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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, December 2013



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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 on 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: 8 451 860 ^{*)}

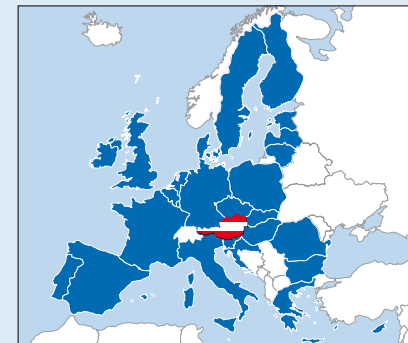
Total Area: 83 879 km²

Capital: Vienna

Länder: 9

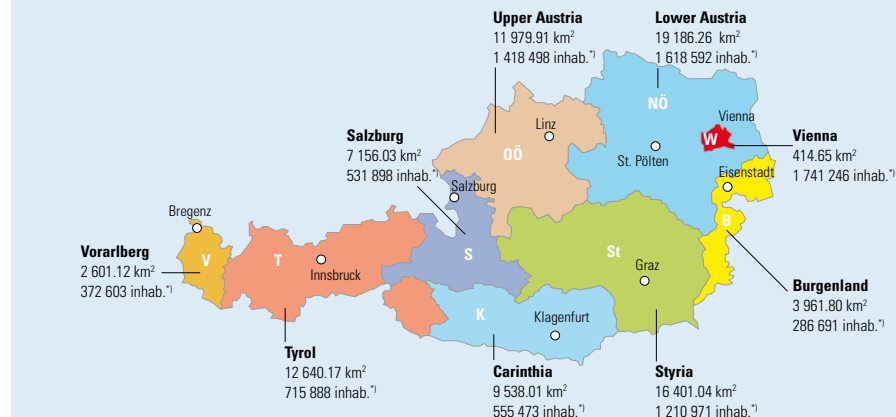
Administrative districts: 95
of which Statutory towns: 15

Municipalities: 2.354



^{*)} Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2013.

Austria as a federal state



^{*)} Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of January 1st, 2013.

A large crowd of people is sitting on a grassy field, viewed from behind. The people are of various ages and are dressed in casual summer clothing. The field is green with small yellow flowers. The word "Population" is overlaid in white text on the right side of the image. A small green circle with the number "11" is located to the right of the text.

Population

11

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. Now, at the beginning of 2013, 8.45 million inhabitants were counted in Austria. By 2060, the figure should reach ca. 9.37 million, according to the projection. The municipality with the largest population is Vienna, which had more than 1.7 million residents at the beginning of 2013. A fifth of Austria's population thus lives in the federal capital. Next come the provincial capitals Graz (266 000 residents), Linz (192 000 residents), Salzburg (146 000 residents) and Innsbruck (122 000 residents).

With 1.7 million residents, Vienna is indeed the most populous municipality in Austria; by area, however, the Tyrolean municipality of Sölden with 46 688 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 422 residents.



There are also some very small municipalities in Austria. A total of six municipalities had less than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2013. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 54 citizens, followed by Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 66 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 76 residents), Namlos (Tyrol, 86 residents), Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 90 residents) and Großhofen (Lower Austria, 95 residents).

The age pyramid, a mirror of history

The history of the 20th century has left its mark on the present day age pyramid. There are many more women than men not only in the highest ages but generally in all age groups beginning with the age of 55. This is due to the longer life expectancy of women and in case of the highest age groups also due to the large number of men who died in World War II.

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

Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	8 307 989	8 335 003	8 351 643	8 375 164	8 408 121	8 451 860
Females	4 265 500	4 278 068	4 285 442	4 296 293	4 309 977	4 328 238
Males	4 042 489	4 056 935	4 066 201	4 078 871	4 098 144	4 123 622
Age	as %					
0 to 14 years	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.4
15 to 64 years	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.6	67.6	67.5
65+ years	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.8	18.1

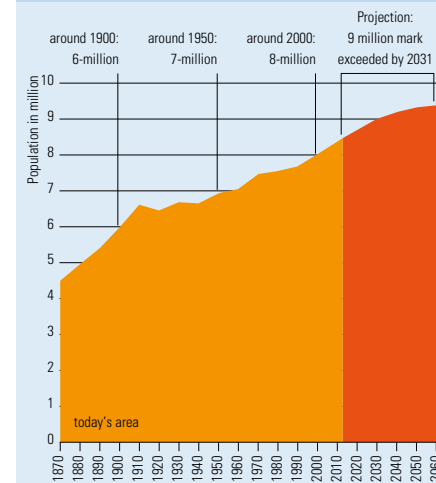
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics; 2008-2012: revised data.

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

	Total population	
	2012	2013
The largest municipalities		
Vienna (Vienna)	1 717 084	1 741 246
Graz (Styria)	262 223	265 778
Linz (Upper A)	190 053	191 501
Salzburg (Salzburg)	145 389	145 871
Innsbruck (Tyrol)	119 846	122 458
The smallest municipalities		
Gramais (T)	53	54
Tschanigraben (B)	72	66
Kaisers (T)	71	76
Namlos (T)	89	86
Hinterhornbach (T)	98	90

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics; 2012: revised data.

Population growth in Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Censuses, Population Statistics, population projection of 2013 (main variant).

Though the “notches” at the top of the population pyramid equally can be traced back to the deficit of births in World War I. The Depression of the 1930s also led to lower birthrates, which is reflected in the low numbers of those aged about 80 today.

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 71 to 73 years old. At the end of World War II, the birthrate dropped again; the number of presently 67 year olds is considerably lower than in accompanying years. The age groups of the “Baby Boom” of the 1950s and 1960s have the highest numbers. The Baby Boom Generation was also strengthened by immigration. As a con-



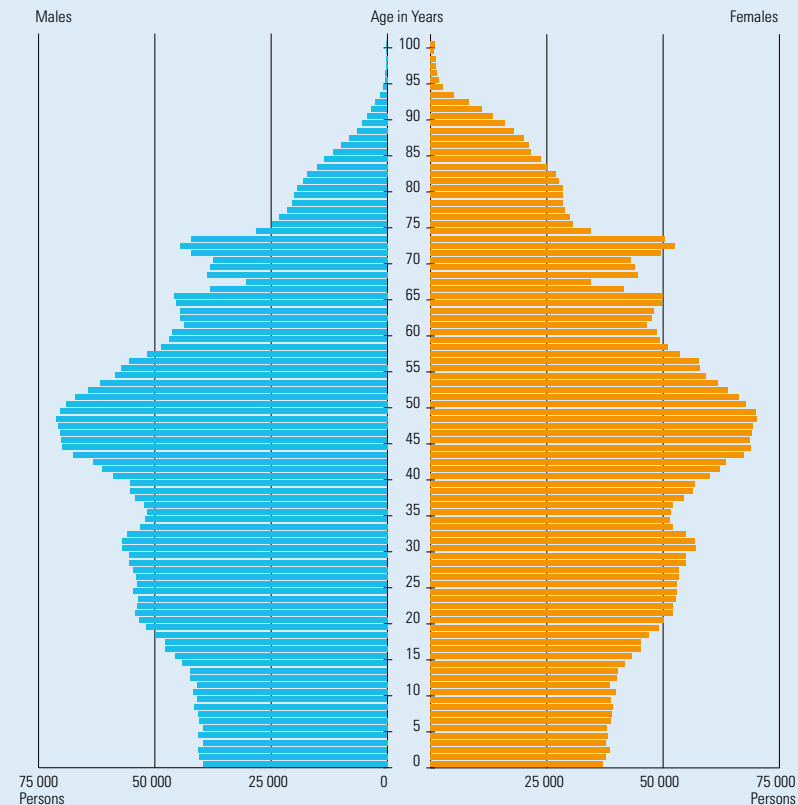
sequence of the post-Baby Boom reduction in birthrates, the base of the population pyramid is comparatively narrow. This has only been partially compensated by immigration. Of the 8.45 million residents of Austria, 1.22 million are children under 15 years old, i.e., in preschool or compulsory school age. About 5.71 million are in the 15 to 64 year range and count as the population of working age. Another nearly 1.53 million Austrian men and women are 65 years or older and are thus in retirement age.



An EU-wide comparison of age structure shows Austria in the middle range. We find the youngest populations in Ireland, France and Denmark; the oldest in Italy, Germany, Greece and Portugal.

This means that two thirds of the population are of working age. 14.4% are preschool and compulsory school age children and 18.1% elderly persons in retirement age. As a consequence of the decline in fertility, the number and the percentage of children under 15 is decreasing. In contrast, the 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 aging.

Population pyramid Austria 1.1.2013



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics.

Centuries of ethno mixing

According to the Ethnic Group Act (Volksgrup-pengesetz), ethnic groups are “the groups of Austrian citizens living and domiciled in sections of the federal territory who do not have German as their mother tongue and have their own ethnic traditions.” In the federal constitution, Austria acknowledges its linguistic and cultural diversity as well as its obligation to “respect, protect, and promote” the languages and cultures as well as the existence and sustainment of its native ethnic groups. There are six native ethnic groups living in Austria (cf. table p.17). The Carinthian Slovenians live in southern Carinthia, mainly in the Völkermarkt, Klagenfurt Land and Villach Land districts as well as in the provincial capital of Klagenfurt. The residence areas of the Slovenian ethnic group in Styria are located in certain villages of the Radkersburg Corner, the Leutschach region, the Soboth area and to some extent Graz. The Burgenland Croats do not have a cohesive settlement area, but live in around 50 municipalities scattered throughout Burgenland. Some also live in Vienna. The present day settlement area of the Hungarian ethnic group in Burgenland comprises primarily the municipalities of Oberwart and Oberpullendorf



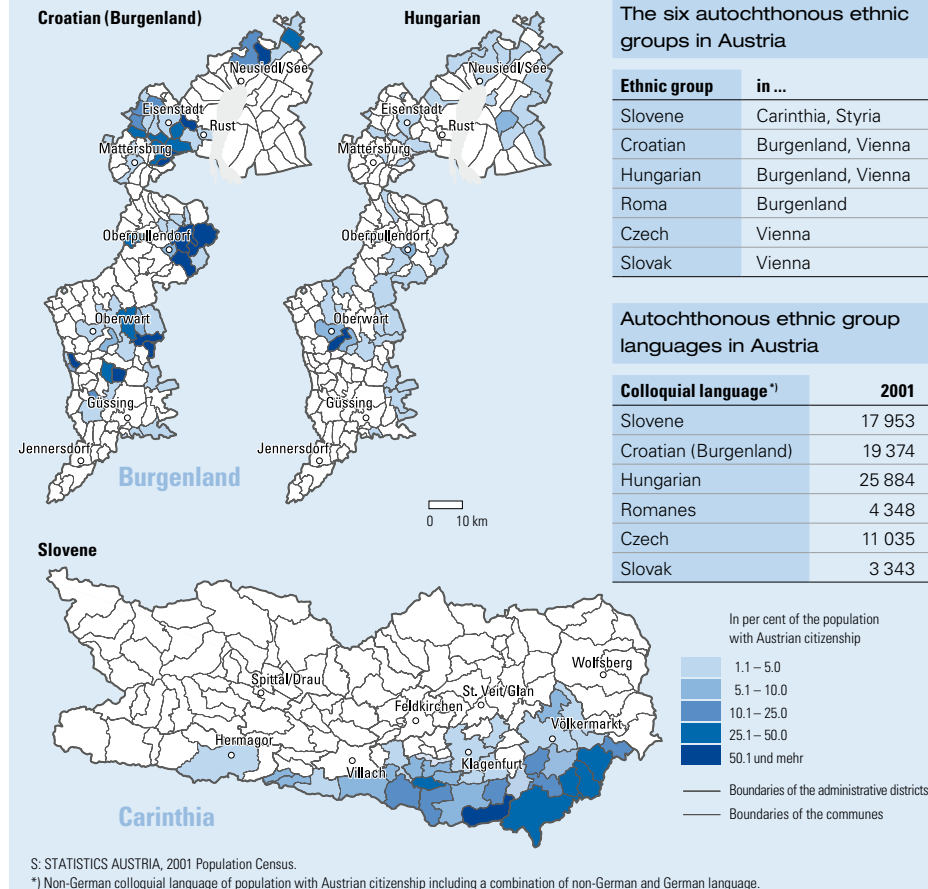
as well as some municipalities in northern Burgenland. Since the 1960s, there have been increasing immigrations of Roma, most of whom hold Austrian citizenship today. These immigrants have considerably surpassed the numbers of Sinti, Burgenland Roma and Lovara, who have been residents in Austria for a longer time but were also victims of Nazi genocide.

There are six recognised native ethnic groups living in Austria. Austria is committed to the protection, promotion and preservation of their cultures and languages.

The 2001 census gives an approximate idea of the sizes of the resident ethnic groups in Austria. It should be noted that this census does not reflect the number of members of the ethnic groups, as it asked which colloquial language they speak rather than to what ethnic group they belong. Multiple answers were permitted, and immigrants in recent years were also included.

Cf. Federal Chancellery: 3. Österreichischer Staatenbericht 2010.

Austrian citizens with Croatian, Hungarian and Slovene colloquial language 2001



Growth through immigration

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 birth to death ratio is almost equal. While the migration balance totalled about 51 000 people in 2004, since then it has decreased to around 17 000 people in 2009 and increased up to 44 000 people in 2012. 92 per cent of Austria's total population growth between January 1st, 2003 and January 1st, 2013 (+ 351 587 people) are attributed to net migration gains (+ 322 125). The surplus of births was comparatively low in this period, in 2003, 2009 and 2012 even more deaths than births occurred. In 2012, 78 952 people born alive and 79 436 deaths were recorded throughout Austria. The excess of deaths over births thus just totalled 484 persons.

Today 100 women have an average of 144 children. In order to replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (2 children per woman) would be required.

There were 38 592 marriages in Austria in 2012. About two-thirds (67.3%) were first time marriages, in other words, both partners had been single before.

43% of marriages end in a divorce

In 2012 the number of divorces totalled around 17 006. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, it is then revealed that more than two-fifths of the marriages (43%) end in separation. In most cases (about 87%) the divorces were amicable. More than half of all marriages ends with the death of a partner.

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

The number of naturalizations has decreased since the maximum in 2003 (44 694 cases). Whereas in 2006 still more than 25 000 resident foreigners became citizens, in 2008 the total was only a bit more than 10 000. In 2012 just about 7 000 people were naturalised. In 2010 the naturalisation rate decreased to 0.7%, the lowest level ever reached since 1961.



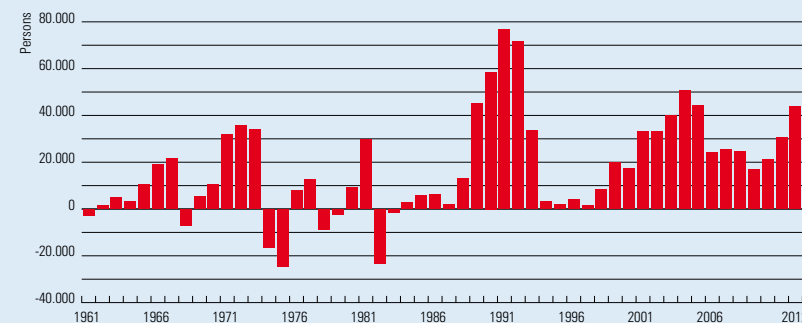
Births, deaths, marriages, divorces, net migration and naturalizations 2008-2012

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Life births	77 752	76 344	78 742	78 109	78 952
Total fertility rate *)	1.42	1.40	1.44	1.43	1.44
Deaths	75 083	77 381	77 199	76 479	79 436
Balance of births and deaths	2 669	-1 037	1 543	1 630	-484
Marriages	35 223	35 469	37 545	36 426	38 592
of which both partners never married before	22 751	23 266	24 626	24 028	25 977
Divorces	19 701	18 806	17 442	17 295	17 006
Total divorce rate (as %) **)	47.76	45.98	43.00	43.02	42.51
Net migration *)	24 650	17 053	21 316	30 705	43 797
Naturalizations	10 258	7 978	6 135	6 690	7 043
Rate of naturalizations (as %) *) ***)	1.21	0.92	0.68	0.72	0.72

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. *) 2008-2011: revised data. **) 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 1961-2012



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Calculated net-migration 1961-1995; migration statistics 1996-2012, 2007-2011: revised data. Net migration: inflows minus outflows of international migration.

Immigrants

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 2013, there were slightly more than one million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 11.9% of the overall population. In 1981, the number of foreigners was only 288 200 or 3.8% of the total population. 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 665 100, making up 8.4% of the total population. In the mid 1990s, their number and percentage stabilized; since 2001, however, their number has been increasing again.

Two-fifths of all foreigners are from another EU-country.

All in all, nearly 416 000 citizens from other EU-countries (without Croatia) live in Austria, representing a share of 41.4% of all foreigners in Austria. The biggest group among

EU-citizens are Germans accounting for almost 158 000 people, followed by Romanian (53 000), Polish (46 000), Hungarian (37 000) and Slovak (25 000) citizens.

With 114 000 persons or 11.3%, Turkish people form the largest group of people with Non-EU-citizenship. Among Non-EU-citizens another bigger part (nearly 298 000 people or 29.7%) comes from the new states formed from the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia, which has become a member of the EU in 2004). 111 000 of them are citizens of Serbia, 90 000 are from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 59 000 are Croats.

Since the beginning of 2010 Germans are the largest group among foreign citizens in Austria.

The community of non-European citizens accounts for almost 78 000 people from Asia, about 24 000 from Africa and at least 18 000 from America.

Compared to other EU-countries, Austria ranks very high for the share of foreign population. Higher percentages can only be found in Luxembourg, Estonia and Cyprus.

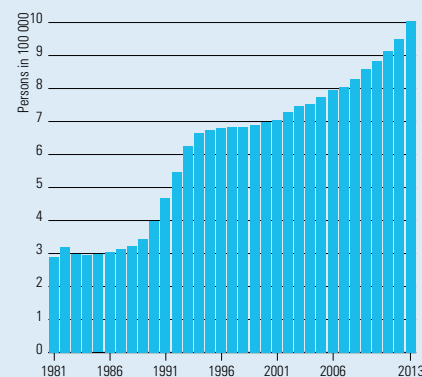
Population by selected citizenship 2008-2013

Year (1st Jan.)	Total Population	Austria	Total	as %	Foreign citizens			
					EU ^{*)}	Non EU	of which	
							Former Yugoslavia (w/o Slovenia)	Turkey
2008	8 307 989	7 478 310	829 679	10.0	288 869	540 810	292 946	108 762
2009	8 335 003	7 474 999	860 004	10.3	312 713	547 291	291 804	109 985
2010	8 351 643	7 468 064	883 579	10.6	330 625	552 954	290 898	111 302
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

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics; 2008-2011: revised data. *) According to borders at the time.

