



AUSTRIA

DATA
FIGURES
FACTS

25/26

AUSTRIA

DATA · FIGURES · FACTS

Edited by STATISTICS AUSTRIA



Information

Please direct any enquiries to information point:

Tel.: +43 1 711 28-7070

E-Mail: info@statistik.gv.at

Publisher and producer

STATISTICS AUSTRIA

Federal Institution under Public Law

Guglgasse 13

1110 Vienna

Editor in charge

Pia Hapt

Eva Huber-Bachmann

Tel.: +43 1 711 28-7245

E-Mail: info@statistik.gv.at

Graphic design

ARTE GRAFICA, Atelier für Grafische Gestaltung

Mag. Karl Stefan Nolz

Wolfersberggasse 9a

1140 Vienna

www.artegrafica.at

Print

Print Alliance HAV Produktions GmbH

2540 Bad Vöslau

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

The product and all material contained therein are protected by copyright with all rights reserved by the Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich (Statistics Austria). If the contained material is accurately reproduced and the source „Statistics Austria“ is quoted, it is permitted to reproduce, distribute, make publicly available and process the content. If data content such as tables, graphics or text published by Statistics Austria is partially used, displayed or otherwise changed, a note must be added at an adequate position to show data was extracted or adapted.

The contents of this publication were researched as thoroughly as possible; nevertheless, the possibility of errors during the preparation process cannot be ruled out. Please send details and corrections to the editorial staff. In spite of careful checking, no liability can be assumed for the correctness, completeness, and up-to-datedness of the contents. Statistics Austria, Federal Institution under Public Law (Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich), all of the authors, and the other collaborators who worked on this publication assume no liability whatsoever for any damages or consequences that may result, especially from the direct or indirect use of the contents published herein.

ISBN 978-3-903547-37-7

21st edition

© STATISTICS AUSTRIA

Vienna, 2026

Foreword

Dear Readers,

Every number tells a story. It reveals trends, makes connections visible, and helps us understand the world better. *Austria. Data. Figures. Facts* is exactly that: a look behind the scenes of our country – compact, reliable, and engaging.

Discover how the labour market is evolving, what challenges shape the education system, and how social and economic conditions influence our lives. In times of climate change, geopolitical crises, and economic uncertainty, reliable data is more important than ever. It provides a strong foundation against disinformation and serves as the basis for responsible decision-making.

The 21st edition of *Austria. Data. Figures. Facts* presents the most important key figures from all areas – complemented by fascinating insights into each federal state, clear, concise, and scientifically sound.

A heartfelt thank you to the experts at Statistics Austria and the regional statistical offices who made this booklet possible.

Let yourself be inspired by numbers – and discover the stories they tell!

Vienna, March 2026

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Manuela Lenk'.

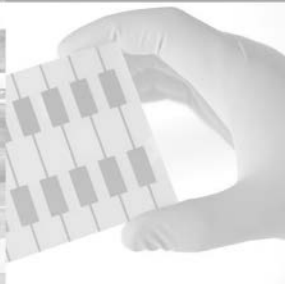
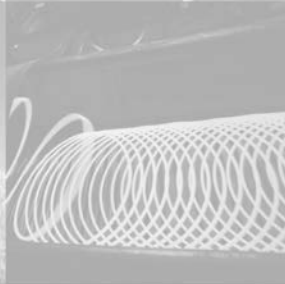
Manuela Lenk
Director General – Statistics

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Franz Haslauer'.

Franz Haslauer
Director General – Finance

Content

Austria: diversity in the heart of Europe	8
Population	11
Politics	23
Education	29
Employment and job market	37
Economy	45
Tourism	57
Research & Digitalisation	65
Environment	73
Energy	81
Public Sector	89
Quality of life and standard of living	97
Traffic & Mobility	107
Economic globalisation	115
Federal provinces	121
Glossary	140
Picture credits	144



Austria

Austria: diversity in the heart of Europe

A geographic approach

Austria has a land area of 83 884 km² and is thus somewhat smaller than Portugal and Hungary and somewhat larger than Czechia.

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

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

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

the Carpathians, the Alps, the Vienna Basin, and the border regions of the Hungarian lowlands. 350 km of the “beautiful blue Danube” of musical fame, and thus almost an eighth of its entire course, flow through Austrian territory. The republic shares its largest lake with Germany and Switzerland: Lake Constance has a surface area of 538.5 km² and it is 252 m deep. The 3 798 m high Grossglockner is Austria’s highest mountain. It is located at the border of Carinthia and East Tyrol. With 114 m above sea level, Austria’s lowest point is located in Burgenland, in the Seewinkel region near Apetlon.

Climate: from “oceanic” to continental

Due to the geographic location, Austria’s weather is characterized as a transitional climate. Consequently, an oceanic climate with moist westerly winds predominates in western Austria, and as one moves eastward, the climate becomes increasingly continental with decreasing precipitation, hot summers, and cold winters. In addition, the local climate is strongly influenced by the altitude, local topography, and exposure to the prevailing westerly weather conditions.



Austria in the EU

Member of the EU: since 1 January 1995

Population: 9 197 213*

Total Area: 83 884.29 km²

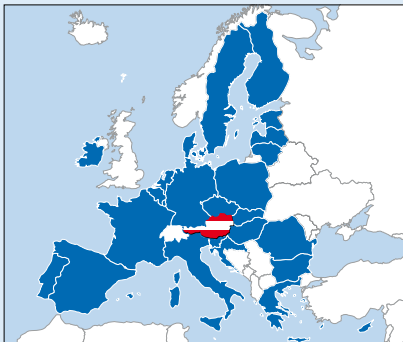
Capital: Vienna

Federal provinces: 9

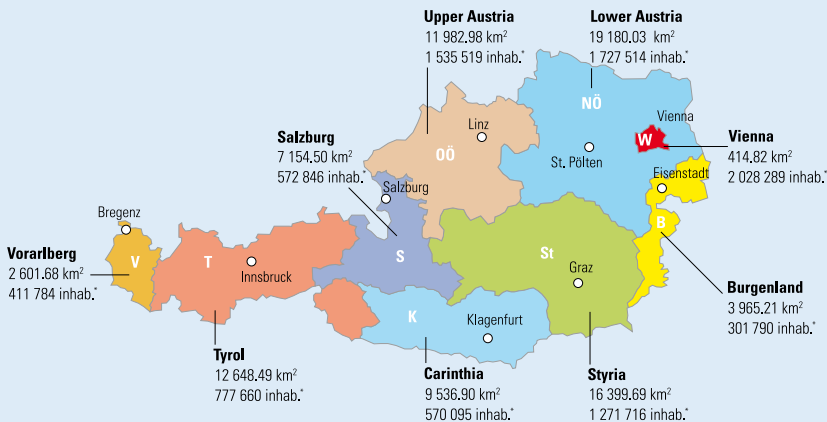
Administrative districts: 94
of which **Statutory towns:** 15

Municipalities: 2 092*

Map of Europe as of 1 February 2021. *) 1 January 2025.



Austria as a federal state



*) Number of inhabitants (inhab.) as of 1 January 2025.



Population

9 million mark exceeded

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 surpassed the 8 million mark. Since March 2022, 9 million people have lived in Austria. At the beginning of 2025, about 9.2 million inhabitants were registered in Austria. According to current population projections, the population is expected to peak at around 9.4 million during the 2040s and then decline slightly.

The municipality with the largest population is Vienna, which had 2.0 million residents at the beginning of 2025. A fifth of Austria's population thus lives in the federal capital. Next come the provincial capitals: Graz (305 000 residents), Linz (214 000 residents), Salzburg (158 000 residents), Innsbruck (132 000 residents) and Klagenfurt (105 000 residents).

Counting more than 2.0 million residents, Vienna is indeed the most populous municipality in Austria; by area, however, the Tyrolean municipality of Sölden with 46 689 ha is larger than the federal capital with its 41 482 ha. The smallest-sized municipality in Austria is also in Tyrol: Rattenberg comprises a mere 11 ha with 462 residents.



There are also some very small municipalities in terms of population in Austria. A total of seven municipalities had fewer than 100 inhabitants at the beginning of 2025. The smallest municipality is Gramais in Tyrol with 43 citizens, followed by Namlos (Tyrol, 54 residents), Tschanigraben (Burgenland, 64 residents), Kaisers (Tyrol, 71 residents), Hinterhornbach (Tyrol, 89 residents), Pfafflar (Tyrol, 93 residents) and Spiss (Tyrol, 97 residents).

The age pyramid, a mirror of history

There are many more women than men in all age groups from the age of 47 onwards. This is due to the longer life expectancy of women. But also the history of the 20th

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

Sex	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	8 901 064	8 932 664	8 978 929	9 104 772	9 158 750	9 197 213
Males	4 378 772	4 396 952	4 425 485	4 484 815	4 514 832	4 532 880
Females	4 522 292	4 535 712	4 553 444	4 619 957	4 643 918	4 664 333
Age	in %					
0 to 14 years	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3
15 to 64 years	66.7	66.4	66.2	66.0	65.8	65.5
65+ years	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics.

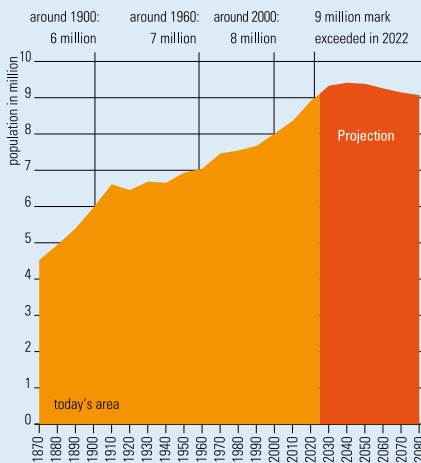
The six largest and smallest municipalities at the beginning of the year

The largest municipalities	Total population	
	2024	2025
Wien	2 005 760	2 028 289
Graz	302 749	305 314
Linz	211 944	213 557
Salzburg	157 399	157 659
Innsbruck	132 188	132 499
Klagenfurt	104 866	105 256

The smallest municipalities	2024	2025
Gramais	45	43
Namlos	58	54
Tschanigraben	66	64
Kaisers	72	71
Hinterhornbach	91	89
Pfafflar	97	93

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics.

Population development in Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics, Population forecast 2025.

century has left its mark on the present-day age pyramid.

In the 1930s, the economic crisis led to relatively low birth rates. In contrast, the number of children increased rapidly after the Anschluss to the Third Reich in 1938. Persons born at that time are now around 83 to 85 years old. At the end of World War II as well as in the early post-war era, the birth rate dropped again, which in the present-day age pyramid is illustrated by “notches” along the ages of 78 to 82. The largest cohorts were born in the 1950s and especially the 1960s. This Baby Boom Generation also increased through immigration. As a consequence of the post-Baby Boom reduction in birth rates, which has only been partially compensated

by immigration, the base of the population pyramid is comparatively narrow.

The Baby Boom Generation is now gradually reaching retirement age, which poses a challenge to the financial viability of our retirement system.

Of the 9.1 million residents of Austria (reporting date 1 January 2025), about 1.32 million are children under 15 years of age. About 6.02 million are in the 15- to 64-year range, and another 1.86 million Austrians are 65 years and older. This means that 14.3% of the population are preschool and children of compulsory school age, about two-thirds (65.5 %) are of working age, and 20.2% are elderly persons in retirement age.

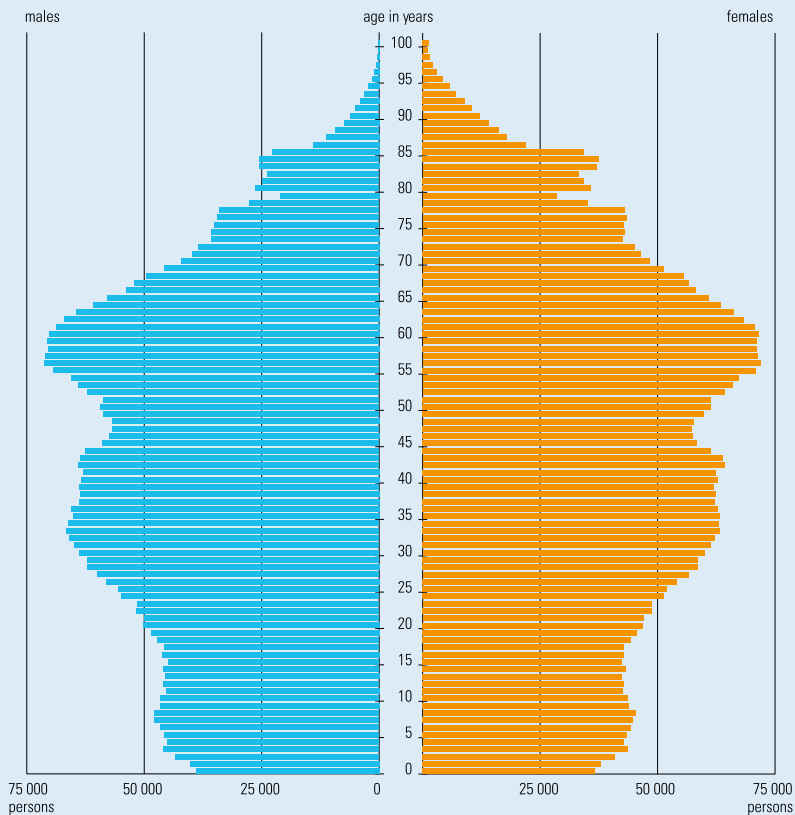


Within the EU we find the youngest populations in Ireland, Cyprus and Luxembourg, the oldest in Italy, Germany, Portugal and Greece. Austria belongs to the countries with a higher median age.

The number and percentage of the senior population of 65 and older is increasing, henceforth even more, as the Baby Boom Generation reaches retirement age in the 2020s. The potential workforce is remaining relatively stable; however, the population of working age is also ageing.



Population pyramid Austria 1 January 2025



Demographic trends

The Austrian population is currently growing exclusively through immigration: there are considerably more people immigrating to than emigrating from Austria each year. Austria's total population growth over the last decade (between 1 January 2015 and 1 January 2025: +612 287 people) can be solely attributed to net migration gains (+644 552). While the number of births was slightly higher than the number of deaths from 2015 to 2019, the birth balance has been negative since the COVID-19 pandemic (2020: -7 996; 2021: -5 884; 2022: -10 705; 2023: -12 155). 2024 was the fifth year in a row with considerably more deaths (88 486) than births (77 238), resulting once again in a negative birth balance (-11 248). A total of 178 574 people immigrated to Austria from abroad in 2024, while 128 469 people left the country. This resulted in a net migration of +50 105 people (2023: +66 629).

Today, 100 women have an average of 131 children. To replace the parent generation, however, slightly more than 200 children (2 per woman) would be required.

In 2024, there were 45 810 marriages in Austria. More than two-thirds (73%) were first-time marriages, in other words, both partners had never been married before.

More than one-quarter of all marriages are remarriages, i.e. at least one partner had been married before.

36% of marriages end in a divorce

In 2024, 14 963 divorces were recorded. If divorces are related to the number of marriages of their corresponding marriage years, 36% of all marriages got divorced. In most cases (87%), divorces were amicable.

While the number of naturalisations in Austria increased between 2010 and 2019, the naturalisation rate stagnated at around 0.7% during this time. In the pandemic years 2020 and 2021, this number dropped slightly to 0.6%, but it climbed back up to approximately 0.7% afterwards, where it remained since then (2024: 0.71%; 13 036 naturalisations).



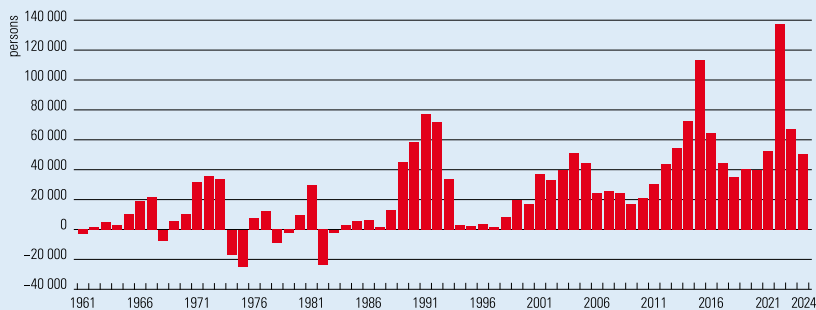
Births, deaths, marriages, divorces, net migration and naturalisations 2020–2024

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Live births	83 603	86 078	82 627	77 605	77 238
Total fertility rate	1.44	1.48	1.41	1.32	1.31
Deaths	91 599	91 962	93 332	89 760	88 486
Balance of births and deaths	-7 996	-5 884	-10 705	-11 448	-11 248
Marriages*	39 662	41 111	47 482	45 855	45 810
of which both partners never married before	27 780	29 476	33 767	32 737	33 254
Divorces**	14 870	14 510	13 997	14 721	14 963
Total divorce rate (in %)***	36.87	35.78	34.53	36.08	36.46
Net migration	40 064	52 488	136 979	66 629	50 105
Naturalisations	8 796	9 723	10 899	11 898	13 036
Rate of naturalisations (in %)****	0.58	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.71

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Demographic indicators. *) Including marriages occurring abroad of persons with main residence in Austria, same-sex couples and conversions of registered partnerships into marriages. **) Including divorces of people with a main residence in Austria that took place abroad and divorces of same-sex couples.

) Sum of duration-specific divorce rates in per cent of the corresponding marriages as a whole. *) Naturalisations in per cent of foreign citizens living in Austria on an annual average.

Net migration 1961–2024



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

Foreign citizens

Due to immigration, the number of people with foreign citizenship rose sharply in the early 1990s and again in recent years. At the beginning of 2025, there were approximately 1.9 million citizens of foreign countries living in Austria, and they accounted for 20.2% of the total population.

In 1985, about 297 000 people, or 3.9% of the total population, were foreign citizens. During the 1980s, this number remained relatively stable. Increased immigration at the beginning of the 1990s led to a higher number and percentage of the population with foreign citizenship. By 1994, the number of foreign citizens totalled around 665 000 and thus represented 8.4% of the total population. From the mid 1990s, this number and percentage stagnated; since 2001, however, it has been increasing again.

Half of all foreign citizens are from another EU country.

In total, approximately 923 900 citizens from other EU countries live in Austria,

representing 50% of all foreign citizens in Austria. The largest group among EU citizens are 239 000 Germans, followed by Romanians (156 000), Hungarians (112 000), Croatians (109 000), and Polish citizens (68 000). 125 000 Turks, 122 000 Serbs, and 101 000 citizens from Bosnia and Herzegovina represent the three largest communities of European nationals from outside the European Union.

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

The community of non-European citizens in Austria includes 272 000 citizens from Asia (excluding Turkey and Cyprus), including 105 000 Syrian nationals and 51 000 Afghans. About 46 000 people hold citizenship of African and 29 000 of American countries. Nearly 2 000 are citizens of Australia and Oceania.



Within the EU, only Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus have higher shares of foreign citizens than Austria.

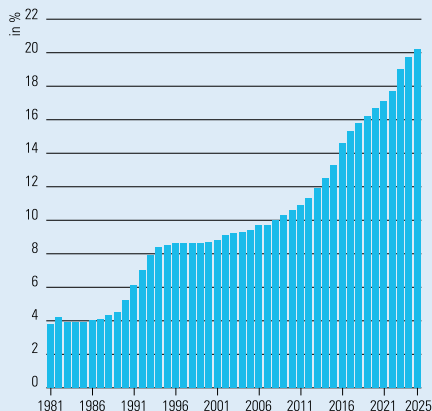
Population by selected citizenship 2020–2025

Year (1 January)	Total population	Austria	Foreign citizenship				
			Total	in %	EU	EFTA	Third countries
2020	8 901 064	7 414 841	1 486 223	16.7	757 420	21 023	707 780
2021	8 932 664	7 401 592	1 531 072	17.1	793 687	21 529	715 856
2022	8 978 929	7 392 220	1 586 709	17.7	826 339	21 356	739 014
2023	9 104 772	7 374 952	1 729 820	19.0	867 389	21 356	841 075
2024	9 158 750	7 357 884	1 800 866	19.7	901 726	21 287	877 853
2025	9 197 213	7 341 794	1 855 419	20.2	923 854	21 315	910 250

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics.

Share of foreign citizens in Austria

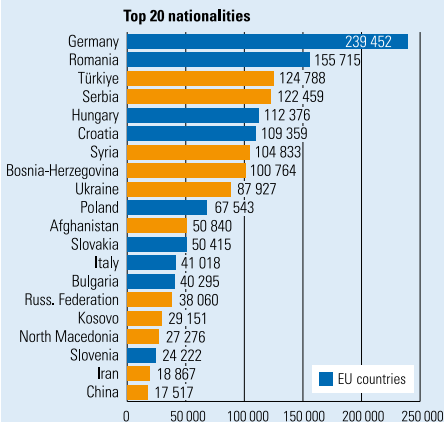
Beginning of the year 1981–2025



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

Foreign population by citizenship

1 January 2025



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics.

2.5 million families

The Austrian population lives in 4.16 million private households.

1.6 million households, more than a third, are single households. Only a small fraction of all single households consists of young persons. The majority are elderly people,

in particular women, who have remained single after the death of their spouses.

1.6 million people live alone.

Among the private households with more than one person, there are 2.51 million families. These are married couples or consensual unions with or without children as well as one-parent families.

The number of families with children totals 1.41 million and thus 56% of all families. 1.1 million couples do not have children living in the same household. However, only a small fraction of these are young childless couples. Most are older couples whose children have left the joint household.

83% of all one-parent families are made up of mothers and their children.

Around 70% of all families are married couples (with or without children), 18% are consensual unions. 12% of families are one-parent families. The vast majority of them (83%) are headed by mothers.

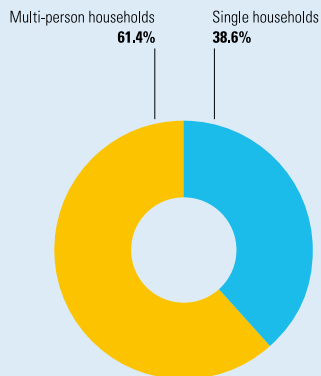


Private households and families 2024

household type family type	in 1000
All private households	4 158.5
Single households	1 606.6
All families	2 507.2
without children	1 099.6
with children	1 407.6
All married couples	1 764.2
without children	837.0
with children	927.2
All consensual unions	446.7
without children	262.6
with children	184.1
Mothers in one-parent families	244.7
Fathers in one-parent families	51.5

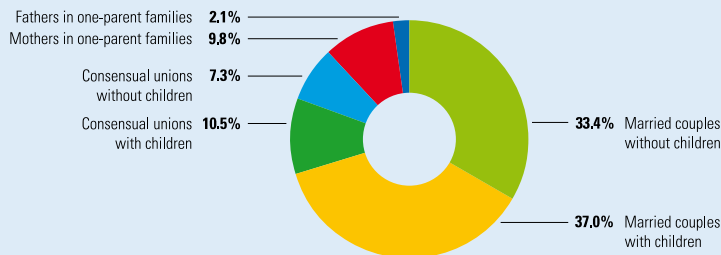
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus Labour Force Survey, yearly average.
A family only includes persons living in the same household.

Private households 2024



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average.

Families by type of family 2024



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus Labour Force Survey, yearly average. A family only includes persons living in the same household.



Politics

Democracy in theory and practice

Elections

“Austria is a democratic republic. Its law emanates from the people.” Thus reads Article 1 of the federal constitution. Elections constitute the most important moment of political decision making. All of the political institutions established by the constitution are elected in 3 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 and 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 5 November 1978 the people voted against the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant, and on 12 June 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



Elected Federal Presidents of the Second Republic*



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



Dr. Kurt Waldheim
8/7/1986–8/7/1992



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



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



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



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



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



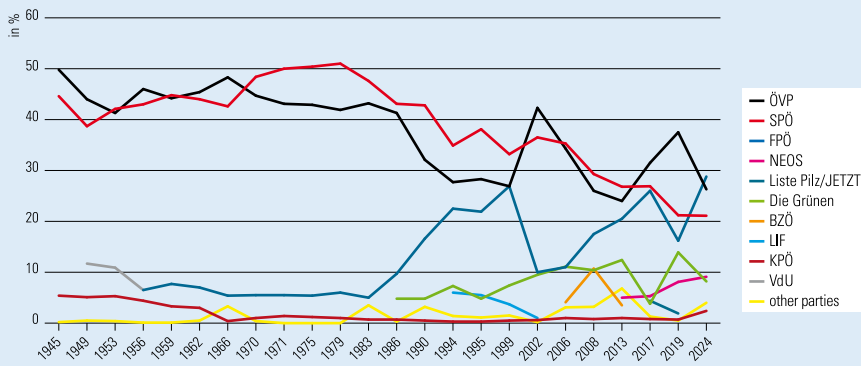
Dr. h.c. Franz Jonas
9/6/1965–9/6/1971
9/6/1971–24/4/1974



Dr. Karl Renner
20/12/1945–31/12/1950

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

National Council Elections 1945–2024 Distribution of valid votes in %



S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Those parties that were or are represented in the National Council are quoted. *) PILZ = Liste Peter Pilz (2017), JETZT = Liste Pilz (2019).

Austrian population 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 public referendum “nationality for victims of torture” was of less interest and obtained a mere 19 635 signatures in 2023.

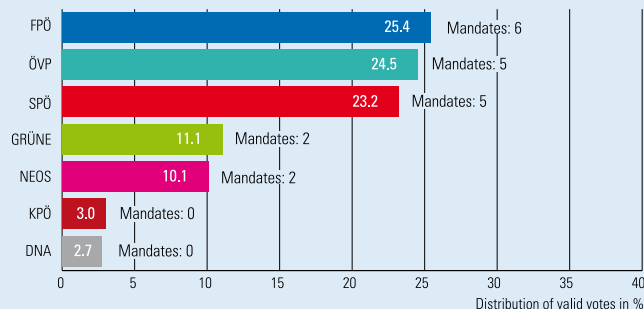


The people initiative is thus more of an important political signal than a means of decision making.

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

In the Second Republic, up until now there have been the 2 aforementioned referenda and 106 people initiatives and 1 plebiscite.

European Parliamentary Elections 2024: Austrian results



Day of election: 9 June 2024
Eligible voters: 6 372 205
Votes cast: 3 584 456
Valid votes: 3 523 935
Turnout: 56.3%

Referenda in the Second Republic

Date	Topic	Eligible voters	Valid votes	Affirmative votes in %	Negative votes in %
5 November 1978	Peaceful use of nuclear energy in Austria	5 083 779	3 183 486	49.5	50.5
12 June 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	Topic	Number of valid registrations	Turnout in %
1982	1	Conference centre	1 361 562	25.74
1997	2	Genetic engineering	1 225 790	21.23
2002	3	Veto against Temelin	914 973	15.53
1975	4	Protection of human life	895 665	17.93
1969	5	Gradual introduction of the 40-hour week	889 659	17.74
2018	6	People initiative „Don't smoke“	881 692	13.82
1964	7	Austrian broadcast (Österreichischer Rundfunk)	832 353	17.27
2002	8	Welfare state Austria	717 102	12.20
1997	9	People initiative „Women“	644 665	11.17
2004	10	Pensions	627 559	10.53

S: Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.



Education

Current trends in school attendance

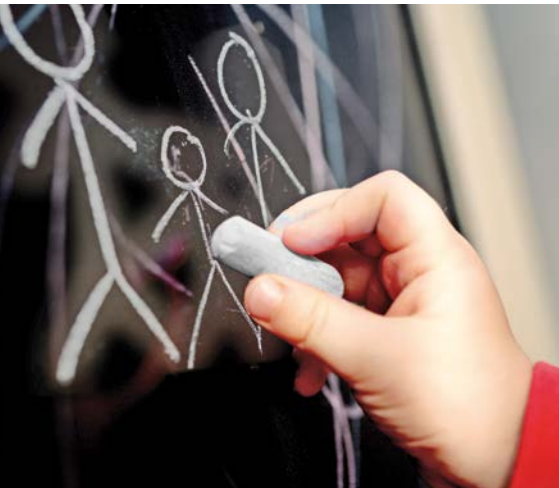
Increasing number of pupils due to immigration

As a consequence of the decline in births since the early 1990s, the total number of pupils has been decreasing for 10 years starting in 2005, by almost 100 000. Due to the migration waves starting in 2015, increases have meanwhile been observed, with a stronger increase in primary and new secondary schools from 2022 to 2024.

The lower level of academic secondary schools reached an all-time high regarding the number of pupils. 10 years ago, for every 100 students there were 185 pupils in lower secondary schools. Nowadays there are only 174 (in new secondary schools).

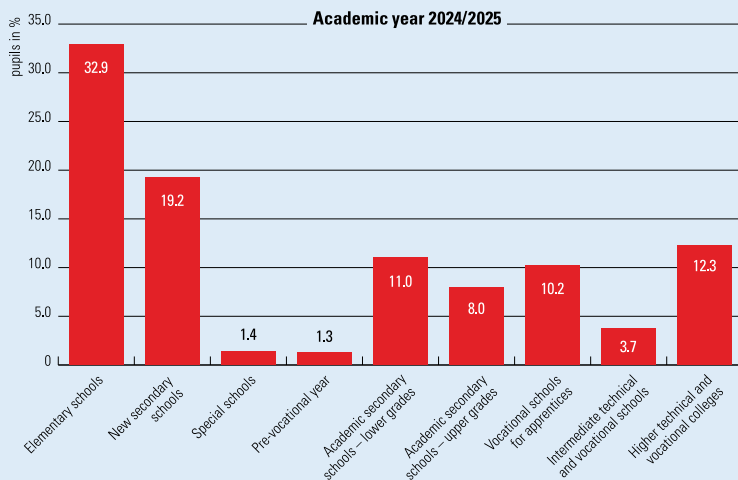
The upper level of academic secondary schools recorded an increase of 0.5% to 91 696 pupils in a 10-year comparison. In higher colleges for teacher training enrolment has increased by 3.7%. On the other hand a 1.9% decline in the number of students has been documented for business administration colleges and for higher crafts, a 6.4% decline for technical and arts colleges and an 8.5% decline for colleges of management and the service industries.

The largest school in Austria is the HTL Mödling with 3 100 students, followed by the TGM Vienna-Wexstrasse with 2 700 and the HTL Wien-Spengergasse with 2 600 adolescents. Throughout Austria there are also 17 public “micro” schools – exclusively elementary and special schools – with fewer than 10 students.



Pupils by type of school

Type of school	Academic year		
	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25
Elementary schools	328 143	344 282	376 203
Lower secondary schools, new secondary schools	208 136	206 336	219 185
Special schools	14 247	14 407	15 688
Pre-vocational year	15 816	15 649	15 166
Academic secondary schools	204 024	213 868	217 071
of which lower grades	112 802	121 319	125 375
Vocational schools for apprentices	123 232	116 954	116 047
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	45 523	42 885	42 644
Higher technical and vocational colleges	134 802	141 168	140 458
Pupils in total	1 073 923	1 095 549	1 142 462



401 934 university level students

401 934 students annually – 129 364 of whom come from foreign countries – are enrolled at Austria's universities and vocational universities. The majority study at one of the 23 public universities; around 19% pursue studies at universities of applied sciences, 10% are enrolled at university colleges of teacher education, and about 5% study at one of the 19 private universities and university colleges.

There are 401 934 university level students in Austria (2024/25). They study at 23 public universities, 21 universities of applied sciences, 14 university colleges of teacher education and 19 private universities and university colleges.

The majority of the students at university colleges of teacher education are women (77%), as well at public universities (54%), universities of applied sciences (53%) and private universities and university colleges (62%).



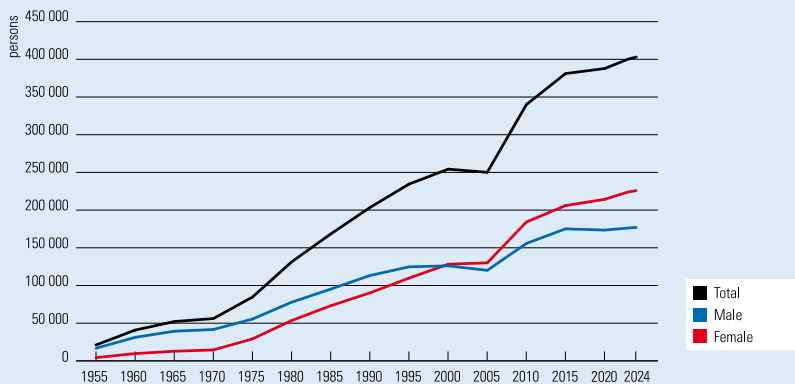
The main fields of study most popular at public universities are humanities, technology and natural sciences.

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

About 85% of the 129 364 foreign university students are citizens of European countries.

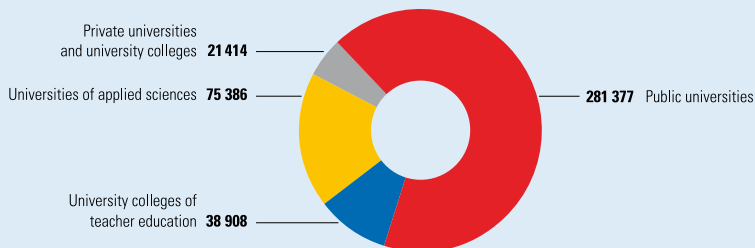
77 486 graduations were reported in the academic year 2023/24. Of these, 52.2% were from public universities.

Number of students at university-level institutions since 1955



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, University statistics.

Students by type of institution academic year 2024/25



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, University statistics.

Substantial rise in the level of education

In 2024, 24.2% of the Austrian population aged 25 to 64 years hold the highest qualification at tertiary level, 62.6% at secondary level and 13.2% at compulsory school level. The trend over the past decades shows a decline in the proportion of the population with at most compulsory schooling and a continuous increase in the number of people with tertiary education.

In 1971, 57.8% of 25- to 64-year-olds had a compulsory school qualification and 2.8% a tertiary qualification. Since 1971, the proportion of people with a university, university of applied sciences, academy or college degree has increased around eightfold, while the proportion of compulsory school graduates has fallen by around three-quarters. In addition, the proportion of people with the highest level of secondary education rose to over two-thirds of the population by 2012 but has since declined slightly.

Men more frequently have the highest secondary level qualification, which is an apprenticeship qualification. All other types of secondary education, i.e. higher technical and vocational colleges, general secondary schools-upper grades and intermediate technical and vocational schools, are completed more often by women. Over the course of time since 2011, it can be observed that the

gender-specific differences among 25- to 64-year-olds have decreased for completion in apprenticeships, intermediate technical and vocational schools and compulsory schooling. At tertiary level, the differences between women and men have grown due to the steadily improving results of women.

In recent years, women have increasingly attained a tertiary qualification. In 2024, women aged 25 to 64 more often have a tertiary qualification than men in this age group (27.2% vs. 21.3%).

The gender-specific differences in the area of apprenticeships (w: 25.4%, m: 41.5%) and intermediate technical and vocational schools (w: 14.8%, m: 8.2%) are closely linked to gender-specific employment patterns. Women are particularly strongly represented at intermediate schools of business administration, management and the service industries as well as schools specialising in social professions, while traditionally male-specific vocational qualifications, such as in the skilled trades, are often acquired through an apprenticeship.



The percentage of 20- to 24-year-olds with an education beyond compulsory school in Austria (85.6%) was considerably higher than the EU-27 average of 85.1% in 2024.

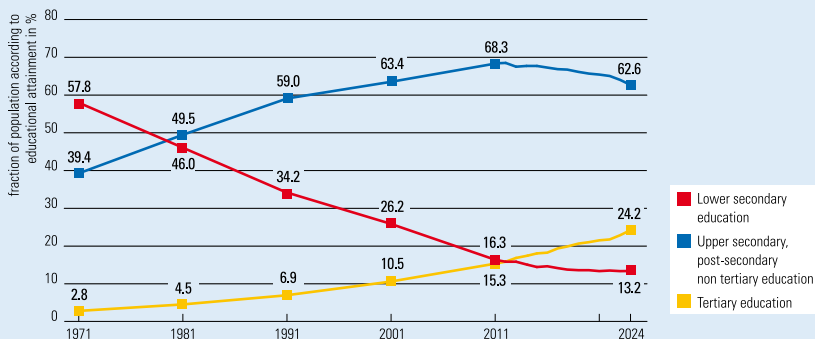
Educational attainment of the adult population

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

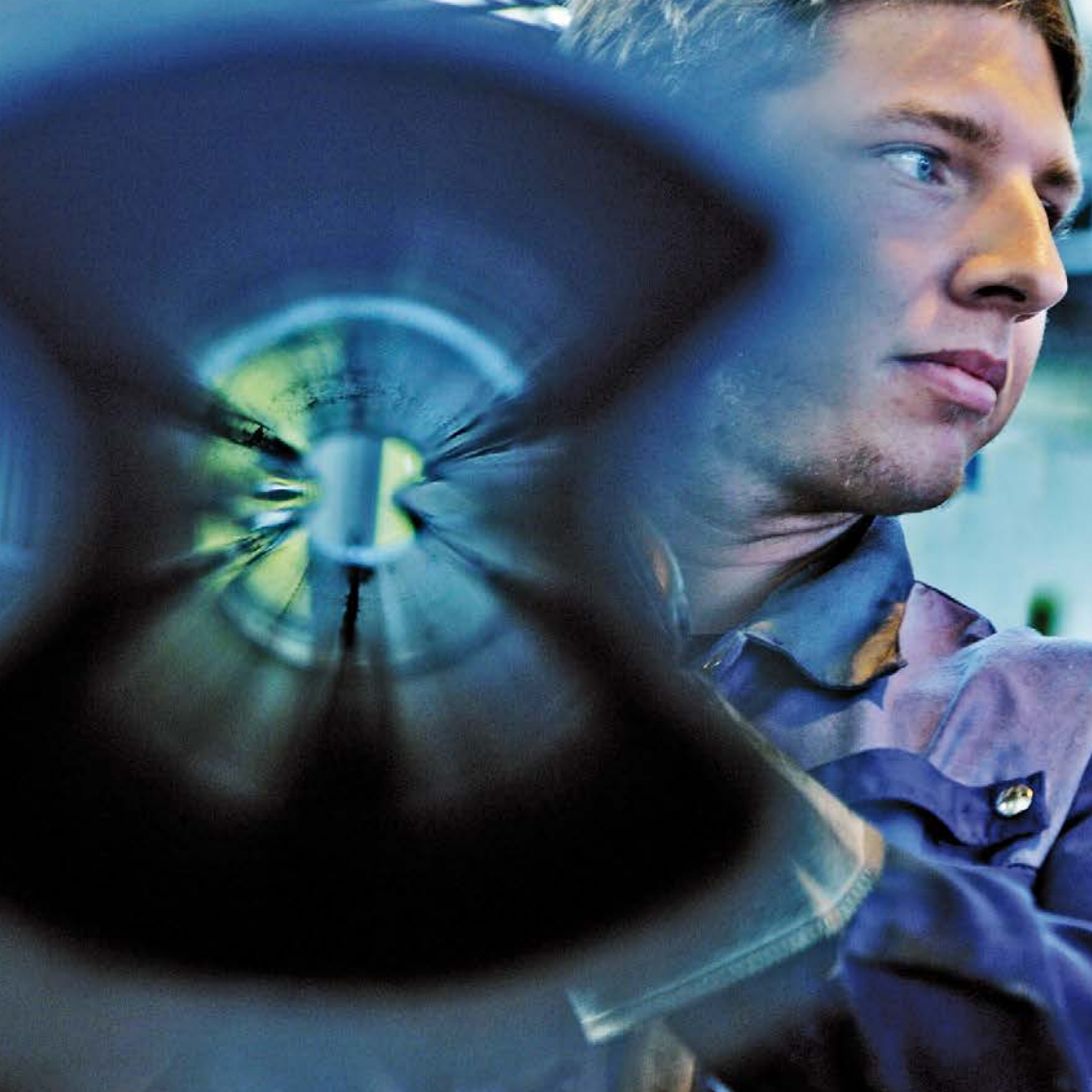
Type of school*	2011			2021			2024		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tertiary education**	15.3	14.5	16.2	21.4	19.2	23.7	24.2	21.3	27.2
University, University of applied science	12.0	12.6	11.3	19.6	18.3	21.0	22.1	20.2	24.1
Post-secondary college	3.4	1.8	4.9	1.8	0.9	2.7	2.1	1.2	3.1
Upper secondary, post-secondary non tertiary education	68.3	73.4	63.3	65.3	69.4	61.1	62.6	66.6	58.6
Higher technical and vocational college	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.6	11.0
Academic secondary school, upper grades	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.9	6.8	6.3	7.3
Vocational school for apprentices	39.8	50.1	29.8	35.6	44.2	27.1	33.5	41.5	25.4
Intermediate technical and vocational school	13.8	8.9	18.5	12.7	9.0	16.3	11.5	8.2	14.8
Lower secondary education	16.3	12.1	20.5	13.3	11.4	15.2	13.2	12.1	14.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Austrian Microcensus-Labour Force Survey Yearly average. 2021 break in time series due to change in survey. *) Master craftsmen and foremen not included in "Tertiary education", but in all other categories (esp. "Vocational school for apprentices"). **) Incl. "Kollegs".

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, until 2001 Population census, since 2011 Microcensus, yearly average. 2021 break in time series due to change in survey.



Employment and job market

9 out of 10 employed are wage or salary earners

Just over half of the entire Austrian population is economically active. Of the 9.03 million Austrians living in private households in 2024, approximately 4.49 million were employed and 244 300 unemployed, as measured by international definitions.

Just over half of all people living in Austria are economically active.

3.94 million or almost 9 out of 10 employed persons (88%) are wage or salary earners. The 547 900 self-employed workers and

family members working in family businesses represent 12% of the employed. Among those who were inactive, there were 2.03 million retired persons and 134 400 persons who were permanently unable to work. 190 600 do not pursue a career because they are housewives or – much less frequently – househusbands dedicated exclusively to the household. 394 000 persons 15 years or older are in education. There are 23 600 conscripts or men in civilian service as a substitute for military service. 1.31 million children under 15 were living in Austria in 2024.

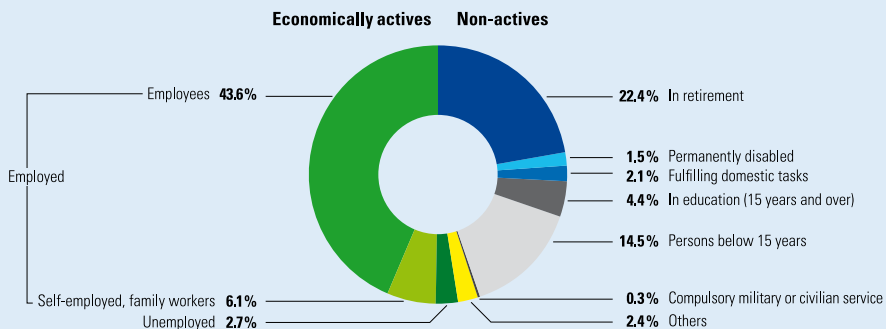


 **With a 74% employment rate in the 15 to 64 year age range, Austria is above the EU average (71%) and in eleventh place among the 27 EU member states (2024).**

At 85%, the employment rate among 25 to 54 year olds is the highest. It is lower (51%) among youth and young adults (15 to 24 years), many of whom are still pursuing their educations. In the 55 to 64 years age group, only 59% of the population are employed; many persons of this age are already retired.

Population by activity 2024

Activity status (ILO concept)	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	in 1 000			in %		
Total population	9 030.7	4 455.4	4 575.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically actives	4 733.1	2 497.2	2 236.0	52.4	56.0	48.9
Employed	4 488.8	2 358.6	2 130.3	49.7	52.9	46.6
Employees	3 940.9	2 015.6	1 925.3	43.6	45.2	42.1
Self-employed, family workers	547.9	343.0	205.0	6.1	7.7	4.5
Unemployed	244.3	138.6	105.7	2.7	3.1	2.3
Non-actives	4 297.6	1 958.2	2 339.4	47.6	44.0	51.1
In retirement	2 025.9	886.5	1 139.4	22.4	19.9	24.9
Permanently disabled persons	134.4	71.5	62.9	1.5	1.6	1.4
Fulfilling domestic tasks	190.6	8.3	182.2	2.1	0.2	4.0
In education (15 years and over)	394.0	180.9	213.2	4.4	4.1	4.7
Persons below 15 years	1 309.4	673.6	635.8	14.5	15.1	13.9
Compulsory military or civilian service	23.6	23.6	-	0.3	0.5	-
Others	219.7	113.8	105.9	2.4	2.6	2.3



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. Rounding differences not compensated.

More and more women in professions

83% of women in the prime working age group of 25 to 54 are employed. The employment rate of women in this age group has therefore already come much closer to that of men (87%). However, at 52%, the employment rate of women aged 55 to 64 is still significantly lower than that of men (66%) due to the still lower retirement age.

 **Even with employment growing, labour participation in the 55 to 64 year age group in Austria (59%) is still below the EU average (65%).**

The unemployment rate according to international definition was 5.2% in 2024. 15- to 24-year olds are twice as likely to be unemployed as the overall average (10.3%).

 **With an unemployment rate of 5.2%, Austria ranks in the midfield. 2024, the EU average was 5.9%.**



Austria is a service economy

Of the employed men, six out of ten (61%) work in the service sector, while almost nine out of ten (86%) women do so. Overall, this sector provides 72% of the jobs. 3% of the jobs are provided by agriculture and forestry, which were formerly of major significance, and roughly 25% of the employed work in the production sector. 36% of the men and 12% of the women work in this sector.

Looking at 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 health sector and the trade, though less dramatically.

Employment and unemployment rates by age and sex 2024

Age (years)	Employment rate % of population			Unemployment rate % of economically actives		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total*	74.1	77.5	70.7	5.2	5.6	4.7
15–24	51.3	54.3	48.3	10.3	10.4	10.1
25–54	85.4	87.4	83.4	4.8	5.1	4.5
55–64	58.8	66.2	51.6	3.7	4.5	2.7

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

Employed persons by economic activity 2024

Economic activities Sections of ÖNACE (selection)*	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total (absolute)	4 488 800	2 358 600	2 130 300
	in %		
Employed in total (in %)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry	2.8	3.2	2.4
Industries and construction	24.8	36.3	12.1
C Manufacturing	15.8	21.7	9.3
F Construction	7.7	12.7	2.1
Services	72.3	60.5	85.5
G Wholesale and retail trade**	13.9	12.3	15.8
H Transportation and storage	4.7	6.9	2.3
I Accommodation and food service activities	5.4	4.6	6.3
K Financial and insurance activities	3.2	2.9	3.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.6	6.2	7.1
O Public administration; social security	6.9	6.5	7.4
P Education	7.2	4.0	10.8
Q Human health and social work activities	11.2	4.8	18.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. *) ÖNACE 2008. **) Incl. repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Women dominate in part-time work

In Austria part-time work is very important. In 2024, 1.41 million or 32% of all workers were not full-time employed.

8 out of 10 part-time workers (77%) are women. 51% of all working women work part-time. Among men, this percentage is 14%.

The average number of hours worked per week totals 35.4, 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 34.8 hours falls somewhat below the overall average. Due to frequent part-time employment, the normal work week for women averages 31.3 hours, which is also considerably less than for men (39.1 hours).

However, because of vacations, holidays, illnesses etc., the average number of hours actually worked per week was 29.4 hours in 2024, which is considerably below the number of hours normally worked per week (35.4 hours). As self-employed persons work more hours than average, the average number of hours actually worked per week by wage and salary earners is 28.6, which is also below average.

 **With a part-time employment rate of almost 32%, Austria is in second place behind the Netherlands (44%). The EU average is 19%.**

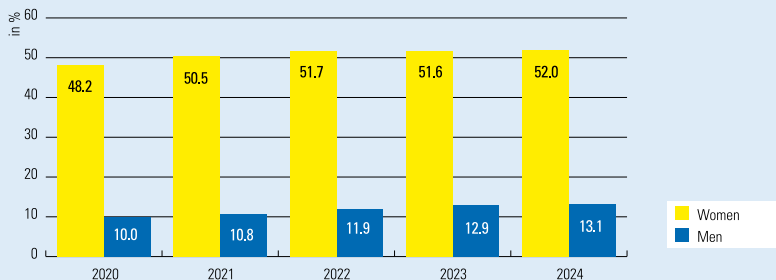


Working time 2024

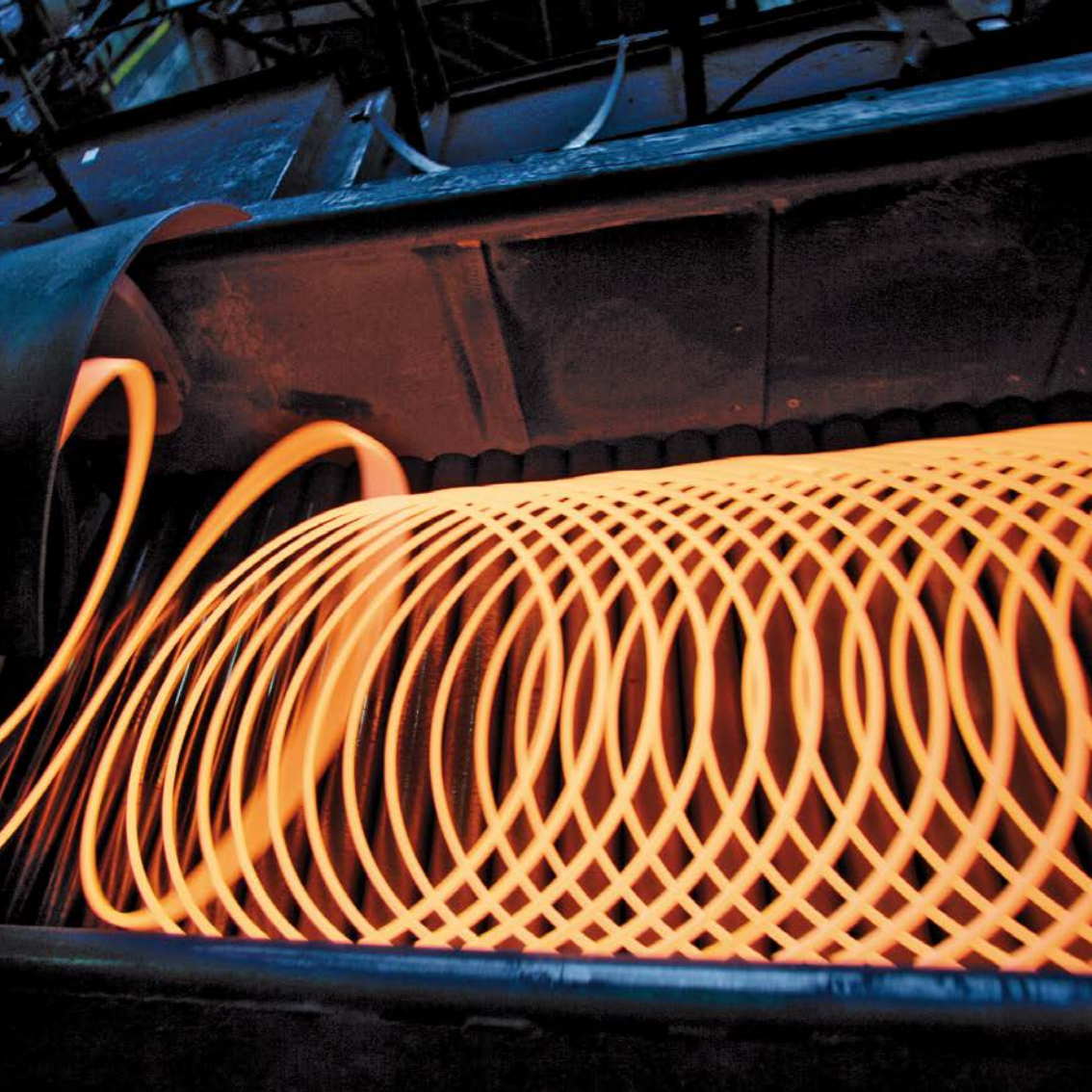
	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total (in 1000)	4 488.8	2 358.6	2 130.3
Part-time workers (in 1000)	1 412.1	323.4	1 088.7
Part-time employment rate (in %)	31.5	13.7	51.1
Average working time per week (in hours)* usually worked	35.4	39.1	31.3
actually worked	29.4	32.9	25.5
Volume of hours worked (in million hours)**	6 774.2	4 027.1	2 747.1
Employees (in 1000)	3 940.9	2 015.6	1 925.3
Part-time workers (in 1000)	1 263.9	263.4	1 000.5
Part-time employment rate (in %)	32.1	13.1	52.0
Average working time per week (in hours)* usually worked	34.8	38.3	31.0
actually worked	28.6	31.9	25.2
Volume of hours worked (in million hours)**	5 774.7	3 337.7	2 437.0

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

Employees, part-time employment rate



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Microcensus, yearly average. 2021 break in time series due to change in survey.



Economy

Structural change continues

Services predominate

Like most highly developed, modern economies, the Austrian economy today is dominated by services: around 71% of gross value added is provided by the so-called “tertiary” sector, about 27% by the “secondary” sector (industry and construction), and only 1.4% by agriculture and forestry (the “primary” sector).

Only one out of 25 employed persons earns a living today in agriculture and forestry.

The domestic economy has changed fundamentally since the 1960s. In 1960, agriculture and forestry still accounted for 11% of gross value added. The service sector was about 42%, behind the production sector (47%).

In the 1970s, a “shrinking” of the primary and secondary sectors began in favour of the service sector, which has continued until today. This sector now employs about 72%



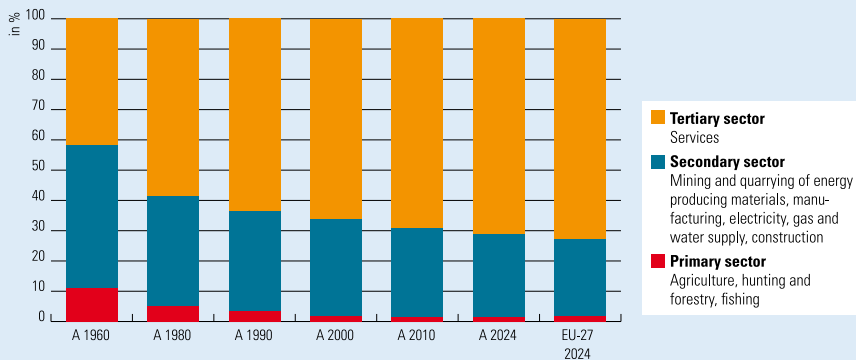
of the labour force, compared to only half of the labour force just over 40 years ago.

The tertiary sector has grown by an annual average of 3.9% at current prices over the past 20 years.

The production sector also lost importance during this period: whereas more than one-third of the labour force was still employed in the sector in the 1970s, it is now only just under one-quarter.

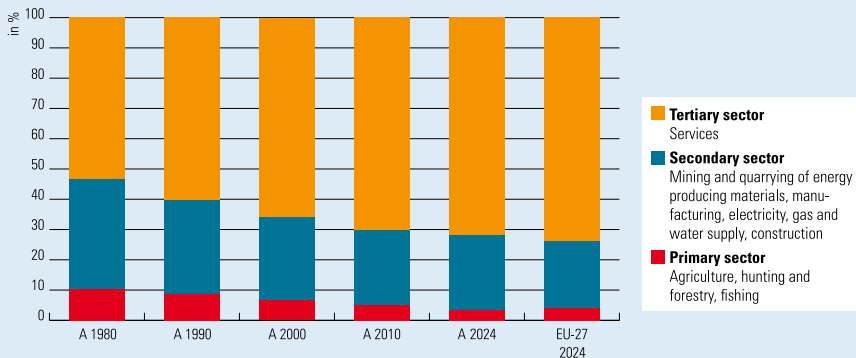
This structure is similar to that of the EU-27, where the secondary sector accounts for an average of about 25%, and the tertiary sector for 73% of gross value added. Most of the employees in production work in manufacturing and construction. In the service sector, the largest shares are found in sales, accommodation and food services, as well as health and education.

Gross value added by economic sector



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, national accounts.

Employed by economic sector



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, national accounts.

Indispensable role

Agriculture and forestry

Almost 75% of Austria is dedicated to agriculture and forestry. Just under half of our alpine republic (3.5 million ha) is covered with 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 12.9 billion € in 2024.

However, this sector plays an indispensable role. Among other things, this includes ensuring food production, preserving the cultural



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

Almost 24% of farmers engage in organic farming according to the integrated farm statistics for 2023.

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 tourism offers and the diversification towards energy production and contractual work contribute to the preservation of an economically healthy, productive, farmer-oriented agriculture and forestry in an intact rural area.

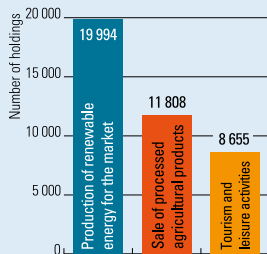
Farm structure, land use and livestock farming

Farm structure	1999	2010	2020	2023
Number of agricultural and forestry holdings	217 508	173 317	154 953	152 660
Average area per holding in hectares*	34.9	42.6	44.9	46.6
Number of agricultural holdings	.	.	110 781	101 036
Labour force in agricultural holdings	.	.	338 632	304 974
Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (in 1 000 hectares)	3 390	2 880	2 603	2 572
of which: arable land/permanent grassland	1 395 / 1 917	1 371 / 1 441	1 323 / 1 210	1 322 / 1 182
Forestry land use (in 1 000 hectares)	3 260	3 406	3 414	3 509
Livestock farming (holders/heads in 1 000)				
Cattle and calves	101 / 2 151	72 / 2 024	55 / 1 851	51 / 1 855
of which: dairy cows	78 / 697	48 / 540	28 / 547	25 / 560
Pigs	83 / 3 426	38 / 3 247	25 / 2 782	22 / 2 651
Sheep and lambs	18 / 340	15 / 398	13 / 420	12 / 413
Goats	12 / 51	10 / 81	8 / 100	8 / 109
Poultry	84 / 14 340	57 / 14 644	47 / 19 750	45 / 21 723

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm structure survey (FSS) 1999 and 2010/Integrated farm statistics (IFS) 2020 and 2023. Full census in 1999, 2010 and 2020, sample survey in 2023.

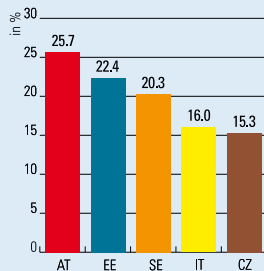
*) Calculated based on holdings with cultivated area. (.) = Data not available.

Most common secondary activities in agriculture 2023



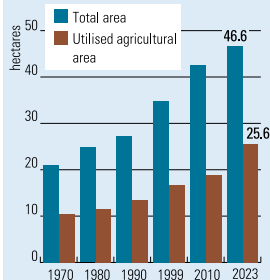
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Integrated farm statistics.

Highest shares of organic farming areas (EU-27) 2020



S: Eurostat.

Average farm size in hectares



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Integrated farm statistics.

The pillars

Industries and construction

About 82 500 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 1.2 million people, and in 2023 they generated a turnover of roughly 441 billion €. About 359 000 people are employed in the construction industry alone.

Most of the enterprises are small-sized: Over three-quarters of them (about 68 000 or 83.0%) operate with fewer than 10 employees. In contrast, only about 1% of the enterprises (653) in industry and construction employ more than 250 people; however, about 43.9% of all people employed in these sectors are employed in these medium-sized to large enterprises. These enterprises account for half (50.5%) of the total turnover.



While Austria's construction enterprises showed an annual decrease in production of 1.9% in 2024, the EU-27 average showed a smaller decrease (-1.5%).

After significant increases in the years 2015 to 2019 and a decline in the crisis year 2020,

the working-day-adjusted production index for industry and construction (B–F) reached a year-on-year decrease of 4.1% in 2024. For industry (B–E), the working-day-adjusted production index fell by 4.7%. The employment index in industry (B–E) decreased by 0.3% in 2024, as well as in the construction area by 0.4%.

The manufacture of wearing apparel and the manufacture of leather and related products are losing more and more substance. In these areas the number of employees has fallen by 18.1% and 16.8% respectively since 2021.

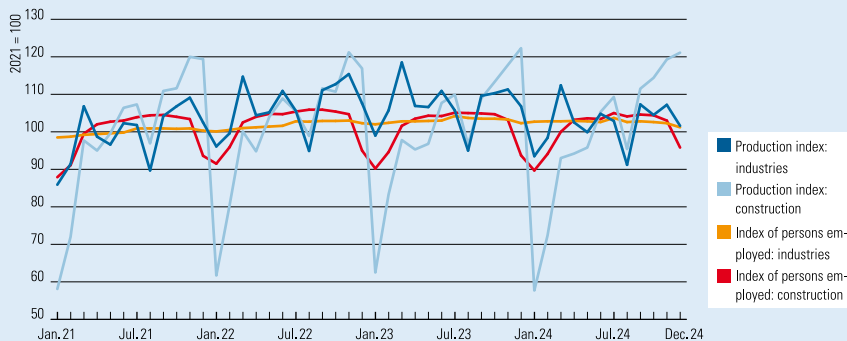
The Austrian manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations and Sewerage services were among the biggest winners in 2024, with turnover increases of 18.4% and 16.2%, respectively. Construction experienced a decline in production of 1.3%, marking a reversal from the previously positive trend. At the same time, there were significant increases in construction costs. In 2024, for example, construction costs for residential and housing construction increased by 3.6% year-on-year. Road and bridge construction showed increases of 3.5% and 2.6% in a year-on-year comparison respectively.

Selected indicators for industries and construction 2023

Sections (ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added in 1 000 € per person employed
B-F Industries and construction	82 478	1 162 625	440.9	114.2	14	98
B-E Industries	40 301	803 255	368.6	88.3	20	110
B Mining and quarrying	325	7 477	26.9	1.4	23	184
C Manufacturing	32 369	733 695	272.4	71.7	23	98
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	4 765	38 259	61.7	12.5	8	327
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2 842	23 824	7.5	2.7	8	114
F Construction	42 177	359 370	72.3	25.9	9	72

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural business statistics 2023. Enterprises as a statistical unit.

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. 86% of Austrian enterprises are engaged in the trade and service sector. Those 203 285 enterprises and their 2 641 242 persons employed achieved a turnover of 593.3 billion € in the year 2023.

The small-sized business structure is clearly discernible in the service area. 93% of the enterprises operate with fewer than 10 employees, and only 874 enterprises have more than 250 persons employed.

Most employees are working in trade, followed by professional, scientific and technical activities. While an average turnover of 415 000 € per employee is achieved in financial and insurance activities, the corresponding figure for other service activities (e.g. hairdressing) is only 46 000 €.

In 2024, Austrian service enterprises recorded a 1.1% increase in nominal turnover compared with 2023. The accommodation and food service sector achieved an increase of 4.3%. Trade showed a nominal decrease in turnover of 0.8%, in real terms this results in a drop of 1.6%. The trade of motor vehicles posted a nominal turnover increase of 2.2% and a real increase of 0.5%. Retail trade also posted a positive result with +2.1% in turnover, adjusted for inflation, this results in an increase of 0.5%. Wholesale saw a nominal drop in turnover of 3.3% and a real drop of 3.3%.



With a increase of 0.5% of the volume of sales in the retail trade for 2024, Austria was below EU-27 average (+1.3%), and below the Eurozone average (+1.2%).

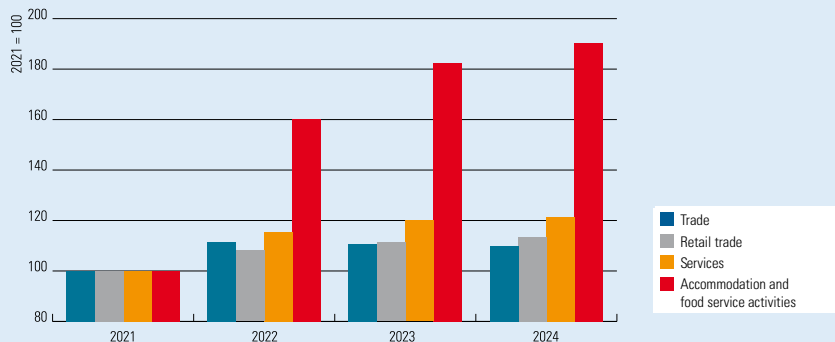
366.6 million tons of goods were transported by Austrian road freight vehicles in 2024 (–1.1% compared to 2023). The most frequently transported products were “crude and manufactured minerals and building materials”.

Selected sections and indicators for trade and services 2023

Sections (ÖNACE 2008)	Enterprises	Total persons employed (annual average)	Turnover in billion €	Value added in billion €	Persons employed per enterprise	Value added in 1 000 € per person employed
Total trade and services (G–N, P–R, S 95–96)	520 000	2 641 000	593.3	183.5	5	69
G Trade	92 222	720 092	298.8	47.4	8	66
H Transportation and storage	16 336	226 554	53.9	18.6	14	82
I Accommodation and food service activities	47 625	323 827	28.2	13.3	7	41
J Information and communication	31 463	151 267	32.6	14.2	5	94
L Real estate activities	24 233	64 849	23.6	10.9	3	168
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	95 159	291 806	37.7	18.9	3	65

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Structural business statistics 2023.

Development of turnover indices in trade and services



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Short term statistics trade and services. Turnover index nominal, unadjusted.

GDP & more

Economic performance

Following the strong economic recovery phase as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Austrian economy declined again in 2024, as it did in 2023. While GDP at constant prices still grew strongly at +5.3% in 2022, it decreased by 0.8% in 2023 and 0.7% in 2024. Compared to the EU as a whole, the decline in Austrian economic output was above average. Overall, the GDP of the EU-27 grew by 1.1% and the Eurozone by 0.9%. The most important EU trading partners, Germany (–0.5%) and Italy (+0.7%), developed differently. Austrian GDP increased by 3.4% at current prices to around 494.1 billion € in 2024.

In 2024, GDP per capita amounted to 53 834 € (+2.9%), or 46 833 € adjusted for purchasing power (in so-called purchasing power standards; PPS) in a European comparison, (+1.5% compared to 2023; revised).

In 2024, the EU-27 generated an average GDP per capita in PPS of 39 944 € (approx. 85% of the Austrian value). Austria was able to maintain its position in the top league and now ranked 5th among all EU member states in terms of economic performance after Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Denmark. This is twice the level of some other EU member states. Austria has held its position in the league of the EU's most economically

successful countries for several consecutive years. GDP is an important indicator of the economy's high standard of living.

Prices

The 2024 Austrian price level index of 112.8 (EU-27 = 100) for final consumption expenditure of private households represents – together with Germany and France – the middle range of all EU countries. The prices are considerably higher than in Italy (97.5) but much lower than in Denmark (143.1) and Ireland (138.1) as well as in Norway (124.0), Iceland (161.7) and in Switzerland (174.4), outside the EU. 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.

The inflation of the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP 2015) was 2.9% in 2024, after 7.7% in 2023. This means that inflation in Austria fell considerably compared to the previous year but was still noticeably above the European stability goal of the Central Bank of 2.0%.



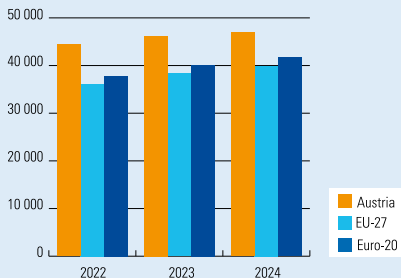
The inflation rate of Austria in 2024 was above the average for the Eurozone (2.4%) as well as that of the entire EU-27 (2.6%).

Gross domestic product (GDP), price level, inflation

	Austria	EU-27	Euro-20
GDP growth in % change on previous period			
2022	5.3	3.5	3.6
2023	-0.8	0.4	0.4
2024	-0.7	1.1	0.9
GDP per capita in € (PPS)			
2022	44 419	36 137	37 796
2023	46 171	38 377	40 132
2024	46 883	39 944	41 634
Price level index for private households (EU-27 = 100)			
2022	108.8	100.0	105.2
2023	111.8	100.0	104.6
2024	112.8	100.0	104.3
Inflation: Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)			
Average annual rate of change in %, 2024	2.9	2.6	2.4

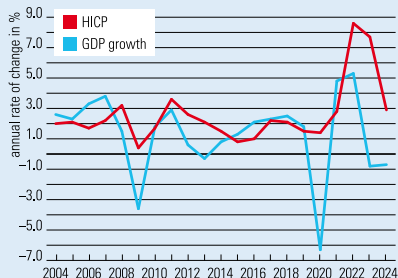
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, national accounts, purchasing power parities, HICP. PPS: purchasing power standards.

GDP per capita in € (PPS)



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, PPS = purchasing power standards.

Austria's economic performance



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, national accounts, HICP.



Tourism

Tourism 2024: 154.32 million nights spent

Nights spent increased by 2.1% compared to 2023

In 2024, tourism in Austria continued to pick up. The number of nights spent rose to 154.32 in 2024, which is attributable to growth in both resident (+0.9% to 40.26 million) and non-resident nights spent (+2.5% to 114.06 million).

At 58.46 million nights spent, 1.02 million (+1.8%) more nights spent were registered by guests from Germany than in 2023. The second most important foreign market of origin, the Netherlands, closed 2024 with 11.09 million nights spent (–0.2%).

About 82 million nights spent were recorded in the 2024 summer season. 72 million were registered in the 2024/25 winter season.

A total of 81.62 million nights spent were reported in the 2024 summer tourism season, an increase of 0.9% compared to summer 2023. The number of non-resident nights spent rose by 1.3% to 57.83 million, while the number of resident nights spent

fell by 0.3% to 23.79 million compared to the previous season. The number of arrivals (= number of guests) grew by 2.5% to 26.38 million.

The winter season 2024/25 ended with a total of 72.38 million nights spent, an increase of 1.8% compared to the previous winter season 2023/2024. Arrivals (20.62 million guests) recorded an increase of 3.1% in the current winter season compared to the previous year.

More than half of all international tourists come from Europe.

Europe is the most important generator in international tourism. The European states are leading both as countries of origin (outgoing) and as target countries (incoming) in an international comparison.

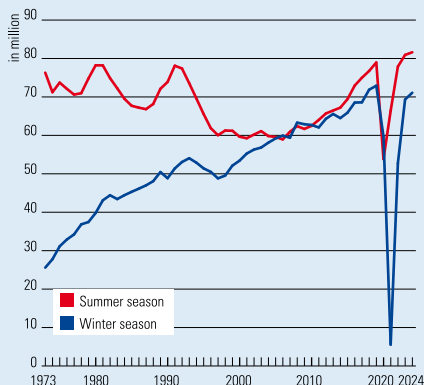
In the calendar year 2024, 759 million arrivals in Europe were registered. This means a share of 51.6% of all international tourist arrivals (1.5 billion; +12.4%). Europe registered an increase by 6.8% compared to 2024.

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

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2012	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	102.31	118.39	130.42	116.80	131.02	97.88	79.56	136.91	151.17	154.32
Resident tourists	23.88	28.44	30.66	31.01	35.96	31.60	29.60	38.88	39.91	40.26
Non-resident tourists	78.43	89.95	99.76	85.79	95.05	66.28	49.96	98.03	111.26	114.06
Germany	59.85	62.73	64.72	53.52	49.61	38.51	32.08	53.40	57.44	58.46
Netherlands	4.81	9.72	9.00	8.23	9.39	7.42	4.33	9.99	11.11	11.09
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	0.90	1.45	3.12	3.29	4.56	3.14	1.99	3.75	4.39	4.40
United Kingdom	3.65	3.56	4.07	3.24	3.18	1.48	0.31	2.55	3.25	3.43
Italy	0.62	0.93	3.61	2.81	2.92	1.00	1.01	2.19	2.64	2.75
France	1.01	2.15	2.85	1.56	1.82	0.79	0.59	1.38	1.64	1.71

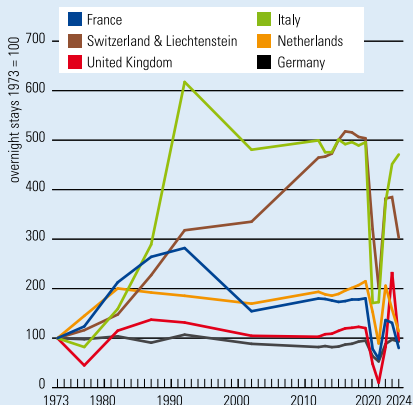
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Accommodation statistics.

Nights spent since 1973



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Accommodation statistics.

Nights spent by the most important countries of origin indices



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Accommodation statistics.

Wanderlust: more often, but shorter trips

Austria is not only a popular holiday destination, but also home to people who love to travel. In 2024, more than three-quarters (76.4%) of the Austrian population (aged 15 and over) took at least one holiday trip involving an overnight stay. This figure has remained at a similar level over the past few years, except for 2020 and 2021, which were marked by the pandemic.

People from Austria now take more frequent but shorter holiday trips.

The number of holiday trips (including visits to relatives and friends) has risen by 74.5% since 2006 to 27.5 million trips in 2024. While almost 20 years ago more than half of holiday trips were longer trips with 4 or more overnight stays (2006: 53.6%) and the rest were short trips (1-3 overnight stays), this distribution has now reversed. In 2024, more than half of holiday trips were short trips (52.4%) and 46.6% were longer holiday trips. Domestic destinations are preferred for short trips, whereas trips abroad are more often longer holiday trips. This is also reflected in



the average length of stay, which was 3.3 nights for domestic holiday trips in 2024 and 6.8 nights for holiday trips abroad.

In 2024, 14.5 million holiday trips were taken abroad, which is more than half of all holiday trips. For years, travellers have been drawn mainly to southern Europe and Germany. Of the 13.0 million domestic holiday trips in 2024, almost 1 in 5 (19.7%) were spent in Styria.

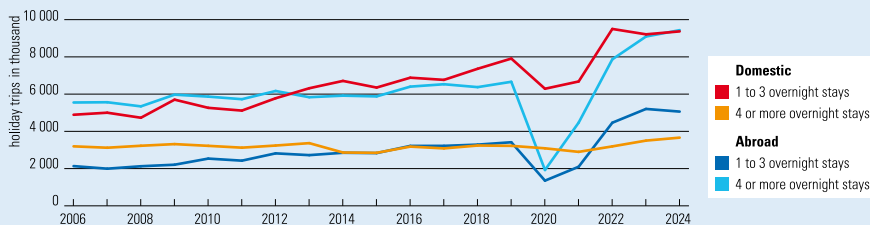
Since 2006, the car has been by far the most popular means of transport for travelling to and from holiday destinations, both domestic and abroad. This trend has continued in recent years, but the proportion of holiday trips made by car is declining accounting for 61.0% of all holiday trips in 2024. The second most common means of transport for holiday travel was by airplane, with the share of air travel most recently standing at 18.7%. Increases have been recorded in recent years, particularly in train travel.

Main holiday trips of the Austrian population (with at least one overnight stay)

	2006	2011	2016	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Travel intensity (Persons with at least one trip in % of total population)	75.4	75.4	76.8	77.8	60.3	65.6	75.4	76.7	76.4
Trips (in 1 000) of which:	15 771	16 393	19 683	21 208	12 654	16 145	25 025	27 012	27 527
abroad (in 1 000)	7 684	8 154	9 620	10 077	3 276	6 568	12 333	14 298	14 496
domestic (in 1 000)	8 086	8 239	10 064	11 131	9 377	9 577	12 692	12 714	13 031
Destinations abroad (in % of trips abroad, selection)									
Italy	23	22	21	21	22	28	23	20	20
Germany	12	16	16	17	23	17	13	16	15
Croatia	11	12	14	10	7	12	12	12	12
Spain	6	6	6	6	4	5	6	5	6
Greece	5	3	4	6	3	7	5	3	4
Means of transportation (in %, selection)									
Car	66	63	65	63	77	73	64	61	61
Airplane	17	18	17	18	6	11	15	18	19
Train	8	10	10	12	12	11	15	15	14
Bus	7	7	7	6	2	2	5	5	5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, results of the quarterly surveys related to travel behaviour (2006–2024).

Development domestic and abroad holiday trips by duration



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Results of the quarterly surveys related to travel behaviour (2006–2024).

Value added: contribution of tourism to GDP increased in 2023

In 2023, overnight and day visitors spent a total of 36.8 billion € in Austria. Day guests alone contributed 17.2% of all expenses. The direct and indirect added value effects of tourism (including business trips) amounted to 28.9 billion €. Tourism, thus, accounts for 6.1% of gross domestic product (GDP) directly and indirectly.

Domestic guests accounted for 37.5% of the expenditures.

Of the total of 36.8 billion € spent on vacation and business trips by tourists in Austria, 13.8 billion € (37.5%) were contributed by domestic guests. Foreign guests spent a total of 22.6 billion € on their travels to Austria. This corresponds to 61.5% of all expenditures. In addition, 0.3 billion € were spent in weekend houses and second homes (0.9%).

Around 170 600 full-time jobs can be assigned to tourism.

The high economic importance of tourism implies corresponding employment effects and thus makes a significant contribution to overall employment in Austria. In 2023, 219 800 self-employed and employed persons or 170 600 employees (measured in full-time equivalents) were directly attributable to the characteristic tourism industries. This corresponds to a contribution to total employment of 4.4% and 4.2% respectively.

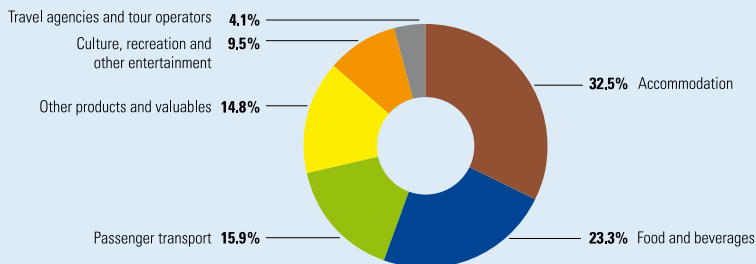


Economic importance of tourism in Austria

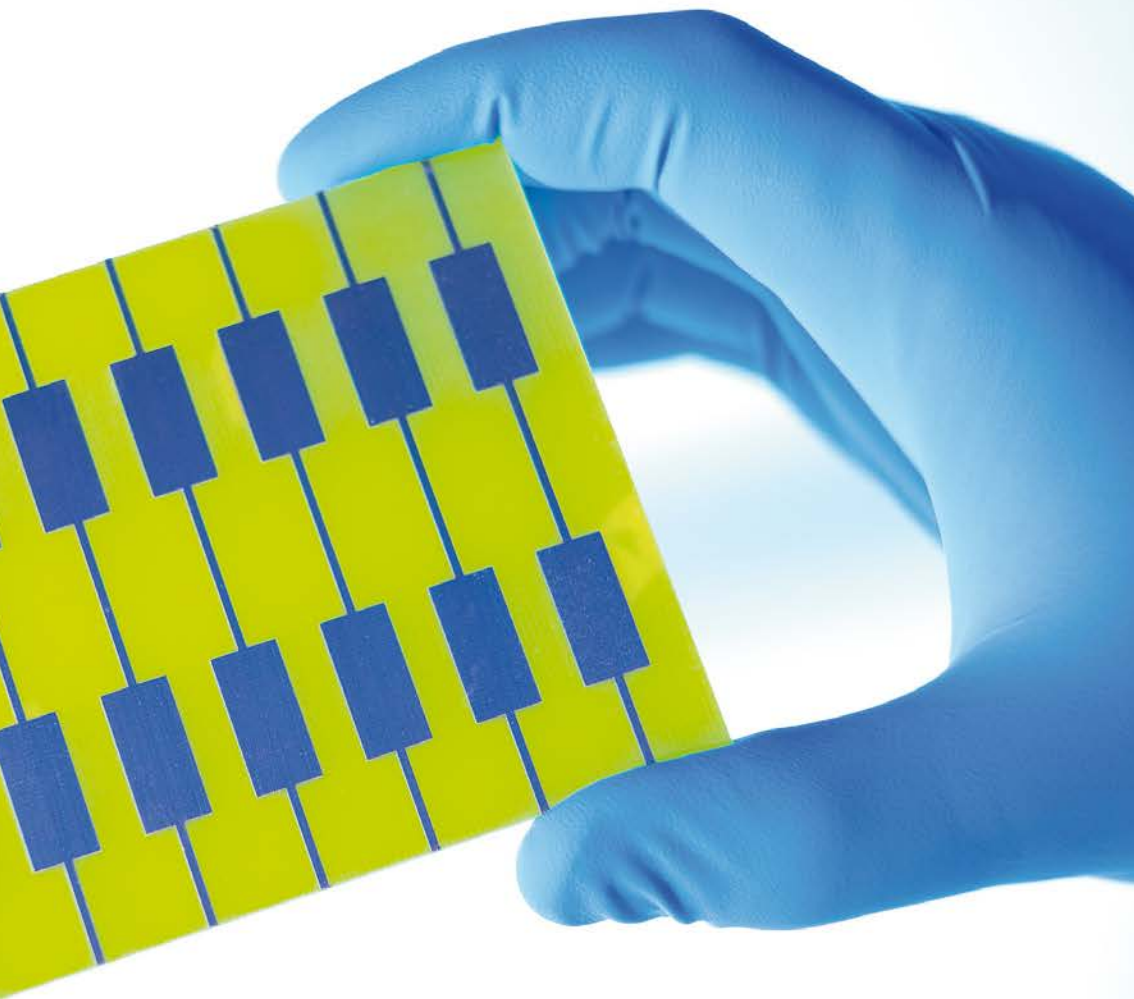
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Aggregates	Value added*			
Total in million €	15 069	12 966	24 488	28 937
Changes to the previous year in %	−38.3	−14.0	88.9	18.2
Contribution to GDP in %	4.0	3.2	5.5	6.1
	Tourism consumption expenditure by non-resident and resident visitors** in Austria in million €			
Non-resident visitors	11 728	8 203	18 525	22 623
Resident visitors	6 999	8 069	12 641	13 812
Tourism consumption expenditure in vacation homes	243	225	278	349
Total	18 970	16 498	31 444	36 783

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, Tourism satellite accounts. *) Including business trips; direct and indirect effects. **) Overnight tourists and same-day visitors.

Visitor consumption expenditure by product 2023



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, WIFO, Tourism satellite accounts. Rounding differences were not compensated.



Research & Digitalisation

Research and development

16.1 billion € for research in 2024

In Austria, an estimated 16.1 billion € were spent on research and experimental development (R&D) in 2024. In comparison to 2023, the total sum of Austrian R&D expenditure increased by 4.7%, resulting in a research intensity of 3.35%. This is an increase compared to 2023 when the research intensity was 3.26%.

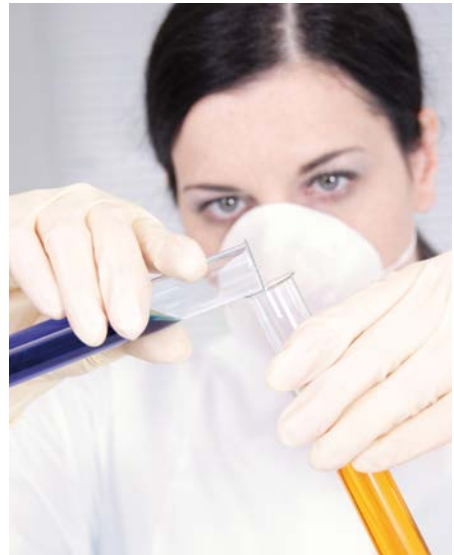
 **Austria's gross domestic expenditures for R&D – as % of the GDP – were within the top of the list compared to the EU as a whole in 2023: the third highest value was achieved.**

The 3 major sources of funds for research conducted in Austria are

- ▀ the business enterprise sector (49%),
- ▀ the government sector (35%), mainly the federal government (29%),
- ▀ abroad (16%).

49% of the gross domestic expenditure on R&D in 2024 was financed by domestic enterprises (approx. 7.9 billion €, incl. research premium). The government sector contributed 35% (approx. 5.6 billion €); of this share, the federal government ("Bund") financed

around 4.6 billion €, the federal provinces around 700 million € and other public funding amounted to about 230 million €. 16% (approx. 2.6 billion €) were financed from abroad and less than 1% (approx. 50 million €) came from the private non-profit sector. The funds from abroad originated predominantly from foreign multinational enterprises whose affiliates in Austria perform R&D. Funding from abroad also includes receipts from EU research programmes.

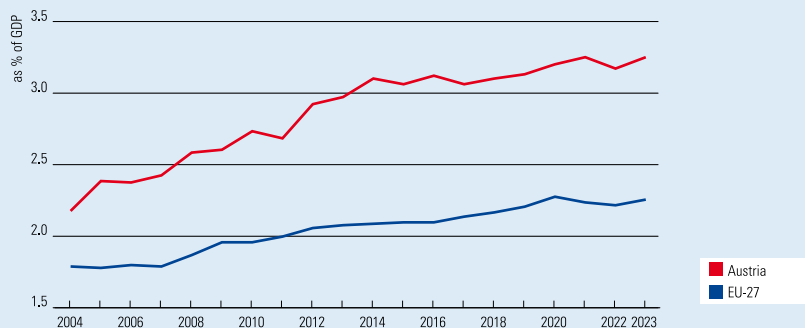


Research & development in Austria

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (in million €)	12 441.2	12 199.0	13 225.5	14 236.6	15 404.3	16 131.7
Of which financed by:						
Federal government	2 848.4	3 321.1	3 217.2	3 642.1	3 776.1	4 619.9
Research premium	841.5	1 044.1	889.6	760.0	943.0	1 163.2
Regional governments	464.4	568.7	490.5	586.2	597.5	702.5
Business enterprise sector	5 982.3	5 030.7	6 114.6	6 596.4	7 180.6	6 754.4
Abroad	2 110.8	2 022.8	2 278.3	2 392.9	2 609.3	2 613.1
Other financing	193.9	211.7	235.2	259.0	297.8	278.6
GDP nominal (in billion €), as of July 2025	397.2	380.3	405.2	448.0	473.2	481.9
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (as % of GDP)	3.13	3.21	3.26	3.18	3.26	3.35

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, R&D global estimate.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, R&D statistics. July 2025.

Artificial intelligence in enterprises

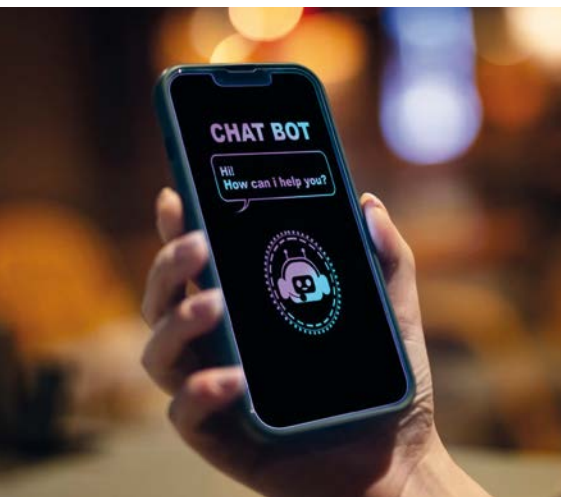
Technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI) are becoming increasingly important for enterprises in Austria. Currently, 30% of enterprises use AI-based technologies. This represents an increase of 10 percentage points compared with the previous year, or a usage rate three times higher than in 2023.

When it comes to the use of AI, the activities and size of the enterprise are decisive. Enterprises in the service sector (33%) are more likely to use AI-based technologies

than those in the production sector (24%). Furthermore, small enterprises (10 to 49 employees, 26%) use AI-based technologies much less frequently than medium-sized enterprises (50 to 249 employees, 45%) and large enterprises (250 or more employees, 68%).

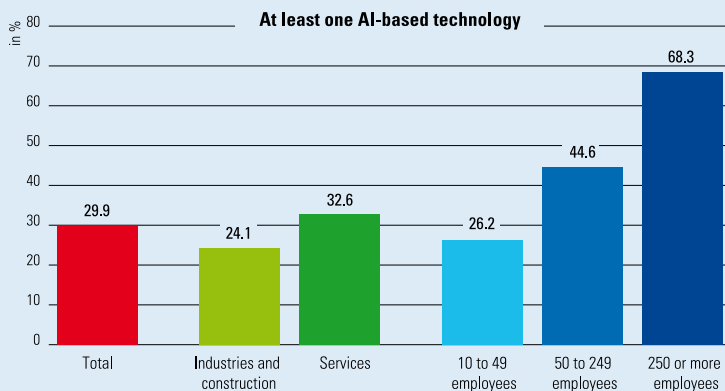
While 30% of enterprises use at least one AI-based technology, 21% of enterprises use at least two and 13% of enterprises use at least three of these technologies. Thus, many AI-using enterprises employ more than one AI-based technology.

AI-based technologies for text mining are used most frequently (73% of AI-using enterprises). Also popular are AI-based technologies for natural language generation (51%), picture, video, music or sound generation (44%), speech recognition (31%), as well as data analysis (25%) and process automation or assisted decision-making (22%). AI-based technologies for image recognition and image processing (11%), as well as AI-based technology in autonomously moving machines or vehicles (5%), are used by fewer enterprises.



Enterprises using AI-based technologies 2025

	Enterprises	Number of AI-based technologies*		
		at least one	at least two	at least three
		in % of all enterprises		
Total	41 465	29.9	20.5	12.8
Economic activity (ÖNACE 2008)				
Industries and construction	13 030	24.1	15.2	8.4
Services	28 434	32.6	23.0	14.9
Size				
10 to 49 employees	34 619	26.2	17.4	10.5
50 to 249 employees	5 565	44.6	31.7	20.5
250 or more employees	1 280	68.3	55.7	42.0



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises 2025. Data collection: February to July 2025. Reference period: Time of data collection.

*) Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to technologies that imitate intelligent behavior and have a degree of autonomy to perform specific tasks.

Artificial intelligence in society

Among the 16- to 74-year-old population, 41% have already used generative AI tools. These are technologies based on artificial intelligence to generate texts, images or other content. Examples include ChatGPT, DeepL, Microsoft Copilot and Google Gemini.

8% use generative AI tools daily or almost daily, 14% at least weekly and 17% less than weekly but within the last 3 months. 2% have already used those tools, but not within the last 3 months. Thus, AI tools have not yet become part of the Austrian population's everyday life.

4 out of 10 people aged 16 to 74 have already used generative AI tools.

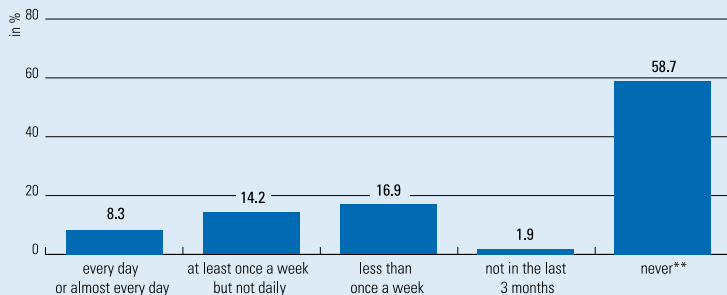
Overall, the increasing use of AI tools in society is viewed ambivalently. While 5% have a very positive and 36% a rather positive view of this matter, 29% have a rather negative and 8% a very negative view. 17% of respondents have no opinion on this matter.

The majority of the 16- to 74-year-old population say that they have little (43%) to very little knowledge (22%) about AI. Furthermore, 6% state that they have never heard of AI before or don't know what AI is. Consequently, there are few people who self-report as having a very high (5%) or high knowledge (25%) about AI.

At the same time, the willingness to learn about artificial intelligence is low. While 9% are very interested and 31% are rather interested in learning about AI and its use, 37% are rather not interested and 23% are not interested at all.

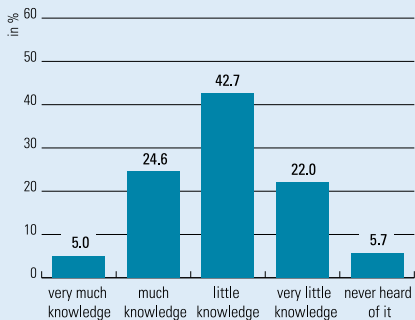
In addition to the low use of AI, knowledge about AI and interest in learning about AI is also low. 7 out of 10 people state that they have very little to no knowledge about AI. 6 out of 10 people have no or rather no interest in learning about AI.

Use of generative AI tools* 2025



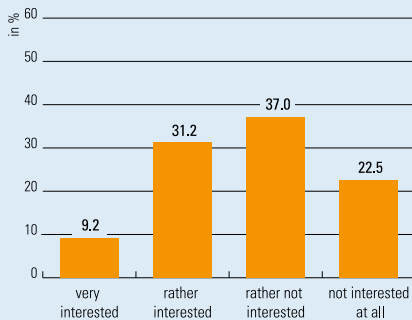
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals 2025. Data collection: April to July 2025. *) Generative artificial intelligence tools refer to technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI) which generate texts, images or other content, e.g. ChatGPT, DeepL, Microsoft Copilot or Google Gemini. **) Also includes individuals who have never used the internet or who reported that they have never heard of artificial intelligence and were therefore not asked about their use of generative artificial intelligence tools.

Perceived knowledge about AI 2025



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals 2025. Data collection: April to July 2025.

Interest in learning about AI 2025



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, European survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals 2025. Data collection: April to July 2025.



Environment

Water, air, and money

Austria: rich in aquatic resources

Approximately 3.14 billion m³ of water – this corresponds to about 3% of the available amount – are consumed annually in Austria, a country rich in aquatic resources.

Every year Austrian households consume about the amount of water that fills the lake “Wolfgangsee”, more accurately on average 126 litres per capita and day.

Industry and commerce have the highest water requirements at 2 210 million m³ (around 70%).

Around 750 million m³ or 24% is needed for water supply (households and businesses connected to the public water supply). Almost 69 million m³ or 4% is used by agriculture, mainly for irrigation and livestock farming. Another 48 million m³ (around 2%) goes to selected services (such as snow-making systems and golf course irrigation).

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 two-thirds of the domestic electricity generation are done within hydroelectric plants. Water

has also become an indispensable factor in the tourism sector (e.g. lakes for swimming, snow machines).

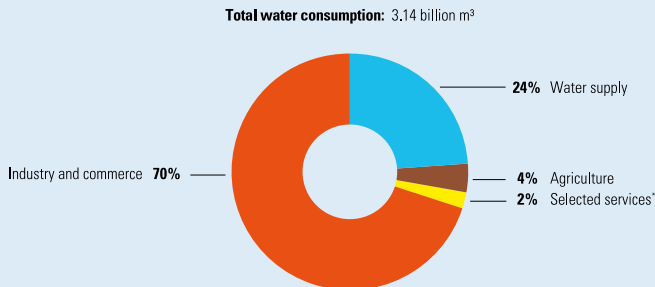


According to the European Commission, the EU average water consumption is 120 litres of water per capita per day, with Malta using the least (50 litres per day), while the Italians use the most across the EU at 243 litres. With around 130 litres per person per day, Austria is in the midfield.

Each Austrian uses about 126 litres of drinking water daily in the household. The least volume, however, is actually drunk, because most water is used for cleaning purposes. For example, around 22% are used for showering and bathing, 25% for toilet flushing and 10% for washing clothes. In the outdoor area (watering plants, swimming pool etc.) 14% are consumed. 27% flow through the taps in bathrooms, toilets and kitchens and finally, 2% are consumed by dishwashers.

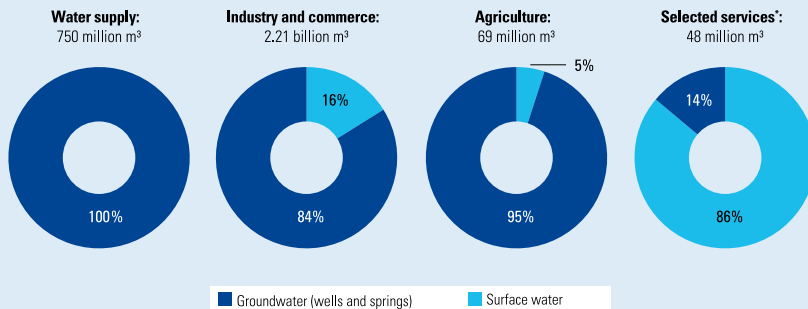
Nearly 100% of Austria's drinking water is groundwater or spring water. Only the small remainder is obtained from surface water such as lakes or rivers.

Water demand in Austria by sector 2023



S: Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management 2023, Study: "Austria's Water Treasure – protecting and using our groundwater sustainably", Adaption: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. *) Such as snowmaking systems and golf course irrigation.

Water demand and use of resources by sector 2023



S: Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management 2023, Study: "Austria's Water Treasure – protecting and using our groundwater sustainably", Adaption: STATISTICS AUSTRIA. *) Such as snowmaking systems and golf course irrigation.

Greenhouse gases: emissions slightly increased

In 2023, greenhouse gas emissions in Austria amounted to 68.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ equivalent). Emissions were thus 6.6% (4.8 million tonnes) below the levels of 2022 and 13.7% below those of 1990.

The main reasons for the low value compared to 2022 were the warm weather and thus lower consumption of heating oil and natural gas as well as a decline in steel production.

In addition to CO₂, the provisions of the greenhouse gas reporting relate to five

other gases that have different effects on global warming. Therefore, the emissions are expressed in "CO₂ equivalents".

The economic sectors that are not subject to the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) emitted around 44.3 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2023. Emissions fell below the maximum annual emission allocation as permitted by the European Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) and the Climate Protection Act, by 0.9 million tonnes.



Concerning greenhouse gas emissions, Austria – with 7.5 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents per capita – belongs to the middle range for Europe and lies somewhat above the EU average of 6.9 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents per capita.

The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions (including the emissions trading system) in 2023 were the sectors energy and industry (43.5%), transport (29.0%), agriculture (12.2%) and buildings (9.2%). Many installations in the energy and industry sector (81.7% in 2023) fall under the EU ETS. Measured against the national total emissions, the share of the Emissions Trading Sector in 2023 was 35.5%.



Greenhouse gases, CO₂ emissions 2023

Country	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents per capita
Austria	7.5
Belgium	8.3
Bulgaria	7.0
Croatia	6.6
Cyprus	8.9
Czech Republic	9.4
Denmark	6.6
Estonia	7.9
Finland	7.4
France	5.5
Germany	8.1
Greece	6.9
Hungary	5.7
Ireland	10.3

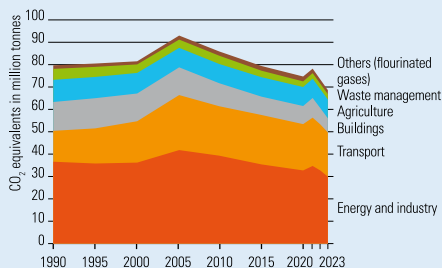
Country	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents per capita
Italy	6.5
Latvia	5.3
Lithuania	6.2
Luxembourg	11.7
Malta	4.1
Netherlands	8.0
Poland	9.5
Portugal	5.0
Romania	5.4
Slovakia	6.7
Slovenia	7.0
Spain	5.6
Sweden	4.2
EU-27	6.9

Greenhouse gas emissions from road traffic*	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Road traffic in total (incl. "petrol tourism")	13.5	15.4	18.2	24.5	22.1	22.1	20.7	21.6	20.6	19.8
Road traffic, domestic	12.1	13.9	15.7	17.3	16.4	16.9	16.2	17.4	18.1	18.3

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

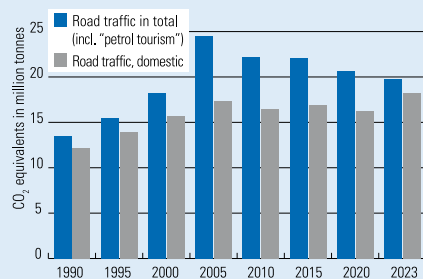
Greenhouse gases by sectors

from 1990 to 2023



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environment Agency Austria.

CO₂ emissions from road traffic, share of "petrol tourism" from 1990 to 2023



S: Eurostat, Environment Agency Austria.

“Green” money: environmentally relevant cash flows

In 2022, national expenditure on environmental protection amounted to 14.3 billion € in Austria. 5.8% (around 0.8 billion €) were financed by the public sector (including non-profit institutions serving households), 8.8% (almost 1.3 billion €) came from households and 85.4% (12.2 billion €) from enterprises. As in recent years, the majority of total expenditure was destined for the two core areas of environmental protection expenditure, namely waste management and wastewater management.

In 2022, expenditure for environmental protection totalled 14.3 billion €.

Environmental protection expenditure by the public and private sector constitutes a key aspect of ecological activities of a national economy; the amount of the national



expenditure in this respect indicates the economic significance of environmental protection.

10.0 billion € were collected in environmental taxes in 2023.

In 2023, this revenue was composed of energy taxes (54.8% of the total environmental tax revenue), transport taxes (36.6% of the environmental tax revenue came from the transport sector) as well as resource taxes (8.0%) and pollution taxes (0.6%). The latter essentially comprises the contribution to remediation of abandoned sites.

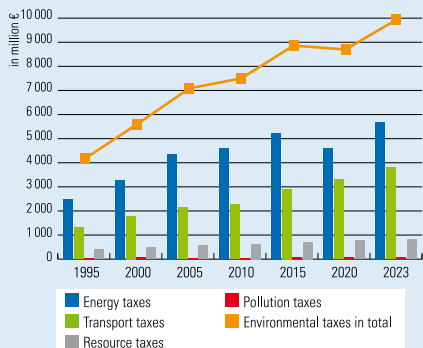
Environmental taxes and financing of domestic environmental protection expenditure in million €

Environmental taxes	2000	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023
Energy taxes	3 288	4 585	5 030	5 024	5 284	5 385	4 599	5 310	4 918	5 466
Transport taxes	1 795	2 265	2 562	2 874	3 018	3 294	3 300	3 379	3 490	3 646
Pollution taxes	72	51	53	54	58	79	57	66	66	61
Resource taxes	452	604	635	663	692	726	744	770	791	797
Environmental taxes total	5 607	7 505	8 280	8 615	9 052	9 484	8 700	9 525	9 265	9 970

National expenditure on environmental protection	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public sector (incl. NPISH*)	161	181	583	615	638	685	760	714	793	832
Enterprises	8 935	9 342	8 727	9 814	11 014	10 194	10 133	9 692	11 980	12 197
Households	1 521	1 682	902	891	893	1 174	1 213	1 171	1 170	1 252
Total	10 617	11 205	10 211	11 321	12 545	12 054	12 106	11 577	13 942	14 281

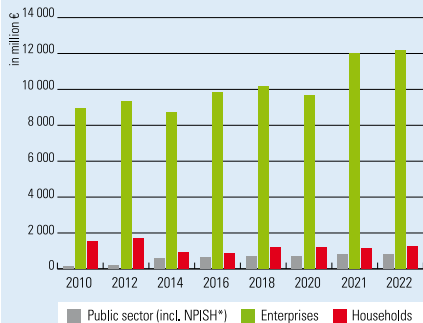
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environmental taxes, Environmental protection expenditure accounts. *) Non-profit institutions serving households.

Environmental taxes 1995–2023 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environmental taxes.

National expenditure on environmental protection 2010–2022 in million €



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environmental protection expenditure accounts.
*) Non-profit institutions serving households.



Energy

Dependence on fossil fuel

Austria's dependency on foreign energy supplies is of great importance for national energy security.



In 2024, 53.4% of the energy used in Austria came from foreign countries; the EU-27 average in 2023 was 60.1%.

Only 4.2% of the oil demand and 7.9% of the gas consumption came from domestic sources. Since the closure of the Styrian

brown coal mines in 2005, the import dependency for coal has been 100%.

With 49.6%, biofuels had the highest share in the generation of renewable energy sources in 2024.

Disregarding biofuels, Austria was largely self-sufficient only when it came to renewable energies. However, the "renewables" only made up 39% of the total energy consumption.

24.9% of the biogenic energy sources in 2024 were firewood.

In terms of electricity, 90.1% of which came from renewable energy sources in 2024, Austria recorded a minimal export surplus in 2023 for the first time since 2000. Before 2023 the country was a net importer of electricity.

Energy-saving measures are therefore not only useful for reasons of climate protection. They are also necessary in order to decrease Austria's energy dependency and thus to counteract the increasing shortage of energy.

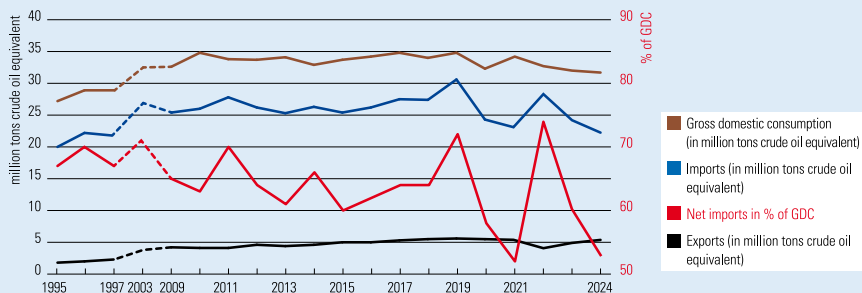


Import/Export structure in TJ

Fuel type	1970	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Imports	485 116	775 744	925 905	1 088 399	1 018 571	1 015 103	934 320
of which:							
Coal	147 929	132 896	128 691	141 196	102 295	104 000	99 265
Oil	296 057	425 874	519 718	584 213	569 749	555 873	547 979
Gas	35 693	187 917	222 784	256 036	224 919	250 794	188 832
Renewables	501	4 438	4 945	35 283	33 327	26 855	30 121
Electricity	4 936	24 620	49 767	71 671	88 281	77 581	68 123
Exports	30 568	51 178	125 110	172 513	230 898	206 848	224 458
of which:							
Coal	278	70	41	197	2	0	304
Oil	5 679	22 722	63 208	90 613	117 109	98 829	100 806
Gas	0	0	478	0	4	3	1
Renewables	189	2 115	6 691	18 803	33 407	30 176	30 817
Electricity	24 422	26 271	54 691	62 899	80 376	77 839	92 530
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. GDC = gross domestic consumption.

Consumption: increased significantly in 50 years

Energy consumption in Austria has increased significantly in the past 50 years – both in terms of total consumption (gross domestic consumption/GDC) and final consumption. The largest increase in GDC since 1970 was seen in wastes, renewable energy sources and gas, while the use of coal decreased.

The economy grew by 3.4% in terms of gross domestic product (real) from 2023 to 2024 – the GDC decreased by 0.7%.

Despite a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources, the majority of domestic energy usage was still covered by fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas. This is a growing problem, especially with regard to greenhouse gas emissions, but also for the security of supply: 90% of the fossil fuels used in Austria were imported. The final consumption per capita in Austria in 2023 was 2.6 tons of crude oil equivalents (COE) and was thus above the EU average of 1.9 tons COE.

The final energy consumption in Austria decreased by 0.6% in 2024 compared to 2023.

Between 2023 and 2024, energy consumption decreased by 1.3% in agriculture, and 4.7% in private households. Energy consumption increased in transport by 0.3%, by 3.6% in the service sector and by 1.3% in the manufacturing sector.



In 2023, the largest share of the GDC in the EU-27 was accounted for by crude oil at 35.8%, followed by natural gas (21.0%) and energy sources including renewable energy sources including biofuels (20.1%).

With a share of around 33.2%, the transport sector dominated energy consumption in 2024, followed by industries and construction as well as private households with a share of around 27.6% respectively.

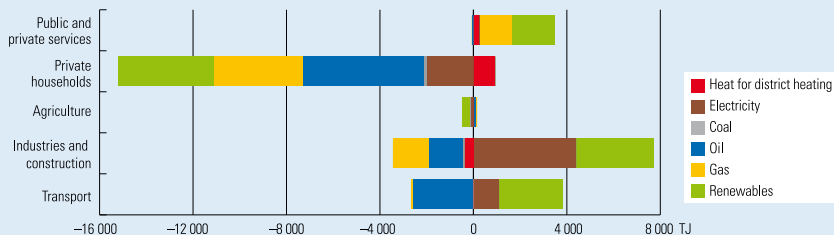


Structure of consumption in TJ

	1970	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Gross domestic consumption (GDC)	796 784	1 052 336	1 224 964	1 458 261	1 351 075	1 338 994	1 329 547
of which:							
Coal	201 075	171 505	152 892	141 637	104 515	101 965	99 485
Oil	387 376	443 864	513 109	545 843	464 451	474 908	464 037
Gas	103 972	219 239	275 836	340 091	306 427	246 792	244 402
Renewables	123 770	211 307	277 543	396 270	439 797	486 987	518 651
Wastes	77	8 073	10 508	25 649	27 981	28 600	27 380
Heat for district heating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity*	-19 486	-1 651	-4 925	8 772	7 905	-258	-24 407
Final energy consumption	566 043	762 584	935 834	1 116 143	1 056 193	1 049 893	1 043 556
of which:							
Coal	97 911	49 651	32 838	19 800	18 088	13 899	13 711
Oil	295 334	327 573	401 577	434 045	367 318	369 866	360 665
Gas	48 696	114 375	167 279	198 478	195 813	161 377	157 460
Renewables	46 353	89 246	103 375	172 404	171 020	202 228	205 610
Wastes	24	4 034	6 175	9 552	10 507	10 663	10 034
Heat for district heating	4 933	25 254	41 689	66 100	71 933	69 543	70 358
Electricity	72 792	152 452	182 901	215 763	221 513	222 317	225 718

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

Final energy consumption by sector Changes 2024 compared to 2023



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

“Renewables” are increasing

Renewable energy sources, i.e., hydro power, wind, and solar power, as well as geothermal power and biomass, have seen a strong upswing in recent 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 accumulating greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, on the other hand, they reduce the dependence on energy imports.



According to the EU directive, the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption was 43.0% in 2024; the EU average was 24.6% in 2023.

While water and wind are used exclusively to generate electricity, the biogenic energy sources have more versatile uses: in addition to the production of electricity and district heating, they are also used as fuels (biodiesel) and in households (space heating). Further rates of increase are to be expected above all for biodiesel and bioethanol, since



they have to be added to fossil fuels. In 2024, the share of “renewables” used for transportation was 14.6%.

In 2024, the proportion of electricity from renewable energy sources that can be taken into account according to the EU directive was 90.1% – of which 67.2% came from hydropower.

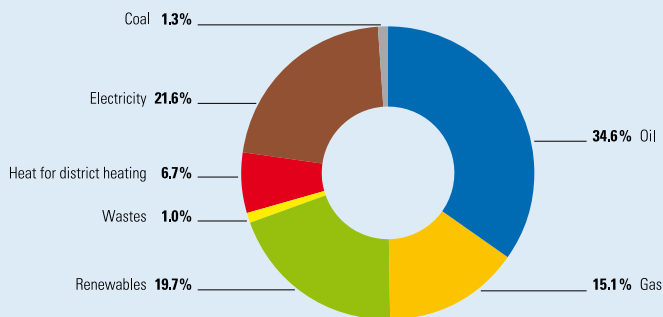
While hydroelectric power has a long tradition in Austria, the use of biomass for electricity generation is a relatively recent development. The production of district heating from biomass has risen rapidly since 1990. By 2024, its share has increased more than sevenfold, from 7.3% to 55.4%. In 2025, there were around 2 470 plants that generated district heat from biomass.

Renewable energy sources in TJ

	1970	1990	2000	2010	2020	2023	2024
Indigenous production	123 458	209 530	279 289	378 377	441 837	487 999	518 128
Imports	501	4 438	4 945	35 283	33 327	26 855	30 121
Stocks	0	-545	0	1 414	-1 933	2 309	1 219
Exports	189	2 115	6 691	18 803	33 407	30 176	30 817
Gross domestic consumption	123 770	211 307	277 543	396 270	439 824	486 987	518 651
Transformation input	77 417	122 061	174 200	233 633	277 846	299 281	327 135
Final consumption	46 353	89 246	103 375	172 404	171 020	202 228	205 610
Final consumption by							
Agriculture	2 759	4 025	5 101	7 127	6 736	9 100	8 743
Industries and construction	491	22 660	29 599	52 311	48 537	53 042	56 381
Transport	9	79	612	20 743	17 192	20 754	23 481
Services	3 620	2 928	4 994	8 687	13 355	11 576	13 393
Households	39 474	59 554	63 069	83 536	85 201	107 756	103 613

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

Share of energy sources on final energy consumption 2024



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy balances.



Public Sector

Revenue &
Expenditures

Public Service

Maastricht deficit in 2024 above EU average

The Maastricht deficit/surplus is calculated from the difference between revenue and expenditure of the general government. The general government comprises the central, regional and local governments as well as the social security funds and numerous extrabudgetary units. Main sources of revenue are taxes and social contributions, main expenditure comprises social benefits, subsidies and compensation of public employees.

 **In 2024, 21 out of 27 EU member states reported a Maastricht deficit. Due to measures to mitigate the impact of high energy prices, Austria again reported a deficit (4.7% of GDP in 2024), the EU-27 average deficit was 3.1%.**

5 EU member states had a higher deficit than Austria. Romania had the highest deficit (9.3% of GDP) while Denmark reported the highest surplus (4.5% of GDP).



From 2001 onwards the deficit rate in Austria – except in the years 2004 to 2007, as well as 2016 and 2020 to 2022 – has been lower than the EU-27 average. 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 1997 with the exceptions of 2004, 2009, 2010, 2020 to 2022 and 2024.

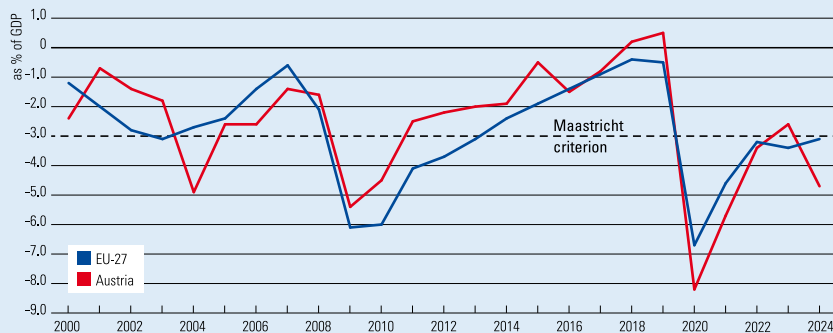
Maastricht debt: slight increase in the debt ratio

In 2024, government debt increased by 2.1 percentage points to 79.9% of GDP in relative terms resp. by 23.3 billion € to 394.8 billion € in absolute terms.

As regards the EU-27 average, the debt ratio at the end of 2024 increased to 80.7% of GDP (+0.2 percentage points).

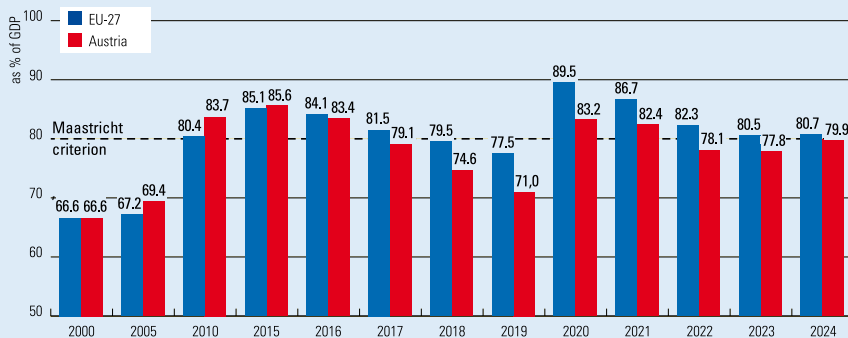
Data as of 21 October 2025

Maastricht deficit/surplus as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Public finance. Data as of 21 October 2025.

Maastricht debts as % of GDP



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Public finance. Data as of 21 October 2025. General government consolidated gross debt as % of GDP.

National budget: expenditure 2024 above 55% of GDP

General government expenditure in Austria in 2024 accounted for 55.2% of the gross domestic product (GDP). This figure includes the expenditure of the central government, the state and local governments and the social security funds, as well as countless outsourced units that are nevertheless still part of the government sector.

General government expenditure essentially comprises social benefits and transfers, compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, subsidies, interest payments on government debt, and gross capital formation. Social benefits in the form of monetary pay-

ments (e.g. pensions) or transfers in kind (e.g. medical care) account for 43.9% of general government expenditure.

 **In 2024, the Austrian government expenditure ratio was above the EU-27 average (49.2% of GDP).**

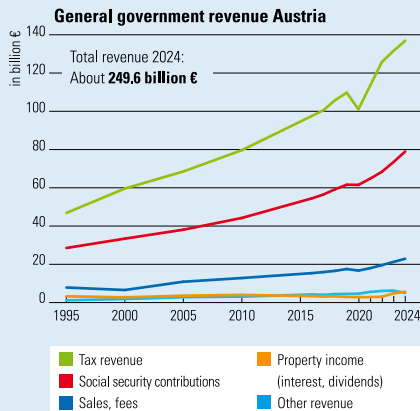
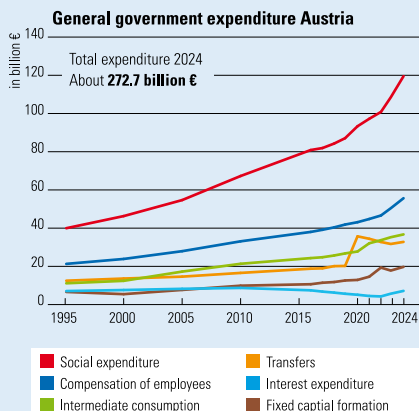
General government revenue consists mainly of tax revenue and social contributions. Output, property income (interest and dividends from financially related companies) are of lesser significance. In 2024, a budget amounting to 50.5% of GDP was available to the Austrian government. In the EU-27 average, the public revenue quota was 46.0%.

Comparing the EU-27 countries, Finland (revenue quota 53.4%; expenditure quota 57.8%) was the leading country, whereas Ireland (revenue quota 26.4%; expenditure quota 22.4%) was at the other end of the scale in 2024.

Data as of 30 September 2025.

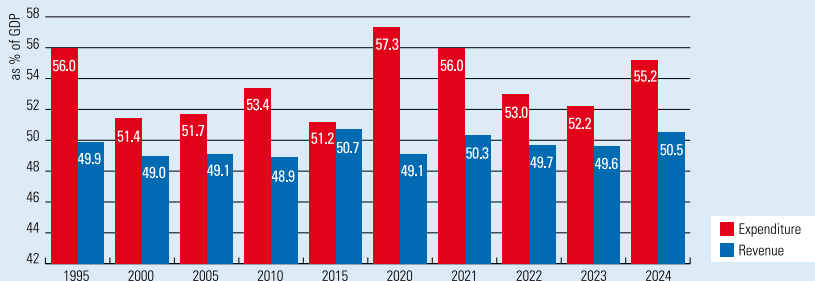


Expenditure and revenues of general government structure and development



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public finance. Data as of 30 September 2025, consolidated.

Fiscal indicators



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Public finance. Data as of 30 September 2025.

Serving the public

A great number of services are provided by the public service in Austria, which makes a substantial contribution to the high quality of life in our country. There are 374 912 employees (full-time equivalents) in public service in the federal, regional and local governments.

In the federal public service, i.e., in the ministries and the authorities, offices and other administrative bodies subordinated to them, there were 137 687 civil servants (full-time equivalents) in 2024. In addition,

there were 2 981 federal public servants in outsourced units. With a fraction of about a third (34.2%), the general administrative service is the largest professional category in the federal public service, followed by teachers (27.7%), law enforcement (25.3%), and the military service (9.1%).

The effect of privatisation policy on the number of public servants is evident when comparing different points of time: while in 1997 there were 119 178 federal public servants employed in federal authorities as well as other administrative bodies subordinated to them, today this number amounts to only 64 584.

The total sum of wages in the public sector amounts to 55.5 billion € in 2024. The share of education amounts to 29.0% and of health care to 24.9% whereas the share of general public administration amounts to 14.8%.

In 2023, the share of federal in total employees in Austria was 16.7%, which is below the average of the European OECD member states (18.4%).



Number of employees in public service

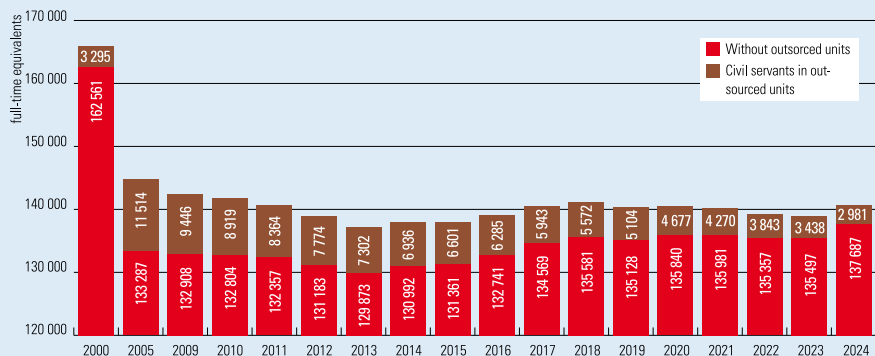
Federal public service	Employees	in %
General administrative service	47 092	34.2
Teachers	38 187	27.7
Law enforcement	34 864	25.3
Military service	12 577	9.1
Judges and public prosecutors	3 134	2.3
University teachers	1 159	0.8
School and specialist inspectors	278	0.2
Civil servants in health service	194	0.1
Others	201	0.1
Total	137 686	100

Public service total	Employees
Federal government	137 687
Federal provinces	149 269
Municipalities	87 956
Total	374 912

S: BKA. Employees (full-time equivalents). Federal government: 31 December 2024. Federal provinces: 2023. Municipalities: 2023.

S: BKA. Employees (full-time equivalents) 2025.

Federal public service: development of number of employees



S: Federal Chancellery Republic of Austria (BKA), Employees in full-time equivalents.



Quality of life and standard of living

We are getting older

Life expectancy at birth in Austria is currently 79.84 years for men and 84.32 years for women (2024). Thus, for the first year, life expectancy was higher than the pre-pandemic level of 2019 for both groups. Life expectancy of Austrians has increased very strongly in recent decades: by 2 to 3 years per decade, with the life expectancy of men developing somewhat more dynamically than that of women.

The present-day life expectancy is 79.84 years for men and 84.32 years for women.

However, not only at birth, but at all ages, the “remaining” life expectancy increases sharply. For example, in 1970, a man aged 60 could expect to live another 14.85 years, and a 60-year-old woman another 18.80 years. In the meantime, these values have risen to 22.79 years (men) and 26.15 years (women) respectively. For the first time those values are higher compared to pre-pandemic levels (2019).



The life expectancy of Austrians lies above the EU average.

Infant mortality has also declined sharply. In 2024, it was only 3.1 per thousand live births, compared with 26 per thousand in 1970.

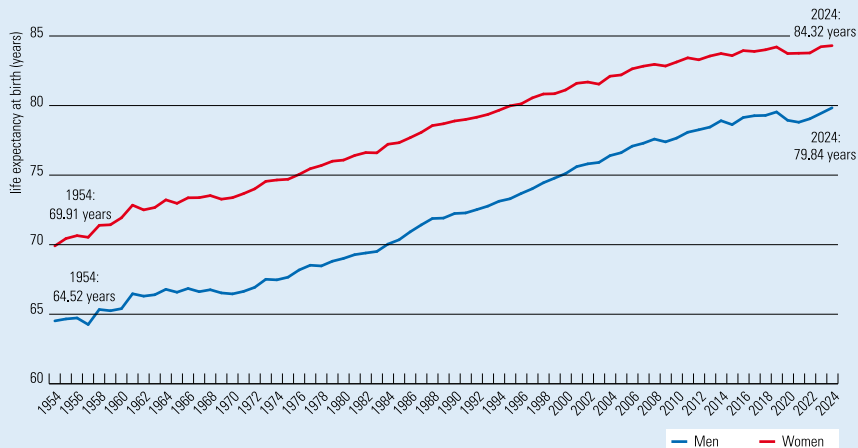
In an EU comparison (2023), Austria ranks 12th in life expectancy for both sexes combined, together with the Netherlands. Life expectancy in Austria is lower than in Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden, France, Ireland, Cyprus, Belgium, Portugal and Slovenia. The lowest life expectancy is found in Bulgaria and Latvia, where it is more than six years lower than in Austria.

Life expectancy and infant mortality

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 ***)	2020	2024
Life expectancy							
Males: life expectancy at birth	66.46	69.01	72.24	75.11	77.66	78.94	79.84
Females: life expectancy at birth	73.38	76.08	78.89	81.12	83.13	83.74	84.32
Males: further life expectancy, 60-years-old	14.85	16.32	17.81	19.73	21.44	21.84	22.79
Females: further life expectancy, 60-years-old	18.80	20.30	22.15	23.84	25.30	25.55	26.15
Infant mortality							
Deaths*	2 908	1 303	709	378	307	262	236
Infant mortality rate**	25.9	14.3	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.1	3.1

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

Increase in life expectancy at birth



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

Income: women earn substantially less

In 2023, the median gross annual income of Austrian wage and salary earners (excl. apprentices) totaled 35 314 €, with a median net annual income of 26 497 €. Civil servants had the highest incomes: they grossed an average of 67 372 €. Next came contract public employees (42 151 €) and salaried employees with a median annual gross of 40 160 €. Workers (26 426 €) 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.

Women still get lower incomes than men: although the gender-specific income gap is narrower in the public service sector, female workers and female salaried employees earn on average only 48% or 56% 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. 52% of all employed

women are employed part-time. This percentage in men is only 18%.

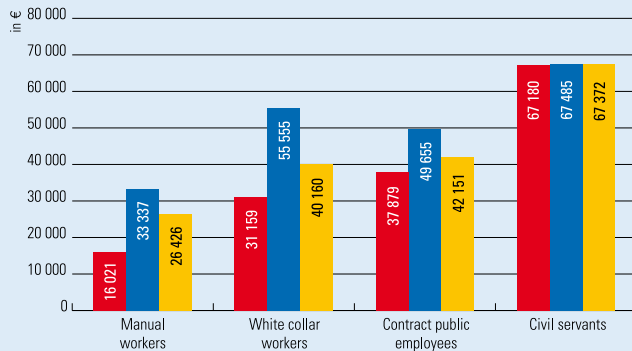
However, even when only full-time year round employees are compared, the median income for women is still only 88% of the median income for men. The income differences in the private sector are even more pronounced than in the public service sector: female workers earn on average only 75% of the income of male workers, and female salaried employees make 71% of the income of their male colleagues. Female public contract employees, however, earn a median income of 94% of the comparative value of men. The income of female civil servants is 5% higher than the income of male civil servants.

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

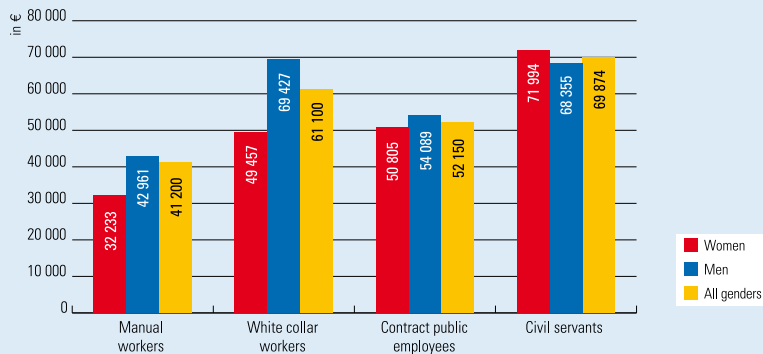
Retired men and women (residing in Austria) received a median annual income of 25 820 € gross or 22 917 € net in 2023. Even here, women had less income than men (20 728 € gross vs. 32 558 € gross).

Median gross annual income of employees

All employees 2023



Full-time, year-round employees 2023



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 2024, private households in Austria had a median net disposable income of 48 303 €, this corresponds to an equivalised annual income (need weighted, net per capita income) of 33 210 €.

In comparison, the median equivalised annual income was 24 762 € for persons in households with three or more children, 32 352 € for households with two children and 35 780 € for households with one child. For households of retired persons, the income was 31 510 €, other households without children had 37 408 € at their disposal.

Expenditures of private households

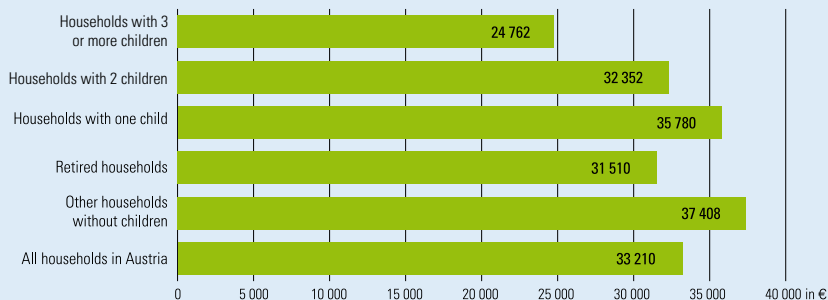
The more money a household is able to spend, the smaller is the share spent for food and housing. In 2019/2020 the 25% of Austrian households with the lowest equivalised expenditures spent 1 020 € per month, which was 53% below the average of 2 160 €. In contrast, the quarter of households with the highest equivalised expenditures spent about 75% more than the average. These households use about 27% of their expenditures for food and housing, 18% for transport and 16% for leisure. However, households with the lowest equivalised expenditures use more than half of their expenditures for food and housing (58%) but only 7% each for transport and leisure.

Purchasing power: third highest within the EU

In 2024, Austria's consumers spent an average of 23 500 purchasing power standards (PPS) per capita (adjusted by purchasing power) within the EU comparison (EU-27: 20 400 PPS). Within the EU private consumption expenditure was only higher in Luxembourg (28 500 PPS) and Germany (24 000 PPS). Outside the EU, Switzerland (26 900 PPS) and Norway (24 000 PPS) achieved higher values. The expenditure volume is by far more moderate in Croatia (15 900 PPS), Bulgaria (15 400 PPS) and Hungary (14 100 PPS).

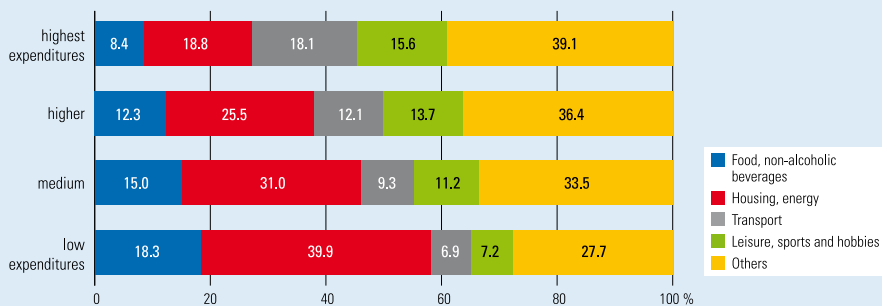


Equivalised annual income of private households



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2024. Median.

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



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Household budget survey 2019/2020. 25% of households each. Ranked according to the amount of monthly equivalised expenditure.

Cultural highlights

In 2019/2020, domestic households spent an average of 117 € per month on culture: approx. 38 € for performances (movies, theatres, concerts, museums, zoos, as well as radio and television fees), 26 € for books, newspapers and magazines, and 6.40 € for sound and image carriers. Moreover, about 38% of this expenditure was related to “equipment for cultural activities”.

Audiences of approx. 5.0 million at Austrian theatres and concert stages were counted in the 2023/24 performance season. The Vienna State Opera House alone documented audiences of 648 000. Of the houses dedicated primarily to spoken theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater was the one with the greatest audience (341 500). In other federal provinces, the Landestheater Linz documented audiences of 322 000, offering a multi-faceted programme.

The pageants and festivals gave about 2 600 performances for audiences of about 1.3 million in 2023; the largest of them, the Salzburg Summerfestival, reported 241 800 guests.



In 2023, the museums recorded 20.3 million visits. About 46% were allotted to collections with an interregional or national reference, 44% to collections with an international reference, and 10% to museums whose collections are predominantly local or regional.

In 2023/24, the theatres and concert stages reported audiences of 5.0 million, pageants and festivals 1.3 million, and there were 20.3 million visitors reported for museums.

Of the smaller museums, 86% were open fewer than 200 days out of the year. Of the medium sized museums, 70% had at least 200 open days, and in the large museums this percentage was as high as 98%.

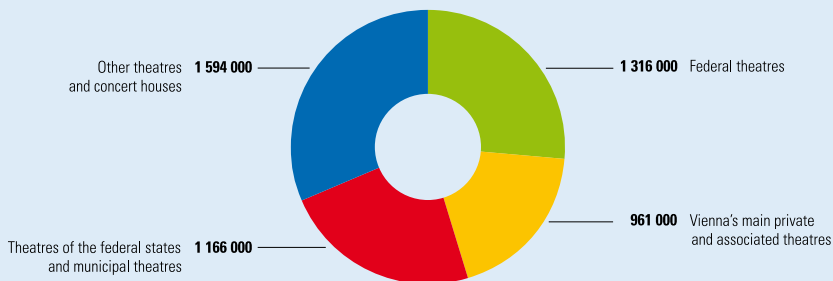
In 2024, the Austrian press published 12 newspapers as well as 3 free dailies. The average daily distribution in 2024 was approximately 52%, which means that more than half of the Austrians read (at least) one newspaper daily.

Museums

	Sites	Sites opened 200 days and more a year	Visits	Visits of sites opened 200 days and more a year
	absolute		in 1 000	
Museums*	463	232	20 256.7	19 587.3
Size class				
Fewer than 5 000 visits	252	56	395.7	144.1
5 000 to 49 999 visits	150	116	2 576.4	2 215.1
50 000 and more visits	61	60	17 284.6	17 228.2
Collection focus (LEG category)				
Art museums, archaeological and historical museums	150	87	7 799.1	7 580.2
Scientific, technical and ethnological museums	45	19	2 551.5	2 455.5
Other museums	268	126	9 906.1	9 551.7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics 2023. *) Museums with information about opening hours, opening days and number of visits.

Visits to theatres and concert houses



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Cultural statistics. Season 2023/2024.



Traffic & Mobility

Most freight transport conducted on the road

Modal split

In 2024 the transport volume of freight transport amounted to 711 million tonnes in Austria. 79% thereof was transported on the road, 13% on rail, 7% per pipeline and 1% on the Danube.

The transport performance on Austrian territory (freight weight in tonnes multiplied by kilometres driven) totalled 87 billion domestic tonne-kilometres in 2024. 63% was conveyed on the road, 24% on rail, 11% by pipeline and 2% on the Danube.

The values for transport volume (0.04%) and transport performance (0.03%) provided by aircraft (freight/mail) are marginal in relation to the other modes of transport.

This percentage shift between transport volume and performance can be explained by the shorter distances covered on road compared to the other modes of transport.

Road freight transport

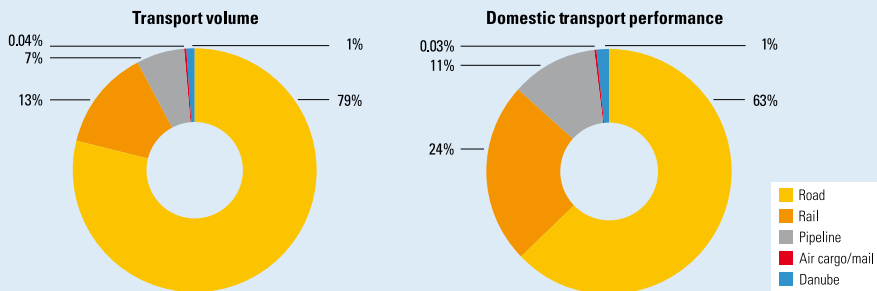
About 62% (350 million tonnes) of the tonnage on the road was transported within Austria, 12% (69 million tonnes) was received from other countries and 11% (64 million tonnes) was dispatched from Austria. About 14% (80 million tonnes) was transported through Austria.

The dispatch from Italy (23 million tonnes), Germany (19 million tonnes) and the East European countries (23 million tonnes) through Austria caused the highest amount of transit traffic.

Only 1.3% of the transport volume in transit through Austria was performed by Austrian road freight vehicles.



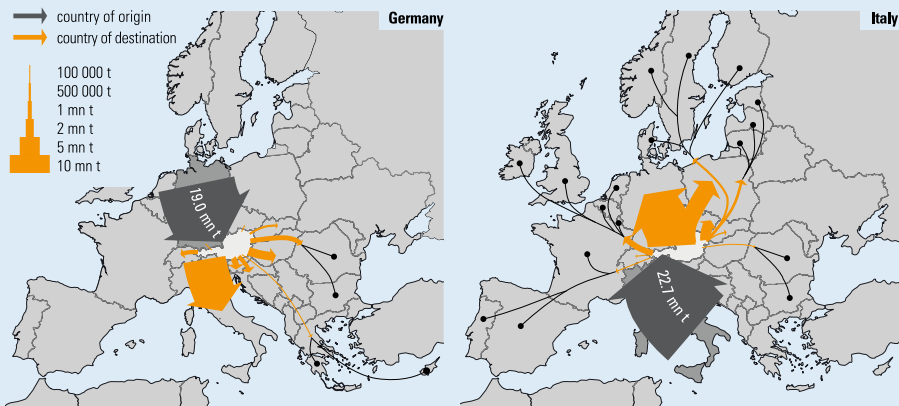
Modal split 2024



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Transport statistics. Due to small reporting failures, values for rail freight transport for the 2024 reporting year were estimated based on the available gross tonne-kilometres. Rounding differences not compensated.

Transport volume: transit traffic in road freight transport 2024

Transport flows from Germany and Italy through Austria



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Eurostat, Transport statistics, ASFINAG.

Air travel today and 20 years ago

271 467 flights and 35 506 489 passengers were counted at Austrian airports in 2024.

The number of passengers departing almost doubled compared to 2004.

Almost 82% of passengers counted on Austrian airports had their destination in Europe, of which 62% were in an EU-27 country. Nearly 14% of the passengers in Europe were transported to Germany.

10% of all passengers travelled to Asian countries, 5% to American and 3% to African countries.

89% of all passengers were registered at the Vienna Airport.

Comparing the destinations of travellers counted on Austrian airports, it can be observed that in scheduled services Western European cities were most common, where-



as in non-scheduled services destinations further away were preferred.

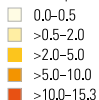
The most frequent targets: London was the leading travel destination in scheduled travel in 2004 and 2024. However, 20 years ago many passengers went to Frankfurt or Düsseldorf, in 2024 Berlin and Amsterdam replaced them.

Concerning non-scheduled air services, the most important destinations in 2024 were Hurghada, Antalya, Heraklion, London, and Rhodes. 20 years ago, Antalya was at the top of the list, followed by London, Rhodes, Heraklion and Palma de Mallorca.

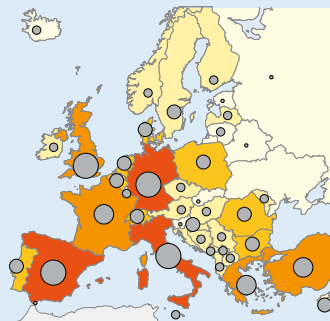
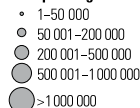
Destinations of outgoing passengers from Austria 2024

European destinations of passengers

in % of all passengers



Total passengers

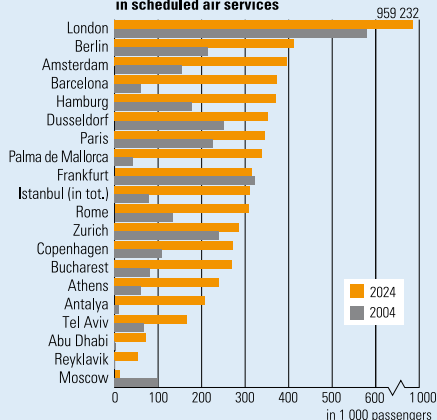


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport statistics.

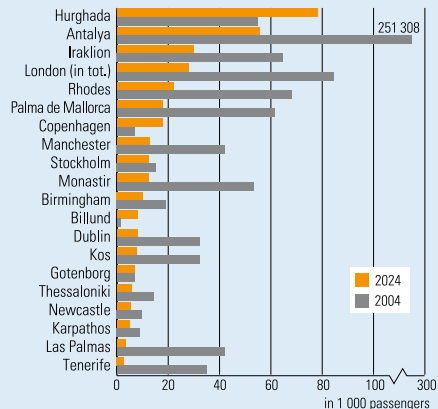
Destination	in %	
	2004	2024
Austria	4.3	0.9
EU-27 (without AT)	52.0	60.9
Remaining Europe	24.4	19.7
Africa	3.6	2.9
Asia	9.2	10.0
Australia	1.1	0.2
North America	4.7	4.7
Central America	0.3	0.3
South America	0.4	0.4

Destinations 2004 and 2024

in scheduled air services



in non-scheduled air services



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Transport statistics.

Mobility and its dark sides

In Austria, around 5.23 million passenger cars were registered at the end of 2024. Since 1990, the stock of passenger cars has increased by almost $\frac{3}{4}$ (+74.9%). The 1 million mark was exceeded for the first time in 1970. After World War II, 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 large-scale motorisation wave hit Austria, and the car advanced from a status symbol to an everyday commodity.

In 2024, the number of cars was 36.6 times larger than 1955.

Since 1995, the number of diesel vehicles has shown an above-average increase. In contrast, sharp declines in petrol-driven vehicles were documented. However, the share of passenger cars with diesel engines has been decreasing again since 2017, petrol engines since 2020 whereas alternative drives are becoming more and more popular.

Increasing air and noise pollution are on the 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 traffic and vehicle technology, emergency medicine and driver training, as well as the removal of accident black spots, combined with increased traffic supervision, have also had positive effects on the accident rate.

In 2024, about 37 100 road accidents happened with around 46 000 people injured and 351 killed.

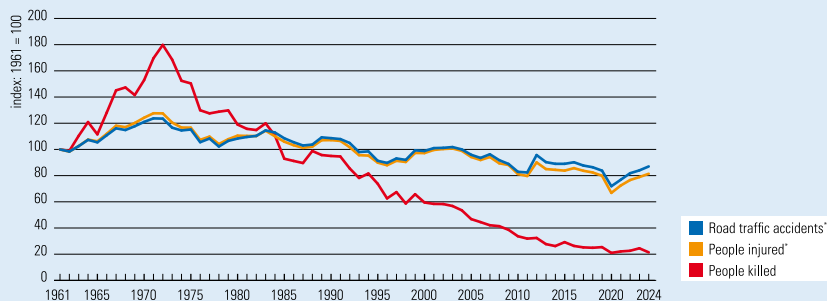
The number of traffic accidents with personal injury (37 117) in 2024 was higher than it has been since 2017. 45 995 people were injured, 1 410 or 3% more than the year before. 351 people died in road traffic accidents, 13% fewer than in 2023. This is the second-lowest value since records began in 1961. Fewer road users died only in the "corona year" of 2020. Hence, an average of 101 road accidents involving 126 people injured occurred per day; every 25 hours, a person died immediately or within 30 days after a road accident.

Stock of cars and road traffic accidents

Year	Stock of cars		Accidents*	Casualties	thereof	
	total	of which passenger cars			injured*	killed
1961	1 426 043	474 538	42 653	58 131	56 491	1 640
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
2015	6 545 818	4 748 048	37 960	47 845	47 366	479
2020	7 098 814	5 091 827	30 670	38 074	37 730	344
2023	7 340 150	5 185 006	35 809	44 987	44 585	402
2024	7 424 940	5 231 893	37 117	46 346	45 995	351

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Motor vehicle statistics, statistics of road traffic accidents, Stock of cars/passenger cars as of 31 December, with the exception of the year 1961 (31 October). *) Road traffic accidents: since 2012 new data collection method.

Road traffic accidents with people injured or killed 1961 to 2024



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Statistics of road traffic accidents. *) Since 2012 new data collection method.



Economic globalisation

Good business is in demand

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



Austria's export rate is considerably above the EU average (2024).

As a consequence, the export rate (goods and services) rose strongly from 33.7% (1995) to 55.7% (2024) and is now considerably above the EU average of 50.5%. Per capita, goods and services amounting to 29 970 € were exported. The import rate also increased significantly from 34.7% to 53.1% (EU-27: 46.1%) during the same period.

Direct investments are also an important indicator of globalisation. By the end of 2024, Austrian enterprises held direct investments in foreign countries at a nominal value of 281 billion €, 93 billion € of which was invested in Central, Eastern and South-eastern Europe.

Foreign direct investments in Austria amounted to approximately 211 billion €.

In 2024, imports as well as exports amounted to approximately 190 billion €.

Austrian foreign trade is a driving motor of the domestic economy. In 2024 (final results), products valued at 189.0 billion € were imported, and products valued at 191.2 billion € were exported. Foreign trade decreased regarding imports (6.8%) and exports (4.8%). Austria achieved a negative trade balance of 2.2 billion €.

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

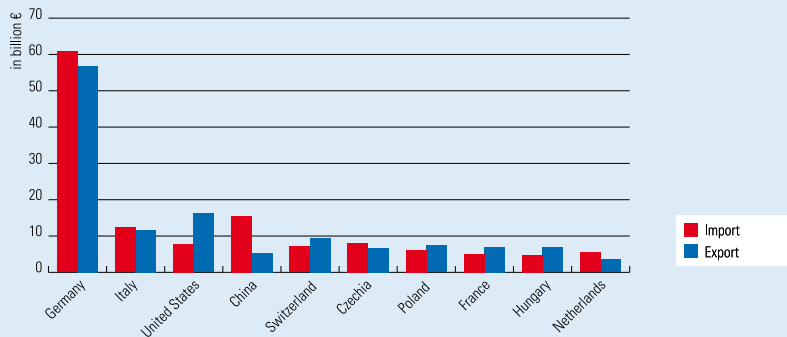
32.2% of all imported products (60.8 billion €) came from Germany and almost a third (29.7%) of all products exported from Austria (56.7 billion €) were sent to Germany. Other major EU trading partners were Italy, Czechia and Poland. The main products traded in both directions included road vehicles as well as medical and pharmaceutical products.

Imports and exports according to country group 2024

Country group	Imports in billion €	Annual change (%)	Exports in billion €	Annual change (%)	Balance of trade in billion €
Total	189.0	-6.8	191.2	-4.8	2.2
Europe	144.0	-8.0	149.5	-6.7	5.5
Africa	2.4	-13.8	2.2	-4.9	-0.2
America	10.3	-6.6	21.6	5.4	11.3
Asia	31.9	-0.8	16.6	2.4	-15.4
Australia/Oceania	0.3	17.1	1.2	-21.7	0.8
EU-27	125.5	-4.5	128.2	-6.7	2.7
Third Countries	63.5	-11.1	63.0	-0.6	-0.5
Eurozone 20	100.6	-4.4	99.5	-7.1	-1.1
Bordering States	99.9	-8.6	99.8	-3.8	-0.0
EFTA	8.0	-34.0	10.5	-5.5	2.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics. January to December 2024. Rounding differences not compensated.

Top 10 trade partners according to intensity of foreign trade 2024



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics. January to December 2024.

Foreign trade with the Middle and Eastern European countries represented an important market for Austrian products, which however decreased in 2024. Products amounting to 31.8 billion € were imported from and 38.6 billion € were exported to these countries. The most important overseas market in 2024 was the United States. Goods totaling 16.2 billion € in value were exported to the United States (+10.1%).

Machinery and motor vehicles are the top exports.

Austrian car parts suppliers and engine manufacturers were the leaders among the exporters. In 2024, motor cars and other motor vehicles with a value totalling 7.6 bil-



lion € were exported all over the world. The main markets were Germany, the United States, Czechia, Hungary and China. Other important articles exported by Austrian enterprises were medical and pharmaceutical products, medicaments as well as special machinery.

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

In 2024, petroleum and petroleum products with a total value of 9.2 billion € were imported. Compared to the year 2023, the statistical value of the imported petroleum and petroleum products decreased (-7.0%), whereas net mass rose by 0.1%.

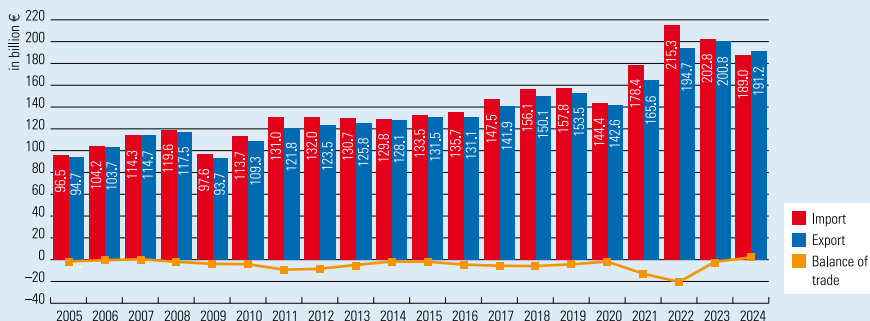
In addition to Kazakhstan, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Azerbaijan were the main suppliers to the domestic crude oil market. In 2024, 2.9 billion € in value of gas was imported. Concerning Austria, China is a major exporter of telecommunications, data processing machines as well as electrical machinery and apparatus. Bananas came from Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica; unroasted coffee came from Brazil, Vietnam, and Honduras; roasted coffee came from Germany and Italy.

Foreign trade, classified by good category 2024

Product group (SITC 4)	In total			EU-27		
	Import	Export	Balance of trade	Import	Export	Balance of trade
	in billion €					
Total	189.0	191.2	2.2	125.5	128.2	2.7
0 Food and live animals	15.2	12.7	-2.5	12.4	10.6	-1.8
1 Beverages and tobacco	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.6
2 Crude materials	7.2	5.8	-1.4	5.4	4.3	-1.1
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	14.1	5.7	-8.4	6.8	5.0	-1.8
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.4
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	26.7	33.2	6.5	17.9	20.2	2.3
6 Manufactured goods	27.9	37.9	10.0	21.7	27.7	6.0
7 Machinery and transport equipment	65.7	70.9	5.3	44.2	43.5	-0.7
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28.0	19.0	-9.0	14.6	13.2	-1.4
9 Commodities, n.e.s.	2.0	2.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics. January to December 2024. Rounding differences not compensated.

Development of Austrian foreign trade



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, International trade in goods statistics.



Federal provinces

Burgenland



Total area (km²) 3 965.21

Population (1 January 2025) 301 790

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 ...

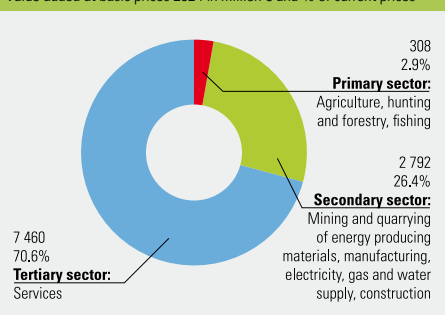
- Burgenland's **cultural events** regularly attract more than half a million people a year.
- For **cycling tourism**, there is a well-developed network of around 3 243 km of cycle paths, 299 km mountain bike and 34 km single trails.
- 34.9% of the province's area are **nature and landscape conservation areas**, such as the Neusiedler See-Seewinkel National Park.
- The **lowest point** in Austria is located in the municipality of Apetlon (114 m).
- Of the 139 700 people in employment, around 53 100 **commute to another federal province**, about 25 300 of them to Vienna.
- 25.9% of Austria's **wine-growing area** is located in Burgenland. The 504 000 hectolitres pressed in 2024 comprise 40.9% white wine and 59.1% red and rosé wine.
- The share of **renewable energy** in Burgenland rose from 35.0% in 2009 to 68.2% in 2024.
- As a federal province without large cities, the building structure is dominated by **single-family houses**: 89 out of 100 residential buildings are buildings with one apartment, the highest value of all federal provinces.
- At 692 cars per 1 000 inhabitants, the **density of passenger cars** in Burgenland is the highest in Austria. In Austria it is 569.
- Compared to the other federal provinces, