 573 km between the western and easternmost points of Austria. The longest north-south stretch totals 294 km.

The landscape of Austria is characterized by diversity. Major landscape features include the gneiss and granite highlands of the Bohemian Massif, the foothills of the Alps and

the Carpathians, the Alps, the Vienna Basin, and the border regions of the Hungarian lowlands. 350 km of the “beautiful blue Danube” of musical fame, and thus almost an eighth of its entire course, flow through Austrian territory. The republic shares its largest lake with Germany and Switzerland. Lake Constance has a surface area of 538.5 km² and it is 252 m deep. The 3 798 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: 8 700 471 ^{*)}

Total Area: 83 879 km²

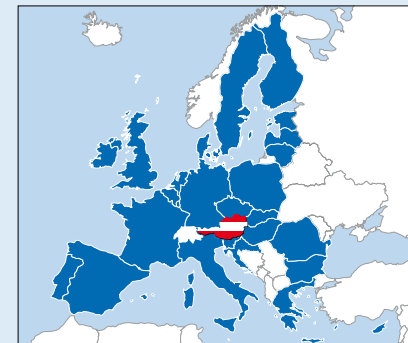
Capital: Vienna

Länder: 9

Administrative districts: 95

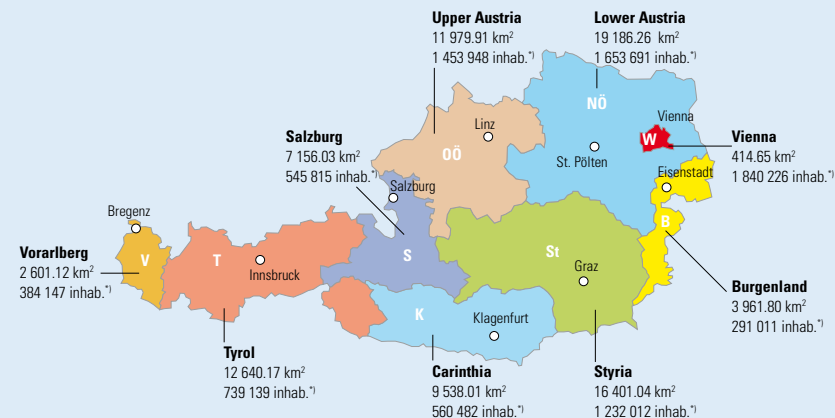
of which Statutory towns: 15

Municipalities: 2 100 (Nov. 2016)



^{*)} Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2016.

Austria as a federal state



^{*)} Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2016.

A large crowd of people, mostly seen from behind, is sitting on a green grassy field dotted with small yellow flowers. The people are of various ages and are dressed in casual summer clothing. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day. The word "Population" is overlaid in white text on the right side of the image.

Population

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 2016, 8.70 million inhabitants were registered in Austria. According to current population projections, the figure is expected to reach 9.82 million by 2060. The municipality with the largest population is Vienna, which had 1.84 million residents at the beginning of 2016. A fifth of Austria's population thus lives in the federal capital. Next come the provincial capitals Graz (280 000 residents), Linz (201 000 residents), Salzburg (151 000 residents) and Innsbruck (131 000 residents).

With 1.84 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 413 residents.



There are also some very small municipalities in Austria. A total of six municipalities had less than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2016. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 51 citizens, followed by Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 59 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 74 residents), Namlos (Tyrol, 76 residents), Großhofen (Lower Austria, 92 residents) and Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 93 residents).

The age pyramid, a mirror of history

The history of the 20th century has left its mark on the present-day age pyramid. There are many more women than men not only in the highest ages but generally in all age groups beginning with the age of 57. This is due to the longer life expectancy of women.

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

Sex	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	8 375 164	8 408 121	8 451 860	8 507 786	8 584 926	8 700 471
Males	4 078 871	4 098 144	4 123 622	4 155 339	4 200 397	4 272 553
Females	4 296 293	4 309 977	4 328 238	4 352 447	4 384 529	4 427 918
Age	as %					
0 to 14 years	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3
15 to 64 years	67.6	67.6	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.2
65+ years	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.4

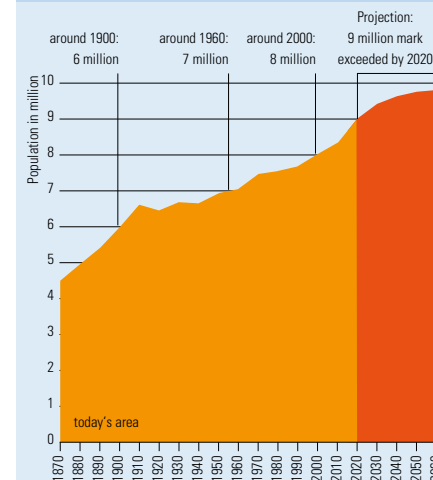
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

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

	Total population	
	2015	2016
The largest municipalities		
Vienna (Vienna)	1 797 337	1 840 226
Graz (Styria)	274 207	280 258
Linz (Upper A)	197 427	200 839
Salzburg (Salzburg)	148 420	150 938
Innsbruck (T)	126 965	131 009
The smallest municipalities		
Gramais (T)	46	51
Tschanigraben (B)	58	59
Kaisers (T)	75	74
Namlos (T)	77	76
Großhofen (Lower A)	90	92

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

Population development in Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA Volkszählungen, Population Statistics, Population forecast 2016 (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.

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

In contrast, the number of children increased rapidly after the Anschluss with Germany in 1938. Persons born at that time are now around 74 to 76 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 69 to 73. The



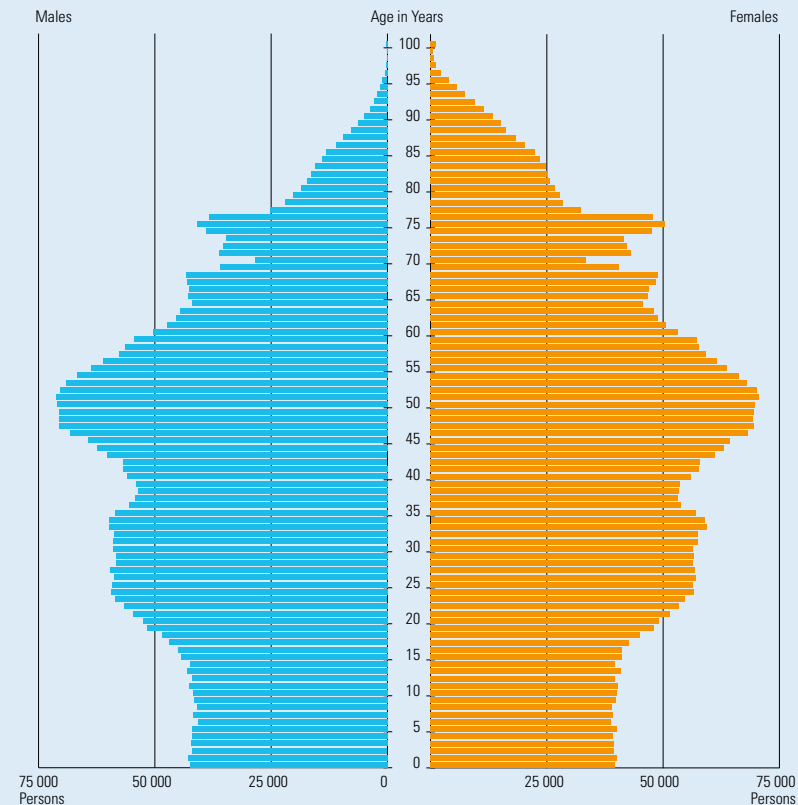
largest cohorts were born in the 1950s and especially the 1960s. This Baby Boom Generation also increased through immigration. As a consequence of the post-Baby Boom reduction in birth rates, which has only been partially compensated by immigration, the base of the population pyramid is comparatively narrow.

Of the 8.70 million residents of Austria, nearly 1.25 million are children under 15 years old. About 5.85 million are in the 15 to 64 year range, and another 1.60 million Austrian men and women are 65 years or older. This means that 14.3% of the population are preschool and compulsory school age children, more than two thirds (67.2%) are of working age, and 18.4% are elderly persons in retirement age.

 **Within the EU we find the youngest populations in Cyprus, Ireland, and Slovakia, 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 1.1.2016



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. While net migration accounted for almost 51 000 people in 2004, the number decreased to around 17 000 in 2009 but has since then been increasing to more than 113 000 people in 2015. 96% of Austria's total population growth between January 1st, 2006 and January 1st, 2016 (+446 173 people) can be attributed to net migration gains (+427 213). The surplus of births was comparatively low in this period; in 2009, 2012 and 2013 even more deaths than births were registered. Overall, in 2015, 84 381 children born alive and 83 073 deaths were recorded throughout Austria. Thus, the excess of births over deaths amounted to 1 308 persons.

Today 100 women have an average of 149 children. In order to replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (2 children per woman) would be required.

In 2015, there were 44 502 marriages in Austria. More than two-thirds (68.5%) 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.

42% of marriages end in a divorce

In 2015, 16 351 divorces were recorded. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, it is then revealed that more than two-fifths of all marriages (42%) are divorced. In most cases (87%), divorces were amicable. More than half of all marriages end with the death of the partner.

Whereas the number of naturalizations in Austria has reached 44 694 in 2003, since 2009 there were only around 8 000 cases per year. The naturalization rate recently stagnated around 0.7% respectively. In 2015 8 144 people living in Austria acquired the Austrian citizenship.

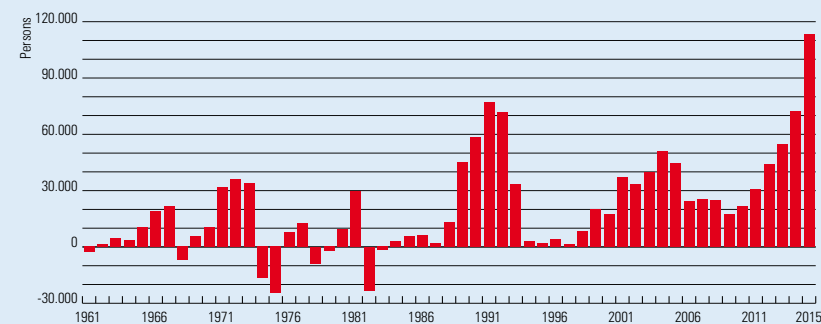


Births. deaths. marriages. divorces. net migration and naturalizations 2011-2015

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Life births	78 109	78 952	79 330	81 722	84 381
Total fertility rate	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.49
Deaths	76 479	79 436	79 526	78 252	83 073
Balance of births and deaths	1 630	-484	-196	3 470	1 308
Marriages *)	36 426	38 592	36 140	37 458	44 502
of which both partners never married before	24 028	25 977	24 545	25 633	30 487
Divorces	17 295	17 006	15 958	16 647	16 351
Total divorce rate (as %) **)	43.02	42.51	40.14	42.14	41.60
Net migration	30 705	43 797	54 728	72 324	113 067
Naturalizations	6 690	7 043	7 354	7 570	8 144
Rate of naturalizations (as %) ***)	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.68

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 1961-2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Calculated net-migration 1961-1995; migration statistics 1996-2014. 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 2016, there were nearly 1.27 million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 14.6% of the overall 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, 570 298 citizens from other EU-countries live in Austria, representing a share of 49.3% of all foreigners in Austria. The biggest group among EU-citizens are 176 000 Germans, followed by Romanian

(83 000), Croatian (70 000), Hungarian (64 000) and Polish citizens (58 000).

116 000 Turks (9.2% of all foreigners), as well as 257 000 (20.3%) citizens from states of the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia and Croatia which have become EU-member states) represent the largest communities of nationals from outside of the European Union. 117 000 of them are citizens of Serbia, around 94 000 are from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 23 000 from Kosovo and about 22 000 are Macedonians.

Since 2009 Germans are the largest group among foreign citizens in Austria.

The community of non-European citizens in Austria accounts for 157 000 people from Asia (excluding Turkey and Cyprus), among them 37 000 Afghanis as well as 33 000 Syrian nationals. About 33 000 held citizenships of African and around 20 000 of American countries.

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.

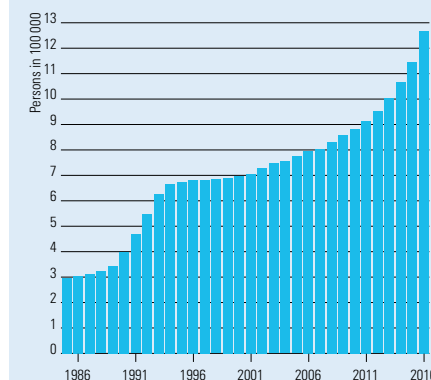
Population by selected citizenship 2011-2016

Year (1st Jan.)	Total Population	Austria	Total	as %	Foreign citizenship			
					EU ^{*)}	Non EU	of which	
							Former Yugoslavia (outside of EU ^{*)})	Turkey
2011	8 375 164	7 461 961	913 203	10.9	353 564	559 639	292 525	112 461
2012	8 408 121	7 456 692	951 429	11.3	381 167	570 262	294 204	112 917
2013	8 451 860	7 447 592	1 004 268	11.9	416 022	588 246	298 096	113 670
2014	8 507 786	7 441 672	1 066 114	12.5	518 670	547 444	244 489	114 740
2015	8 584 926	7 438 848	1 146 078	13.3	570 298	575 780	250 818	115 433
2016	8 700 471	7 432 797	1 267 674	14.6	616 401	651 273	256 935	116 026

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics; *) According to borders at the time.

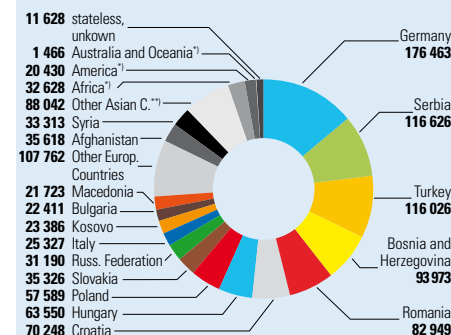
Foreign population in Austria

1985-2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Update of the results of the latest population census 1985-2001, Population Statistics 2002-2015. Population at the beginning of the year.

Foreign population by citizenship 1.1.2016



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics. *) All states. **) Other Asian Countries (without Turkey, Cyprus).

2.4 million families

The Austrian population lives in 3.82 million private households. Only a small fraction of the population, around 132 000 persons, live in one of over 3 000 institutional households, most of which are retirement homes.

1.42 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 1.39 million and thus 58% of all families. 998 000 couples do not have children living in the same household.

85% 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 (72%) of all families are married couples (with or without children), 16% are cohabiting couples. 12% of the families are lone parent families, and the vast majority among them (85%) are mothers.

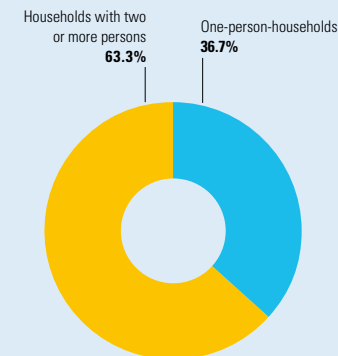


Private households and families 2015

Type of household Type of family	in 1 000
Private households	3 816.8
of which one-person-households	1 418.4
Families	2 389.1
without child(ren) in the household	998.4
with child(ren) in the household	1 390.7
of which	
Married couples	1 713.4
without child(ren) in the household	782.4
with child(ren) in the household	931.0
Consensual unions	379.5
without child(ren) in the household	216.1
with child(ren) in the household	163.4
Lone mothers	251.1
Lone fathers	45.1

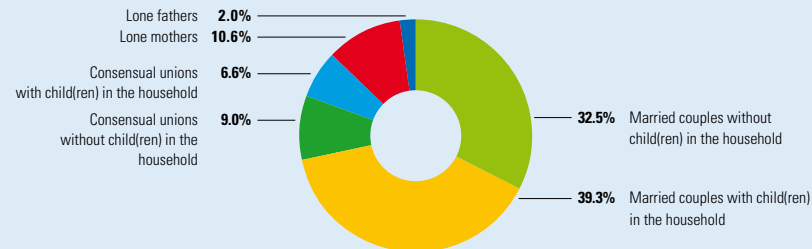
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Private households 2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Families by type of family 2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Politics

23



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^{*)}



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



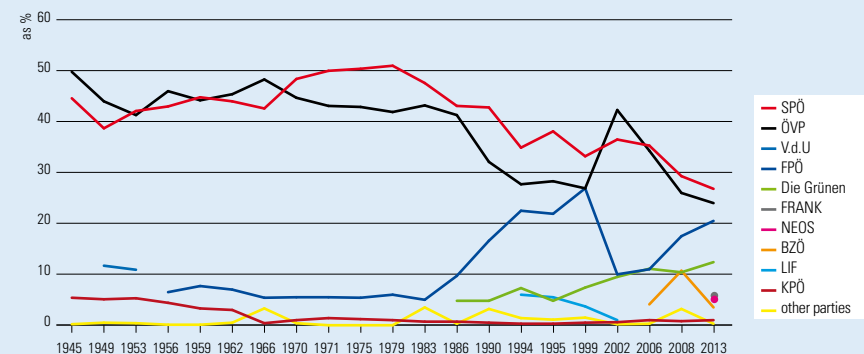
Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas
9/6/1965–9/6/1971
9/6/1971–24/4/1974



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 1945-2013 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.

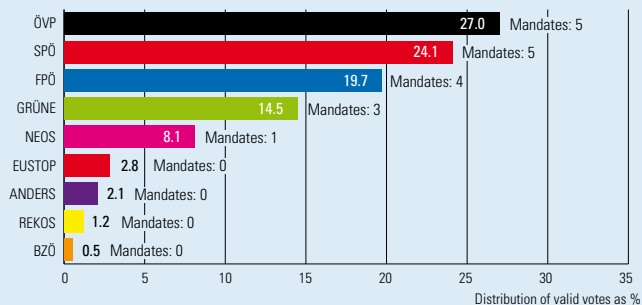


The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

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



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

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 ¹⁾	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. ¹⁾ By turnout as %.

Education

29



Current trends in school attendance

Continuing decline in the total number of pupils

As a consequence of the decline in births since the early 1990s, the total number of pupils has been decreasing for twelve years. This trend already had substantial repercussions on lower secondary schools and new secondary schools in the recent years. The AHS (general secondary school) lower grades is less affected by this trend: Ten years ago, for every 100 AHS students there were 227 boys and girls in lower secondary schools, and nowadays it is still 180 (in lower secondary schools including new secondary schools).

Upper secondary schools cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, the AHS upper grades has increased by 8% to 91 439 in the ten year comparison.

In engineering colleges (HTL), enrollment has increased by 7% and in higher colleges for teacher training by 39% over what it was ten years ago.

On the other hand a 12% decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges (HAK).

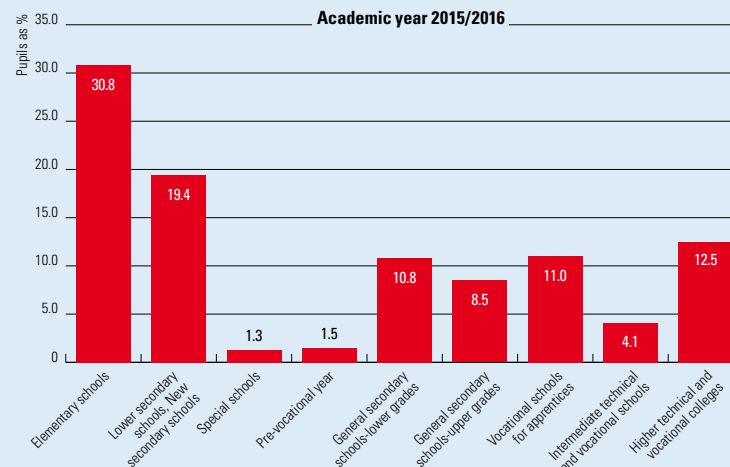
**Age groups with low birthrates:
Less pupils will go to school.**

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 400 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse with over 2 500 and the HTL Graz-Gösting with over 2 400 girls and boys. Throughout Austria there are also 36 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		
	2005/06	2010/11	2015/16
Elementary schools	356 477	327 663	329 551
Lower secondary schools, New secondary schools	264 349	225 105	208 045
Special schools	13 023	13 198	13 813
Pre-vocational year	22 304	18 841	16 135
General secondary schools	201 293	202 577	207 070
of which lower grades	116 691	114 165	115 631
Vocational schools for apprentices	128 287	137 881	117 358
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	52 927	50 094	44 310
Higher technical and vocational colleges	134 346	137 602	133 447
Pupils in total	1 173 006	1 112 961	1 069 729



Q: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

381 000 university level students

381 000 students annually – about 92 000 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 13% 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 381 000 university level students in Austria (2015/16). 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 (76%), as well at public universities (53%). Only at universities of applied sciences study fewer women (49%) than men.



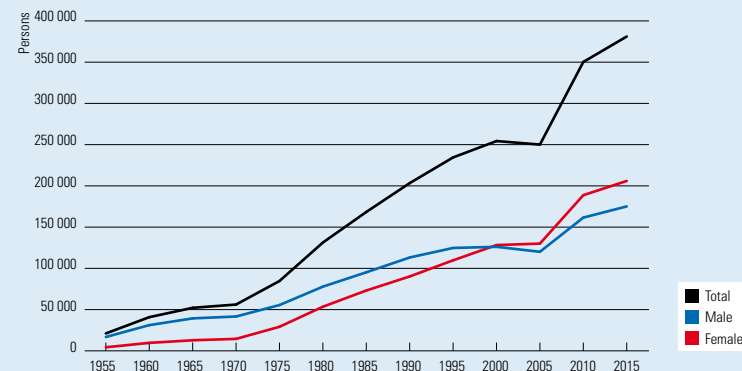
The main fields of study most popular at public universities are humanities, natural sciences and technology.

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 92 000 foreign university students are EU citizens, another 17% come from other European countries, and 12% from non-European states.

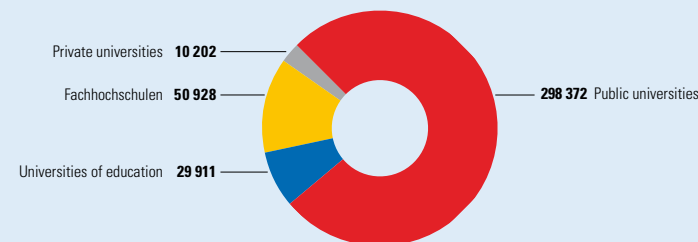
In the academic year 2014/15 69 626 graduations were reported. 57.9% of these were graduations from public universities.

Number of students at tertiary institution since 1955



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Students by type of institution Academic year 2015/16



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Substantial rise in the level of education

In 2015, 18.0% of the resident population of Austria aged 25 to 64 years held a degree from tertiary education, 67.6% secondary education and 14.4% had only completed the compulsory school requirements. The trend of the past decades shows a continuous decline of the percentage of the population who only completed compulsory school as well as a 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 percentage of persons who graduated from an apprenticeship program with a final examination or earned an AHS, BMS, or BHS degree has risen by about one-third. 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 a fourth.

Gender-specific differences in the level of education have become less, but have not disappeared entirely. In 2015, 17.8% of women had only completed compulsory

school, as opposed to 11.0% of men. There was also a 10 point difference for secondary schools. Only in tertiary degree programs did women slightly outnumber men in the 25 to 64 year age group under consideration (19.5% vs. 16.5%).

In recent years, more and more women have earned tertiary degrees. In 2015, women in the 25 to 64 years age group (19.5%) overtook the men, of whom 16.5% had tertiary degrees.

The differences in the percentages of apprenticeship or BMS degrees are strongly correlated with gender-specific employment patterns. Women are especially well represented in secondary business, commercial, and social work schools, whereas traditionally male-dominated professional qualifications are frequently obtained through apprenticeships with final examinations.

Compared to the EU as a whole, the percentage of 20 to 24 year olds with an education beyond compulsory school in Austria (88.7%) is considerably higher than the EU-28 average of 82.7% (2015).

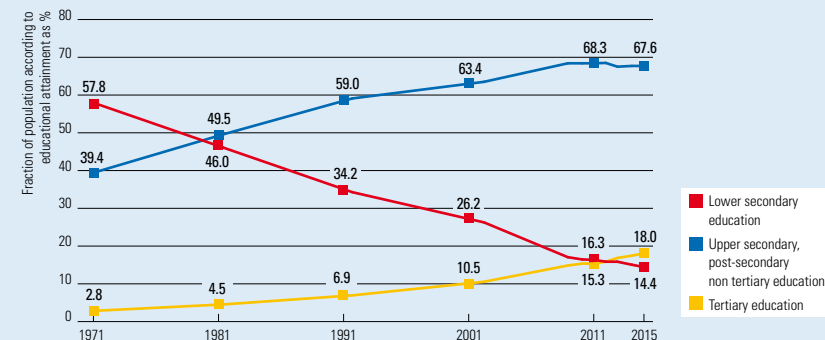
Educational attainment of the adult population

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

Type of school	1991 **)			2001 **)			2015 **)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education *)	6.9	7.8	6.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	18.0	16.5	19.5
University, Fachhochschule	5.3	6.9	3.7	7.5	8.8	6.2	15.4	15.1	15.8
Post-secondary college	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.1	3.5	2.6	1.5	3.8
Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education	59.0	67.0	50.9	63.4	70.3	56.4	67.6	72.5	62.7
Higher technical and vocational college	4.7	5.7	3.7	6.2	7.1	5.3	9.5	9.8	9.3
General secondary schools-upper grades	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.9	5.5	6.2
Vocational school for apprentices	37.0	48.6	25.4	39.4	51.1	27.7	38.6	48.3	29.0
Intermediate technical and vocational school	12.5	8.1	17.0	13.1	7.5	18.6	13.6	8.9	18.2
Lower secondary education	34.2	25.3	43.1	26.2	19.3	33.1	14.4	11.0	17.8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 1971-2001 Population Census, since 2015 Austrian Micro-census-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 Micro-census-labour Force Survey Yearly average.

The image is a composite. The left half is a solid teal color. The right half features a photograph of a man with short brown hair and a light beard, wearing a blue button-down shirt. He is looking through a circular, slightly out-of-focus lens or aperture, which creates a tunnel-like effect. The text "Employment and job market" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font across the center of the image, spanning both the teal and photograph areas.

Employment and job market

Six out of seven employed are wage or salary earners

Just over half of the entire Austrian population is employed. Of the 8 491 000 Austrian men and women living in private households, in 2015 approx. 4 148 000 were employed and 252 000 unemployed, as measured by international definitions.

Just over half of all men and women living in Austria are employed.

3.61 million or six out of seven employed persons are wage or salary earners, the 539 000 self-employed workers and family members working in family businesses represent 13% of the employed. 1.80 million



are retired. 116 000 persons are suffering from long-term illnesses and are thus considered neither employed nor unemployed. 304 000 pursue no career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – house husbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 421 000 persons 15 years or older are in education. The vast majority of the 1.22 million children under 15 also attend school. There were 21 000 conscripts or men in civilian service as a substitute for military service.

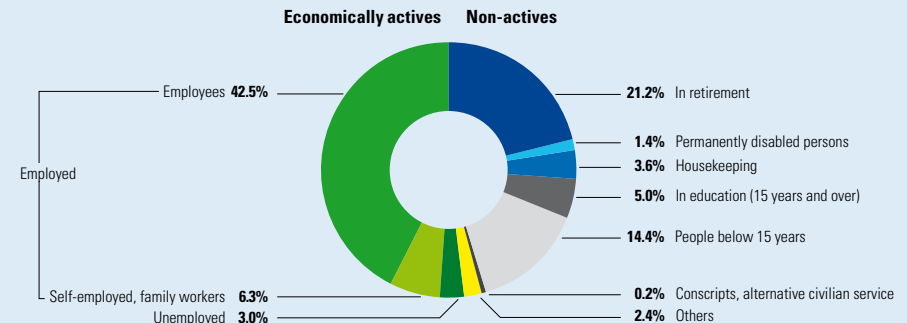
 **With a 71% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is considerably higher than the EU average (66%) and in seventh place among the 28 EU member states (2015).**

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 60% of the population are employed; many persons of this age are already retired.

Population by activity 2015

Activity status (ILO concept)	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	in 1 000			as %		
Total population	8 491.0	4 167.7	4 323.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically actives	4 400.2	2 336.4	2 063.8	51.8	56.1	47.7
Employed	4 148.4	2 194.2	1 954.2	48.9	52.6	45.2
Employees	3 609.2	1 857.9	1 751.3	42.5	44.6	40.5
Self-employed family workers	539.2	336.2	202.9	6.3	8.1	4.7
Unemployed	251.8	142.2	109.6	3.0	3.4	2.5
Non-actives	4 090.8	1 831.3	2 259.5	48.2	43.9	52.3
In retirement	1 804.0	812.9	991.1	21.2	19.5	22.9
Permanently disabled persons	115.5	62.7	52.8	1.4	1.5	1.2
Housekeeping	304.4	11.4	293.0	3.6	0.3	6.8
In education (15 years and over)	421.3	198.4	222.9	5.0	4.8	5.2
People below 15 years	1 223.9	628.5	595.4	14.4	15.1	13.8
Conscripts, alternative civilian service	20.8	20.8	-	0.2	0.5	-
Others	201.0	96.7	104.4	2.4	2.3	2.4



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 80%, 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 (46%) is still below EU average (53%).

The unemployment rate (= the proportion of jobless to the labour force) was 5.7% in 2015. Women are less often unemployed (5.3%) than men (6.1%), and 15 to 24 year olds almost twice as much as the overall average (10.6%).



With an unemployment rate of 5.7% (EU average 2015: 9.4%), Austria is the EU member state with the fifth-lowest unemployment rate.



Austria is a service society

More than every other man (57%) 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.

Just under 5% of the jobs are provided by agriculture and forestry, which were formerly of major significance, and 26% of the employed work in the production sector. 38% 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 sector, though less dramatically.

Employment and unemployment rates by age and sex 2015

Age (years)	Employment rate ^{*)} % of population			Unemployment rate ^{**)} % of economically actives		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
15–64 in total	71.1	75.1	67.1	5.7	6.1	5.3
15–24	51.3	54.0	48.7	10.6	11.1	10.0
25–54	83.5	86.6	80.3	5.2	5.5	4.9
55–64	46.3	54.1	38.8	4.7	5.7	3.4

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

Employed persons by economic activity 2015

Economic activities Sections of ÖNACE (selection) ^{*)}	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total (absolute)	4 148 400	2 194 200	1 954 200
	as %		
Employed in total (as %)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, mining	4.7	5.1	4.3
Industry	25.6	37.6	12.1
C Manufacturing	16.0	22.1	9.1
F Construction	8.4	13.6	2.5
Services	69.7	57.3	83.6
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair	14.4	11.7	17.5
H Transportation and storage	5.0	7.3	2.3
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.8	4.1	7.6
K Financial and insurance activities	3.2	3.1	3.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.6	5.6	5.7
O Public Administration; Social security	6.7	6.6	6.9
P Education	6.8	3.9	10.2
Q Human Health and social work activities	10.1	4.4	16.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. ^{*)} ÖNACE 2008.

Women dominate in part-time work


Part-time work is becoming more and more important. In 2015, more than 1 million or 28% of Austrian – and especially female – workers were not full-time employed. 80% of part-time workers are women. 47% of all working women work part-time. In men, this percentage is only 11%, although the trend is increasing.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 36.7, 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 35.9 hours falls somewhat below the overall average. Due to frequent part-time employment, the normal work week for women averages 32.0 hours, which is also considerably less than for men (40.9 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses, etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week is 31.4 hours, which is 14% below the number of hours normally worked per week (36.7 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 30.5 hours, which falls below the overall average.

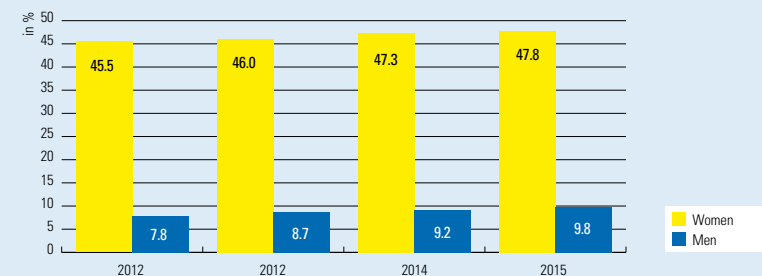
 **With a 28% part-time worker contingent, Austria is second behind the Netherlands, which is far out in front by itself with 51%. Austria ranks at the same level as Germany (2015).**

Working time 2015

	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total			
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 171.9	245.4	926.5
Part-time employment rate (%)	28.2	11.2	47.4
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	36.7	40.9	32.0
actually worked	31.4	35.2	27.0
Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)	6 654.3	4 012.9	2 641.4
Employees			
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 019.3	181.4	837.9
Part-time employment rate (%)	28.2	9.8	47.8
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	35.9	39.8	31.6
actually worked	30.5	34.0	26.5
Volume of hours worked (million hours) **)	5 597.2	3 285.4	2 311.8

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

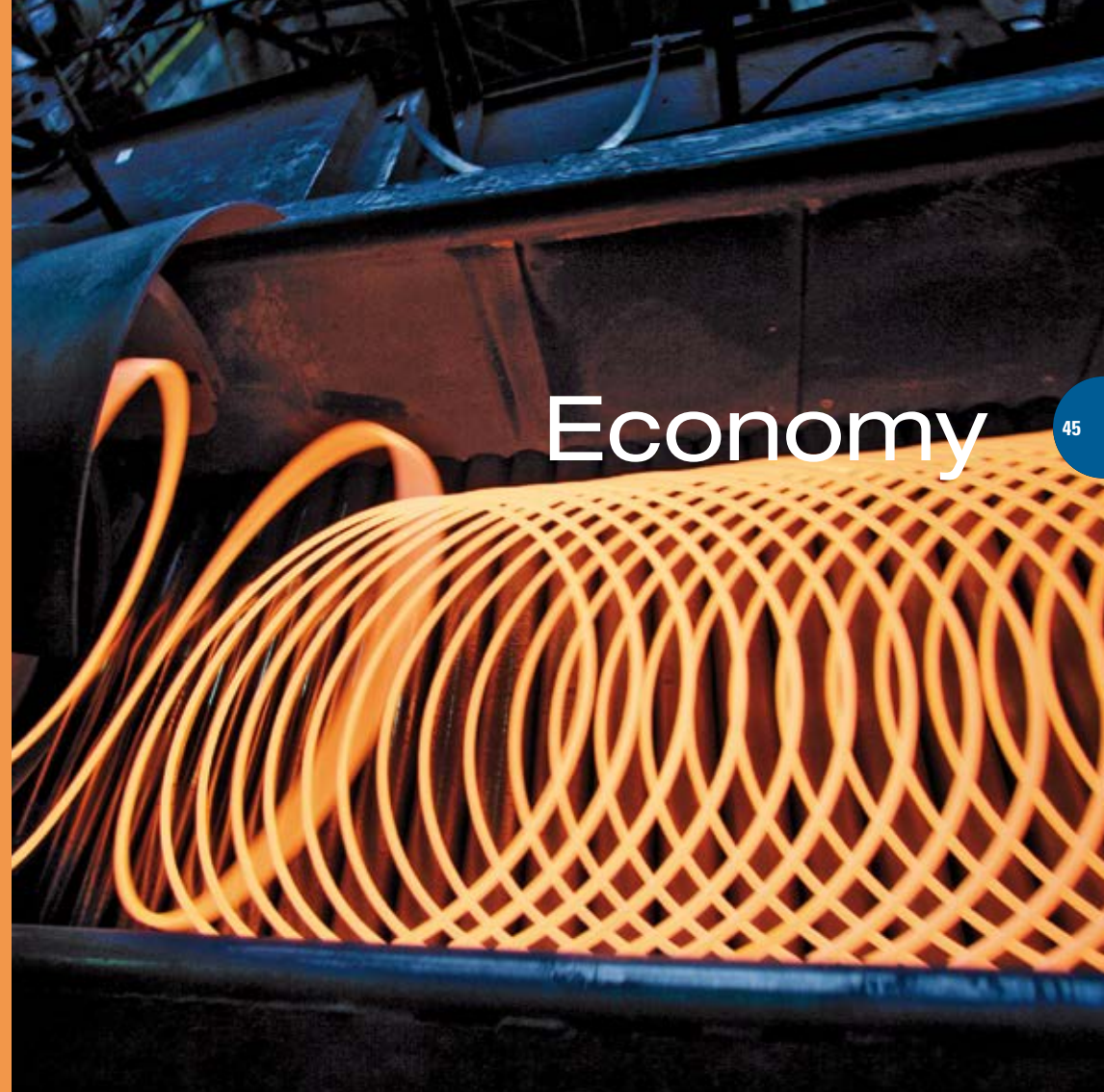
Employees, part-time employment rate



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Economy

45



Structural changes continue

Services predominate

Like most advanced, modern economies, the Austrian economy today is dominated by services: Around 70% of the gross value added (GVA) comes from the so-called "tertiary" sector, almost 30% comes from



the "secondary" sector (industry and construction), and only 1.3% 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 70% of the labour force is engaged in the service sector, whereas a little more than 30 years ago only about half were.

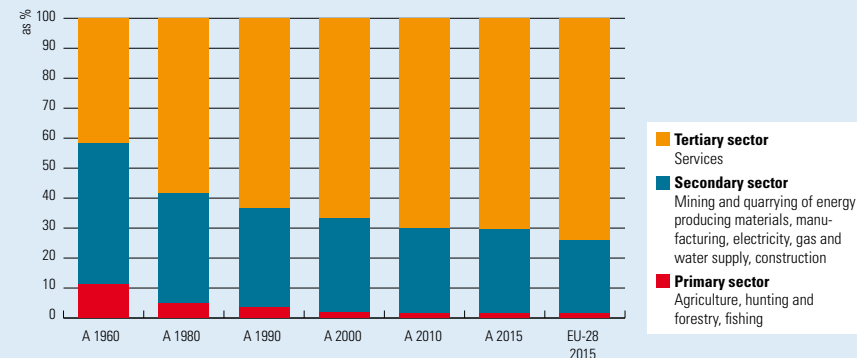
The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 4% at current prices in the last 20 years.

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.

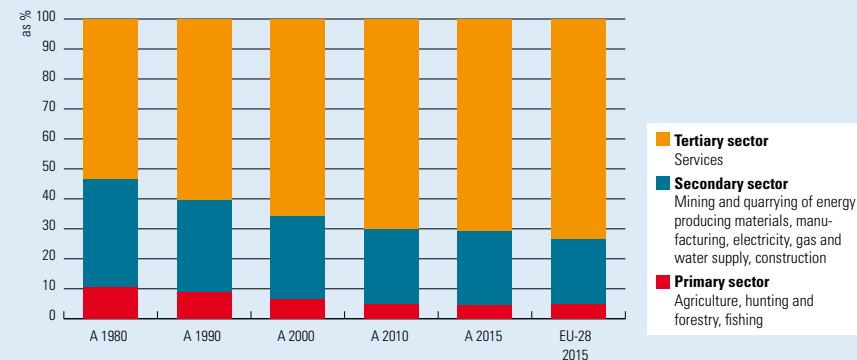
This structure is similar to that of the 28 EU states, where the secondary sector accounts for an average of about 25%, and the tertiary sector about 74% of the GVA.

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

Fraction of gross value added



Employed by economic sectors



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 €8.4 billion in 2015.

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.

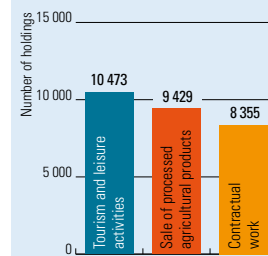
The ability to compete within the EU is achieved through sustainable agriculture, and through an increasing specialization of agricultural and forestry operations. The coupling of agriculture and forestry with touristic offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute 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	2013
Number of agricultural and forestry holdings	217 508	173 317	166 317
of which: full-time holdings	80 215	66 802	61 955
Average area per holding in hectares	34.6	42.4	44.2
Labour force in agriculture and forestry	575 091	413 755	414 410
Agricultural land use in 1 000 hectares	3 390	2 880	2 729
of which: arable land/permanent grassland	1 395/1 917	1 371/1 441	1 364/1 297
Forestry land use in 1 000 hectares	3 260	3 406	3 428
Livestock farming holders/heads in 1 000			
Cattle and calves	101/2 151	72/2 024	66/1 952
of which: dairy cows	78/697	48/540	42/536
Pigs	83/3 426	38/3 247	30/3 028
Sheep and lambs	18/340	15/398	14/401
Goats	12/51	10/81	10/85
Poultry	81/13 654	55/13 919	55/15 079

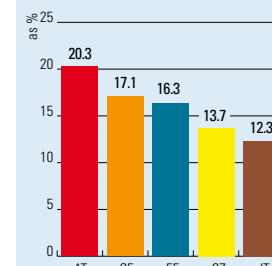
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Survey (FSS). Full census in 1999, 2010 and a sample survey in 2013.

Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2013



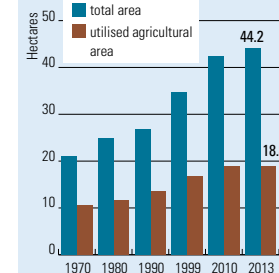
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Highest shares of organic farming areas (EU-28) 2015



S: Eurostat.

Average farm size in hectares




S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

The pillars

Industries and construction

About 64 400 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 965 000 people, and in 2014 they generated a turnover of roughly €263 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 50 600 or 78.6%) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1% of the enterprises (576) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 2/5 (39.1%) of all people employed in these sectors are employed in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account about half (48.5%) of the total turnover.

 **According to the production index, with an annual decrease in production of 2.6%, Austria's construction enterprises were clearly below the EU (EU-28) average of +0.7% in 2015.**

After a significant increase in production in 2010 and 2013 and a decrease of 0.5% in 2014, domestic production could increase by 0.8% in 2015 and is still slightly above the level of 2008. Since 2010 domestic production had been increased by 8.0% while the number of employees increased by 4.6%.

The Austrian manufactures of other transport equipment as well as other manufactures were among the winners in 2015 with increases in turnover of 27.7% respectively 19.0%.

After its negative trend of the previous year, the Austrian construction industry decreased in 2015 again. Concurrently construction costs changed again in 2015. While construction costs in construction of residential buildings showed an increase of 1.7% in 2015, costs decreased by 3.7% in road construction and by 0.7% in bridge construction.

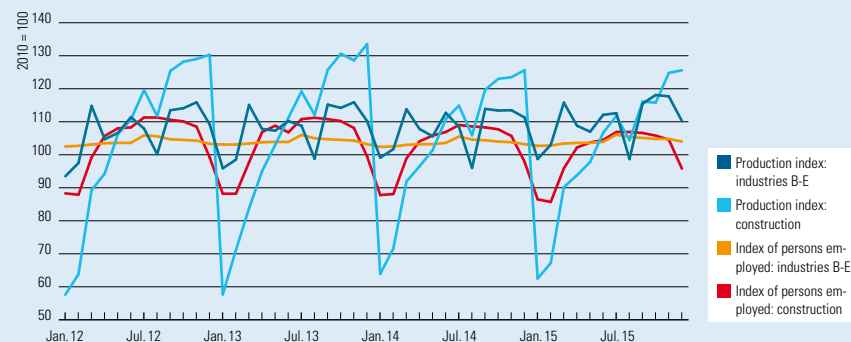
The manufactures of wearing apparel as well as the manufacture of printing and reproduction of recorded media tiles are losing more and more ground. Employment figures have nearly halved respectively decreased by one third in these sectors since 2008.

Selected indicators for industries and construction 2014

Sections (Based on ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed 2014 (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-F Industries and Construction	64 420	964 943	262.5	73.2	15	75 910
B-E Industries	30 193	676 869	219.2	57.6	22	85 076
B Mining and Quarrying	349	6 265	2.4	1.2	18	185 543
C Manufacturing	25 524	620 993	176.8	49.3	24	79 320
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	2 271	29 297	34.5	5.2	13	177 103
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	2 049	20 314	5.5	2.0	10	97 304
F Construction	34 227	288 074	43.3	15.7	8	54 373

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2014.

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 263 573 enterprises and their 1 876 483 persons employed achieved a turnover of €446.8 bn in the year 2014.

The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 89% of the enterprises operate with fewer than 10 employees, and only 553 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 €518 000 per employee is achieved in trade, the corresponding figure for hotel and restaurants is only €94 000.

With an increase of 1.6% of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2015, Austria was below the EU-28 average (by +3.4%), and also below the Euro area (by +2.7%).

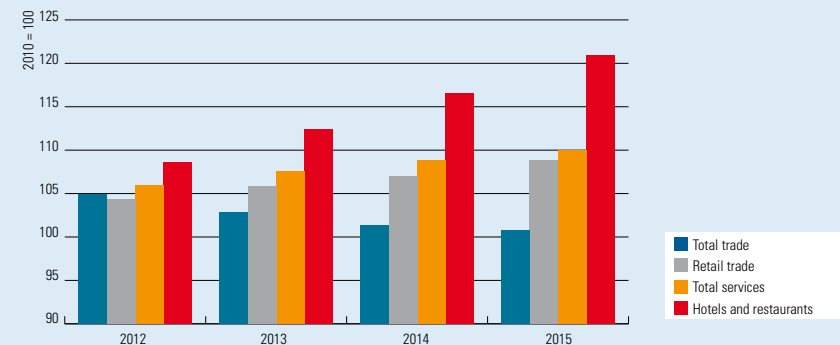
In the year 2015, the Austrian service enterprises achieved a turnover increase by 1.1% compared to the previous year. A considerable turnover growth of 3.7% was measured for "Accommodation and food service activities", in the other areas the turnover increased between 0.9% (Information and Communication) and 0.1% (administrative and support service activities) compared to the previous year. The turnover in the trade sector decreased (-0.6%). Retail trade (+1.7%) and „Automobile trade“ (+2.7%) were the sales driver, while wholesale trade (-2.6%) decreased. Nearly 351.0 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian road freight vehicles in 2015 (+0.4% compared to 2014). The most frequently transported products were "Crude and manufactured minerals and building materials".

Selected indicators for trade and services 2014

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
Total trade and services (G-N, S95)	263 573	1 876 483	446.8	112.1	7	60
G Trade	78 084	651 401	244.2	32.6	8	50
H Transportation and storage	14 311	194 132	39.7	13.2	14	68
I Accommodation and food service activities	47 476	291 003	17.2	8.2	6	28
J Information and communication	18 444	108 628	21.2	9.3	6	86
L Real estate activities	18 177	50 207	15.6	8.6	3	171
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	64 619	236 342	30.0	13.7	4	58

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2014.

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 increased by +1.0% in 2015. Hence, economic growth exceeded the rates of the previous years (2013:+0.1% and 2014: +0.6%, respectively), but, nevertheless, fell behind the development in other European countries. GDP in the Euro Zone increased by 2.0% and the EU countries in total achieved an economic growth of 2.2%. The Austrian Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices increased to approximately €340 bn in 2015 (+2.9%). Hence, GDP per capita amounted to €39 390 (+1.9%).

In real terms (adjusted by purchasing power) for the European comparison the GDP per capita adds up to €36 600 (+2.8% vs. 2014; revised).

2015 the EU-28 achieved an average GDP per capita of €28 800 (approx. 79% 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 105.2 (-0.6%; EU-28=100) for final consumption expenditure of private households represents – together with Belgium and France – the middle range of all EU countries, somewhat higher than Germany and Italy; only Denmark, the UK, Sweden and Finland as well as Switzerland and Norway outside the EU showed higher prices in 2015. 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.

2015 was affected by lower inflation rates all over Europe. The annual average value for Austria was 0.8%, which represents a considerable decrease compared with the previous year (2014: 1.5%). Hence, the value for price increases in Austria 2015 lies below the 2.0% stability goal of the European Central Bank.



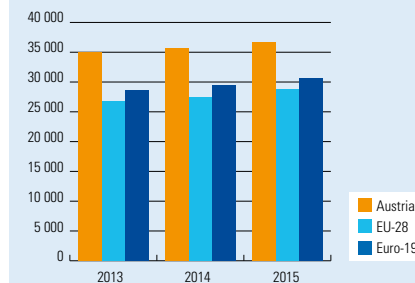
In 2015 the inflation rate of Austria lies above the average rate of the Eurozone (0.0%) and the rate of the EU-28 (0.0%).

Gross domestic product (GDP), price level, inflation

	Austria	EU-15	EU-28	Eurozone 19
GDP growth as % change on previous period				
2013	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.3
2014	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.1
2015	1.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
GDP per inhabitant in € (PPS)				
2013	35 000	29 200	26 700	28 600
2014	35 600	30 000	27 500	29 400
2015	36 600	31 300	28 800	30 600
Price level index (EU-28=100)				
2013	106.1	106.4	100	102.3
2014	105.8	106.7	100	101.4
2015	105.2	106.9	100	99.6
Inflation: Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)				
Average annual rate of change as %, 2015	0.8	.	0.0	0.0

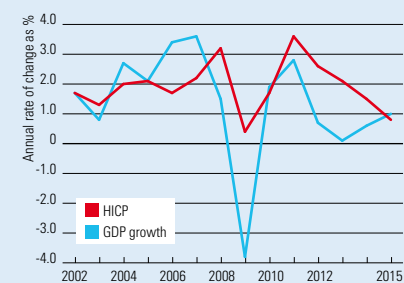
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, PPS: Purchasing power standards.

GDP per inhabitant in € (PPS)



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

Austria's economic performance



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

The image features a solid red background on the left side. On the right, there is a blurred photograph of a person walking from left to right. The person is wearing blue jeans and white sneakers, and is carrying a large red suitcase. The word "Tourism" is written in white, sans-serif font over the photograph.

Tourism

Tourism: 135.2 million nights spent in 2015

New record levels in tourism

In the year 2015 135.20 million nights spent in Austrian accommodation establishments generated a new record. 73% of all tourists arrived from abroad, more than 50% of them from Germany (50.20 million nights spent). Second and third important foreign countries of origin were the Netherlands (9.18 million nights spent) and Switzerland (4.91 million nights spent). In 2015 about 15.9% of all

overnight stays were registered in urban tourism areas (provincial capitals).

69.43 million nights spent in the summer season 2015, 68.53 million nights spent in the winter season 2015/16.

In the summer season 2015, 69.43 million nights spent were reported in Austrian accommodation establishments, 3.3% more than in the summer season 2014. The number of arrivals reached a new record level (21.86 million; +6.3%). The winter season 2015/16 closed with the best result of nights spent and reached with 68.53 million a plus of 4.0%. 18.36 million arrivals achieved a new high level (+5.0%).

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 2015 607 million arrivals in Europe were registered, which means a share of 51.3% in all international tourist arrivals. Additionally Europe was experiencing growth of +4.7% in international tourist arrivals.

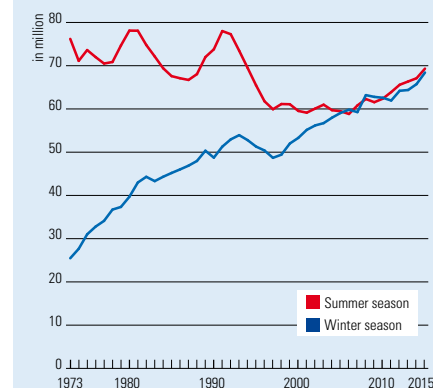


Nights spent by resident and non-resident tourists in Austria in million

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	102.31	118.39	130.42	116.80	124.88	126.00	131.02	132.63	131.90	135.25
Resident tourists	23.88	28.44	30.66	31.01	35.02	35.30	35.96	35.75	35.67	36.42
Non-resident tourists	78.43	89.95	99.76	85.79	89.86	90.71	95.05	96.87	96.23	98.82
Germany	59.85	62.73	64.72	53.52	48.16	47.39	49.61	50.82	49.51	50.20
Netherlands	4.81	9.72	9.00	8.23	9.07	8.90	9.39	9.14	9.01	9.18
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	0.9	1.45	3.12	3.29	3.80	4.28	4.56	4.58	4.64	4.91
United Kingdom	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.24	3.25	3.10	3.18	3.34	3.37	3.55
Italy	0.62	0.93	3.61	2.81	3.02	3.01	2.92	2.78	2.78	2.93
France	1.01	2.15	2.85	1.56	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.75

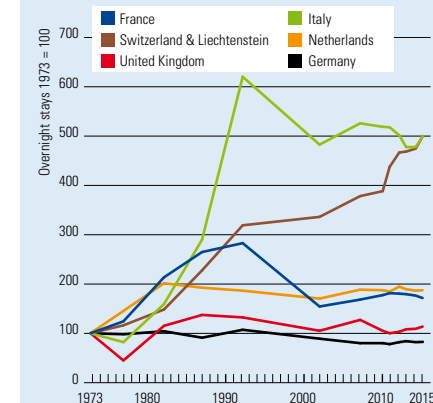
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

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 2015 about 58.8% 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, 2015: 5.9 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, 2015: 2.8 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 36.7% in 2015. The share of main holiday trips that last between five and seven days increased from 11.7% in 1969 to 49.2% in 2015.

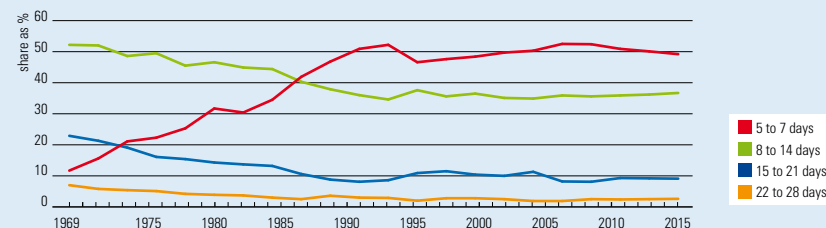
Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car (2015: 54.6%). At that time the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4%, but by 2015 it has increased its share more than eight-fold (2015: 29.5%). The railroad has declined the most. In 1969, it was used for transportation in a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2015 the share was only 6.8%.

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

	1969	1975	1981	1987	1999	2011	2013	2014	2015
Travel intensity (Persons with at least one trip as % of total population)	27.5	36.1	39.5	42.3	49.7	60.3	58.7	58.9	58.8
Trips (in 1 000) of which:									
Abroad (in 1 000)	1 088	1 656	2 065	2 635	3 953	5 727	5 834	5 918	5 877
Domestic (in 1 000)	1 330	1 944	2 238	1 988	2 352	3 124	3 367	2 864	2 846
Important destinations abroad (as % of trips abroad, selection)									
Italy	39	37	31	28	25	21	20	21	20
Croatia	9	15	13	14	13
Germany	10	8	8	5	4	10	10	11	10
Spain	3	.	.	.	8	8	7	7	8
Greece	1	4	8	11	11	5	6	6	6
Means of transportation (as %, selection)									
Car	61	65	62	64	54	56	56	56	55
Airplane	3	6	10	14	29	28	29	29	29
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 (2003-2015).

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 (2003-2015).

Value added: Unchanged on high level

The total expenditures for holiday and business trips as well as visits of family and friends amounted to €38.39 billion in 2015. More than half (52.9%) was spent by resident visitors, the rest by non-resident travelers.

In 2015, tourism – excluding business trips – contributed directly and indirectly 7.1% to the gross domestic product (GDP). The direct and indirect value added effects accounted for €24.11 billion.

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

Since 2006 the value added contribution has increased by €5.09 billion or by more than a forth (+26.8%). Because the GDP increased as well, the percentage share contributed by tourism has remained unchanged.

In 2015, tourism generated about 7.1% of the GDP.

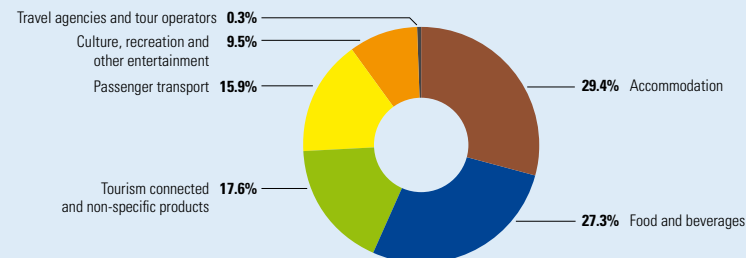
In 2015 the total tourism expenditures were expected to rise slightly by 5.0% to €38.39 billion. The GDP share of direct and indirect value added was assumed to amount to 7.1% in 2015.

Economic importance of tourism in Austria

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggregates									preliminary	forecast
	in million €									
Total *)	19 016	19 530	20 187	20 193	21 826	22 453	22 716	22 871	23 107	24 108
Direct tourism value added	12 465	13 050	13 795	13 867	14 745	15 473	16 445	16 940	17 589	18 485
Indirect tourism value added	6 551	6 480	6 392	6 326	7 081	6 980	6 271	5 931	5 518	5 623
	Changes to the previous year as %									
Total *)	2.6	2.7	3.4	0.0	8.1	2.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	4.3
Direct tourism value added	4.1	4.7	5.7	0.5	6.3	4.9	6.3	3.0	3.8	5.1
Indirect tourism value added	-0.1	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0	11.9	-1.4	-10.2	-5.4	-7.0	1.9
	Contribution to GDP as %									
Total *)	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1
Direct tourism value added	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5
Indirect tourism value added	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO. *) Excluding business trips.

Visitor consumption expenditure by products 2014



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, TSA 2014.

Science & Technology

Research and development:

€10.7 billion for research in 2016

In Austria, presumably €10.7 billion will be spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2016. In comparison to 2015, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure will increase by 2.9%.

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 2015: the second highest value was achieved.

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

- the business enterprise sector (47.8%),
- the public sector (35.7%), mainly the federal government (30.1%),
- abroad (16.0%).

47.8% of the gross domestic expenditure on R&D 2016 will be financed by domestic enterprises (approx. €5.14 billion). The public sector will contribute 35.7% (approx. €3.83 billion); of this share, the federal government ("Bund") will finance around €3.24 billion, the regional governments ("Länder") around €478 million and other public funding such as from local governments, professional chambers or social

security institutions will amount to about €118 million. 16.0% (approx. €1.72 billion) will be financed from abroad and 0.5% (approx. €49 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.

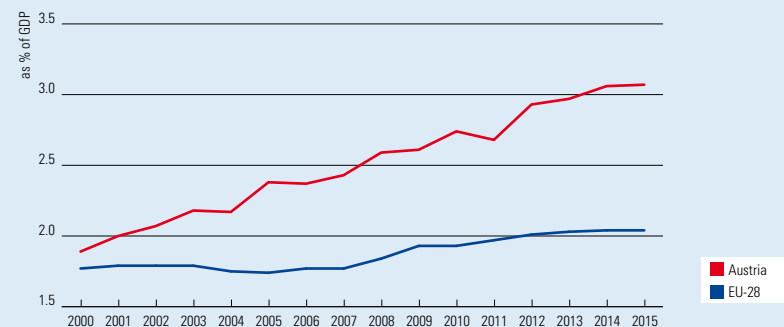


Research & Development in Austria

Financing sectors	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (in million €)	8 276.3	9 287.8	9 571.3	10 099.8	10 444.2	10 743.5
Of which financed by:						
Federal government	2 614.3	2 984.3	2 852.7	3 086.0	3 245.0	3 237.8
Länder governments	298.7	416.3	307.5	461.6	461.6	478.5
Business enterprise sector	3 820.9	4 243.3	4 665.8	4 771.2	4 913.9	5 138.8
Abroad	1 401.7	1 495.9	1 590.2	1 621.9	1 660.6	1 721.2
Other financing	140.8	148.0	155.2	159.1	163.1	167.2
GDP nominal (in billion €, as of April 2016)	308.6	317.1	322.9	329.3	337.2	349.5
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (as % of GDP)	2.68	2.93	2.96	3.07	3.10	3.07

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, R&D Statistics.

Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D

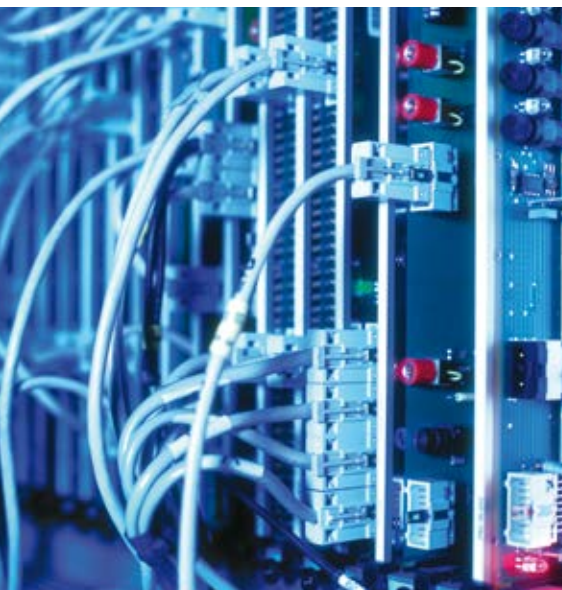


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

ICT: Information & Communication

The ICT sector

15 794 enterprises with 105 461 employees were engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector in Austria in 2014. They did a total turnover of ca. €28.2 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.



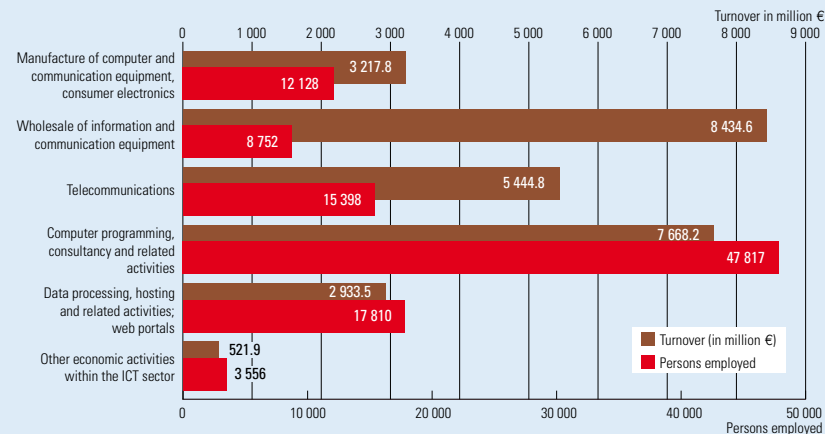
66% of all enterprises in the ICT sector belong to the “computer programming, consultancy and related activities” branch. This personnel-intensive area, with 45% of the workers, generates 27% of the business volume in the ICT sector.

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 30% 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 15% of the employees.

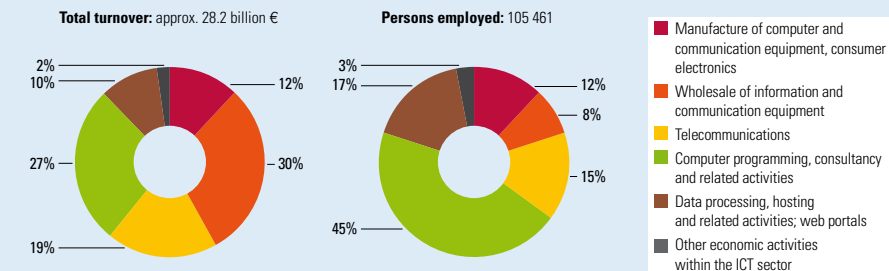
Most of the enterprises (92%) in the ICT sector have less than 10 employees. 7% of the enterprises have 10 to 49 employees and only 2% of the enterprises in this sector have 50 and more employees; however, these enterprises collectively employ more than a half of the personnel in the ICT sector: 37% 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 2014.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2014. Rounding difference.

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

85% of all domestic households had internet access in the second quarter of 2016. 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 2015: At that time the percentage of Austrian households with Internet access (82%) was under the average of the EU-28 (83%). Luxembourg (97%), the Netherlands (96%), Denmark (92%), Sweden and the United Kingdom (each 91%), Finland and Germany (each 90%) are far above Romania, Lithuania and Greece (each 68%) as well as Bulgaria (59%) are far below this average.

used more and more frequently for internet access. 85% of all households use this kind of connection. Since 2003, this figure has increased by 75 percentage points (2003: 10%; 2016: 85%).

84% 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 (85%). In Austria, 84% of those 16 to 74 years old are Internet users, 58% are online-shoppers.

88% of men, but only 81% of women, had used the internet in the survey period. This gender difference, however, is age based: Although there are 66% male and 39% female internet users in the 65 to 74 age group, the gender difference becomes less in the younger age groups. 77% of the Internet users aged between 16 and 74 years used the Internet "on the move" via mobile devices (mobile phone, laptop or tablet).

58% 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 (62%) than women (54%) who bought or ordered online.

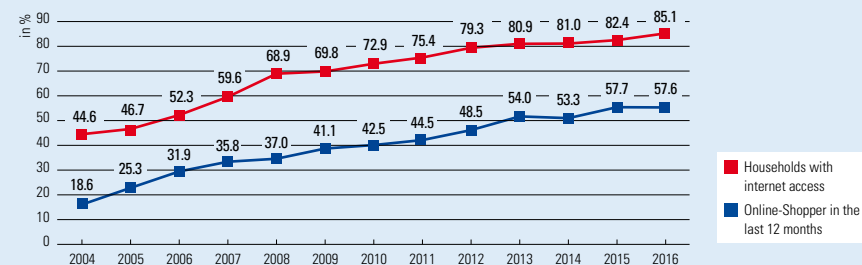
The most frequent purchases were clothes and sports equipment. Other popular products purchased online were holiday accommodation or other travel arrangements, books, e-books, magazines, newspapers, e-learning materials, tickets for events and electronic devices.

Internet usage of individuals as well as online-shoppers 2016

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	6 532.0	5 508.0	84.3	3 761.6	57.6
Men	3 245.2	2 854.6	88.0	2 004.8	61.8
16 to 24 years	463.7	461.2	99.5	370.1	79.8
25 to 34 years	595.0	593.3	99.7	488.8	82.2
35 to 44 years	572.3	553.9	96.8	419.4	73.3
45 to 54 years	698.4	592.5	84.8	382.7	54.8
55 to 64 years	532.5	402.2	75.5	224.8	42.2
65 to 74 years	383.4	251.4	65.6	119.0	31.1
Women	3 286.7	2 653.4	80.7	1 756.8	53.5
16 to 24 years	440.7	431.2	97.8	363.2	82.4
25 to 34 years	580.2	578.5	99.7	485.9	83.7
35 to 44 years	573.5	529.0	92.2	376.5	65.6
45 to 54 years	694.3	563.8	81.2	304.2	43.8
55 to 64 years	556.9	379.4	68.1	163.7	29.4
65 to 74 years	441.1	171.6	38.9	63.4	14.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Community survey on ICT usage in households 2016. - Time of the survey: April to June 2016.

Households with internet access as well as online-shoppers from 2004 to 2016



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

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

Industrial use accounts for nearly two thirds of the need. Just under one third is required for drinking water and around 7% is required for agriculture. These values have remained more or less constant for many years. However, water is also used in many other ways, such as an energy source. For example:



roughly 60% of the domestic electricity generation is done within hydroelectric plants. Water has also become an indispensable factor in the tourism sector (e.g. lakes for swimming, snow machines).

Each Austrian man or woman uses about 135 litres of drinking water daily in the household. The least volume, however, is actually drunk, because most water is used for

 **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.**

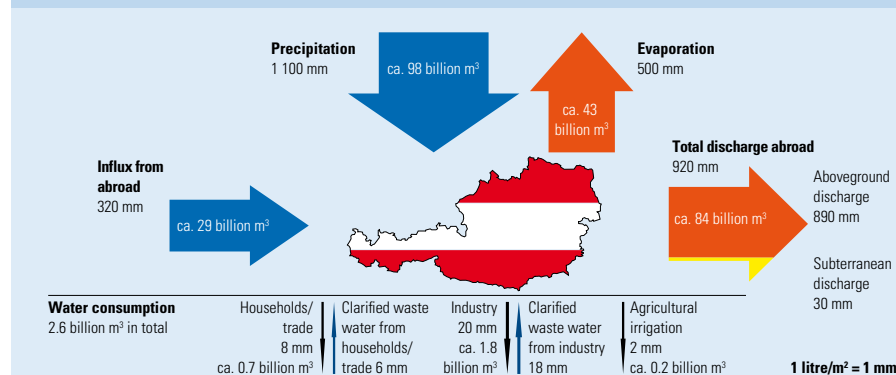
cleaning purposes. For example, 63 litres of water are used daily to flush toilets and to take showers or baths. About 17 litres flow through dishwashers and washing machines, 50 litres are used for pools or to water gardens, wash cars, and in house cleaning. A mere 5 litres are actually drunk or used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

	Own extraction			Supplied by third parties ^{*)}	Connection rate as %	Quantity of water delivered ^{**)}		
	Spring-water	Ground-water	Total			Total	Per day and capita	Ø Nitrate-concentration
Provincial capital	1 000 m³				1 000 m³	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



S: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management 2005. Adaption: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, rounding differences.

Greenhouse gases: Emissions slightly declining

In 2014, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 76.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ equivalent). Emissions were thus 4.6% (3.7 Mt) below the levels of 2013.

The decreasing trend observed since 2005, the year with the highest emission levels, has thus continued. The decrease in emissions since 2013 is mainly due to emission reductions in the energy production sector as well as the mild temperatures which resulted in a lower demand for heating in households.

Total emissions in Austria in 2014 were 3.2% below the level of 1990. In 2014, sources not covered by the European emission trading system (EU ETS) emitted 48.22 Mt CO₂ equivalent. Emissions were thus 3.9 Mt below the annual emission allocation amount for 2014 determined by the Effort Sharing Decision and the Climate Change Act.

In addition to CO₂, the stipulations of the Climate Change Act apply to five other gases that also effect global warming in various ways, hence the conversion to CO₂ equivalents.

In 2014, sources not covered by the European emission trading system (EU ETS) emitted 48.22 Mt CO₂ equivalent. Emissions were thus 3.9 Mt below the annual emission allocation amount for 2014 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 2014 were the sectors energy and industry (44.4%), transport (28.5%), buildings (10.0%) and agriculture (10.4%). A large number of installations in the energy and industry sector (82.7% in 2014) fall under the EU emissions trading system. Measured against the national total emissions, the share of the emissions trading sector in 2014 was 36.8%.

Greenhouse gases, CO₂ emissions

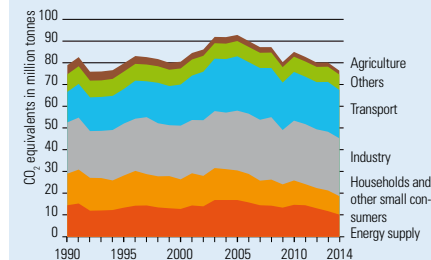
Greenhouse gases 2014	Tons CO ₂ equivalents per capita	Greenhouse gases 2014	Tons CO ₂ equivalents per capita
Belgium	10.2	Bulgaria	6.4
Denmark	9.3	Estonia	16.0
Germany	11.0	Croatia	4.5
Finland	10.9	Latvia	5.6
France	7.1	Lithuania	6.4
Greece	9.2	Malta	6.6
Ireland	12.7	Poland	10.0
Italy	7.0	Romania	4.3
Luxembourg	20.1	Slovakia	7.5
Netherlands	11.4	Slovenia	8.1
Austria	8.9	Czech Republic	11.8
Portugal	6.1	Hungary	5.8
Sweden	5.7	Cyprus	8.9
Spain	7.0		
United Kingdom	8.2		
		EU-28	8.7

CO ₂ emissions from road traffic ¹⁾	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Road traffic in total (incl. "petrol tourism")	14.0	15.9	18.9	25.0	22.4	22.2
Road traffic, domestic	13.2	15.2	16.6	17.3	15.4	14.7

S: Eurostat, Federal Environment Agency. *) CO₂ equivalents in million tonnes.

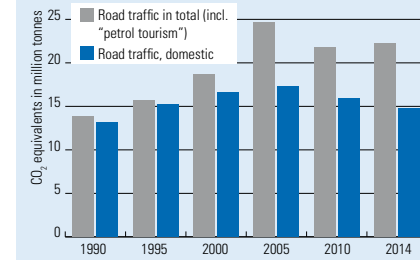
Greenhouse gases by sectors

from 1990 up to 2014



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environment Agency Austria.

CO₂ emissions from road traffic fraction of "petrol tourism"



S: Environment Agency Austria.

“Green” money: Environmentally relevant cash flows

€12.0 billion was spent on environmental protection in Austria in 2013. These expenditures have nearly doubled since 1995 (6.1 billion €). In 2013, only 8.0% of the “green” money came from the public sector (1995: 30.1%), 25.6% were financed by private households (1995: 26.4%) and 66.4% 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 2013, expenditures for environmental protection totalled €12.0 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..

€8.6 billion were collected in eco-taxes in 2014.

In 2014, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (about 58% of the total eco-tax revenue), transport taxes – more than 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.

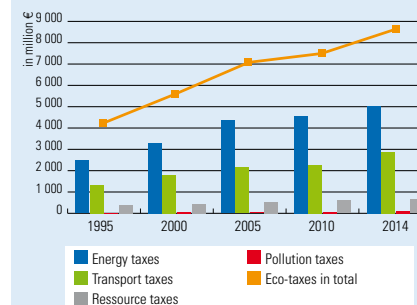
Eco-taxes and financing of domestic environmental protection expenditure in million €

Eco-taxes	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014
Energy taxes	3 288	3 801	4 330	4 221	4 603	4 580	5 012	5 051	4 985
Transport taxes	1 796	2 056	2 066	2 214	2 233	2 265	2 562	2 559	2 875
Pollution taxes	72	93	57	72	64	56	71	109	107
Ressource taxes	453	481	516	536	574	603	635	653	664
Eco-taxes in total	5 608	6 431	6 966	7 043	7 474	7 505	8 281	8 372	8 631

Financing of all domestic environmental protection expenditure 2013	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	165.4	320.5	86.0	10.0	0.9	52.6	0.1	0.8	18.3
Non governmental organisations	23.4	2.6	6.4	15.1	1.1	211.1	-	5.5	42.0
Households	217.1	715.2	1 292.0	0.0	158.5	17.6	-	-	657.0
Enterprises	477.9	1 488.9	3 121.3	1 296.9	57.2	488.1	-	311.9	995.3
Total	883.7	2 527.1	4 505.7	1 322.0	217.7	769.3	0.1	318.2	1 712.6

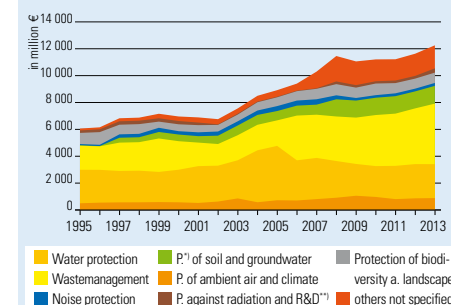
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Eco-taxes 1995-2014 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Development of environmental protection expenditure 1995-2013 in million €



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

Energy

81



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 2015, 64.0% of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-28 average 2014 is 53.5%.

Only around 10% of the crude oil demand and 15% 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 33.6%, hydro power 2015 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 29.2% of the total energy consumption.

27.9% of biogenic energy sources 2015 are in the form of firewood.

In 2000, Austria had a minimal export surplus in electric power, 69.3% of which comes from renewable energy sources. Since then, the nation has developed into a net importer of electricity.

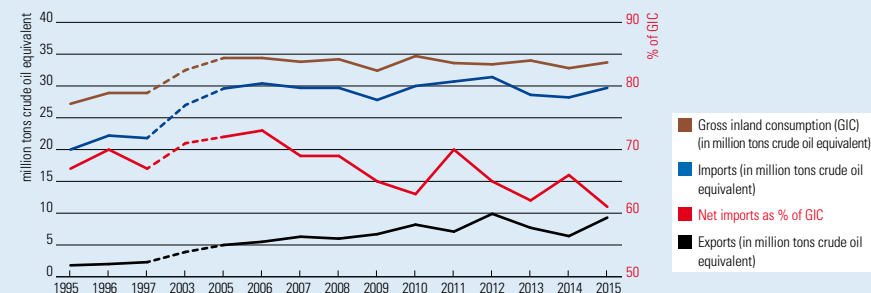
Energy saving measures are therefore practical, and not just for climate protection reasons. They are also necessary to prevent Austria's energy dependence from continuing to rise, in other words, to counteract the increasing energy deficit.

Import/export structure in TJ

Fuel types	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
Imports	485 154	735 861	775 746	925 937	1 257 043	1 179 773	1 244 297
of which:							
Coal	147 929	116 932	132 896	128 723	141 559	126 580	116 344
Oil	296 057	493 942	425 875	519 718	581 850	587 659	587 659
Gas	35 731	112 380	187 917	222 784	426 644	348 073	394 846
Renewables	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 318	41 072	39 719
Electricity	4 936	11 390	24 620	49 767	71 671	96 162	105 728
Exports	30 568	33 492	50 994	125 265	342 857	269 693	388 531
of which:							
Coal	278	346	69	41	197	26	307
Oil	5 679	6 811	22 722	63 208	90 349	102 685	109 778
Gas	0	0	0	633	170 608	82 909	185 974
Renewables	189	652	1 933	6 691	18 803	21 300	22 953
Electricity	24 422	25 683	26 270	54 691	62 899	62 773	69 519
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	0/1

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

Indicators for Austria's energy dependency



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances.

Consumption: 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 coal, gas, and wastes, whereas the use of renewable energy sources increased only slightly.

From 2014 to 2015, the economy grew by 1.0%; the GDC increased by 2.6%.

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 presents a growing problem, not only with regard to emissions of greenhouse gases, but also with regard to the assurance of a continuing supply, as around 90% of the fossil fuel consumed in Austria is imported. In 2014, the per capita consumption in Austria was 2.96 tons of crude oil equivalents (COE) and thus lay above the EU average of 2.09 tons.

The energetic final consumption increased by 3.0% in 2015 compared with 2014.

In 2015, energy consumption decreased in the services sector (-2.7%), while it increased in the transport sector (3.1%), in manufacturing (1.5%), in agriculture (3.7%) and in private households (7.5%).

In 2014, oil accounted for the highest percentage (35.7%) of the GDC in the EU-28, followed by natural gas (21.4%), coal (16.7%) and nuclear energy (14.1%).

In 2015, with a percentage of about 34.7%, transport dominates in energy consumption followed by industry with 29%.

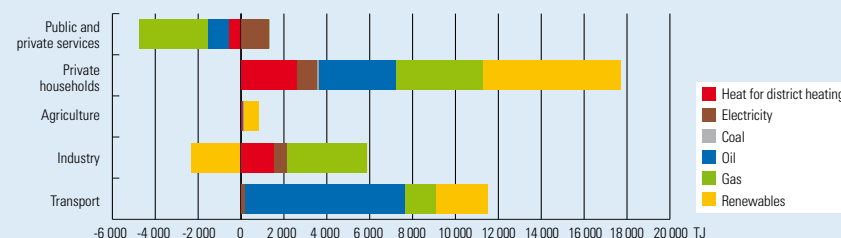


Structure of gross inland consumption (GIC)/structure of final energy consumption in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
Gross inland consumption (GIC)	796 825	990 009	1 052 188	1 224 463	1 454 362	1 374 407	1 409 496
Coal	201 075	154 205	171 505	152 924	141 699	125 468	135 702
Oil	387 376	510 487	443 865	513 109	548 557	507 919	508 131
Gas	104 013	175 811	219 239	275 681	340 091	269 832	287 931
Renewables	123 770	161 836	211 157	277 165	385 749	408 767	411 150
Wastes	77	1 963	8 073	10 508	29 494	29 032	30 374
Heat for district heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity *)	-19 486	-14 293	-1 650	-4 925	8 772	33 389	36 209
Final energy consumption	567 233	701 433	763 926	937 129	1 117 306	1 055 610	1 087 062
Coal	99 101	63 549	50 757	32 870	19 862	17 737	17 845
Oil	295 334	360 085	327 577	401 577	434 233	402 711	413 041
Gas	48 696	94 694	114 375	167 475	198 367	175 953	182 063
Renewables	46 353	53 837	89 096	102 997	160 190	160 266	167 766
Wastes	24	387	4 034	6 175	12 638	10 171	10 883
Heat for district heating	4 933	13 847	25 636	42 699	76 572	72 911	76 537
Electricity	72 792	115 034	152 453	183 336	215 444	215 861	218 928

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 2015 compared to 2014



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

“Renewable” in the offing

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 2015 was 29.2% of the gross domestic consumption; the EU average in 2010 was ca. 10%. According to EU regulation the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2015 is 32.8%.

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 (indoor 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 2015 was 69.3%, with a share of 79.9% from hydro power.

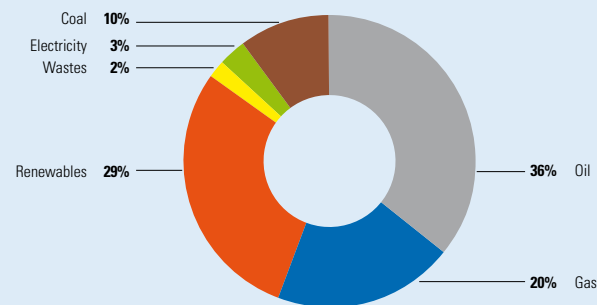
Whereas hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass to generate electric power is a relatively new development. The production of municipal heat from biomass grew fast since 1990. Its percentage has increased sixfold compared to 2015, from 7.3% to 44.3%. In 2013, there were 1 820 plants generating heat from biomass, and the trend is still increasing.

Renewable fuels in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014
Indigenous production	123 458	161 271	209 197	278 911	369 020	392 633	396 811
Imports	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 318	41 072	39 719
Stocks	0	0	-545	0	215	-3 637	-2 427
Exports	189	652	1 933	6 691	18 803	21 300	22 953
Gross inland consumption	123 770	161 836	211 157	277 165	385 749	408 767	411 150
Transformation input	77 417	107 999	122 061	174 200	235 327	259 679	255 020
Final consumption	46 353	53 837	89 096	102 997	160 190	160 266	167 766
Final consumption by							
Agriculture	2 759	2 599	4 022	5 096	7 447	8 048	8 756
Industry	491	10 051	22 653	29 572	52 037	49 863	47 567
Transport	9	2	80	612	20 736	24 618	27 027
Services	3 620	374	2 904	5 045	6 620	7 691	7 934
Households	39 474	40 811	59 436	62 671	73 350	70 047	76 482

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

Share of renewable fuels energy sources on gross inland consumption 2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy balances. Rounding differences.

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a vintage slide rule. The slide rule is dark-colored with white markings and numbers. Stacks of gold and copper coins are placed on the slide rule, with the gold coins on the left and copper coins on the right. The text "Public Sector" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

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.

 **Except Luxembourg, Germany, Sweden and Estonia all EU member states achieved a Maastricht deficit in 2015. Austria's deficit (1.0% of the GDP) was lower than the EU-28 average (2.4%).**

In an EU member state ranking in 2015, Austria was in 8th place. Luxembourg came in first (with a surplus of 1.6% of the GDP). Greece, with a deficit of 7.5% of the GDP, came in last.

In 2015, Austria's public deficit totaled €3.5 billion, or 1.0% of the GDP.



The deficit rate in Austria has been lower than the EU-25 and EU-28 average, respectively, since 2001 (except in the years 2004 to 2007). In 2001, this indicator was even below 1% of the GDP (the EU-25 average at that time was 1.5% 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.

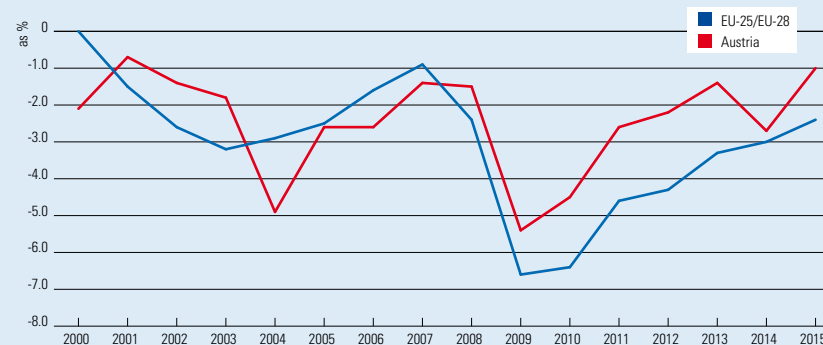
Maastricht debt: Inclusion of “bad banks” let quota jump

By the end of 2015, Austria's public debt level had reached €290.8 billion, or 85.5% 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 for the first time since 2007 decreased in 2015 (end of 2007 57.5%, end of 2015 85.0%).

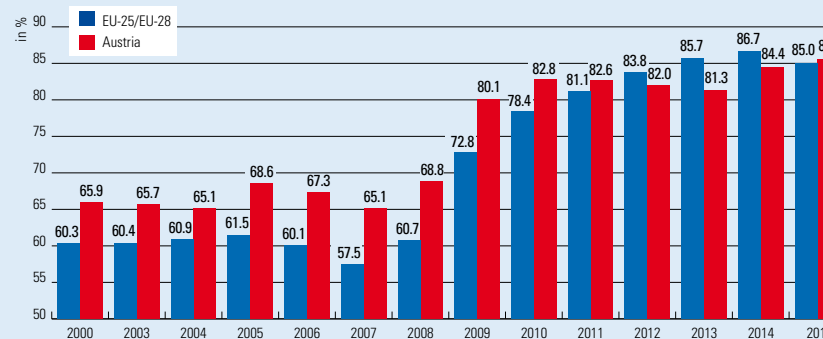
Data as of October 21st, 2016.

Maastricht deficit/surplus as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. Data as of October 21st, 2016. 2000-2001: EU-25; 2002-2015: EU-28.

Maastricht debts as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. Data as of October 21st, 2016. General government consolidated gross debt, as percentage of GDP. 2000-2002: EU-25; 2003-2015: 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 year 2007. The quota 2015 was 51.6%. 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 (2015: 47.3% 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.

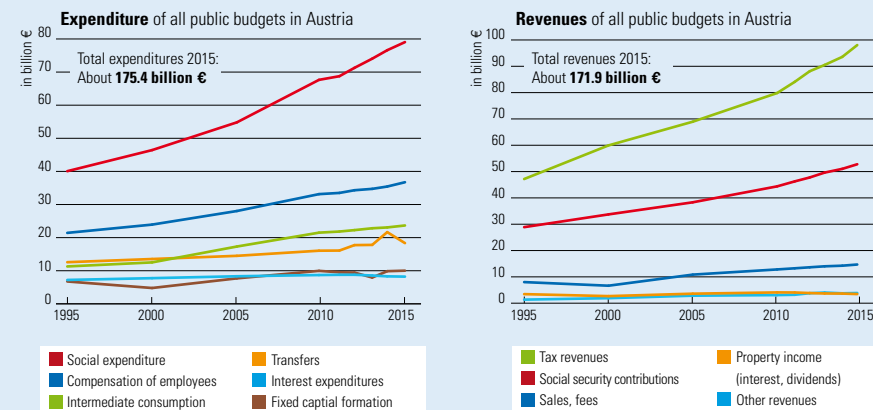
In 2015, there were financial means in the amount of 50.6% of the GDP available to the public budgets in Austria. In the EU-28 average, the public revenue quota was 44.9%.

Finland is in the lead in the EU-28 as regards public revenue (2015: 54.9% of the GDP) and as regards public spending (2015: 57.7% of the GDP). Ireland (revenue quota 27.6%; expenditure quota 29.4%) is at the other end of the scale in 2015.

Data as of October 21st, 2016.

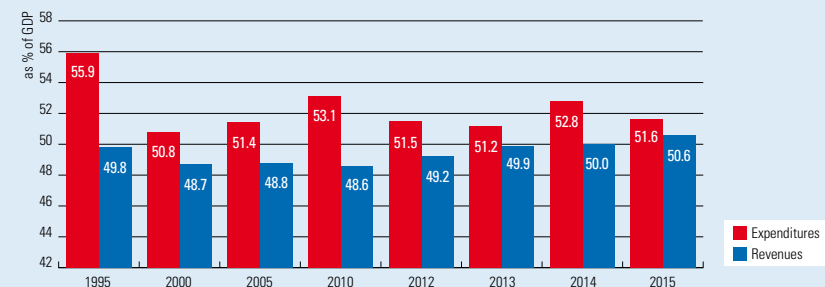


Expenditure and revenues of general government structure and development



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of October 21st, 2016, consolidated.

Fiscal indicators, Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of October 21st, 2016.

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 346 626 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 131 361 civil servants (full time equivalents) in 2015. In addition, there were 6 601 federal public servants in outsourced

units. With a fraction of more than a third (34.2%), the General administrative service is the largest professional category in the federal public service, followed by teachers (30.0%), law enforcement (23.1%), and the military service (10.3%).

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 83 246.

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to EUR 36.0 billion in 2013. The share of education amounts to 30.5%, health care 23.4% whereas the share of general public administration amounts to 15.4%.

Austria with a 10.7% fraction of the total employment is below the average of the European OECD member states (15.5%; 2011) in the size of the public service sector.

Cf. Federal Chancellery: Federal employees in 2016.



Number of employees in public service

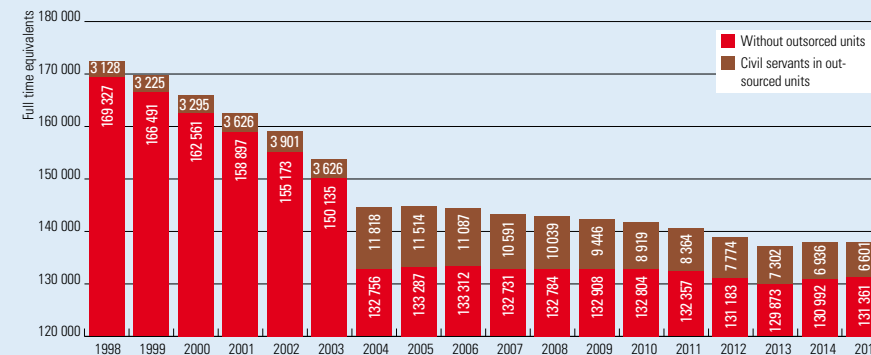
Federal public service	Employees	as %
General administrative service	44 840	34.2
Teachers	39 282	30.0
Law enforcement	30 243	23.1
Military service	13 533	10.3
Judges and public prosecutors	2 924	2.1
Civil servants in the health service	222	0.1
School and specialist inspectors	274	0.2
Others	43	0.0
Total	131 361	100.0

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees 2016.

Public service total	Employees
Federal government	131 361
Länder	140 962
Municipalities	74 303
Total	346 626

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents). Federal government: December 31st, 2015 Länder: 2015, 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 78.63 years for men and 83.59 years for women (2015). 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 78.6 years for men and 83.6 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 21.81 years (men) and 25.52 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 2015, it was only 3 per 1 000 live births, whereas in 1970 it was still 26 per 1 000 live births.

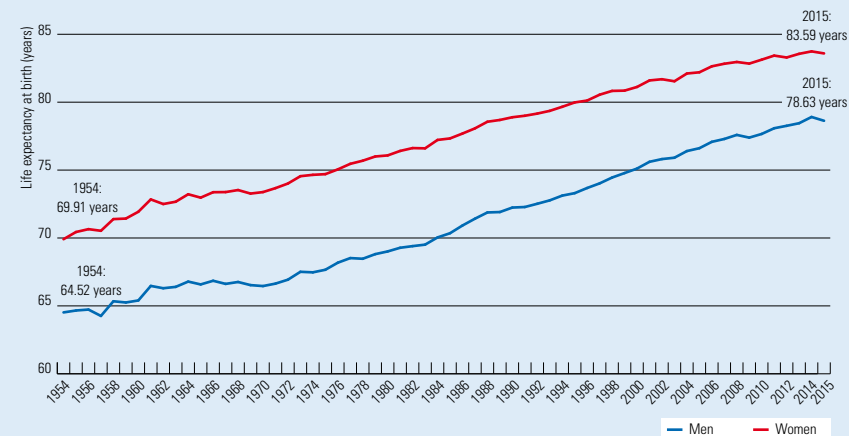
In the EU comparison of life expectancies (2010-2015), Austria is at the end of the top fourth for men and women combined. Only Italy, Spain, Sweden, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands have higher life expectancies. Life expectancy is lowest in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Latvia, where it is 7-8 years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

Life expectancy and infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 ***)	2015****)
Life expectancy						
Life expectancy at birth for males	66.46	69.01	72.24	75.11	77.66	78.63
Life expectancy at birth for females	73.38	76.08	78.89	81.12	83.13	83.59
Life expectancy at age 60 for males	14.85	16.32	17.81	19.73	21.44	21.81
Life expectancy at age 60 for females	18.80	20.30	22.15	23.84	25.30	25.52
Infant mortality						
Deaths *)	2 908	1 303	709	378	307	259
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 2014, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled €26 273, with a median net annual income of €19 344.

Civil servants had the highest incomes: They grossed an average of €52 221. Next came contract public employees (€31 774) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of €29 855. Workers (€18 975) 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. 49% of all employed

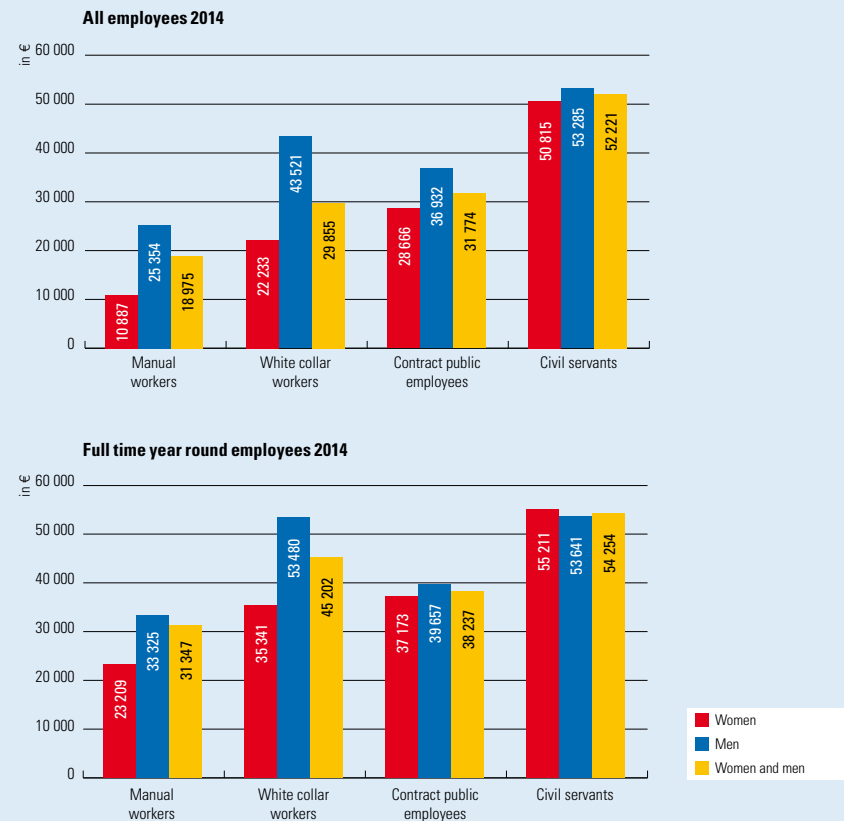
women are employed part-time. This percentage in men is only 14%.

But even when only full-time year round employees are compared, the median income for women is still only 82% 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 66% of the income of their male colleagues. Female public contract employees, though, earn a median income of 94% 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 €19 302 gross or €17 017 net in 2014. Even here, women had less income than men: They grossed €10 234 less than male retirees.

Median gross annual income of employees



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Wage Tax Data 2016 – 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 2015, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of €34 534, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of €23 260.

In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was €17 016 for persons in households with three or more children, €22 149 for households with two children and €24 420 for households with one child. For households of retired persons the income

was €23 487, other households without children had €26 120 at their disposal.

Expenditures of private households

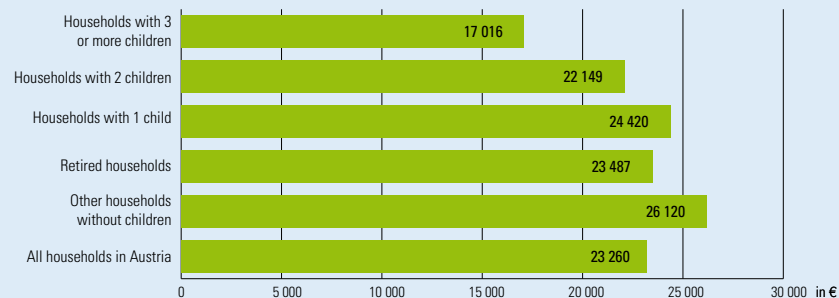
The more money a household is able to spend, the smaller is the share spent for food and housing. The 25% of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spend €930 Euro per month, which is 53% below the average of €1 970. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised 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: fourth highest within the EU

In 2015 Austrian consumers spent on average €18 700 per capita (+1.6%; adjusted by purchasing power) almost equal with Germany (18 800) – the EU28 average was €15 800. Only in the UK (€19 600) and Luxembourg (€22 300) as well as outside the EU in Norway (€19 100) and Switzerland (€24 300) the private consumption was significantly higher. On the contrary, the expenditure volume of private households is by far more modest in Croatia (€9 600), Hungary (€9 400) and Bulgaria (€8 400).

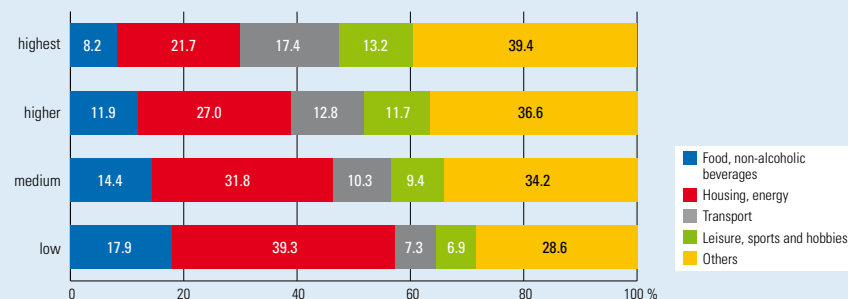


Equivalised annual income of private households



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2014. 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. 6.0 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2014/15 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 599 000, 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 (404 000). In other Länder, wherein a multi-faceted program was offered in each case, the Linzer Landestheater and the Stages of Graz documented audiences of 374 000 and 228 000, respectively. The pageants and festivals gave almost 2 600 performances for audiences of almost 1.5 million in 2015; the largest of them (Salzburg Summerfestival) reported 264 000 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 2014/15, the theatres and concert stages reported audiences of 6.0 million, pageants and festivals 1.5 million, and there were 17.3 million visitors reported for museums.

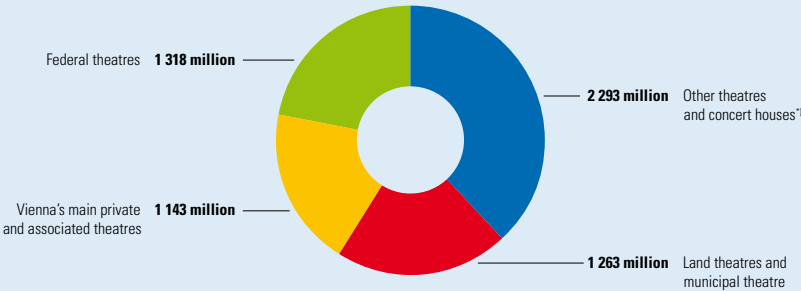
Of the smaller museums, 83% were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 70% had at least 200 open days, and the fraction was 98% for the large museums. In 2015 the Austrian press published 14 newspapers plus 14 regional editions as well as three free dailies. The average daily distribution was ca. 68%, which means that about 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	
Museums ^{*)}	562	229	17 287.6	16 254.6
Size class				
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
Collection focuses (LEG categories)				
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 2014/2015. ^{*)} Previous season.

Traffic & Mobility

107



Most freight transport conducted on the road

Modal Split

In 2014 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 631 million tonnes in Austria. 72% thereof were transported on the road, 15% on rail, 11% in pipelines and almost 2% on the Danube.

The transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 75 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2014. 48% were conveyed on the road, 27% on rail, 22% in pipelines and 3% 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.

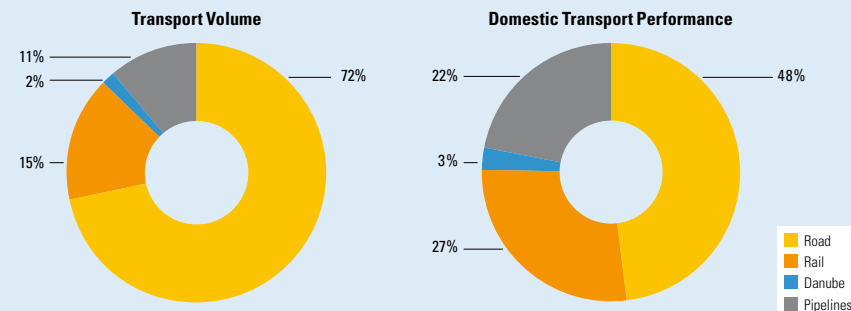
Road Freight Transport

About 72% (329 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road were transported within Austria, 9% (41 million tonnes) were received from other countries and 8% (36 million tonnes) were dispatched from Austria. Nearly 11% (48 million tonnes) were transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (14 million tonnes), Germany (12 million tonnes) and the East European countries (15 million tonnes) through Austria caused the highest amounts of transit traffic.

Only 3.5% of the transport volume in transit through Austria was performed by Austrian road freight vehicles.

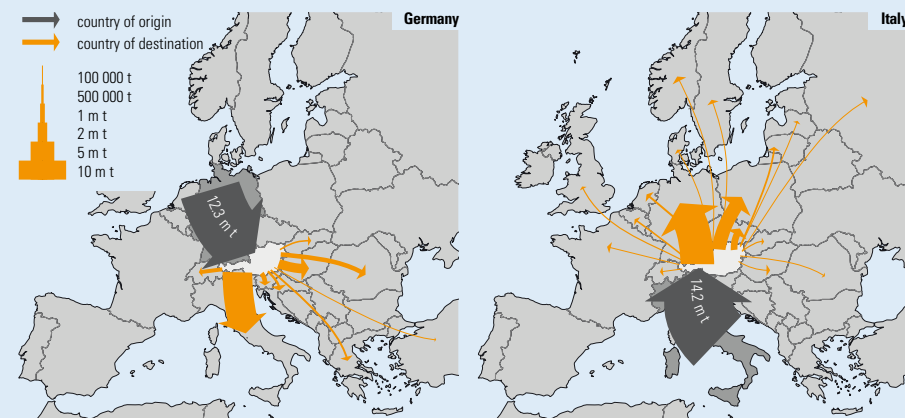
Modal Split 2014



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics; Eurostat.

Transport Volume: Transit Traffic in Road Freight Transport 2014

Transport flows from Germany and Italy through Austria.



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics; Eurostat.

Air travel today and 15 years ago

On 286 401 flights 27 326 397 passengers were counted on Austrian airports in 2015.

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 63% 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, 5% to North America and 2% to African countries.

83% of all passengers were registered at the airport Vienna.

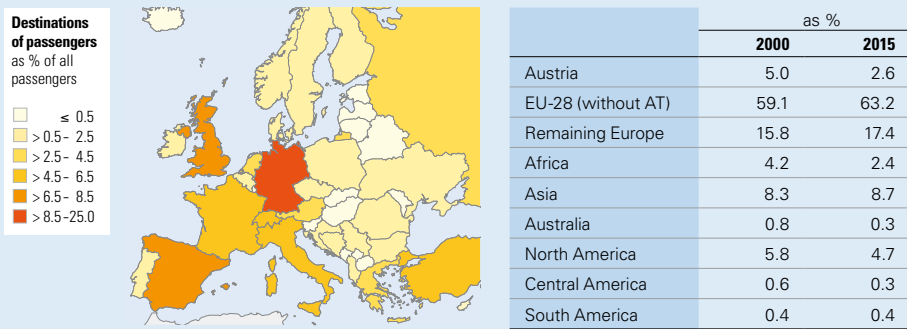
Comparing the destinations of travellers counted on Austrian airports, it can be observed that in scheduled services Western European cities were most common, whereas in non-scheduled services destinations further away were preferred.



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 Zurich or Paris, in 2015 Berlin and Düsseldorf replaced them.

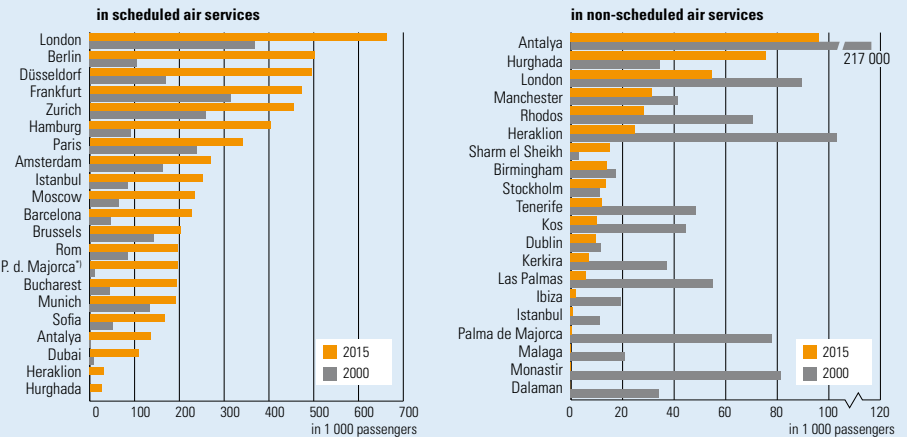
Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2015 were Antalya, Hurghada, London and Manchester. Besides Antalya and other Turkish cities (like Dalaman or Istanbul), 15 years ago the most common destinations were in Greece (Heraklion, Rhodes, Kos) and on the Canaries and Baleares (Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Teneriffa).

European Destinations of Outgoing Passengers from Austria 2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics.

Destinations 2015 and 2000



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

Mobility and its dark sides

Approximately 4.75 million cars are currently registered in Austria (end of 2015). Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars increased by more than one half (+58.7%). 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 2015, the number of cars was 33 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 2015: about 38 000 road accidents with around 47 400 people injured and 479 killed.

In 2015, the number of road traffic accidents with personal injury in Austria accounted for 37 960 and thereby remained on previous year's level (37 957). These accidents resulted in 47 366 people injured, about 300 or 0.6% less than in 2014, and 479 deaths. The number of people killed in accidents therefore increased by 49 people or 11.4% in comparison to 2014 (430). This figure showed a steady decrease from 2000 to 2014 with an exception in 2012 (+1.5%). An increase as high as in 1999. In the 28 EU member states about 26 100 people were killed in road accidents in 2015, after 26 000 in the previous year.

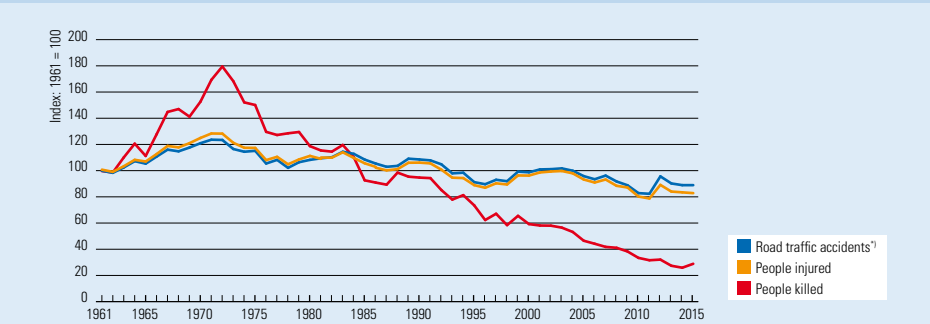


Stock of cars and road traffic accidents

	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
2013	6 384 791	4 641 308	38 502	48 499	48 044	455
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

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 2015



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

Economic globalization

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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 (2015).

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 33.6% (1995) to nearly 53.1% (2015) and is now considerably above the EU average of 43.8%. Per capita, goods and services amounting to €20 900 were exported. The import rate also increased strongly from 34.8% to 49.1% (EU-28: 40.5%) during the same period.

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalization. By the end of 2015, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of almost €187 billion, €61 billion of which is invested in Central and Eastern Europe.

Foreign direct investments in Austria amounted to ca. €151 billion.

In 2015, imports as well as exports amounted to more than €130 billion.

Austrian foreign trade is a driving motor of the domestic economy. In 2015, products valued at €133.5 billion were imported, and products valued at €131.5 billion were exported. In 2015, foreign trade increased regarding imports (+2.8%) and exports (+2.0%). Austria achieved a negative trade balance of €2.0 billion.

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

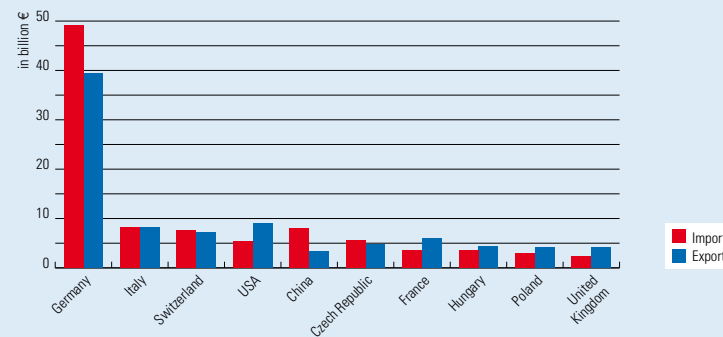
36.9% of all imported products (€49.2 billion) came from Germany and almost a third (30.0%) of all products exported from Austria (€39.5 billion) were sent to Germany. Other major EU-trading partners were Italy, the Czech Republic and France. The main products traded in both directions included road vehicles as well as electrical machinery and apparatus.

Imports and exports according to country groups 2015

Country groups	Imports	Annual change (%)	Exports	Annual change (%)	Import(-) or export(+) surplus	Annual change (%)
In total	133.5	2.8	131.5	2.7	-2.0	14.3
Europe	107.5	2.6	104.0	1.8	-3.4	34.4
Africa	1.8	-16.4	1.7	3.2	-0.1	-88.2
America	7.2	20.7	12.4	12.3	5.2	2.4
Asia	17.0	0.5	12.5	2.2	-4.5	-4.1
Australia/Oceania	0.1	9.5	0.9	-7.0	0.7	-9.6
EU-28	94.0	1.7	90.8	3.0	-3.2	-25.7
Third countries	39.5	5.7	40.7	2.0	1.2	-53.0
Euro-zone 19	75.6	1.5	67.3	2.0	-8.3	-2.7
Bordering States	78.9	2.2	69.8	3.7	-9.1	-8.3
EFTA	8.0	12.8	8.1	5.0	0.1	-87.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2015 in billion €, rounding differences.

Top 10 trade partners according to intensity of foreign trade 2015



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2015.

Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an important market for Austrian products and increased in 2015. Products amounting to €20.0 billion were imported from and €24.2 billion were exported to these countries. The most important overseas market in 2015 were the United States. Goods totaling €9.1 billion in value were exported to the United States (+16.7%).

Machinery and motor vehicles are the top exports.

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2015, internal combustion piston engines with a merchandise value totaling €5.2 billion were exported all over



the world. The main markets were Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain and Canada. Other important articles successfully 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 crude petroleum.

In 2015, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of € 6.2 billion were imported. Compared to the year 2014, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products decreased by 29.5% whereas net mass increased by 2.4%.

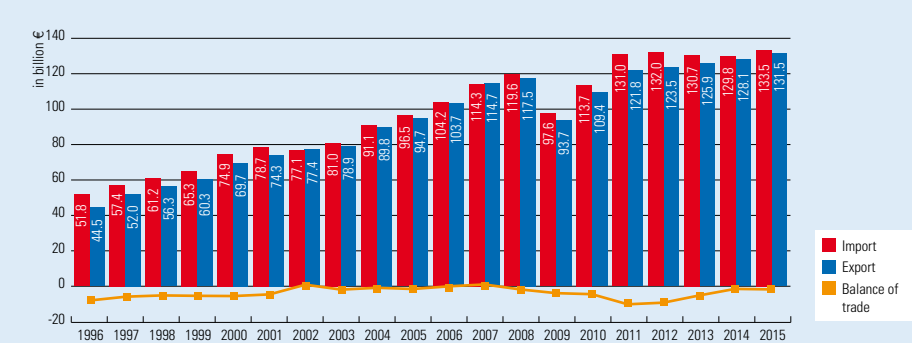
In addition to Kazakhstan, the principle suppliers of the domestic crude oil market were Libya, Azerbaijan and Algeria. In 2015, €2.7 billion in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, electrical machinery and apparatus as well as clothing. Bananas came from Ecuador, Columbia, Costa Rica and Peru; unroasted coffee came from Brazil, Vietnam, Honduras and Peru; roasted coffee came from Germany.

Foreign trade, classified by goods categories 2015

SITC 4 Classification	in total			EU-28		
	Import	Export	Balance of trade	Import	Export	Balance of trade
	in billion €			in billion €		
In total	133.5	131.5	-2.0	94.0	90.8	-3.2
0 Food and live animals	9.0	7.4	-1.6	7.4	6.3	-1.1
1 Beverages and tobacco	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.2
2 Crude materials	5.6	3.9	-1.6	4.2	3.0	-1.2
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	10.5	2.6	-8.0	5.4	2.1	-3.3
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	18.4	17.9	-0.5	12.1	11.6	-0.5
6 Manufactured goods	21.0	28.8	7.8	16.9	21.3	4.4
7 Machinery and transport equipment	45.5	52.4	6.9	34.1	33.9	-0.2
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20.1	15.2	-4.9	12.5	10.9	-1.7
9 Commodities, n.e.s.	2.2	1.1	-1.1	0.3	0.8	0.4

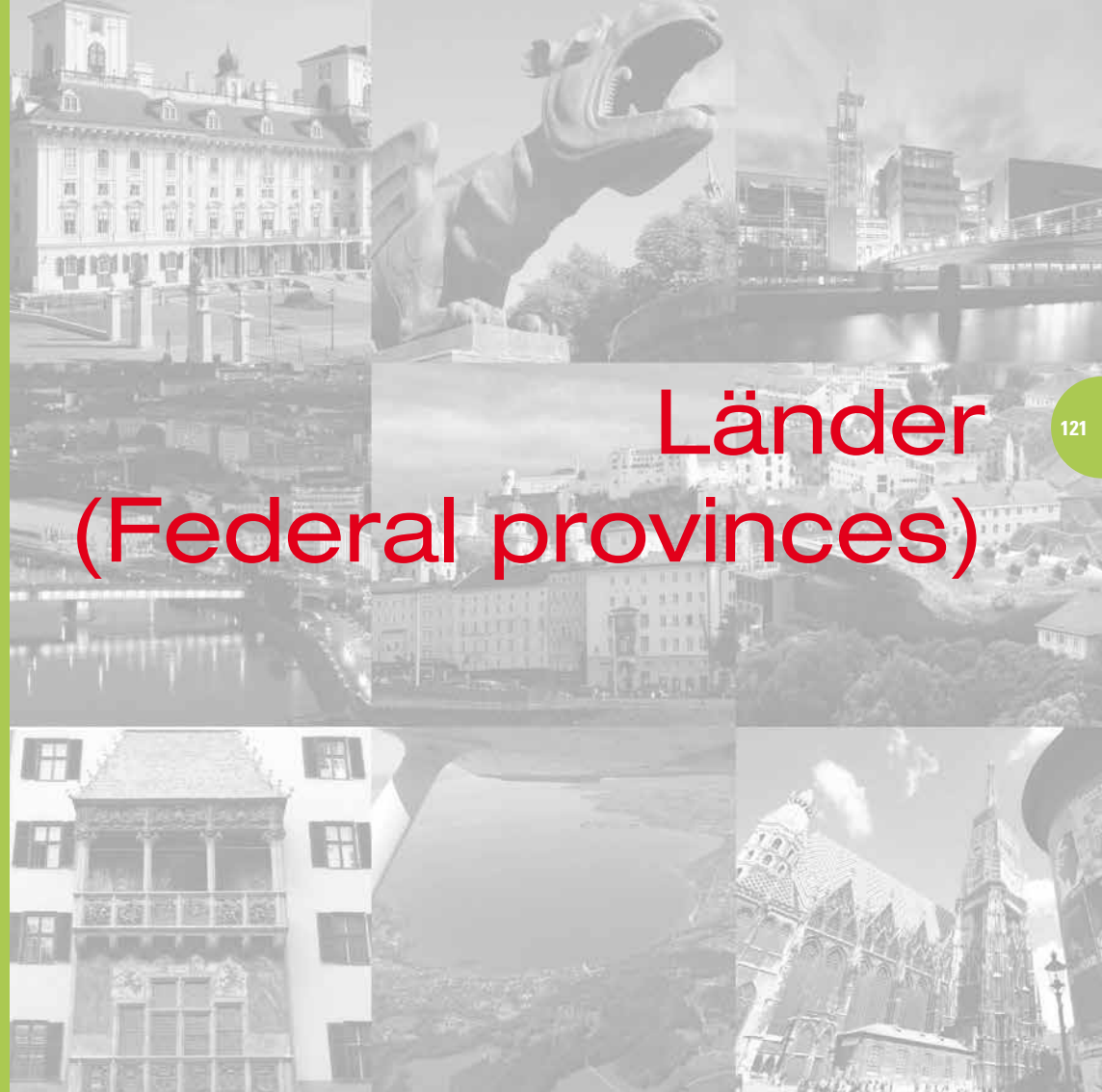
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2015. SITC-revised 4; rounding differences.

Development of Austrian foreign trade



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 2015.

Länder (Federal provinces)



Burgenland



Total area (sqkm) 3 962

Population (January 1st, 2016) 291 011

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 ...

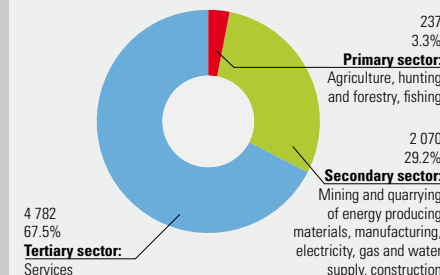
- Various **ethnic groups** have been living in Burgenland together over the centuries. They have managed to preserve their languages and traditions.
- Burgenland's **festivals** attract more than half a million people in the summer months.
- The **nights spent** have increased by 13% in the last decade (2006-2015), 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 133 000 people from Burgenland which are employed, 48 000 **work outside** of Burgenland, 25 000 of them in Vienna.
- Almost 26% of the Austrian **wine cultivation** is in Burgenland.
- Burgenland has the highest **childcare rate** of 3-5-year-olds (97.7%). The average of Austria is 93.0%.
- The share of **renewable energy** in Burgenland has increased from 21.3% in 2005 to 48.3% in 2015.
- The **level of education** in Burgenland has risen sharply during the last years. As an example, the percentage of young people attaining an university-entrance diploma in 2015 was 51.7%, which is far above the Austrian percentage of 42.6%.

Burgenland at a glance

	Burgenland	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	4.3	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	8.2	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.37	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	43.1	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	27 500	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	10.11	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	74.3/64.9	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	5.2	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	0.90	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	82.5	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	112.60	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	10.3	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	28.6/10.6	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.31/83.77	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	22 200	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	78.3	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	52.3	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	641.3	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	26.39	43.63

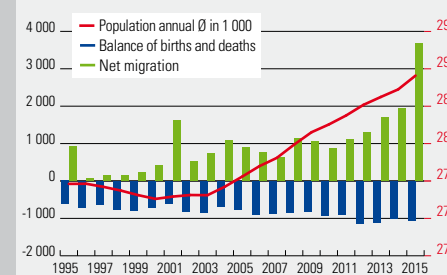
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change



Carinthia



Total area (sqkm) 9 538

Population (January 1st, 2016) 560 482

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 ...

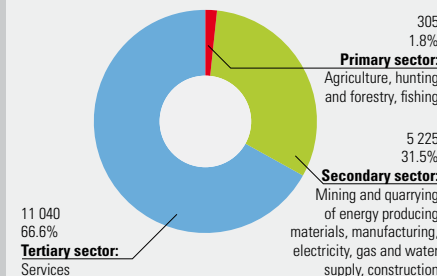
- ▶ This southernmost Land claims **200 lakes** for swimming. Klopeiner See is the warmest lake with a temperature of up to 28 degrees.
- ▶ With **9.22 million nights spent**, Carinthia was ranked third of all Länder in the summer-season of 2016.
- ▶ The population of Carinthia decreased from 1996 to 2012, but increased in the last three years again. From 2013 to 2016, the **population grew** by about 5 000 representing an increase of 0.9%.
- ▶ The **highest illegitimate birthrate** in Austria: More than half of all Carinthian children are born out of wedlock (2015: 53.0%).
- ▶ Eisenkappel-Vellach, Austria's **southernmost** market township, lies on the same geographic latitude as Montreal.
- ▶ Around **9 300 clubs** have been counted: that means there are 17 clubs per 1 000 residents, more than in any other Austrian Land.
- ▶ With around 297 000 visitors in the summer season 2015, „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 four percent** still do.
- ▶ Carinthia showed a considerable **surplus of exports** compared to imports. Exports amounted to €6.72 bn, imports to €5.69 bn.

Carinthia at a glance

	Carinthia	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	0.2	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	9.6	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.44	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	37.9	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	33 300	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	21.83	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	73.4/64.7	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	6.1	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	2.86	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	83.8	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	149.65	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	12.2	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	29.1/11.1	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.35/83.98	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	21 500	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	67.5	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	48.1	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	616.2	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	52.88	43.63

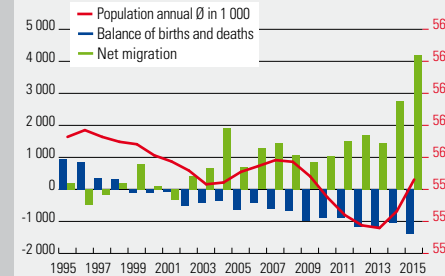
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change



Lower Austria



Total area (sqkm) 19 186

Population (January 1st, 2016) 1 653 691

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) – VVY	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	Wien Umgebung – WU
Horn – HO	Zwettl – ZT
Korneuburg – KO	
Krems (Land) – KR	Not an administrative district:
Lilienfeld – LF	Schwechat – SW

Land of fields and ...

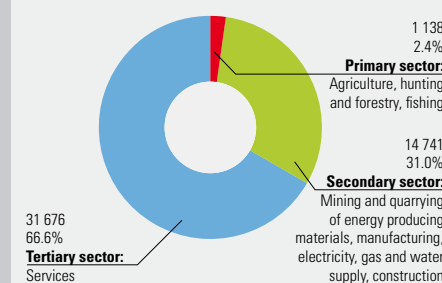
- ▶ In 2014, Lower Austria topped the list at €29 144 (annual, gross) in **income** for wage and salary earners (median).
- ▶ Vienna shows the highest number of **foreign direct investment** companies (398) followed by Lower Austria. The investment level of €12.23 bn means the third place.
- ▶ In 2015, Lower Austria has the third most **apprentices** (16 833) behind Upper Austria (23 660) and Vienna (16 918).
- ▶ With around **7 324 new enterprises** founded annually (Ø 2005-2015), Lower Austria is in second place after Vienna.
- ▶ Lower Austria is an **agricultural land** – with ca. 32%, it makes the largest contribution to the output value of the Austrian agriculture in 2015.
- ▶ 6 out of 10 litres of Austrian **wine** come from Lower Austria.
- ▶ 82% 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 1 092 **kindergartens** (2015/16).
- ▶ With 350.4 km, Lower Austria has the longest **expressway system** in Austria.

Lower Austria at a glance

	Lower Austria	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	4.6	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	9.2	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.53	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	47.3	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	32 500	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	4.16	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	77.0/69.2	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	5.2	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	1.60	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	82.5	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	147.63	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	13.5	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	31.9/13.1	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.52/83.22	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	23 100	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	69.8	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	49.5	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	627.8	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	43.33	43.63

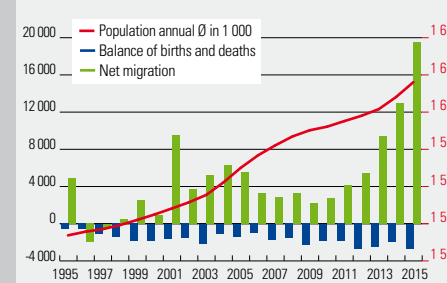
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change



Upper Austria



Total area (sqkm) 11 980

Population (January 1st, 2016) 1 453 948

Capital Linz

Administrative districts 18 (of which 3 Statutory towns)

Municipalities 442



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 ...

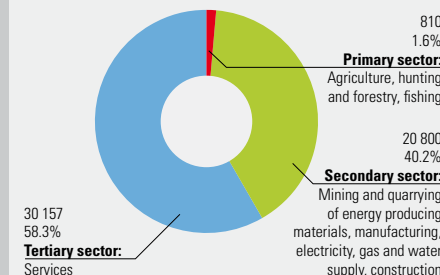
- Upper Austria is the number one **industrial Land**: Almost 1/4 of persons employed in the manufacturing sector (July 2016: 24.1%) work here.
- In 2015, Upper Austria leads in **exports** with a volume of 33.8 billion euros in the ranking of the Länder.
- Most **young economically active** persons (15-24) live in Upper Austria (2015: 106 000), surpassed only by Lower Austria and Vienna.
- The proportion of **women working part-time** is 51.2% (2015), the highest in Austria.
- With an **employment rate** of 15- to 64-year-olds by 74.8% Upper Austria heads on top of the ranking in 2015, right behind Vorarlberg.
- In 2015, Upper Austria has the second highest **fertility rate** (1.61 children; the Austrian average is 1.49).
- 60% of the Upper Austrian population live in their **own accommodation** (Austrian average 2015: 56%).
- 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 185 000 visitors annually.

Upper Austria at a glance

	Upper Austria	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	3.8	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	11.2	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.61	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	36.3	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	40 300	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	5.0	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	79.3/70.1	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	4.1	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	3.15	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	85.8	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	158.21	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	13.0	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	27.4/11.1	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.91/83.76	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	22 300	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	62.9	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	46.9	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	609.0	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	47.62	43.63

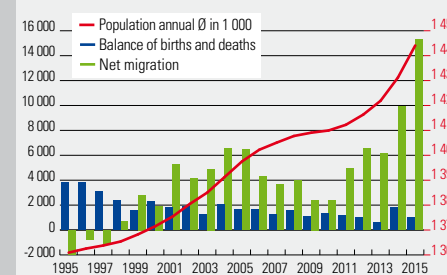
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change



Salzburg



Total area (sqkm) 7 156

Population (January 1st, 2016) 545 815

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 ...

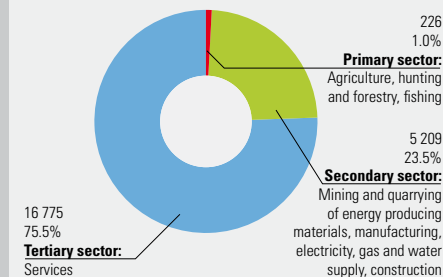
- ▶ The **people** in the Land of Salzburg **live** somewhat longer than the Austrian average.
- ▶ In the nineteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, Salzburg showed the most **dynamic population growth** of all nine Länder: but in the last decade, from 2006 to 2016, Salzburg’s population only has grown below average with 4.0 percent.
- ▶ Salzburg will replace Kärnten as **sixth largest** Länder in about six years.
- ▶ The **self-employment rate**, with 63 self-employed per 1 000 residents, is the highest among the Länder (2015 microcensus).
- ▶ With an **economic output** (GDP) per capita of €46 100, Salzburg comes in second after the federal capital of Vienna (2015).
- ▶ 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 2015 every man or woman in Salzburg hosted **13 persons** from all over the world.
- ▶ With 26.2 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the Länder in the number of **overnight stays** (2015).
- ▶ The **Hohensalzburg** Castle is one of the most visited tourist attractions.

Salzburg at a glance

	Salzburg	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	4.0	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	15.6	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.55	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	37.1	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	46 100	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	48.56	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.4/70.0	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	3.5	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	1.51	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	85.7	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	120.43	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	13.2	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	32.1/15.4	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	79.63/84.61	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	22 800	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	58.4	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	41.8	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	546.0	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	52.42	43.63

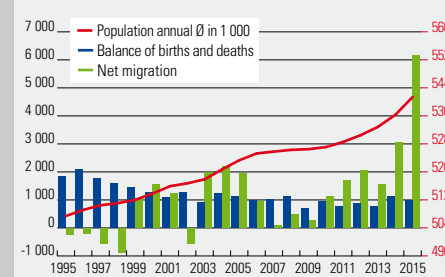
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 16 401

Population (January 1st, 2016) 1 232 012

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 ...

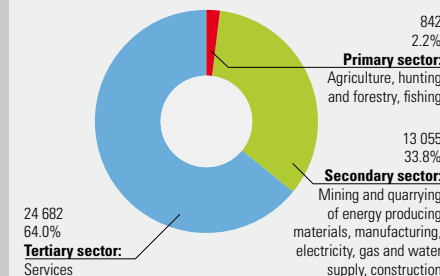
- ▶ **Austrian guests** prefer Styria as a holiday destination.
- ▶ Among all federal states, Styria has seen the lowest **population growth** of just 3% over the last three decades.
- ▶ As in Carinthia the share of **non-marital births** in Styria (2015: 50%) is exceeding the national level (2015: 42%).
- ▶ Compared to all other Länder (2013), Styria has the highest **R&D intensity** (4.87%).
- ▶ With over 57%, 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 2016.
- ▶ Liezen, with an area of 3 315.2 km², is the **largest district** in Austria.
- ▶ At the end of 2015, there were already more **motor-vehicles** than people in the district of Südoststeiermark (1 077 motor vehicles per 1 000 people) and Hartberg-Fürstenfeld (1 018 motor vehicles per 1 000 people).

Styria at a glance

	Styria	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	2.6	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	9.6	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.45	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	38.0	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	35 400	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	9.63	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	74.9/66.6	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	4.7	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	4.87	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	82.5	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	146.19	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	13.6	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	28.9/13.2	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	78.50/83.76	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	21 900	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	66.1	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	46.0	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	586.4	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	46.83	43.63

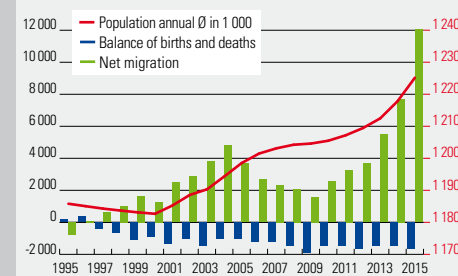
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 12 640

Population (January 1st, 2016) 739 139

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
Schwaz – SZ

Land of mountains and ...

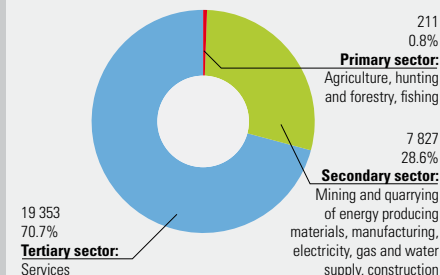
- There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of **3 000 m** in Tyrol.
- Areawise, Tyrol is the **third largest** Austrian Land, with 85% of its surface lying more than 1 000 m above sea level.
- Only **12%** of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable. More than two thirds of the land area is alpine and forest land.
- The Timmelsjoch in Ötztal is Austria's **highest border crossing**. It is 2 474 meters above sea level.
- With 467 km², **Sölden** in the district of Imst is the largest municipality areawise in Austria.
- With 45.5 mil. overnight stays, Tyrol is the Land with the **most tourism** in Austria (2015).
- Tyrolean **marriages** last longer, on Austrian average the divorce rate is "only" 36.4%. (2015: Austrian average 41.6%).
- The **mix of nationalities** of Tyrol's population comprises 157 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 80.0 years. But women gain a great age too: 84.3 years (2015).
- There are 32 700 firemen, 6 300 Red Cross workers, and 302 **brass bands** with 14 200 musicians in Tyrol.

Tyrol at a glance

	Tyrol	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	6.5	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	14.3	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.53	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	36.4	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	42 000	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	62.26	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	79.1/69.5	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	3.0	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	3.14	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	84.2	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	119.07	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	13.4	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	28.3/13.2	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	80.02/84.33	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	22 000	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	64.3	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	43.6	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	520.7	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	51.06	43.63

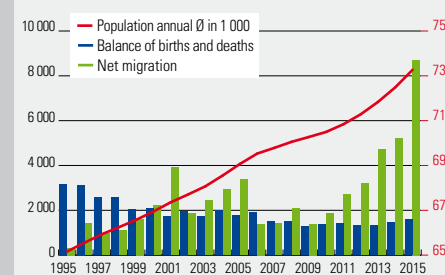
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 2 602

Population (January 1st, 2016) 384 147

Capital Bregenz

Administrative districts 4

Municipalities 96



Administrative districts (licence plate)

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

Land of children and ...

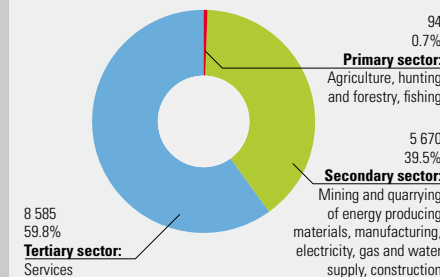
- ▶ Vorarlberg is the only Land in which an **Alemannic dialect** is spoken.
- ▶ **4.4%** of the Austrian population lives on 3.1% of the Austrian land area in Vorarlberg. Approximately two thirds of Vorarlberg is located above an **altitude of 1 000 m** – the summit of the mountain “Piz Buin” with an 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 405 residents per 1 km².
- ▶ The percentage of **children and adolescents** under 15 is highest in Vorarlberg.
- ▶ The **gross regional product** per employed is nearly €80 700 in Vorarlberg, second only to Vienna (2015).
- ▶ Approximately 14 900 people of Vorarlberg **work across** the border in Lichtenstein, Switzerland or Germany.
- ▶ The ca. €25 000 **per capita export** of goods in Vorarlberg is the Top-Export-Land of Austria (2015).
- ▶ 2015 the overall electricity generation of 3 328 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 213 000 spectators in the year 2016.

Vorarlberg at a glance

	Vorarlberg	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	5.9	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	16.1	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.64	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	39.7	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	42 300	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	22.6	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	80.6/69.6	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	3.5	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	1.64	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	88.1	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	103.82	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	14.0	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	26.0/12.0	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	79.83/84.43	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	23 500	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	65.9	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	43.1	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	526.1	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	49.07	43.63

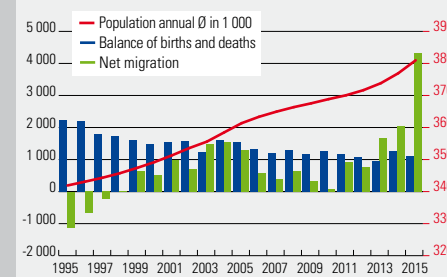
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 415

Population (January 1st, 2016) 1 840 226

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 ...

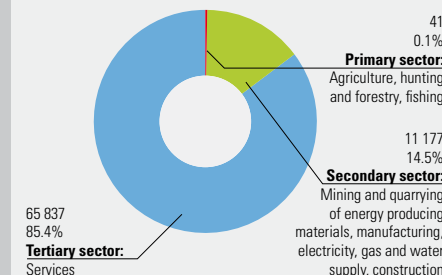
- Vienna is a **metropolis of migration**. Overall, one-third (34.5%) of the population is foreign-born. 181 nationalities live in Vienna.
- Vienna is younger and older alike. With an **average age** of around 41 years, Vienna is already the youngest province in Austria.
- Vienna is Austria's **most important business location** – 21% of the population in Austria generates 26% of Austria's economic performance (2015).
- 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** (€ 42 649) 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 97% 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 2015/16: 195 337).
- Vienna had a rate of **R&D** of 3.55% in 2013, ranked second among all Länder.
- The highest **number of nights spent** in the capitals of Austria's federal states were observed in Vienna amounting to 14.3 mil. (capitals and Vienna in total 21.4 mil.).

Vienna at a glance

	Vienna	Austria
Population change 2006-2016 (as of January 1st) in %	11.4	5.4
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2016	27.4	14.6
Total fertility rate 2015	1.42	1.49
Total divorce rate 2015 (in %)	47.8	41.6
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2015 in € (preliminary data)	47 700	39 400
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2015	7.97	15.75
Employment rate 2015 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	67.3/62.0	75.1/67.1
Unemployment rate 2015 in % (ILO definition)	10.6	5.7
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2013 in % of the regional GDP	3.55	2.96
Percentage of households with internet access in 2016	88.4	85.1
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2015	73.77	126.62
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2015	18.8	14.4
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2015	48.5/26.0	33.4/15.4
Life expectancy at birth 2015 for men and women (in years)	77.63/82.77	78.63/83.59
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2015 in €	21 500	22 200
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2015	19.1	56.3
Average living space per person in sqm 2015	36.6	44.6
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2015	372.5	545.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2015	31.78	43.63

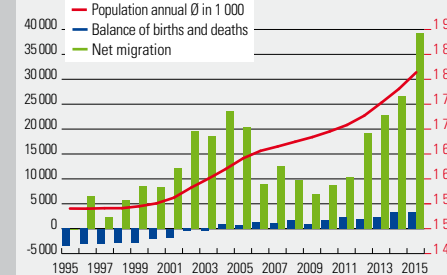
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2015 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1995-2015 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-ployed" 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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