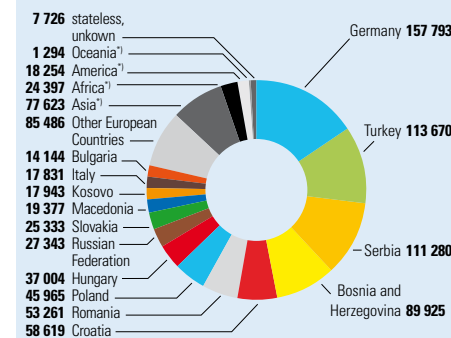
Foreign population in Austria

1981-2013



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Update of the results of the latest population census 1981-2001, Population Statistics. 2002-2013; 2008-2012: revised data.

Foreign population by citizenship 1.1.2013



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population Statistics. *) All states.

2.3 million families

The Austrian population lives in 3.68 million private households. Only a small fraction of the population, around 117 000 persons, lives in around 3 200 institutional households, most of which are retirement homes. 1.3 million households, i.e. more than a third, are single person households. Only a small fraction of these people who live alone and who make up 16% of the total population are young singles. The majority are seniors, in particular women, who have remained single after the death of their spouses.



16% 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 2.3 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 common household.

The number of families with children totals 1.4 million and thus 60% of all families. 935 000 couples do not have children living in the same household.

86% of all lone parents are women.

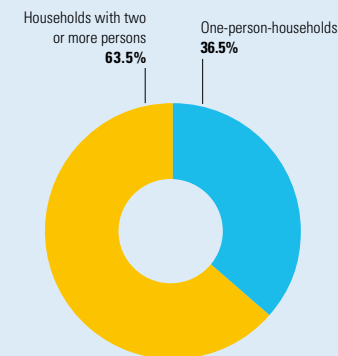
However, only a small fraction of these are young and still childless couples. Most are older couples whose children have left the common household. Nearly three quarters (73%) of all families are married couples (with or without children), 15% are cohabiting couples. 12% of the families are lone parent families, the vast majority of them (86%) are mothers.

Private households and families 2012

Type of household Type of family	2012 in 1 000
Private households	3 678.1
of which one-person-households	1 341.1
Families	2 347.3
without child(ren) in the household	934.9
with child(ren) in the household	1 412.5
of which	
Married couples	1 718.4
without child(ren) in the household	740.8
with child(ren) in the household	977.7
Consensual unions	342.0
without child(ren) in the household	194.1
with child(ren) in the household	147.9
Lone mothers	245.4
Lone fathers	41.5

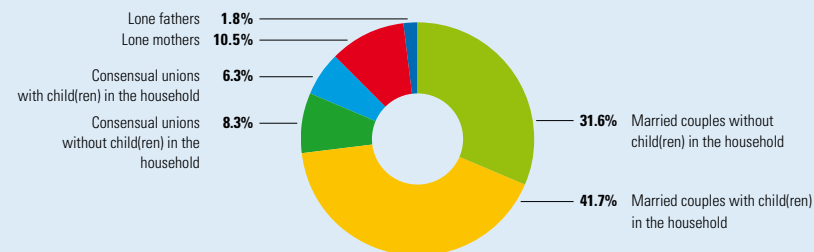
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Private households 2012



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Families by type of family 2012



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Politics

25



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. Heinz Fischer
since 8/7/2004



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. 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



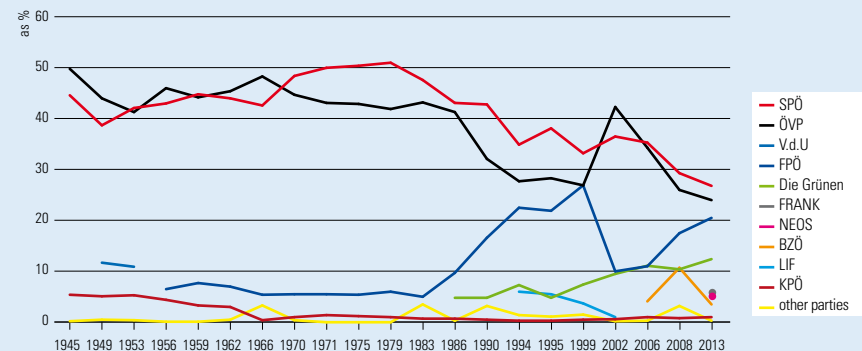
Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas
9/6/1965–9/6/1971
9/6/1971–24/4/1974



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.

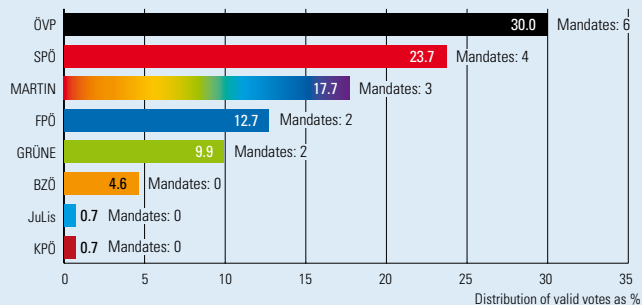


The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

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 35 people initiatives. There has not yet been a plebiscite.

European Parliamentary Elections 2009: Austrian results



Day of election: June 7th, 2009
 Eligible voters: 6 362 761
 Votes cast: 2 925 132
 Valid votes: 2 864 621
 Turnout: 46%

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
1975	3	Protection of human life	895 665	17.93
1969	4	Gradual introduction of the 40-hour week	889 659	17.74
1964	5	Austrian broadcast (Österreichischer Rundfunk)	832 353	17.27
2002	6	Veto against Temelin	914 973	15.53
2002	7	Welfare state Austria	717 102	12.20
1997	8	People initiative „Women“	644 665	11.17
2002	9	People initiative against interceptors	624 807	10.65
2004	10	Pensions	627 559	10.53

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

31



Current trends in school attendance

14% decrease in student numbers in elementary schools

The declining birthrate in the 1990s has resulted in a 14% decline in the number of students enrolled in Austria's elementary schools, which has dropped to around 328 000. 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: Five years ago, for every 100 AHS students there were 212 boys and girls in lower secondary schools, and nowadays it is still

191 (in lower secondary schools including new secondary schools).

The AHS upper grades cannot complain about dwindling enrollment, it has increased by 19% to the new maximum value of 91 539 in the ten year comparison.

The trend to pursue higher education is also evident in technical and vocational training colleges: In engineering colleges (HTL), enrollment has increased by nearly 10% over what it was ten years ago. Increases in enrollment of 15.4% have been documented for service-oriented colleges, a 4.3% decline in the number of students for business administration colleges (HAK)

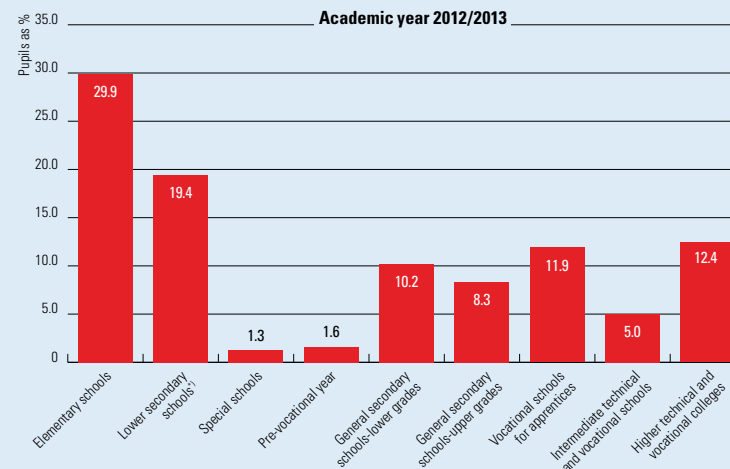
**Age groups with low birthrates:
Less pupils will go to school.**

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with more than 3 500 students, followed by the HTL Graz-Gösting and the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse, each with over 2 300 girls and boys. Throughout Austria there are also 58 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		
	2002/03	2007/08	2012/13
Elementary schools	381 140	337 934	328 136
Lower secondary schools *)	268 058	249 703	212 594
Special schools	13 466	13 148	13 809
Pre-vocational year	20 626	21 338	17 006
General secondary schools	189 753	205 442	203 000
of which lower grades	112 632	117 656	111 461
Vocational schools for apprentices	127 806	136 191	130 975
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	57 265	58 829	55 101
Higher technical and vocational colleges	128 196	135 658	136 392
Pupils in total	1 186 310	1 158 243	1 097 013



Q: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. *) 2012/13 incl. new secondary school.

370 000 students enrolled at tertiary-level-institutions

More than 370 000 students annually – ca. 88 500 of whom come from foreign countries – are enrolled at Austria's tertiary educational institutions. The majority study at one of the 22 public universities, around 11 % pursue studies at Fachhochschulen, 7 % were enrolled at universities of education and about 2 % study at one of the 12 private universities.

There are around 370 000 university level students in Austria (2012/13). Most of them study at the 22 public universities, the 12 private universities, the 21 Fachhochschulen and 14 universities of education.

The majority of the students at universities of education are women (77%), even so at the public universities (53%). In Fachhochschulen women are somewhat underrepresented (47%).



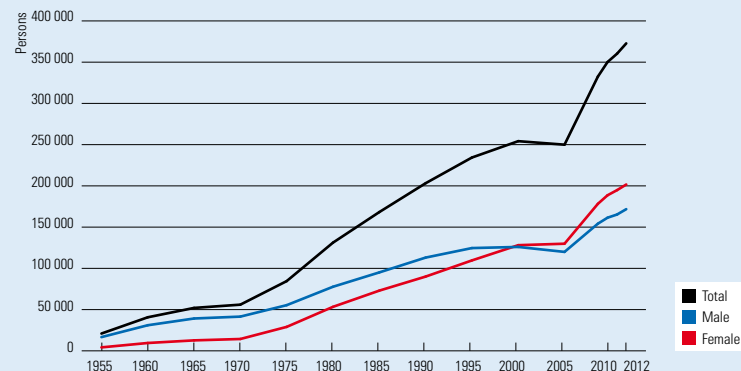
The most popular fields of study at public universities include: law, economics, medicine.

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

Almost 87% of the scarcely 88 500 foreign university students come from Europe. More than three quarters of them are EU citizens.

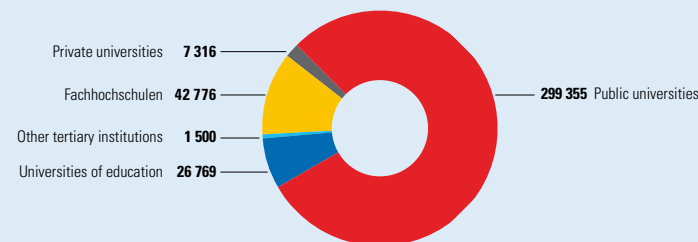
In the academic year 2011/12 about 62 500 graduations were recorded in Austria. Two thirds of them were on public universities.

Number of students at tertiary institution since 1955



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Students by type of institution Academic year 2012/13



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Substantial rise in the level of education

In 2012, 15.9% of the resident population of Austria aged 25 to 64 years held a degree from tertiary education, 68.5% secondary education and 15.6% 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 secondary or 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 2012, 19.7% of

women had only completed compulsory school, as opposed to 11.4% of men. There was also a 10.5 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 (17.0% vs. 14.9%).

In recent years, more and more women have earned tertiary degrees. In 2012, women in the 25 to 64 years age group (17.0%) overtook the men, of whom 14.9% 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 (86.6%) is considerably higher than the EU-28 average of 80.3% (2012).

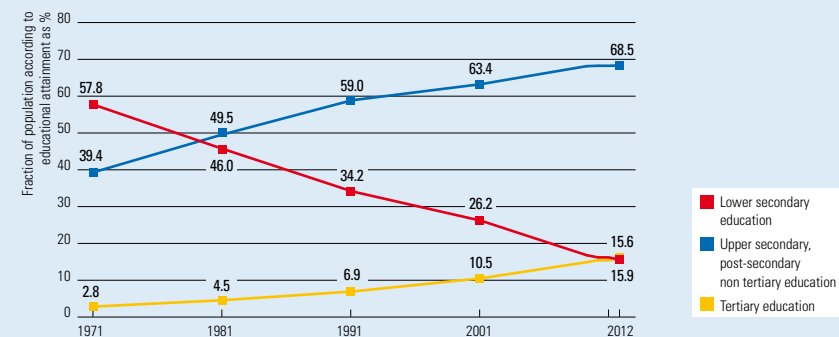
Educational attainment of the adult population

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

Type of school	1991 **)			2001 **)			2012 **)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education *)	6.9	7.8	6.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	15.9	14.9	17.0
University, Fachhochschule	5.3	6.9	3.7	7.5	8.8	6.2	12.7	13.2	12.2
Post-secondary college	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.1	3.5	3.2	1.7	4.8
Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education	59.0	67.0	50.9	63.4	70.3	56.4	68.5	73.8	63.3
Higher technical and vocational college	4.7	5.7	3.7	6.2	7.1	5.3	9.2	9.5	9.0
General secondary schools-upper grades	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.2	6.1
Vocational school for apprentices	37.0	48.6	25.4	39.4	51.1	27.7	40.1	50.3	30.0
Intermediate technical and vocational school	12.5	8.1	17.0	13.1	7.5	18.6	13.5	8.8	18.2
Lower secondary education	34.2	25.3	43.1	26.2	19.3	33.1	15.6	11.4	19.7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 1971-2001 Population Census, since 2009 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.

A man in a blue shirt is looking through a circular lens at a mechanical part. The image is split into two halves: a solid teal left half and a right half showing the man and the mechanical part. The text "Employment and job market" is overlaid on the right half.

Employment and job market

Six out of seven employed are wage or salary earners

Just over half of the entire Austrian population are employed. Of the 8 352 000 Austrian men and women living in private households, in 2012 approx. 4 184 000 were employed and 189 000 unemployed, as measured by international definitions.

Just over half of all Austrian men and women are employed.

3.63 million or six out of seven employed persons are wage or salary earners, the 556 500 self-employed workers and family members working in family businesses represent 13% of the employed. 1.72 million



are retired. 97 000 persons are suffering from long-term illnesses and are thus considered neither employed nor unemployed. 345 000 pursue no career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – house husbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 396 500 persons 15 years or older are in education. The vast majority of the 1.22 million children under 15 also attend school. There were 22 000 conscripts or men in civilian service as a substitute for military service.

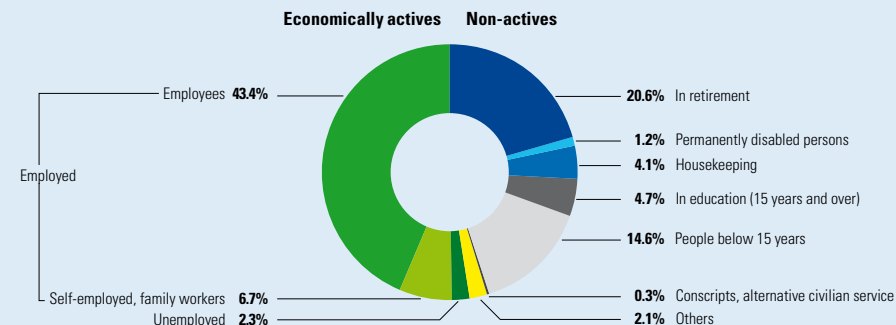
 **With a 73% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is considerably higher than the EU average (64%) and in fifth place among the 27 EU member states (2012).**

At 86%, the employment rate among 25 to 49 year olds is the highest. It is lower (55%) 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 half of the population (58.5%) are employed; many persons of this age are already retired.

Population by activity 2012

Activity status (Labour force concept)	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	in 1 000			as %		
Total population	8 351.7	4 088.3	4 263.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically actives	4 372.9	2 341.9	2 031.0	52.4	57.3	47.6
Employed	4 183.8	2 240.4	1 943.4	50.1	54.8	45.6
Employees	3 627.3	1 892.9	1 734.4	43.4	46.3	40.7
Self-employed family workers	556.5	347.5	209.0	6.7	8.5	4.9
Unemployed	189.1	101.5	87.6	2.3	2.5	2.1
Non-actives	3 978.8	1 746.4	2 232.5	47.6	42.7	52.4
In retirement	1 722.9	779.2	943.8	20.6	19.1	22.1
Permanently disabled persons	96.8	51.3	45.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
Housekeeping	344.8	9.6	335.2	4.1	0.2	7.9
In education (15 years and over)	396.5	179.2	217.3	4.7	4.4	5.1
People below 15 years	1 218.8	624.9	594.0	14.6	15.3	13.9
Conscripts, alternative civilian service	22.4	22.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Others	176.6	79.8	96.6	2.1	2.0	2.3




S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

More and more women in professions

The percentage of working women in the age group of 25 to 54 years old is 81 %, which is gaining on that of men (90%).

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 (43%) is still below EU average (49%).**

The unemployment rate (= the proportion of jobless to the labour force) was 4.3% in 2012. Women are more frequently unemployed than men (4.3 vs. 4.4%), and 15 to 24 year olds twice as much as the overall average (8.7%).

 **With an unemployment rate of 4.3% (EU average 2012: 10.5%), Austria is the EU member state with the 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 (83%). Overall, this sector provides roughly 69% of the jobs. Only 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. 37% of the men, but only 13% of the women, work in this sector.

When one considers the individual branches of industry, manufacturing proves to be the branch that employs the most, followed by trade. Men clearly dominate in the manufacturing sector whereas women dominate in the trade sector, though less dramatically.

Employment and unemployment rates by age and sex 2012

Age (years)	Employment rate % of population			Unemployment rate ^{*)} % of economically actives		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
15–64 in total	72.5	77.8	67.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
15–24	54.6	58.8	50.5	8.7	8.8	8.7
25–54	85.4	89.6	81.1	3.8	3.7	3.8
55–64	43.1	52.5	34.1	3.0	3.5	2.4

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

Employed persons by economic activity 2012

Economic activities Sections of ÖNACE (selection) ^{*)}	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total (absolute)	4 183 812	2 240 397	1 943 415
	as %		
Employed in total (as %)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, mining	5.1	5.6	4.5
Industry	25.9	37.5	12.6
C Manufacturing	15.8	21.6	9.1
F Construction	9.1	14.4	3.0
Services	68.9	56.9	82.9
G Wholesale and retail trade, repair	15.0	12.8	17.4
H Transportation and storage	5.0	7.2	2.5
I Accommodation and food service activities	6.3	4.8	8.2
K Financial and insurance activities	3.5	3.3	3.8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.4	5.1	5.9
O Public Administration; Social security	6.6	6.8	6.3
P Education	6.3	3.5	9.5
Q Human Health and social work activities	9.4	4.0	15.7

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

Women dominate in part-time work

Part-time work is becoming more and more important. In 2012, approximately 1 million or 26% of Austrian – and especially female – workers were not full-time employed. 81% of part-time workers are women. 45% of all working women work part-time. In men, this percentage is only 9%, although the trend is increasing.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 37.8, even with part-time work included. Self-employed persons usually work

considerably more than wage and salary earners, and therefore the corresponding value for wage and salary earners of only 36.6 hours falls somewhat below the overall average. Due to frequent part-time employment, the normal work week for women averages 32.7 hours, which is also considerably less than for men (42.0 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses, etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week is 32.6 hours, which is 15% below the number of hours normally worked per week (37.8 hours). Because the self-employed and family members employed in family businesses have more hours than the average, the number of hours actually worked per week for wage and salary earners is 31.4 hours, which falls below the overall average.

 **With a 26% part-time worker contingent, Austria is (together with Denmark) above the EU average of 20%, but considerably behind the Netherlands, which is far out in front by itself with 50%. Austria ranks only slightly behind the United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden with 27% in each case (2012).**

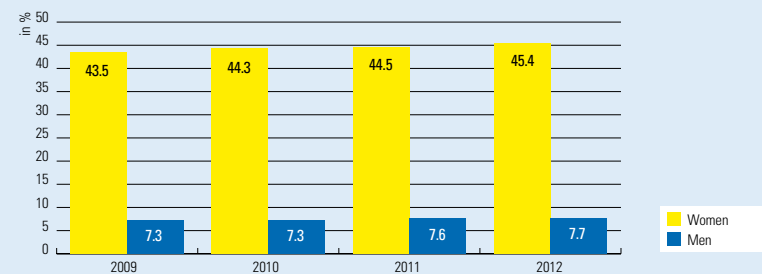


Working time 2012

	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total			
Part-time workers (1 000)	1 073.8	201.7	872.1
Part-time employment rate (%)	25.7	9.0	44.9
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	37.8	42.0	32.7
actually worked	32.6	36.5	28.0
Volume of hours worked (million hours)	6 971.4	4 251.2	2 720.2
Employees			
Part-time workers (1 000)	933.0	145.2	787.8
Part-time employment rate (%)	25.7	7.7	45.4
Average working time per week (hours) *)			
usually worked	36.6	40.6	32.1
actually worked	31.4	35.1	27.2
Volume of hours worked (million hours)	5 806.1	3 456.2	2 349.8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. *) Without people on parental leave.

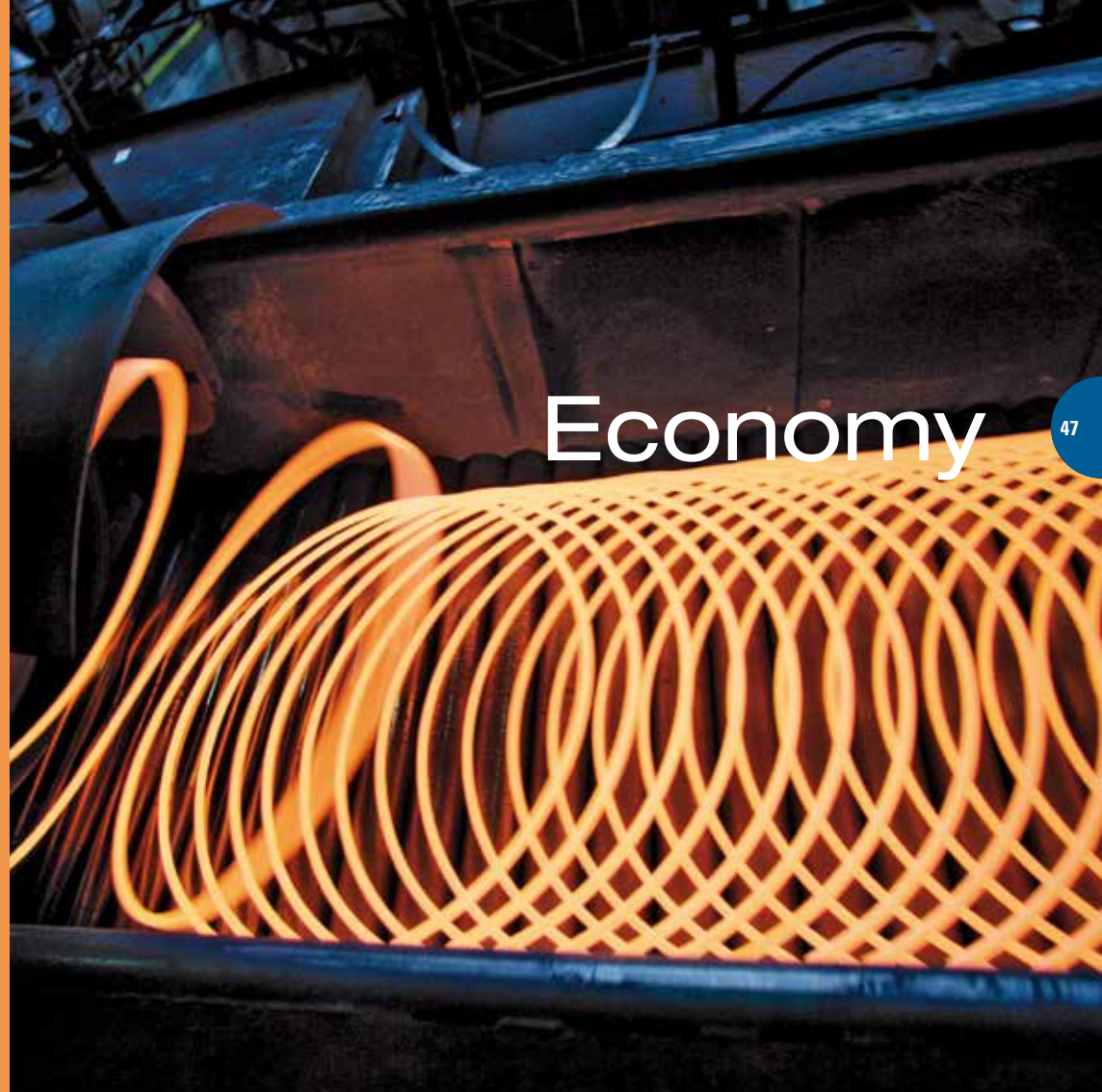
Employees, part-time employment rate



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Economy

47



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 (production), and less than 2% comes from agriculture and forestry (the "primary" sector).

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

Since the 1960s, the national economy has undergone fundamental changes. In 1960, agriculture and forestry still comprised an 11% fraction of the gross value added. The

service sector at about 42% lay behind the production sector (47%). The "shrinkage" of the primary and secondary sectors in favour of the service sector began in the 1970s and it is still continuing today. Almost 70% of the labour force is engaged in the service sector, whereas a little more than 30 years ago only about half were.

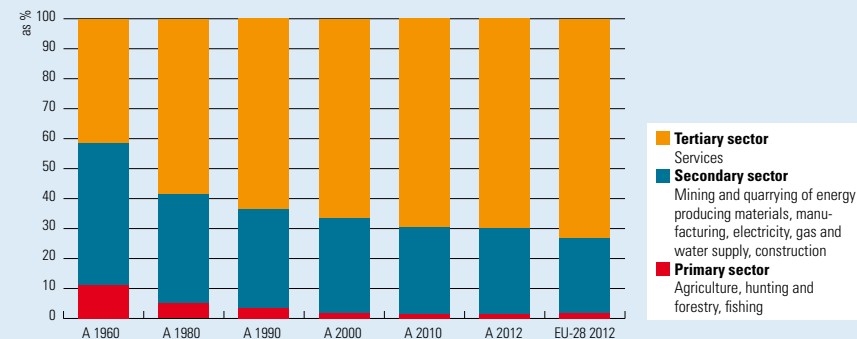
The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 4% at current prices in the last 20 years.

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 73% of the GVA.

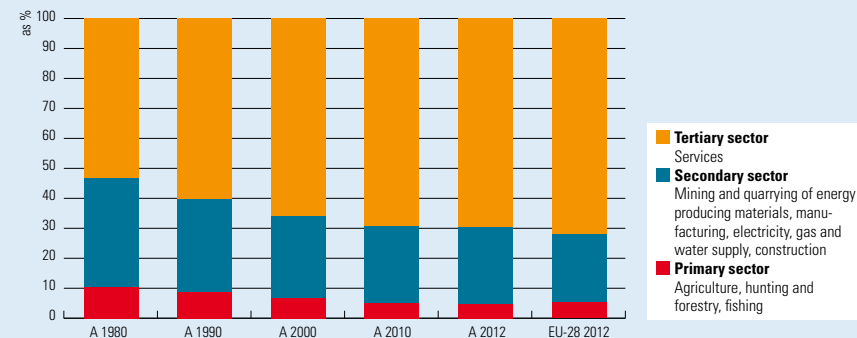
Most of those employed in production work in manufacturing and in construction. In the service sector, the largest contingent works in sales, public service, and in health and education.

Fraction of gross value added



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

Employed by economic sectors



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

Indispensable role

Agriculture and forestry

Almost 75% of Austria is dedicated to agriculture and forestry. Just under half of our Alpine Republic (3.4 million ha) is covered in forest. National agriculture and forestry not only forms the backbone of a viable rural community, but also reflects the cultural tradition of the nation.

Structural changes to the economy have obviously had an impact on agriculture and forestry: As in most other EU member states, a steady downward trend in the number of operations is accompanied by a simultaneous increase in the average size of the operations.

The total output of agriculture and forestry accounted for €8.9 billion in 2012.

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



Rape is the raw material for biodiesel.

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

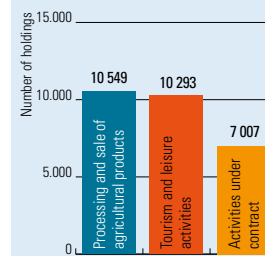
The ability to compete within the EU is achieved through sustainable agriculture, and through an increasing specialization of agricultural and forestry operations. The coupling of agriculture and forestry with touristic offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute 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	1995	1999	2010
Number of agricultural and forestry holdings	239 099	217 508	173 317
of which: full-time holdings	81 171	80 215	66 802
Average area per holding in hectares	31.5	34.6	42.4
Labour force in agriculture and forestry	592 901	575 091	413 755
Agricultural land use in 1 000 hectares	3 427	3 390	2 880
of which: arable land/permanent grassland	1 404/1 937	1 395/1 917	1 371/1 441
Forestry land use in 1 000 hectares	3 259	3 260	3 406
Livestock farming holders/heads in 1 000			
Cattle and calves	116/2 324	101/2 151	72/2 024
of which: dairy cows	90/706	78/697	48/540
Pigs	107/3 696	83/3 426	38/3 247
Sheep and lambs	20/355	18/340	15/398
Goats	12/48	12/51	10/81
Poultry	97/12 998	81/13 654	55/13 919

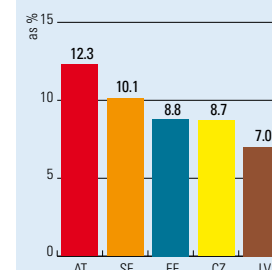
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Survey (FSS). Full census in 1995, 1999 and 2010.

Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2010



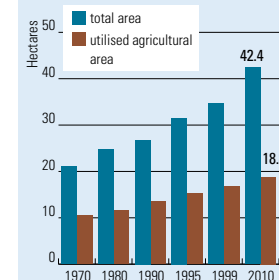
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Highest shares of organic farming areas (EU-27) 2010



S: Eurostat.

Average farm size in hectares



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

The pillars

Industries and construction

About 61 000 enterprises in Austria are engaged in industry (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas/steam/air conditioning and water supply, sewerage/waste management and remediation activities) and in construction. As a whole, these pillars of the national economy employ about 939 000 people, and in 2011 they generated a turnover of roughly €254 billion. About 279 000 people are employed in the construction industry alone.

Most of the enterprises are small-sized: Over 3/4 of them (about 47 500 or 77.8%) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1% of the enterprises (557) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 2/5 (38.5%) of all people employed in these sectors are employed in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account about half (48.9%) of the total turnover.



With an average annual increase in production of 3.4%, Austria's construction enterprises were clearly above the EU (EU-28) average of -5.3% in 2012.

After a significant increase in production in 2010 and 2011, domestic production could

continue the upward trend and recorded an increase of 1.7%, slightly above the level of 2008. Since 2000 domestic production had been increased by 38.5% while the number of employees slightly declined during this period.

The Austrian manufactures of fabricated metal products as well as the manufactures of machinery and equipment were among the winners in 2012. With increases in turnover of 5.5% respectively 5.8%, growth rates of 2011 could be further expanded.

The Austrian construction industry could continue its positive trend of the previous year in 2012, particularly according to increasing results in civil engineering. Concurrently construction costs increased again in 2012. While construction costs in construction of residential buildings showed an increase of 2.1% compared to 2011, costs rose by 4.5% in road construction and by 2.4% in bridge construction. The main causes were increasing prices for bitumen and fuel.

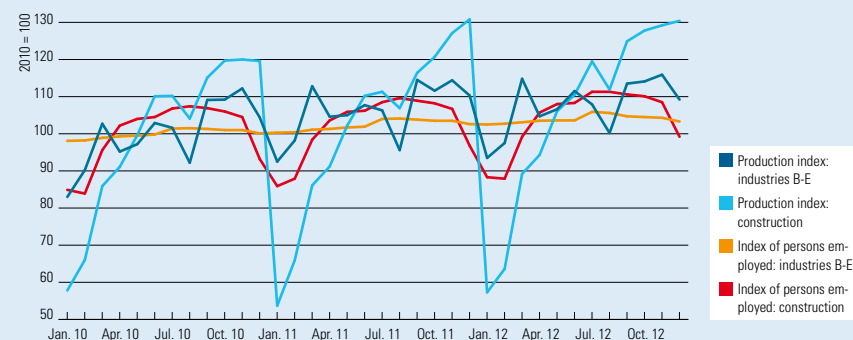
The manufactures of wearing apparel and textiles as well as the manufacture of leather and related products are losing more and more ground. Employment figures have nearly halved in these sectors during the last ten years.

Selected indicators for industries and construction 2011

Sections (Based on ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed 2011 (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	61 036	939 383	254.1	71.3	15	75 901
B-E Industries	29 463	660 595	213.6	57.0	22	86 309
B Mining and Quarrying	355	5 997	2.4	1.3	17	215 980
C Manufacturing	25 139	606 964	173.4	48.4	24	79 728
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	1 961	28 763	33.0	5.6	15	194 786
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	2 008	18 871	4.8	1.7	9	91 409
F Construction	31 573	278 788	40.5	14.3	9	51 240

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2011.

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 250 037 enterprises and their 1 800 347 persons employed achieved a turnover of €440.4 bn in the year 2011.

The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 90% of the enterprises operate with fewer than 10 employees, and only 534 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 €522 000 per employee is achieved in



trade, the corresponding figure for hotel and restaurants is only €91 000.

With a decline of 0.3% of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2012, Austria was slightly above the EU-28 average (by -0.9%), and also below the Euro area (by -1.8%).

In the year 2012, the Austrian service enterprises achieved a turnover increase by 2.3% compared to the previous year, with increasing turnover in all covered industries. A considerable turnover growth of 3.7% was measured for "Accommodation and food service activities". The industries "Other business services" (+3.0%) and "Transportation and storage" with +2.8% were also above the average. The turnover in the trade sector stayed constant. Retail trade was with a nominal increase of 1.8% the sales driver, while wholesale trade (0.0%) stayed constant and turnover in „Automobile trade“ (-3.9%) decreased.

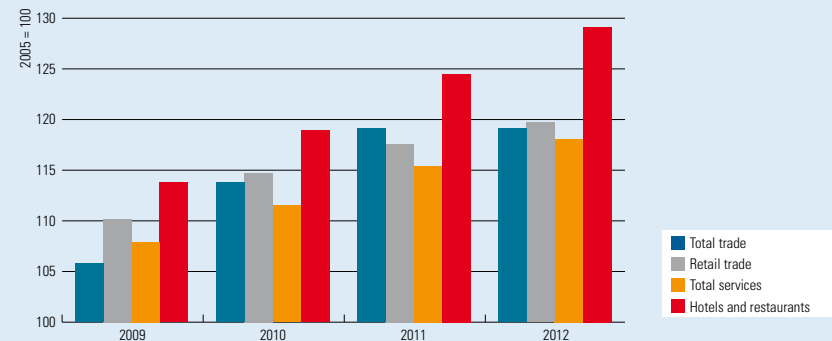
More than 333.9 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian goods road transport vehicles in 2012 (-3.1% compared to 2011). The most frequently transported products were "Crude and manufactured minerals and building materials".

Selected indicators for trade and services 2011

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
G-N Trade and services	250 037	1 800 347	440.4	108.6	7	60
G Trade	74 765	628 922	240.6	31.0	8	49
H Transportation and storage	14 089	208 793	38.6	13.5	15	65
I Accommodation and food service activities	43 989	269 967	15.4	7.3	6	27
J Information and communication	17 207	98 552	19.5	8.3	6	84
L Real estate activities	17 862	46 236	15.5	8.2	3	177
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	60 801	215 089	26.9	12.2	4	57

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2011.

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 +0.9% in 2012. Hence, GDP increased less dynamically than it did in 2011 (+2.8%), but, nevertheless, the slowdown in economic growth was less substantial, compared to the development in other European countries. GDP in the Euro Zone decreased by 0.6% and the EU countries faced a downturn of their economic growth by -0.4%. The Austrian Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices increased to approximately €307 bn in 2012 (+2.6%). Hence, GDP per inhabitant amounted to €36 430 (+2.0%).

In real terms (adjusted by purchasing power) for the European comparison the GDP p.c. amounted to €33 300 (+2.8%).


2012 the EU-28 achieved an average GDP per capita of €25 600 (77% of the Austrian value). Austria got ahead of two countries and ranks in second place after Luxembourg in economic performance of all EU member states, which is more than double that of most new EU member states. Austria has been able to maintain its position in the league of the economically most successful

member states in the EU for several successive years – the indicator of the standard of living of economies.

Prices

The Austrian price level of 109.5 (-0.7%; EU-28=100) represents – together with the Netherlands, Ireland and Belgium – the middle range of all European countries; only Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Switzerland and Norway respectively showed higher prices in 2012. 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.

2012 was affected by lower inflation rates all over Europe. The value for Austria was 2.6%, which represents a considerable decrease compared with the previous year (2011: 3.6%). Hence, the value for price increases in Austria 2012 lies above the 2.0% stability goal of the European Central Bank.

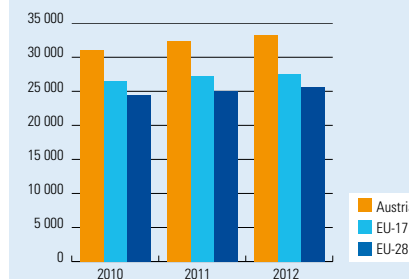
 **In 2012 the inflation rate of Austria lies tightly above the average rate of the Eurozone (2.5%) and is just as high the rate of the EU-28 (2.6%).**

Gross domestic product (GDP), price level, inflation

	Austria	EU-15	EU-28	Eurozone 17
GDP growth as % change on previous period				
2010	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
2011	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
2012	0.9	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6
GDP per inhabitant in € (PPS)				
2010	31 100	27 000	24 400	26 500
2011	32 400	27 600	25 100	27 200
2012	33 300	28 000	25 600	27 500
Price level index (EU-28=100)				
2010	109.9	105.7	100	104.7
2011	110.3	105.8	100	104.5
2012	109.5	106.1	100	103.7
Inflation: Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)				
Average annual rate of change as %, 2012	2.6	-	2.6	2.5

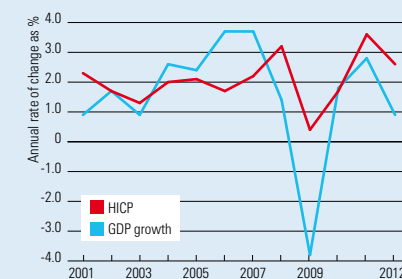
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, PPS: Purchasing power standards.

GDP per inhabitant in € (PPS)



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

Austria's economic performance



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.



Tourism

Tourism: 131 million overnights mark new all-time-high

Record levels in tourism

In the year 2012 more than 36.2 million tourists spent almost 131 million nights in about 65 000 Austrian accommodation establishments. Almost 75% of all tourists arrived from abroad, 52.2% of them from Germany. In addition to the important markets Germany (49.6 million nights spent), the Netherlands (9.4 million nights spent) and Switzerland (4.6 million nights spent) the number of nights spent by guests from Asia is increasing steadily (2.4 million nights spent). In 2012 about 18.8 million nights spent were registered in urban tourism (provincial capitals), which means that 14.4% of all overnight stays can be attributed to this specific form of tourism.

65.7 million nights spent in the summer season 2012, 65.6 million nights spent in the winter season 2012/13.

In the summer season 2012, 65.7 million nights spent were reported in Austrian accommodation establishments, 2.6% more than in summer season 2011. The number of arrivals underlines the positive development of nights spent in the summer 2012. Arrivals reached



a new record level (19.5 million; +3.6%). The winter season 2012/13 closed with the best result ever (65.6 million nights spent: +1.9%; 16.7 million arrivals: +1.8%).

International tourism: 51.6% of all international tourism arrivals accounts to Europe.

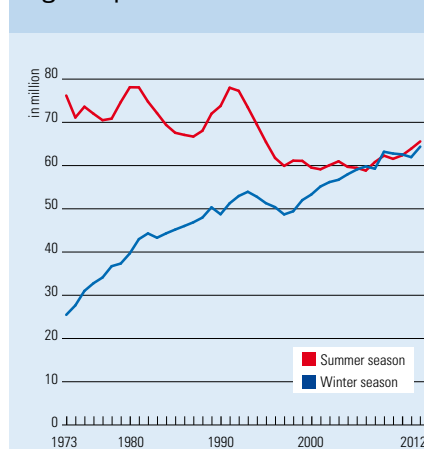
Europe is the most important generator in international tourism. For both outgoing and incoming tourism, European citizens are leading in international comparison. In the calendar year 2012 534.4 million arrivals in Europe were registered. This means 51.6% of all international tourist arrivals. Compared to other regions of the world Europe could experience a significant growth from 3.4% in international tourist arrivals.

Nights spent by resident and non-resident tourists in Austria

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	102.31	118.39	130.42	116.80	121.45	126.72	124.31	124.88	126.00	131.02
Resident tourists	23.88	28.44	30.66	31.01	33.01	33.88	34.44	35.02	35.30	35.96
Non-resident tourists	78.43	89.95	99.76	85.79	88.44	92.84	89.86	89.86	90.71	95.05
Germany	59.85	62.73	64.72	53.52	48.17	50.14	48.86	48.16	47.39	49.61
Netherlands	4.81	9.72	9.00	8.23	9.10	9.56	9.45	9.07	8.90	9.39
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	0.9	1.45	3.12	3.29	3.70	3.56	3.64	3.80	4.28	4.56
United Kingdom	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.24	3.93	3.92	3.27	3.25	3.10	3.18
Italy	0.62	0.93	3.61	2.81	3.06	2.98	3.01	3.02	3.01	2.92
Hungary	0.18	0.31	0.63	0.86	1.51	1.64	1.50	1.51	1.60	1.62
Czech Republic	0.07	0.10	0.37	0.79	1.39	1.78	1.96	1.97	2.08	2.12

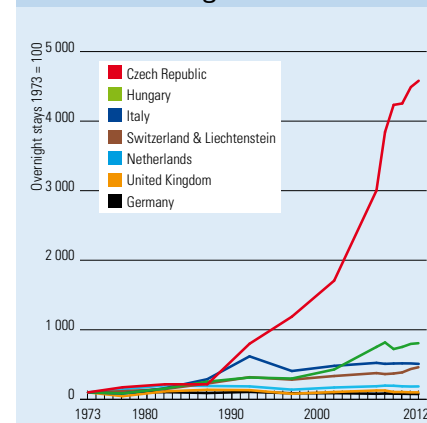
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

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 2012 about 59.9% of the population went on a main holiday trip.

The number of main holiday trips taken abroad increased more than five-fold since 1969 (1969: 1.1 million, 2012: 6.2 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 doubled since 1969 (1969: 1.3 million, 2012: 3.2 million).

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

The most obvious trend is more but shorter holiday trips: While 40 years ago half of the main holiday trips lasted between one and two weeks, the share of such holidays was only 35.6% in 2012. The share of main holiday trips that last between five and seven days increased from 11.7% in 1969 to 52.4% in 2012.

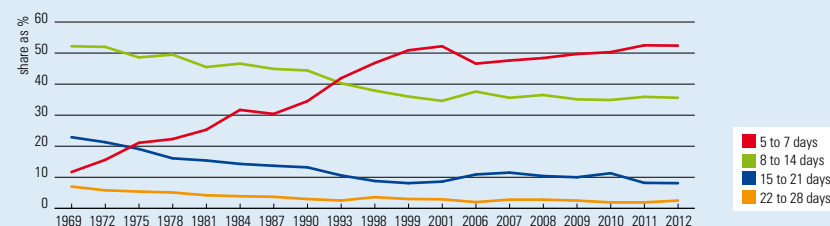
Since 1969, the most important means of transportation has been the car (2012: 57.3%). At that time the airplane played a less important role with a share of 3.4%, but by 2012 it has increased its share eight-fold (2012: 27.7%). The railroad has declined the most. In 1969, it was used for transportation in a quarter of all main holiday trips, in 2012 the share was only 7.2%.

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

	1969	1975	1981	1987	1999	2006	2009	2010	2011
Travel intensity (Persons with at least one trip as % of total population)	27.5	36.1	39.5	42.3	49.7	62.8	59.3	60.3	59.9
Trips (in 1 000) of which:	2 418	3 600	4 303	4 623	6 306	8 745	9 087	8 851	9 406
Abroad (in 1 000)	1 088	1 656	2 065	2 635	3 953	5 550	5 866	5 727	6 168
Domestic (in 1 000)	1 330	1 944	2 238	1 988	2 352	3 195	3 222	3 124	3 238
Important destinations abroad (as % of trips abroad, selection)									
Italy	39	37	31	28	25	21	19	21	22
Croatia	9	13	12	15	15
Germany	10	8	8	5	4	7	8	10	9
Spain	3	.	.	.	8	8	8	8	7
Turkey	1	1	1	4	4	6	6	6	4
Means of transportation (as %, selection)									
Car	61	65	62	64	54	58	54	56	57
Airplane	3	6	10	14	29	28	31	28	28
Bus	10	10	11	10	10	7	7	7	7
Train	25	17	13	9	6	6	6	8	7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969-2002) and the quarterly surveys related to holiday and business travel (2003-2012).

Development of main holiday trips (4 or more nights spent) by length of stay



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Results of the microcensus special surveys (1969-2002) and the quarterly surveys related to holiday and business travel (2003-2012).

Value added: Stagnation on high level

The total expenditures for holiday and business trips as well as visits of family and friends amounted to €30.44 billion in 2011. 51.8% was spent by non-resident visitors, the rest by resident travelers.

In 2011, tourism – excluding business trips – contributed directly and indirectly 7.3% to the gross domestic product (GDP). The direct and indirect value added effects accounted for €22.06 billion.

The total tourism expenditures reached €30 billion in 2011.

Since 2002 the value added contribution has increased by €4.62 billion or by a forth (+26.5%). Because the GDP increased as well, the percentage share contributed by tourism has remained largely unchanged.

In 2011, tourism generated about 7.3% of the GDP.

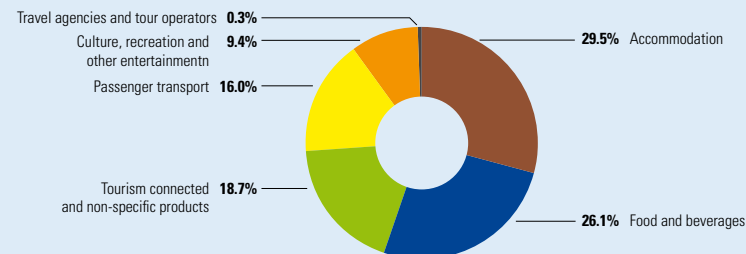
In 2012 the total tourism expenditures were expected to rise by 3.3% to €31.46 billion. For 2013 an increase of +2.0% was calculated. The GDP share of direct and indirect value added was assumed to amount to 7.4% in 2012 and 2013.

Economic importance of tourism in Austria

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Aggregates	revised								preliminary			forecast
	in million €											
Total *)	17 439	17 797	18 678	19 526	20 190	20 652	21 618	20 978	21 499	22 060	22 813	
Direct tourism value added	10 915	11 208	11 690	11 979	12 465	13 050	13 795	13 867	14 719	15 473	16 001	
Indirect tourism value added	6 524	6 589	6 988	7 547	7 725	7 602	7 823	7 111	6 780	6 587	6 812	
	Changes to the previous year as %											
Total *)	4.0	2.1	5.0	4.5	3.4	2.3	4.7	-3.0	2.5	2.6	3.4	
Direct tourism value added	3.3	2.7	4.3	2.5	4.1	4.7	5.7	0.5	6.1	5.1	3.4	
Indirect tourism value added	5.3	1.0	6.1	8.0	2.4	-1.6	2.9	-9.1	-4.7	-2.8	3.4	
	Contribution to GDP as %											
Total *)	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	
Direct tourism value added	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	
Indirect tourism value added	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, TSA 2011. *) Excluding business trips.

Visitor consumption expenditure by products 2011



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, TSA 2011.

Science & Technology

Research and development: R&D intensity 2013: 2.81%

€8.96 billion for research

Expenditures for research and development (R&D) in Austria are estimated to reach €8.96 billion in 2013. In comparison to 2012, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure will increase by 2.9% and hence reach 2.81% of the gross domestic product (GDP).

 **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 2012: the fifth highest value was achieved.**

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

- ▶ the business enterprise sector (43.9%),
- ▶ the public sector (40.4%), mainly the federal government (34.4%),
- ▶ abroad (15.2%).

In 2013 R&D financing by the business enterprise sector will increase by 3.0 per cent and amount to €3.93 billion. Due to the federal R&D budget and especially the refunding from the federal state to enterprises via the “research premium” also the financing by the

federal government will continue to rise. In 2013, federal funding for R&D will increase by 2.8 per cent, up to €3.09 billion.

Funds from abroad come mainly from European enterprises belonging to the same enterprise group as the domestic enterprise that performs R&D. Foreign R&D funds will rise by 2.7 per cent and total €1.36 billion.

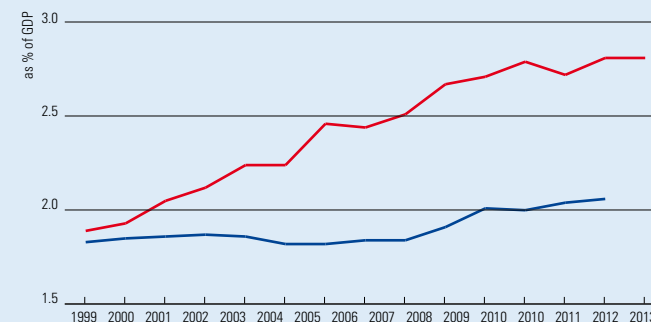


Research & Development in Austria

Financing sectors	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (in million €)	7 548.1	7 479.8	7 980.2	8 186.9	8 707.8	8 962.3
Of which financed by:						
Federal government	2 356.8	2 297.5	2 586.4	2 630.3	3 004.3	3 087.4
Länder governments	354.4	273.4	405.2	408.7	412.5	427.4
Business enterprise sector	3 480.6	3 520.0	3 572.2	3 703.8	3 815.7	3 930.9
Abroad	1 240.5	1 255.9	1 278.5	1 301.1	1 327.2	1 363.0
Other financing	115.8	133.0	137.9	142.9	148.2	153.7
GDP nominal (in billion €)	282.7	276.2	286.4	300.7	309.9	319.2
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (as % of GDP)	2.67	2.71	2.79	2.72	2.81	2.81

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Global estimate 2013 (as of April 2013).

Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D

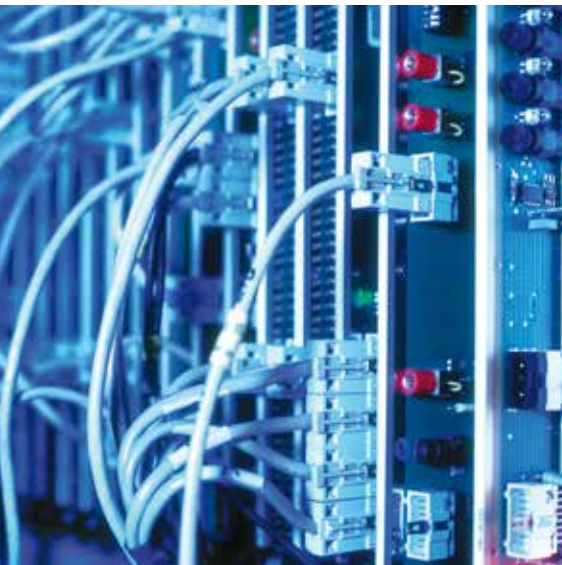


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat.

ICT: Information & Communication

The ICT sector

14 798 enterprises with 96 106 employees were engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector in Austria in 2011. They did a total turnover of ca. €26.3 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.



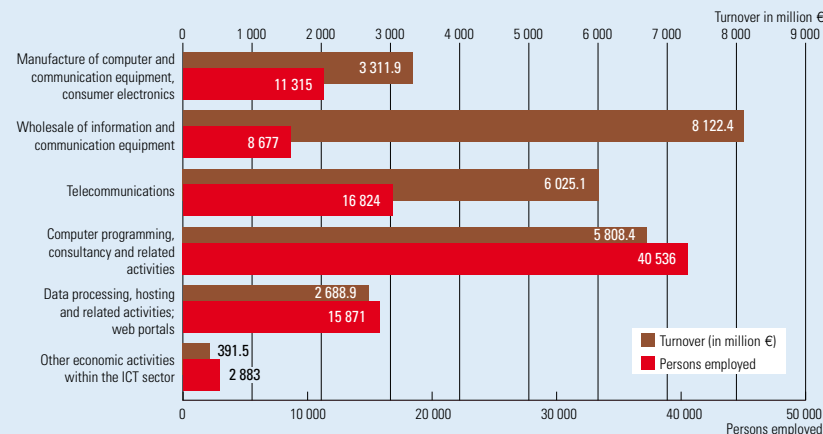
63% of all enterprises in the ICT sector belong to the “computer programming, consultancy and related activities” branch. This personnel-intensive area, with 42% of the workers, generates 22% of the business volume in the ICT sector.

The branch with the greatest business volume is “wholesale of information and communication equipment”, in which 5% of the enterprises employ 9% of the workers and generate 31% of the business volume of the ICT sector.

The third major branch is “telecommunications”, where 2% of the enterprises generate 23% of the business volume, with 18% of the employees.

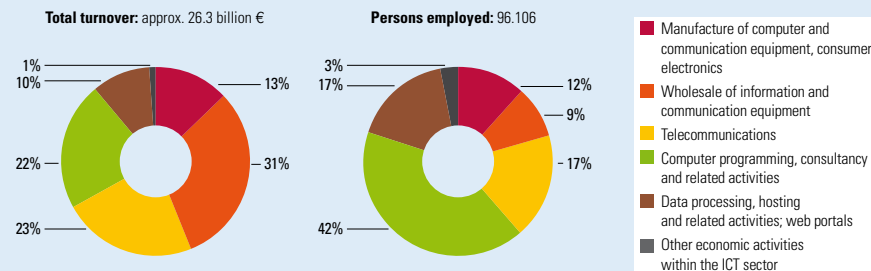
Most of the enterprises (92.5%) in the ICT sector have less than 10 employees. 6% of the enterprises have 10 to 49 employees and only 1.5% of the enterprises in this sector have 50 and more employees; however, these enterprises collectively employ more than a half of the personnel in the ICT sector: 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 2011.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural Business Statistics 2011.

Computer & internet: More, faster, & “more male”?

81% of all domestic households were equipped with computers in the second quarter of 2013. From 2002 to 2013, this percentage increased from 49% to 81%. Eight out of ten households (81%) had internet access. This proportion has increased by 47 percentage points since 2002. Households in which all members were older than 74 or younger than 16, respectively, were not



International Data are only available for 2012: At that time the percentage of Austrian households with internet access (79%) was above the average of the EU-28 (76%). The Netherlands (94%), Luxembourg (93%), Denmark and Sweden (each with 92%) are far above. Romania (54%) and Bulgaria (51%) are far below this average.

surveyed. A broadband connection is used more and more frequently for internet access. 80% of all households use this kind of connection. Since 2003, this figure has increased by 70 percentage points (2003: 10%; 2013: 80%).

82% of all persons aged between 16 and 74 years had used a computer, 81% had used

the internet; both figures refer to the three months prior to the survey, in various places (e. g. home, workplace or internet café) and for various purposes.

An increasing number of households (81%) is equipped with a computer and have internet access (81%). In Austria, 82% of those 16 to 74 years old are computer users, and 81% are internet users.

84% of men, but only 77% of women, had used the internet in the survey period. This gender difference, however, is age based: Although there are 60% male and 43% female internet users in the 55 to 74 age group, the gender difference becomes less and less in the younger age groups, disappearing entirely in the 16 to 24 age group.

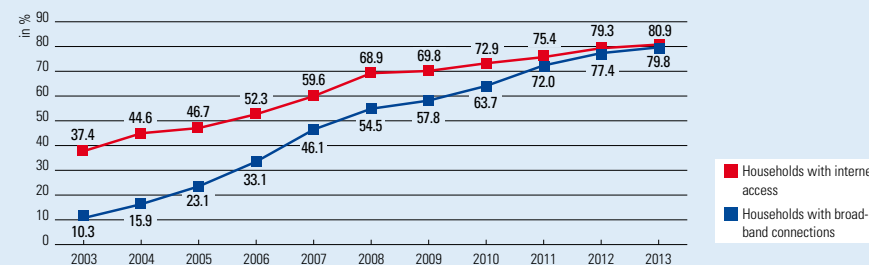
54% of all respondents had purchased products or services over the internet in the twelve months prior to the survey. The most frequent purchases were clothes and sports equipment. Other popular products purchased online were holiday accommodation or other travel arrangements, books, e-books, magazines, newspapers, e-learning materials, tickets for events, and electronic devices.

Computer and internet usage of individuals 2013

Characteristics	All Persons	Persons who have used the computer over the last three months		Persons who have used the internet over the last three months	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as %	in 1 000	as %
Total	6 419.7	5 263.3	82.0	5 175.4	80.6
Men	3 177.0	2 725.6	85.8	2 679.8	84.3
16 to 24 years	466.3	464.6	99.7	459.6	98.6
25 to 34 years	555.5	528.9	95.2	529.7	95.4
35 to 44 years	590.5	552.5	93.6	545.9	92.5
45 to 54 years	683.1	625.2	91.5	614.4	89.9
55 to 74 years	881.6	554.3	62.9	530.1	60.1
Women	3 242.7	2 537.7	78.3	2 495.7	77.0
16 to 24 years	447.6	443.3	99.0	447.1	99.9
25 to 34 years	552.1	544.7	98.7	545.0	98.7
35 to 44 years	597.6	548.0	91.7	550.3	92.1
45 to 54 years	678.0	563.7	83.1	541.1	79.8
55 to 74 years	967.3	438.0	45.3	412.1	42.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on ICT in households 2013. Time of the survey: April to June 2013.

Households with internet access and broadband connections from 2003 to 2013



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

Environment

75



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.**

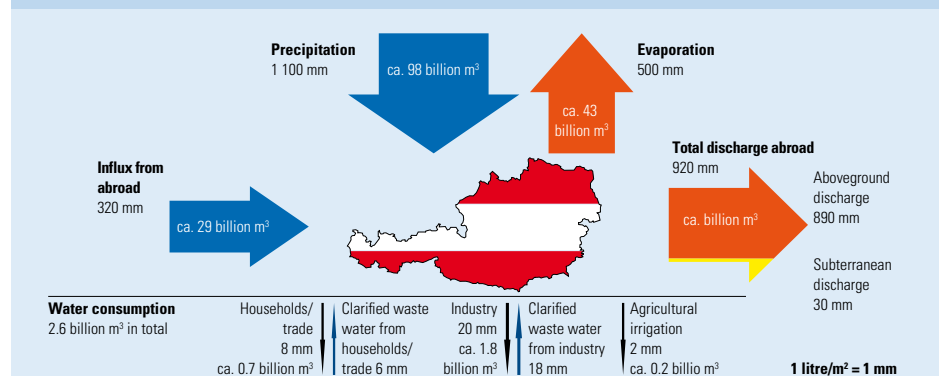
cleaning purposes. For example, 85 litres of water are used daily to flush toilets and to take showers or baths. About 45 litres flow through dishwashers and washing machines, or are used to water gardens, wash cars, and in house cleaning. A mere 5 litres are actually drunk or used in cooking. 99% of Austria's drinking water is groundwater or spring water. Only the small remainder is obtained from surface water such as lakes or rivers.

Water supply of the Austrian provincial capitals 2011

Provincial capital	Own extraction			Supplied by third parties ^{*)}	Connection rate as %	Quantity of water delivered ^{**)}		
	Spring-water	Ground-water	Total			Total	Per day and capita	Ø Nitrate-concentration
			1.000 m ³			1.000 m ³	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 raising again

82.8 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents of greenhouse gases (GHG) were emitted in 2011 in Austria. This corresponds to a 2.6% decrease compared with 2010. Thus GHG emissions lay around 6.0% over the level of 1990, which was the reference year for the Kyoto Initiative. This corresponds to a difference of approx. 14.1 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents above the "Kyoto target" of 68.8 million tons per year. Emissions trading, the Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism (JI/CDM) projects and the balance from deforestation and afforestation reduce the target deviation to around 4.7 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents. In addition to CO₂ the stipulations of the "Kyoto Protocol" apply to 5 other gases that also effect global warming in various ways, hence the conversion to CO₂ equivalents.

2011 4.7 million tons of CO₂ equivalents separated Austria from the Kyoto target.

Compared with 2010 the GHG output of the transport sector has decreased by 0.7 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents -3.1%),

due to a decrease in the overall sales of fuel and an increase in efficiency. The fuel exports decreased, compared to 2010, by about 8.8% as well.

Emissions of waste management, decreased further (-5.3%), whereat the decreasing landfill of untreated wastes was decisive, those of the power supply sector (-1.7%) also declined. The GHG emissions from agriculture (mostly nitrous oxide and methane) remained constant to a large extent.

Greenhouse gas emissions: With 9.9 tons of CO₂ equivalents per capita, Austria was clearly over the EU-28 average (9.0 tons) in 2011.

Small businesses and households decreased GHG emissions in 2011 by 1.2 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents (-10.4%), mainly due to the weather conditions. The GHG emissions from industry and manufacturing sector in 2011 rose by 15.9% referring to 1990. The most important factor influencing the increase of emissions is the production value in the most emission-intensive branches, to be found in production of energy-intensive goods (iron and steel, cement, etc.).

Greenhouse gases, CO₂ emissions

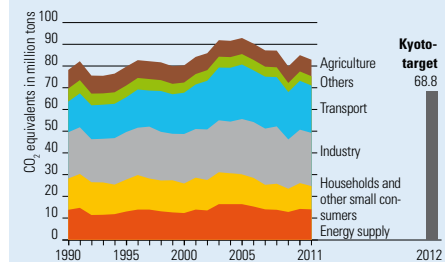
Greenhouse gases 2011	Tons CO ₂ equivalents per capita
Belgium	10.9
Denmark	10.1
Germany	11.2
Finland	12.5
France	7.5
Greece	10.3
Ireland	12.6
Italy	8.1
Luxemburg	23.6
Netherlands	11.7
Austria	9.9
Portugal	6.6
Sweden	6.5
Spain	7.5
United Kingdom	8.8
EU-15	11.2

CO ₂ emissions from road traffic ¹⁾	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011
Road traffic in total (incl. "petrol tourism")	13.8	15.7	18.7	24.7	21.8
Road traffic, domestic	13.2	15.2	16.6	17.3	15.9

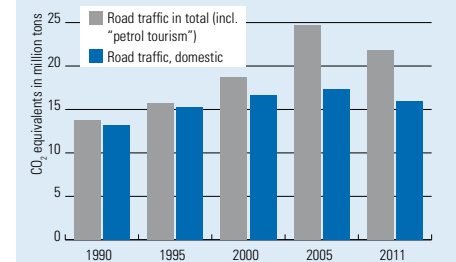
S: Eurostat, Federal Environment Agency. ¹⁾ CO₂ equivalents in million tons.

Greenhouse gases 2011	Tons CO ₂ equivalents per capita
Bulgaria	9.0
Estonia	15.7
Croatia	6.4
Latvia	5.5
Lithuania	7.1
Malta	7.3
Poland	10.4
Romania	6.1
Slovakia	8.4
Slovenia	9.5
Czech Republic	12.7
Hungary	6.6
Cyprus	10.9
EU-28	9.0

Greenhouse gases by sectors from the base year 1990 up to 2011 and the Kyoto-target



CO₂ emissions from road traffic fraction of "petrol tourism"



“Green” money: Environmentally relevant cash flows

€11.2 billion was spent on environmental protection in Austria in 2010. These expenditures have nearly doubled since 1995 (6.1 billion €). In 2010, only 9.3% of the “green” money came from the public sector (1995: 30.1%), 25.2% were financed by private households (1995: 26.4%) and 63% 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 2010, expenditures for environmental protection totalled €11.2 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; air pollution control and prevention of air pollution (Kyoto target) is brought to public attention as well.

€8.1 billion were collected in eco-taxes in 2011.

In 2011, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (62% of the total eco-tax revenue), transport taxes – about 30% of the eco-tax revenue comes from the transport sector – as well as resource taxes (around 7%) and pollution taxes (ca. 1%). The latter essentially comprises the contribution to remediation of abandoned sites.

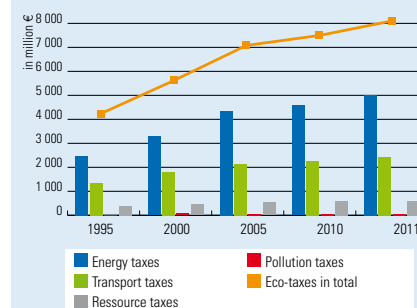
Eco-taxes and financing of domestic environmental protection expenditure in million €

Eco-taxes	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Energy taxes	3 288	3 801	4 330	4 221	4 453	4 603	4 456	4 580	5 004
Transport taxes	1 796	2 056	2 063	2 210	2 197	2 227	2 251	2 261	2 441
Pollution taxes	72	93	57	72	72	64	57	51	53
Resource taxes	453	481	516	536	549	574	590	603	606
Eco-taxes in total	5 608	6 431	6 966	7 039	7 272	7 468	7 354	7 495	8 105

Financing of all domestic environmental protection expenditure 2010	Protection of ambient air and climate	Water protection	Waste-management	Protection of soil and groundwater	Noise protection	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	Protection against radiation	R&D (Research and Development)	others not specified
Public sector	123.7	406.2	71.5	11.4	1.7	84.4	0.3	1.1	28.2
Non governmental organisations	24.4	2.7	6.6	15.7	1.2	219.8	0.0	5.7	43.8
Households	348.5	579.8	1 129.1	0.0	130.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	617.5
Enterprises	472.1	1 307.1	2 594.3	1 261.7	57.0	544.7	0.0	162.3	936.9
Total	968.7	2 295.8	3 801.6	1 288.8	190.2	866.5	0.3	169.1	1 626.4

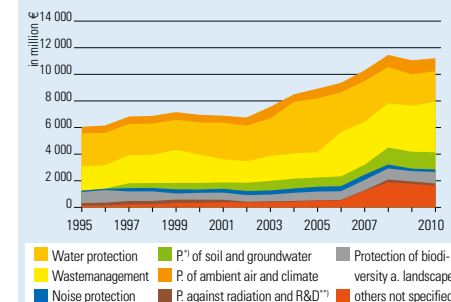
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Eco-taxes 1995-2011 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

Development of environmental protection expenditure 1995-2010 in million €



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

Energy

83



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 2012, 68.9% of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-27 average 2011 is 53.9%.

Only around 11% of the crude oil demand and 21% of the gas consumption is fulfilled from domestic sources. When the Styrian brown coal mines were closed in 2005, Austria became 100% dependent on foreign countries for coal.



With 36.7%, hydro power 2012 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 and even has an export surplus, albeit a small one. The "renewables", however, only account for 30.2% of the total energy consumption.

24.8% of biogenic energy sources 2012 are in the form of firewood.

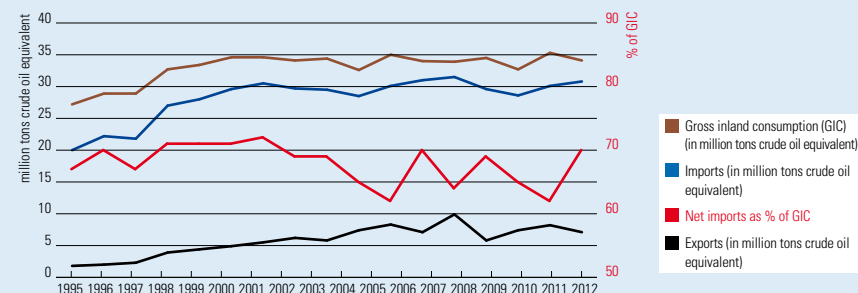
The last time that Austria had a minimal export surplus in electric power, 70.5% of which comes from renewable energy sources, was in 2000. Since then, the nation has developed into a net importer of electricity. Energy saving measures are therefore practical, and not just for climate protection reasons. 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	2005	2010	2012
Imports	485 154	735 861	775 749	925 951	1 241 027	1 260 916	1 317 343
of which:							
Coal	147 929	116 932	132 896	128 723	167 495	141 325	139 530
Oil	296 057	493 942	425 878	519 732	647 439	581 850	567 811
Gas	35 731	112 380	187 917	222 784	339 585	431 046	486 958
Renewables	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	13 078	35 063	39 294
Electricity	4 936	11 390	24 620	49 767	73 431	71 631	83 750
Exports	30 568	33 492	51 174	125 265	206 169	347 473	412 802
of which:							
Coal	278	346	69	41	251	198	73
Oil	5 679	6 811	22 722	63 208	90 650	90 349	101 298
Gas	0	0	0	633	36 727	175 045	219 084
Renewables	189	652	2 113	6 691	14 707	18 640	18 709
Electricity	24 422	25 683	26 270	54 691	63 835	63 240	73 637
Wastes *)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Heat for district heating *)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0

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

Indicators for Austria's energy dependency



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy Balances.

Consumption: doubled in 40 years

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

From 2011 to 2012, the economy grew by 0.9%; the GDC decreased by 0.2%.

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. 2012 the per capita consumption in Austria was 4.03 tons of crude oil equivalents (COE) and thus lay above the EU average of 3.4 tons.

The energetic final consumption decreased by 0.7% in 2012 compared with 2011.

In 2012, energy consumption decreased in the services (-7.9%), the transport sector (-1.6%), manufacturing (-1.7%) and increased in agriculture (+7.1%) and in private households (+4.7%).

In 2011, oil accounted for the highest percentage (34.4%) of the GDC in the EU-27, followed by natural gas (23.4%), coal (18.5%), and nuclear energy (13.7%).

In 2012, with a percentage of about 32%, transport dominates in energy consumption followed by industry with 30%.

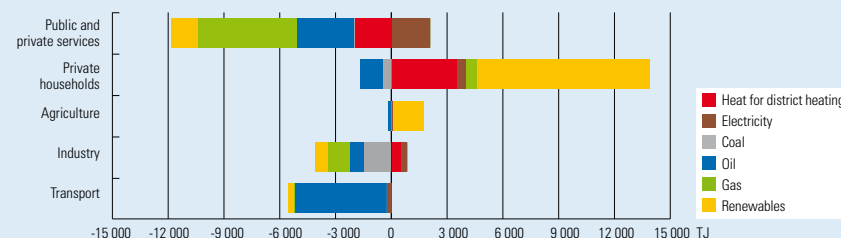


Structure of gross inland consumption (GIC)/structure of final energy consumption in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
Gross inland consumption (GIC)	796 846	990 647	1 052 193	1 224 477	1 466 502	1 423 121	1 420 785
Coal	201 075	154 205	171 506	152 924	142 689	148 202	137 400
Oil	387 376	510 487	443 869	513 122	548 557	514 123	505 297
Gas	104 013	175 811	219 239	275 681	343 921	325 971	310 433
Renewables	123 791	162 474	211 157	277 165	395 429	375 202	428 974
Wastes	77	1 963	8 073	10 508	27 514	30 121	28 569
Heat for district heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity *)	-19 486	-14 293	-1 650	-4 925	8 391	29 502	10 112
Final energy consumption	567 233	701 433	766 509	941 289	1 137 766	1 103 364	1 096 188
Coal	99 101	63 549	53 338	37 030	21 822	21 838	19 900
Oil	295 334	360 085	327 578	401 577	434 056	414 418	404 249
Gas	48 696	94 694	114 375	167 475	199 498	195 823	189 875
Renewables	46 353	53 837	89 096	102 997	169 214	161 491	170 027
Wastes	24	387	4 034	6 175	13 824	14 348	11 877
Heat for district heating	4 933	13 847	25 636	42 699	77 826	74 004	76 119
Electricity	72 792	115 034	152 452	183 336	221 525	221 442	224 142

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 2012 compared to 2011



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 2012 was 30.2% of the gross domestic consumption; the EU average in 2011 was ca. 10%. According to EU regulation the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2012 is 32.2%.

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 2012 was 65.3%, with a share of 89.4% from hydro power.

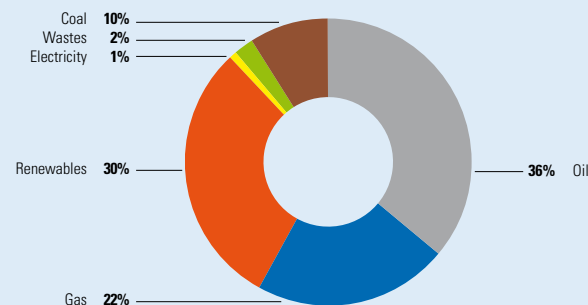
Whereas hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass to generate electric power is a relatively new development. The production of municipal heat from biomass grew fast since 1990. Its percentage has almost increased sevenfold compared to 2012, from 7.3% to 45.0%. In 2008 there were 1 544 plants generating heat from biomass, and the trend is still increasing.

Renewable fuels in TJ

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
Indigenous production	123 479	161 909	209 377	278 911	378 801	358 058	408 473
Imports	501	1 217	4 438	4 945	35 063	39 685	39 294
Stocks	0	0	-545	0	206	-5 533	-83
Exports	189	652	2 113	6 691	18 640	17 008	18 709
Gross inland consumption	123 791	162 474	211 157	277 165	395 429	375 202	428 974
Transformation input	77 438	108 637	122 061	174 200	235 638	222 574	269 563
Final consumption	46 353	53 837	89 096	102 997	169 214	161 491	170 027
Final consumption by							
Agriculture	2 759	2 599	4 022	5 096	9 696	8 686	10 358
Industry	491	10 051	22 655	29 572	53 429	53 405	52 739
Transport	9	2	80	612	20 279	20 319	20 004
Services	3 620	374	2 902	5 045	6 198	6 990	5 509
Households	39 474	40 811	59 436	62 671	79 613	72 092	81 417

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

Share of renewable fuels energy sources on gross inland consumption 2012



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy balances. Rounding differences.



Public Sector

Revenue &
Expenditures

Public Service

Maastricht deficit below EU average

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

Except Germany all EU member states achieved a Maastricht deficit in 2012. Austria's deficit (2.5% of the GDP) was lower than the EU-28 average (3.9%).

In an EU member state ranking in 2012, Austria was in 9th place. Germany came in first (with a surplus of 0.1% of the GDP). Spain, with a deficit of 10.6% of the GDP, came in last.

In 2012, Austria's public deficit totaled €7.8 billion, or 2.5% of the GDP.

The deficit rate in Austria has been lower than the EU-28 average since 2001 (except in 2004



and 2006). In 2001, this indicator was even close to 0% of the GDP (the EU-28 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.

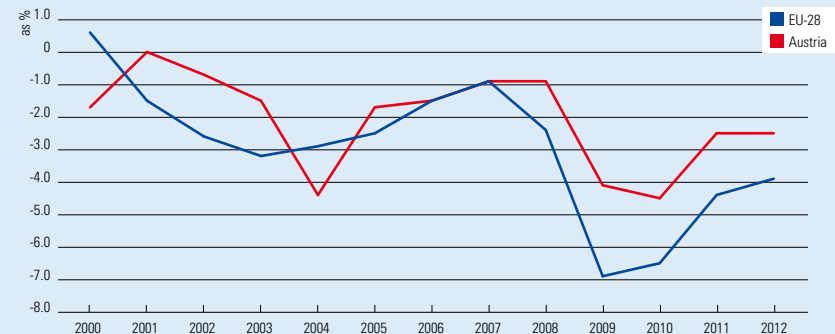
Maastricht debts: quota still rising

By the end of 2012, Austria's public debt level had reached €227,2 billion, or 74.0% of the GDP.

Between 2002 and 2007, a steady decline of this quota was discernible in Austria (level at the end of 2001 66.8%, at the end of 2007 60.2%), it rises again since 2008. On average, it continuously rose in the EU-28 from 2002 (60.3%) to end of 2005 (62.7%), declined in 2006 and 2007 (end of 2007 58.9%) and increased again afterwards (85.1% at the end of 2012).

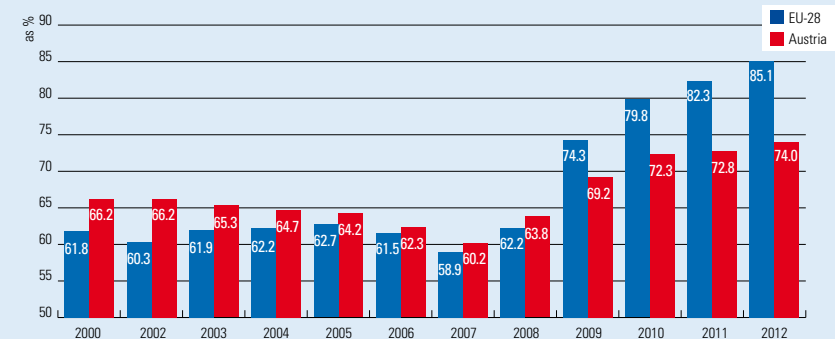
Data as of October 21st, 2013.

Maastricht deficit/surplus as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. Data as of October 21st, 2013.

Maastricht debts as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat. General government consolidated gross debt, as percentage of GDP. Data as of October 21st, 2013.

National budget: Expenditures above 50% of the GDP

Since decades the expenditures of all public budgets in Austria are above 50% of the gross domestic product (GDP) – with the exception of the years 2006 to 2008. The quota 2012 was 51.7%. These budgets include the expenditures of the federal government, the Länder, the municipalities, and the social security funds, as well as countless outsourced units that are nevertheless still part of the “government”.

Internally, the expenditures essentially comprise social spending, personnel and material expenses, sponsorships, interest payments on government debt, and investments. Social spending, namely in the form of monetary payments (e.g., state pensions) or benefits

in kind (e.g., doctor bills), account for almost half of the state expenditures. The Austrian spending rate lies above the EU-28 average (2012: 49.3% of the GDP).

More private – less public: 2012 the public sector shares in the GDP in Austria increased.

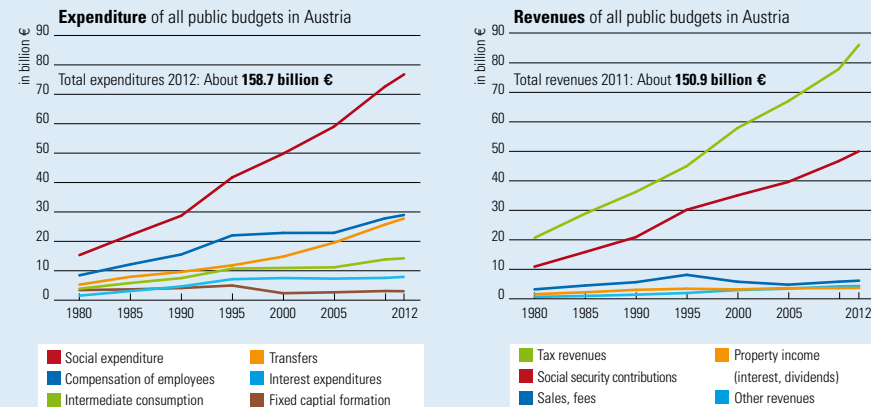
Revenues from public budgets consist mainly of tax revenue and social security contributions. Revenue from fees, sales of buildings and property, as well as from investment income (interest and dividend distributions from enterprises in which the state has holdings) are of lesser significance. In 2012, there were financial means in the amount of 49.2% of the GDP available to the public budgets in Austria. In the EU-28 average, the public revenue quota was 45.4%.

Denmark is in the lead in the EU-28, both as regards public revenue (2012: 55.3% of the GDP), and as regards public spending (2012: 59.5% of the GDP). Lithuania (revenue quota 32.7%) and Bulgaria (expenditure quota 35.9%) are at the other end of the scale in 2012.

Data as of October 21st, 2013.

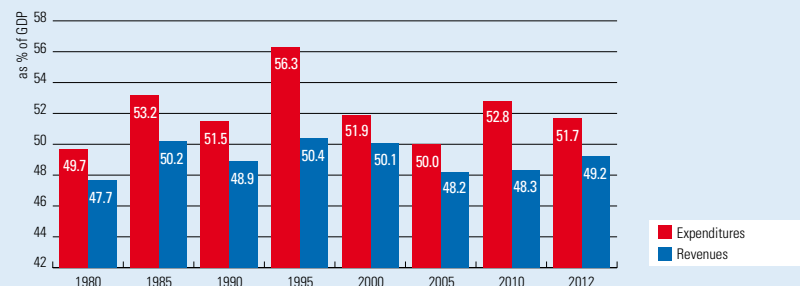


Expenditure and revenues of general government structure and development



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of October 21st, 2013, consolidated.

Fiscal indicators, Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Data as of September 30th, 2013.

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 343 783 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 131 183 civil servants (full time equivalents) in 2012. In addition, there were 7 774 federal public servants in outsourced

units. With a fraction of more than a third (34.3%), the General administrative service is the largest professional category in the federal public service, followed by teachers (29.7%), law enforcement (23.0%), and the military service (10.6%).

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 86 998.

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to EUR 28.3 billion in 2011. The share of education amounts to 40% whereas the share of general public administration amounts to approximately 20%.

Austria with a 11.4% fraction of the total employment is below the average of the European OECD member states (15.0%; 2008) in the size of the public service sector.

Cf. Federal Chancellery: Federal employees in 2013.

Number of employees in public service

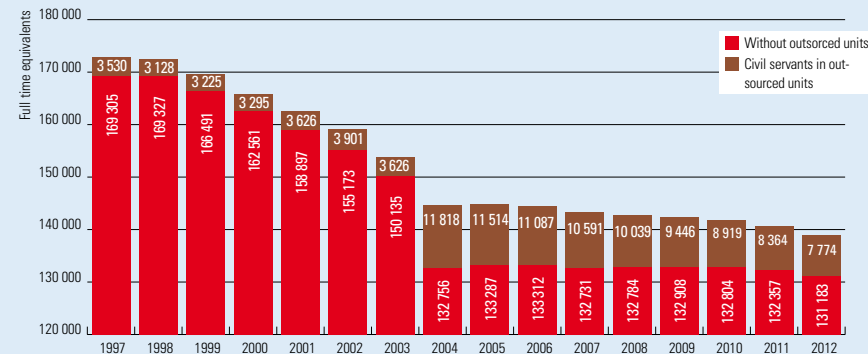
Federal public service	Employees	as %
General administrative service	44 997	34.3
Teachers	39 042	29.7
Law enforcement	30 124	23.0
Military service	13 981	10.6
Judges and public prosecutors	2 518	1.9
Civil servants in the health service	217	0.2
School and specialist inspectors	233	0.2
Others	71	0.1
Total	131 183	100.0

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees 2013.

Public service total	Employees
Federal government	131 183
Länder	138 778
Municipalities	73 822
Total	343 783

S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents).
Federal government: December 31st, 2012, Länder: 2012, municipalities: 2011.

Federal public service: development of number of employees



S: Federal Chancellery, Employees (full time equivalents); reduction 2003 to 2004 esp. through outsourcing of universities.





Quality of life and standard of living

We are getting older

The life expectancy at birth in Austria at the present time is 78.26 years for men and 83.29 years for women (2012). Women thus live 5.03 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 78.3 years for men and 83.3 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 21.65 years (men) and 25.33 years (women). This means an increase of more than 1.5 years per decade in this age group.



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

Infant mortality has also declined sharply: In 2012, it was only 3 per 1 000 live births, whereas in 1970 it was still 26 per 1 000 live births.

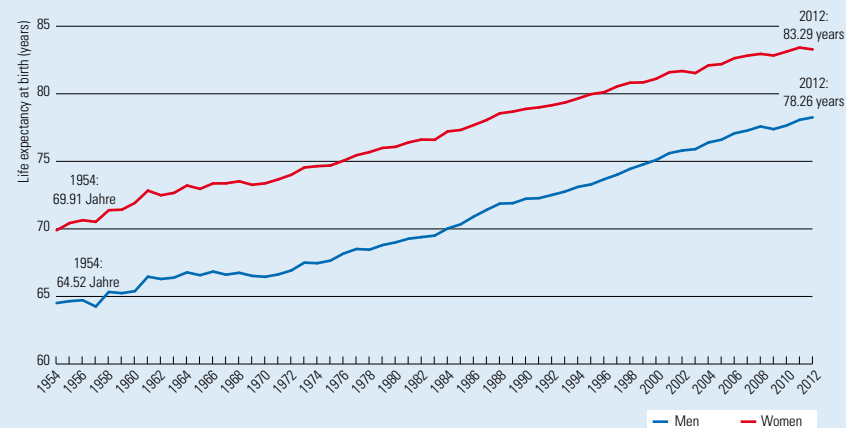
In the EU comparison of life expectancies (2005-2010), Austria is in the top third for men and women combined. Only Italy, France, Sweden and Spain have higher life expectancies. Life expectancy is lowest in Lithuania and Latvia, where it is 8-9 years lower than in Austria.

Life expectancy and infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 ***)	2012 ***)
Life expectancy						
Life expectancy at birth for males	66.46	69.01	72.24	75.11	77.66	78.26
Life expectancy at birth for females	73.38	76.08	78.89	81.12	83.13	83.29
Life expectancy at age 60 for males	14.85	16.32	17.81	19.73	21.44	21.65
Life expectancy at age 60 for females	18.80	20.30	22.15	23.84	25.30	25.33
Infant mortality						
Deaths *)	2 908	1 303	709	378	307	252
Infant mortality rate **)	25.9	14.3	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.2

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 2011, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled €24 843, with a median net annual income of €18 529. Civil servants had the highest incomes: They grossed an average of €49 274. Next came contract public employees (€29 103) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of €28 092. Workers (€18 157) 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 50% of the gross annual income of their male colleagues.

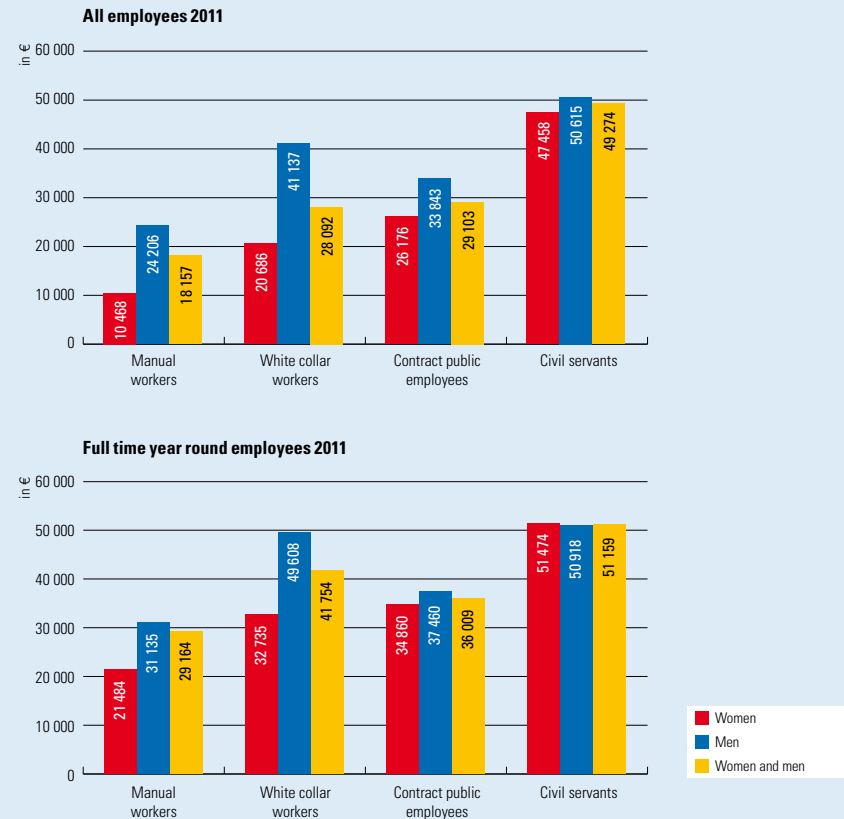
The large number of women who are employed part-time accounts for a substantial part of this difference. 47% of all employed women are employed part-time. This percentage in men is only 12%.

But even when only full-time year round employees are compared, the median income for women is still only 81% 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 69% 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 93% of the comparative value of men. There are hardly any differences between the income of men and women for 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 €17 678 gross or €15 872 net in 2011. Even here, women had less income than men: They grossed €9 820 less than male retirees.

Median gross annual income of employees



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Wage Tax Data 2011 – 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 2012, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of €32 843, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of €21 807.

In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was €16 803 for persons in households with three or more children, €20 184 for households with two children and €22 574 for households with one child. For households of retired persons the income

was €21 276, other households without children had €25 271 at their disposal.

Expenditures of private households

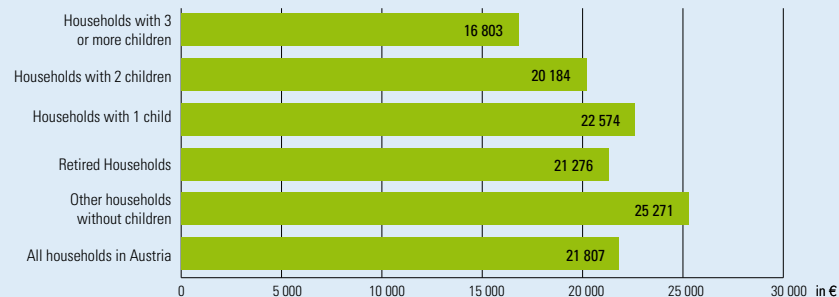
The more money a household is able to spend, the smaller is the share spent for food and housing. The 25% of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spend €896 Euro per month, which is 52% below the average of €1 880. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised expenditures spend around 75% more than the average. These households use 27.5% of their expenditures for food and housing, 19% for transport and 14% for leisure. Households with the lowest equivalised expenditures, however, use more than half of their expenditures for food and housing but only 7% for transport and 8% for leisure.

Purchasing power: third highest within the EU

In 2012 Austrian consumers spent on average €17 800 per capita (2011: €17 300; +2.9%). Only in Luxembourg (€20 200), the UK (€18 000) as well as in Switzerland (€22 600) and Norway (€19 200) the consumption was significantly higher. On the contrary, the average expenditure volume is by far more modest in Estonia and Hungary (€8 900 each) and Romania and Bulgaria (€7 700).

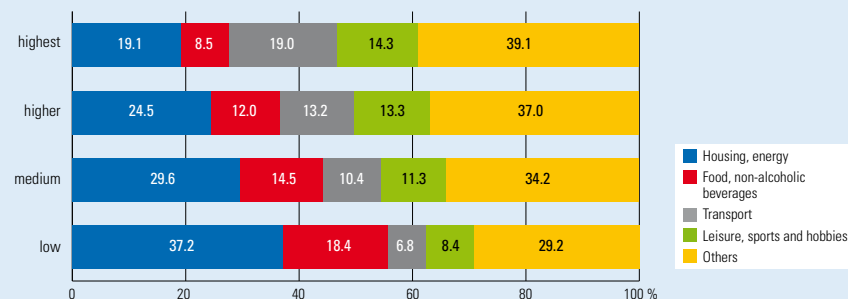


Equivalised annual income of private households



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2012. Median.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Household Budget Survey 2009/10.

Cultural highlights

In 2010, domestic households spent an average of €138 per month on culture: ca. €38 for performances (movies, theatres, concerts, museums, zoos, as well as radio and television fees), €34 for books, newspapers and magazines, and €9.70 for sound and image carriers. Moreover, about 40% of this expenditure was related to “equipment for cultural activities”.

Audiences of ca. 5.4 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2011/12 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 589 000, and the Vienna Concert Hall and the Vienna Friends of Music Society documented audiences of 456 000 and 302 000, respectively. Of the houses dedicated primarily to spoken theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater was the one with the greatest audience (315 000). In other Länder, wherein a multi-faceted program was offered in each case, the Stages of Graz and the Linzer Landestheater documented audiences of 254 000 and 226 000, respectively.

The pageants and festivals gave almost 3 500 performances for audiences of almost 1.6 million in 2012; the largest of them (Salzburg Festival) reported 271 000 guests.



The increasing attraction of museums was demonstrated in 2011 by 14.5 million visits. In addition, there were 5.8 million visits to historic sites and monuments, 4.1 million visits to zoos, botanical gardens and nature parks, 730 000 visits to exhibition houses, and 623 000 visits to changing major regional exhibitions.

In 2011/12, the theatres and concert stages reported audiences of 5.4 million, pageants and festivals 1.6 million, and there were 25.8 million visitors reported for museums and exhibitions.

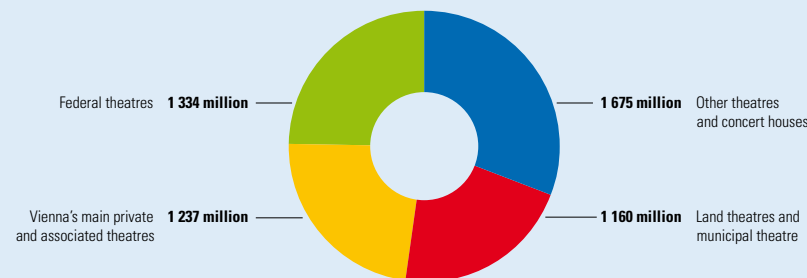
Of the smaller museums, 75% were open less than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 76% had at least 200 open days, and the fraction was 100% for the large museums. In 2012 the Austrian press published 15 newspapers plus 14 regional editions as well as two free dailies. The average daily distribution was ca. 73%, which means that three-fourths of Austrian men and women read (at least) one newspaper daily.

Museums and related institutions

Institution, size class	Sites	Sites opened 200 days and more a year	Visits	Visits of sites opened 200 days and more a year
	Absolute		in 1 000	
Total	759	306	14 545.7	13 281.6
Museums ^{*)}	465	233	11 639.6	10 902.7
Less than 5 000 visits	246	61	388.6	123.9
5 000 to 49 999 visits	160	121	2 536.1	2 064.0
50 000 and more visits	48	48	8 714.9	8 714.9
Museums in the broader sense ^{*)**)}	294	73	2 906.2	2 378.9
Less than 5 000 visits	231	42	214.2	53.3
5 000 to 49 999 visits	34	18	496.2	310.8
50 000 and more visits	9	7	2 195.7	2 014.7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural Statistics 2011. *) Incl. museums without information on number of visits. **) Institutions which do not comply with all criteria set up by the International Museum Council.

Visits to theatres and concert houses



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics, season 2011/2012.

Traffic & Mobility

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Most freight transport conducted on the road

Modal Split

In 2012 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 601 million tonnes in Austria. 71% thereof were transported on the road, 17% on rail, 10% in pipelines and almost 2% on the Danube.

The transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 71 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2012. 49% were conveyed on the road, 27% on rail, 21% 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.

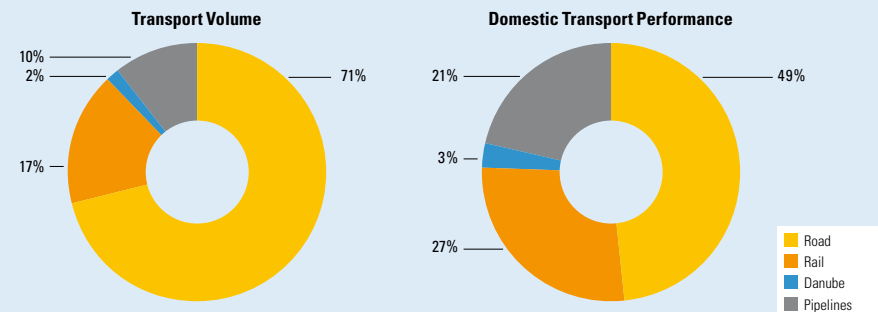
Road Freight Transport

About 72% (309 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road were transported within Austria, 9% (39 million tonnes) were received from other countries and 8% (36 million tonnes) were dispatched from Austria. 10% (44 million tonnes) were transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (13 million tonnes), Germany (12 million tonnes) and the East European countries (14 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.

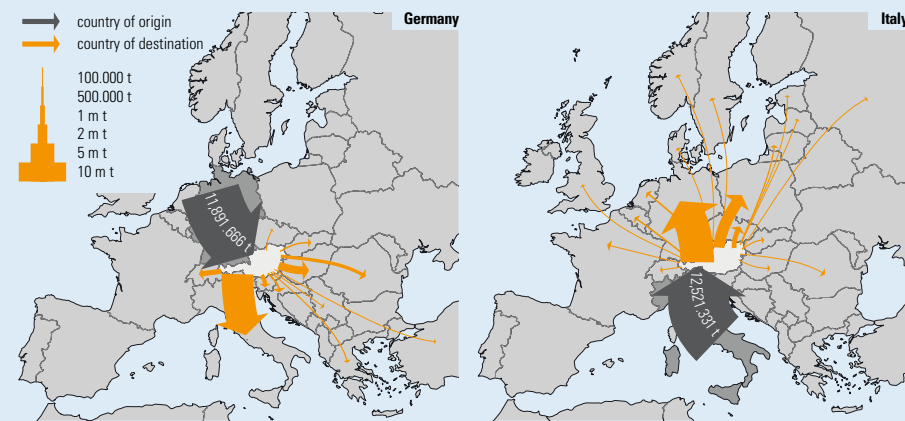
Modal Split 2012



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics; Eurostat.

Transport Volume: Transit Traffic in Road Freight Transport 2012

Transport flows from Germany and Italy through Austria.



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport Statistics; Eurostat.

Air travel today and 20 years ago

On 304 200 flights 26 597 335 passengers were counted on Austrian airports in 2012.

The number of outgoing passengers nearly tripled during the last 20 years.

Almost 85% of passengers counted on Austrian airports had their destination in Europe, respectively 62% in an EU-27-country. About one quarter of the passengers were transported to Germany.

More than 8% of all passengers travelled to Asian countries, 4% to North America and 3% to African countries.

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

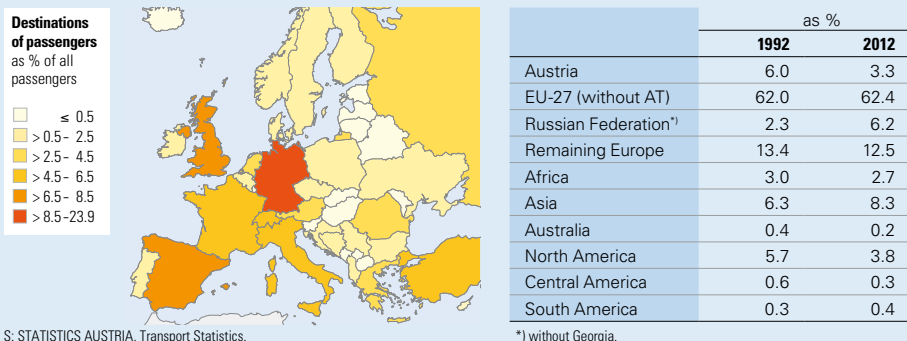
Comparing the destinations of travellers counted on Austrian airports, it can be observed that in scheduled services Western European cities were most common, whereas in non-scheduled services destinations further away were preferred.



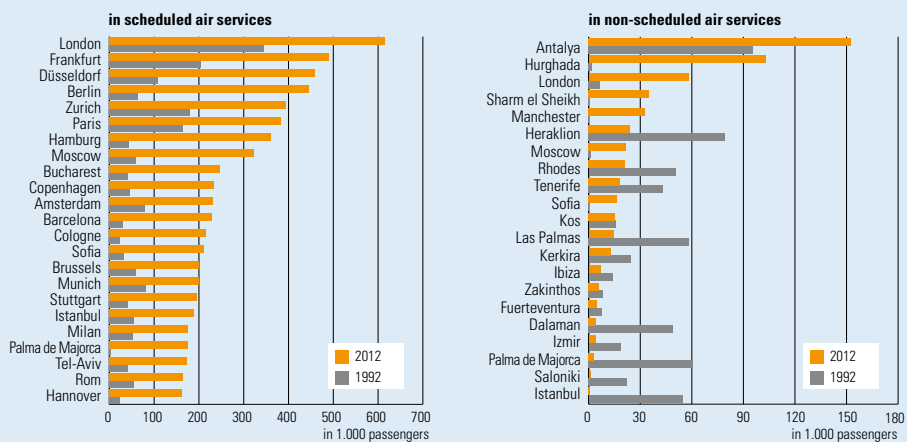
The most frequently chosen targets also changed: London and Frankfurt were still the leading cities in scheduled air services. However, 20 years ago many passengers went to Zurich or Paris, in 2012 Düsseldorf and Berlin replaced them.

Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2012 were Antalya, Hurghada, London and Sharm el Sheikh. Besides Antalya and other Turkish cities (Izmir, Dalaman, Istanbul), 20 years ago the most common destinations were in Greece (Heraklion, Rhodes, Kerkira) and on the Canaries and Baleares (Palma de Majorca, Las Palmas, Teneriffa).

European Destinations of Outgoing Passengers from Austria 2012



Destinations 2012 and 1992



Mobility and its dark sides

Approximately 4.58 million cars are currently registered in Austria (end of 2012). Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars increased by more than one half (+53.3%). 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 2012, the number of cars was 32 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 2012: about 41 000 road accidents with around 51 000 people injured and 531 killed.

In 2012, the number of Austrian road traffic accidents with personal injury accounted for 40 831, 50 895 people were injured and 531 killed. In 2012 a new electronic data collecting system has been established; therefore the data of 2012 is not comparable with former ones. Additional enquiry results are now included. In the 27 EU member states about 30 300 people were killed in road accidents in 2011, 44% less than in 2001.

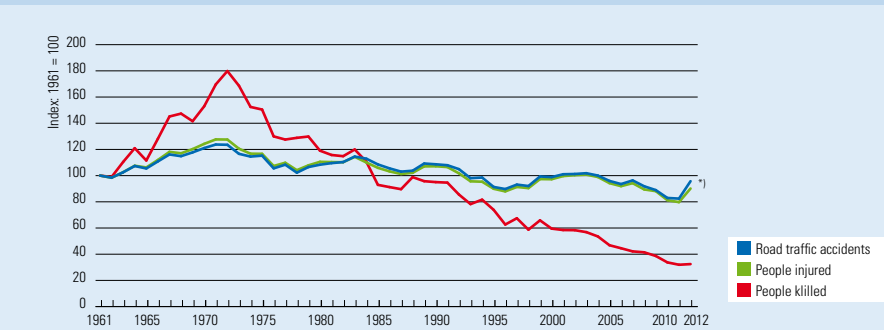


Stock of cars and road traffic accidents

	Stock of cars		Accidents *)	Casualties *)	thereof	
	Total	of which passenger cars			injured	killed
1955	654 836	143 099				
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
2012	6 299 756	4 584 202	40 831	51 426	50 895	531

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Stock of cars/passenger cars as of December 31st, with the exception of the years 1955 and 1961 (October 31st).
*) New data collecting system as of 2012; direct comparisons with former data are not valid.

Road traffic accidents with people injured or killed 1961 to 2012*)



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. *) New data collecting system as of 2012; direct comparisons with former data are not valid.

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.

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 34.8% (1995) to nearly 57.2% (2012) and is now considerably above the EU average of 44.8%. Per capita, goods and services valuing €20 800 were exported (EU-28: 11 400). The import rate also increased strongly from 35.8% to 54.0% (EU-28: 42.9%) during the same period.

 **Austria's export rate is considerably above the EU average (2012).**

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalization. By the end of 2012, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of almost €161 billion, €67 billion of which is invested in Central and Eastern Europe.

Foreign direct investments in Austria amounted to ca. €125 billion.

In 2012, imports as well as exports amounted to more than €120 billion.

Austrian foreign trade is a driving motor of the domestic economy. In 2012, products valued at €132.0 billion were imported, and products valued at €123.5 billion were exported. In 2012, foreign trade increased regarding imports (+0.7%) as well as exports (+1.5%). Austria achieved a negative trade balance of €8.4 billion.

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

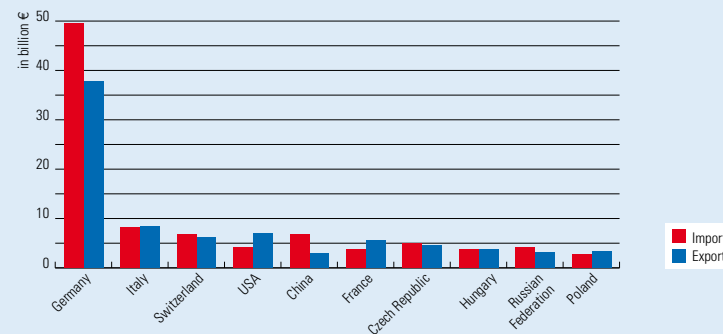
More than 37.6% of all imported products (€49.6 billion) came from Germany and almost a third (30.6%) of all products exported from Austria (€37.8 billion) were sent to Germany. Other major EU-trading partners were Italy, France and the Czech Republic. The main products traded in both directions included road vehicles as well as electrical machinery and apparatus.

Imports and exports according to country groups 2012

Country groups	Imports	Annual change (%)	Exports	Annual change (%)	Import(-) or export(+) surplus	Annual change (%)
In total	132.0	0.7	123.5	1.5	-8.4	-8.6
Europe	108.3	0.2	99.1	0.0	-9.2	2.4
Africa	2.5	15.2	1.6	11.8	-0.9	22.2
America	5.7	3.4	10.4	12.4	4.7	25.7
Asia	15.3	2.0	11.5	3.5	-3.9	-2.4
Australia/Oceania	0.1	-25.8	0.9	10.1	0.7	19.4
EU-27	93.0	-0.5	84.3	-0.7	-8.8	0.5
Third countries	38.9	4.0	39.3	6.3	0.3	-
Euro-area	76.1	-1.3	64.3	-0.2	-11.7	-6.6
Neighbouring countries	78.4	-1.0	66.1	-1.6	-12.3	2.4
EFTA	7.8	-1.2	7.3	4.5	-0.5	-44.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2012 in billion €; rounding differences.

Top 10 trade partners according to intensity of foreign trade 2012



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2012.

Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an important market for Austrian products and increased in 2012. Products amounting to €21.8 billion were exported to and €19.4 billion were imported from these countries. The most important overseas market in 2012 were the United States. Goods totaling €6.9 billion in value were exported to the United States.

Machinery and motor vehicles are the top exports.

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2012, internal combustion piston engines with a merchandise value totaling €4.6 billion were exported all over the world.



The main markets were Germany, the United States, China, Spain and Canada. Other important articles successfully exported by Austrian enterprises were medications, 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, petroleum products, crude petroleum as well as natural gas and medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

In 2012, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of €10.9 billion were imported. Compared to the year 2011, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products increased by 12.3% whereas net mass merely increased by 1.9%.

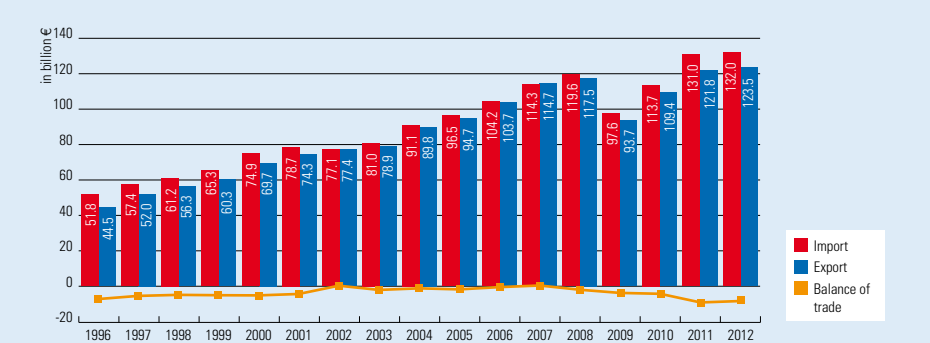
In addition to Kazakhstan, the principle suppliers of the domestic crude oil market were Nigeria, the Russian Federation and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In 2012, €4.3 billion in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, automatic data-processing machines and clothing. Bananas came from Ecuador, Costa Rica, Columbia and Peru; unroasted coffee came from Honduras, Brazil, Ghana and Vietnam; roasted coffee came from Germany.

Foreign trade, classified by goods categories 2012

SITC 4 Classification	in total			EU-27		
	Import	Export	Balance of trade	Import	Export	Balance of trade
	in billion €			in billion €		
In total	132.0	123.5	-8.4	93.0	84.3	-8.8
0 Food and live animals	7.9	6.7	-1.2	6.6	5.5	-1.1
1 Beverages and tobacco	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
2 Crude materials	6.3	3.8	-2.5	4.5	3.0	-1.5
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	17.3	4.5	-12.8	8.4	4.0	-4.5
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	16.4	16.5	0.0	11.7	10.2	-1.5
6 Manufactured goods	20.3	28.2	7.9	16.7	20.4	3.6
7 Machinery and transport equipment	42.1	47.0	4.9	31.7	29.7	-2.0
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18.1	13.9	-4.3	12.0	9.8	-2.2
9 Commodities, n.e.s.	2.2	1.0	-1.1	0.3	0.9	0.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, January to December 2012. SITC-revised 4; rounding differences.

Development of Austrian foreign trade



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, 2012.

Länder (Federal provinces)

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1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012

Burgenland



Total area (sqkm) 3 962

Population (January 1st, 2013) 286 691

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 ...

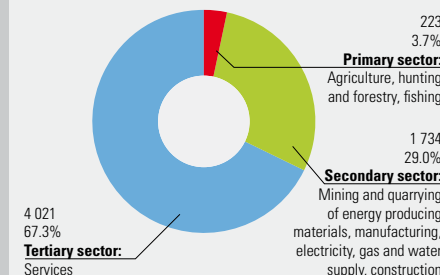
- Various **ethnic groups** have been living in Burgenland together over the centuries. They have managed to preserve their languages and traditions.
- It is **sunnier, warmer, and drier** than in the rest of Austria in this newest and eastern-most Land.
- Burgenland's **festivals** attract more than half a million people in the summer months.
- The **nights spent** have increased by 18.9% in the last decade (2002-2012), and for **bicycle tourism**, there is a well-developed system of bicycle trails totalling 2 000 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 134 000 people from Burgenland which are employed, 44 000 **work outside** of Burgenland, 21 600 of them in Vienna.
- Almost 30% of the Austrian **wine cultivation** is in Burgenland.
- Six technology centers** drive the regional economy and increase the appeal of Burgenland as a business location.
- The **level of education** of the population has risen sharply during the last decades. As an example, the percentage of young people from Burgenland attaining an examination in 2011 was almost 50%, which is far above the Austrian average (40.2%).

Burgenland at a glance

	Burgenland	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	3.7	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	6.4	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.30	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	43.9	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	23 200	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	10.28	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	75.5/65.0	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	4.4	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	0.71	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	79.3	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	117.34	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	9.8	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	25.4/6.6	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	77.8/82.8	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	19 900	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	85.2	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	50.0	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	625.5	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	31.9	48.6

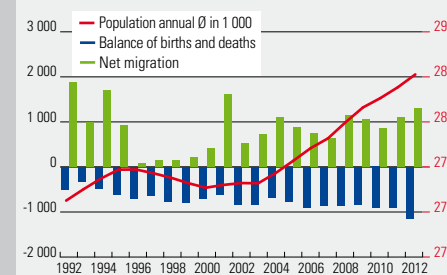
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change



Carinthia



Total area (sqkm) 9 538

Population (January 1st, 2013) 555 473

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 ...

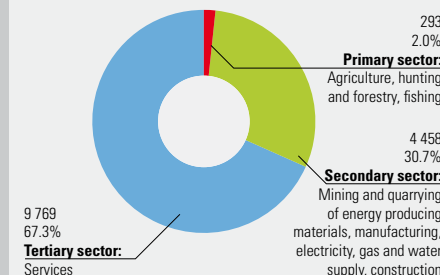
- This southernmost Land claims **200 lakes** for swimming. Klopeiner See is the warmest lake in Carinthia with a temperature of up to 27 degrees.
- Carinthia comes in third place among the Länder: 5.7 million **overnight stays** from July to August 2013.
- Carinthia is the only of all Länder with a **reduced population** during the last five years. (2008-2013).
- The **highest illegitimate birthrate** in Austria: More than half of all Carinthian children are born out of wedlock (2012: 55%).
- Eisenkappel-Vellach, Austria's **southernmost** market township, lies on the same geographic latitude as Montreal.
- Around **9 700 clubs** have been counted: that means there are 17 clubs per 1 000 residents, more than in any other Austrian Land.
- With around 250 000 visitors in the summer season 2012, „Mini Mundus“ 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.
- In 2012 Carinthia showed a considerable **surplus of exports** compared to imports. Exports amounted to €6.3 bn an imports to €5.4 bn. (preliminary data).

Carinthia at a glance

	Carinthia	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	-0.6	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	7.6	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.41	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	39.5	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	28 700	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	22.71	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	75.0/65.1	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	4.7	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	2.45	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	76.5	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	152.17	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	12.3	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	27.7/9.6	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	78.2/83.6	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	19 700	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	70.7	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	46.6	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	600.2	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	55.1	48.6

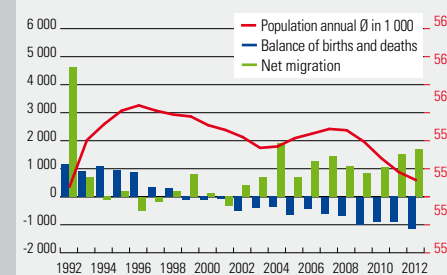
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change



Lower Austria



Total area (sqkm) 19 186

Population (January 1st, 2013) 1 618 592

Capital St Pölten

Bezirke 25 (of which 4 Statutory towns)

Municipalities 573



Administrative districts (licence plate)

Krems/Donau (Stadt) – KS	Melk – ME
Sankt Pölten (Stadt) – P	Mistelbach – MI
Waidhofen/Ybbs (Stadt) – 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 ...

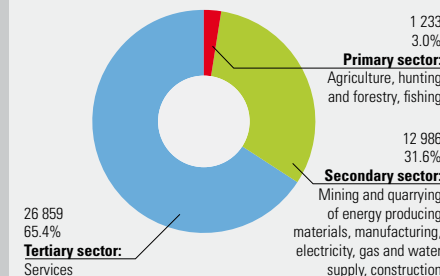
- ▶ In 2011, Lower Austria topped the list at €27 236 (annual, gross) in **income** for wage and salary earners (median).
- ▶ Vienna shows the highest number of **foreign direct investment** companies (413) followed by Lower Austria. The investment level of €10.66 bn means the third place.
- ▶ In 2012 Lower Austria (19 171 apprentices) has the second most number of **apprentices** after Uper Austria (26 703; 125 228 in Austria in total).
- ▶ With around **6 500 new enterprises** founded annually (Ø 2004-2012), Lower Austria is in second place after Vienna.
- ▶ Lower Austria is an **agricultural Land** – with ca. 32%, it makes the largest contribution to the value added in Austrian agriculture in 2010.
- ▶ 6 out of 10 litres of Austrian **wine** come from Lower Austria.
- ▶ 80% of all **potatoes** harvested in Austria come from Lower Austria.
- ▶ Nearly all of Austria's **crude oil** and 4/5 of its **natural gas** production comes from Lower Austria (2011).
- ▶ About 50 000 children are looked after free of charge in 1 100 **kindergartens** (2012/13).
- ▶ With 350.4 km, Lower Austria has the longest **expressway system** in Austria.

Lower Austria at a glance

	Lower Austria	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	4.5	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	7.4	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.49	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	45.0	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	28 200	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	4.17	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.8/68.3	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	4.1	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	1.52	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	75.6	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	146.98	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	12.7	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	28.2/10.0	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	78.0/82.9	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	21 200	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	77.1	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	478	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	618.7	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	49.1	48.6

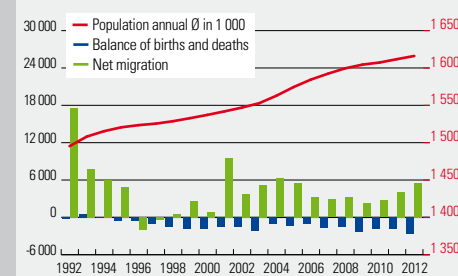
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change



Upper Austria



Total area (sqkm) 11 980

Population (January 1st, 2013) 1 418 498

Capital Linz

Administrative districts 18 (of which 3 Statutory towns)

Municipalities 444



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 ...

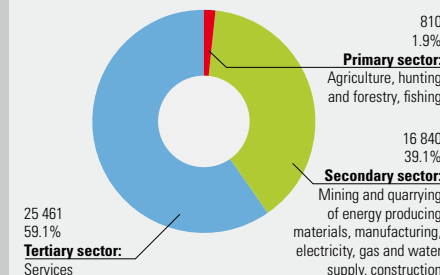
- Upper Austria is the number one **industrial Land**: Almost 1/4 of persons employed in the manufacturing sector (June 2013: 23.8%) work here.
- In 2012, Upper Austria leads in **exports** with a volume of 30.9 billion euros in the ranking of the Länder.
- Most **young economically active** persons (15-24) live in Upper Austria (2012: 114 400).
- The proportion of **women working part-time** is 48.1% (2012), one of the highest in Austria.
- With an **employment rate** of 15- to 64-year-olds by 75.5% Upper Austria was only surpassed in 2012 by the Land Salzburg.
- Upper Austria has the third lowest **unemployment rate** of the Länder (2012 microcensus: 2.9%).
- In 2012, Upper Austria has the lowest **divorce rate** of all of the Länder (38.2%; the Austrian average is 42.5%).
- 8.9% of the Upper Austrian population are at **risk of poverty** – the second lowest value within Austria (average: 12.6%; EU-SILC 2011).
- 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 150 000 visitors annually.

Upper Austria at a glance

	Upper Austria	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	2.6	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	8.9	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.55	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	38.2	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	33 800	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	5.12	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	81.1/70.0	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	2.9	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	2.59	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	82.8	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	167.42	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	13.2	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	24.7/8.5	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	78.5/83.8	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	20 500	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	70.5	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	45.6	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	598.6	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	52.5	48.6

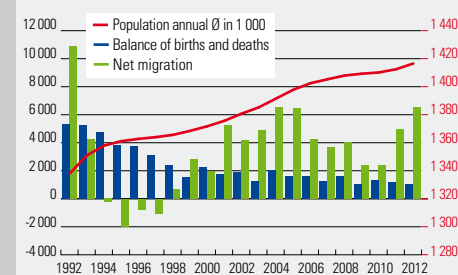
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change



Salzburg



Total area (sqkm) 7 156

Population (January 1st, 2013) 531 898

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 ...

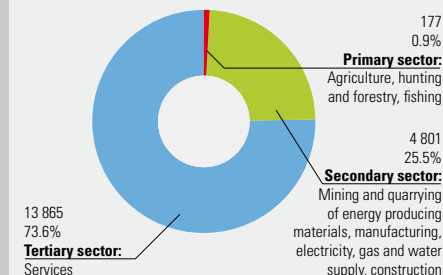
- ▶ The **people** in the Land of Salzburg **live** somewhat longer than the Austrian average.
- ▶ In the nineteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, Salzburg showed the most **dynamic population growth** of all nine Länder: but in the last decade, from 2003 to 2013, Salzburg’s population only has grown below average with 2.9 percent.
- ▶ Salzburg will replace Kärnten as **sixth largest** Länder in about ten years.
- ▶ The **self-employment rate**, with 67 self-employed per 1 000 residents, is the highest among the Länder (2012).
- ▶ With an **economic output** (GDP) per capita of €39 300, Salzburg comes in second after the federal capital of Vienna (2010).
- ▶ Compared to all other federal provinces, Salzburg with 2.5% has together with Tyrol lowest **rate of unemployment** (2012 microcensus).
- ▶ Only Vienna is ahead of Salzburg in the **per capita tax revenue**.
- ▶ From a statistical point of view, in 2012 every man or woman in Salzburg hosted **12 persons** from all over the world.
- ▶ With 25.2 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the Länder in the number of **overnight stays** (2012).
- ▶ The **Hohensalzburg** Castle is one of the most visited tourist attractions.

Salzburg at a glance

	Salzburg	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	2.9	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	13.3	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.46	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	39.0	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	39 300	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	4765	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	82.3/70.6	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	2.5	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	1.37	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	78.8	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	133.31	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	13.2	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	28.6/12.4	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	79.1/84.1	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	20 700	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	66.9	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	41.3	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	534.3	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	59.2	48.6

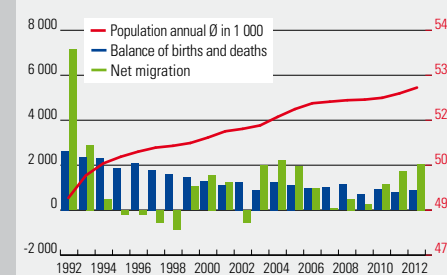
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 16 401

Population (January 1st, 2013) 1 210 971

Capital Graz

Administrative districts 13 (of which 1 Statutory town)

Municipalities 539



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 ...

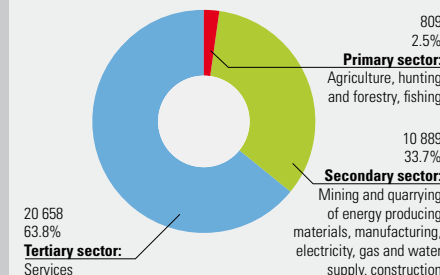
- ▶ **Austrian guests** prefer Styria as a holiday destination.
- ▶ Among all federal states, Styria has seen the lowest **population growth** of just 2% over the last three decades.
- ▶ As in Carinthia the share of **non-marital births** in Styria (2012: 50%) is exceeding the national level (2012:42%).
- ▶ Compared to all other Länder (2009), Styria has the highest **R&D intensity** (4.3%).
- ▶ With over 59%, 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 2013.
- ▶ Liezen, with an area of 3 268.3 km², is the **largest district** in Austria.
- ▶ At the end of 2012, there were already more **motor-vehicles** than people in the district of Südoststeiermark (1 035 motor-vehicles per 1 000 people).

Styria at a glance

	Styria	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	1.8	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	7.5	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.36	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	38.9	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	29 600	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	9.23	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.6/66.2	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	3.2	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	4.32	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	81.6	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	138.39	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	14.7	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	27.0/11.0	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	78.8/83.4	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	19 700	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	74.3	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	45.2	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	574.7	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	51.2	48.6

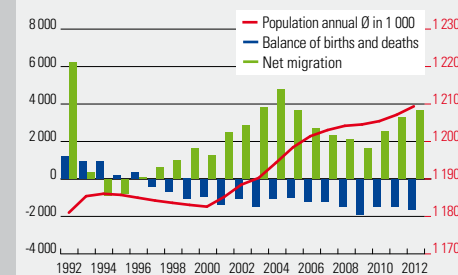
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 12 640

Population (January 1st, 2013) 715 888

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 ...

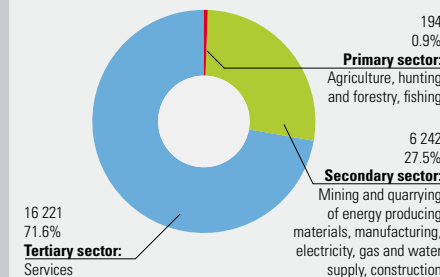
- There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of **3 000 m** in Tyrol.
- Areawise, Tyrol is the **third largest** Austrian Land, with 85% of its surface lying more than 1 000 m above sea level.
- Only **12%** of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable. More than two thirds of the land area is alpine 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 54 residents, **Gramais** in the district of Reutte is the smallest municipality in Austria.
- With 44.3 mill. overnight stays, Tyrol is the Land with the **most tourism** in Austria (2012).
- Tyrolean **marriages** last longer, on Austrian average the divorce rate is "only" 36.2%. (Austrian average 42.5%).
- In the EU comparison, Tyrol and Salzburg had had the lowest **unemployment rate** of 2.5% (2012).
- Men** in Tyrol live longer compared with the rest of Austria: Life expectancy is 79.5 years. But women gain a great age too: 84.2 years (2012), even though it is „only“ the second highest value in Austria.
- There are 32 554 firemen, 6 392 Red Cross workers (2012), and 301 **brass bands** with 13 000 musicians in Tyrol (2013).

Tyrol at a glance

	Tyrol	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	5.4	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	11.8	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.44	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	36.1	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	35 400	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	62.28	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	80.9/69.5	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	2.5	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	2.79	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	83.9	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	130.66	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	12.7	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	28.0/12.0	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	79.5/84.2	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	20 000	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	70.2	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	41.9	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	512.6	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	52.0	48.6

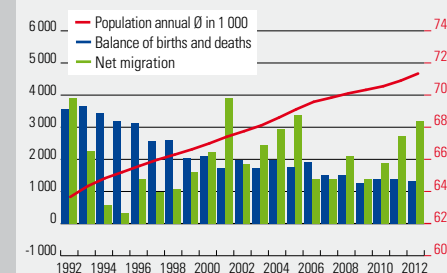
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 2 602

Population (January 1st, 2013) 372 603

Capital Bregenz

Administrative districts 4

Municipalities 96



Administrative districts (licence plate)

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

Land of children and ...

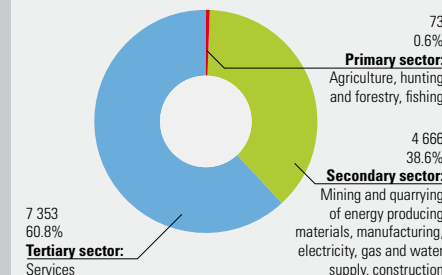
- ▶ Vorarlberg is the only Land in which an **Alemannic dialect** is spoken.
- ▶ **4.4%** of the Austrian population lives on 3.1% of the Austrian land area in Vorarlberg. Approximately two thirds of the federal state is located above an **altitude of 1 000 m** – the summit of the mountain „Piz Buin“ 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 395 residents per 1 km².
- ▶ The percentage of **children and adolescents** under 15 is highest in Vorarlberg.
- ▶ The **gross regional product** per employed is nearly €73 500 in Vorarlberg, second only to Vienna (2010).
- ▶ Approximately 16 900 people of Vorarlberg **work across** the border in Lichtenstein, Switzerland or Germany.
- ▶ The ca. €22 400 **per capita export** of goods in Vorarlberg is more than 50% higher than the Austrian average (2012).
- ▶ About 3 700 GWh of **eco-electricity**, mostly hydroelectric, are produced in Vorarlberg every year.
- ▶ Approximately 164 000 people of Vorarlberg engage as **volunteers** in 2010.
- ▶ The Bregenz festival, with the **largest floating stage** in Europe, attracts more than 259 000 spectators in the year 2013.

Vorarlberg at a glance

	Vorarlberg	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	5.1	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	13.7	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.56	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	42.3	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	36 200	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	22.9	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	80.7/68.5	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	3.6	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	1.58	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	83.8	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	93,76	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	14.1	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	25.1/9.9	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	79.1/84.6	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	20 600	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	69.3	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	42.8	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	520.2	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	58.0	48.6

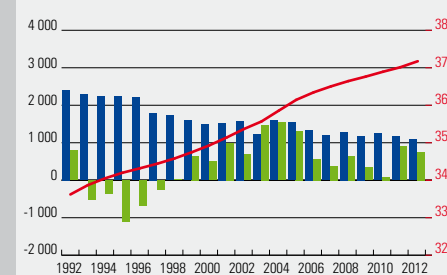
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 by components of change





Total area (sqkm) 415

Population (January 1st, 2013) 1 741 246

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 women and ...

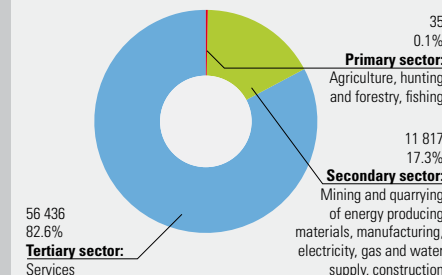
- Vienna is Austria's **most important business location** – 20.6% of Austrian economic performance is achieved by 26.4% of the population in Austria (2010).
- With €44 300, the city has the highest **per capita gross regional product** in Austria and is 30% above the national average (2010).
- The average **gross earnings** of the full-time and year-round female employees are the highest in the country: €35 033 (2011, median).
- The **income gap** between men and women is at its lowest in Vienna.
- Of all of the Länder, Vienna has the highest density on **child care services** for 0-2 years old children.
- Day care centers provide **all-day care** places and nearly full supply for 3-5 year olds.
- A high value is placed on **qualified education** and training in Vienna 36.5% of the 18-21 year olds begin a course of studies (2012), 22% of the Viennese hold a university degree (2011).
- The **R&D intensity** in Vienna (3.5%) is considerably above the Austrian average (2.7%; 2009).
- The highest **number of nights spent** in the capitals of Austria's federal states were observed in Vienna amounting to 12.3 mn. (capitals and Vienna in total 18.8 million).

Vienna at a glance

	Vienna	Austria
Population change 2003-2013 (as of January 1st) in %	9.3	4.3
Share of foreigners, January 1st, 2013	23.0	11.9
Total fertility rate 2012	1.40	1.44
Total divorce rate 2012 (in %)	49.6	42.5
Gross regional product (= regional GDP) per capita 2010 in €	44 300	34 100
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2012	7.14	15.58
Employment rate 2012 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	71.8/63.9	77.8/67.3
Unemployment rate 2012 in % (Microcensus)	7.9	4.3
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2009 in % of the regional GDP	3.51	2.71
Percentage of households with internet access in 2013	83.5	80.9
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2012	79.84	130.09
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2012	17.8	14.1
Percentage of the 25- to 64-year-olds with at least a higher secondary/an university degree 2012	45.4/22.5	30.8/12.7
Life expectancy at birth 2012 for men and women (in years)	77.1/82.3	78.3/83.3
Regional Disposable income of households per capita 2010 in €	20 700	20 500
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2012	21.1	62.4
Useful floorspace per inhab. in sqm 2012	37.9	43.9
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2012	392.5	543.0
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 10 000 inhab. 2012	37.0	48.6

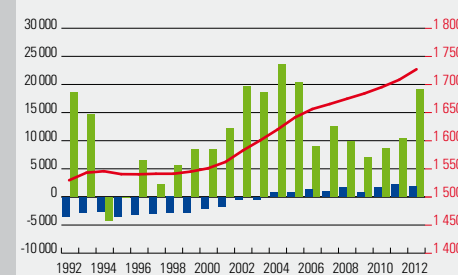
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2010 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

1992-2012 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. (Cf. www.erdgasooe.at).

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

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; Liste Hans Peter Martin = Hans-Peter Martin's List – For genuine control in Brussels; MATIN = Dr. Martin's List – For Democracy, Control, Justice.

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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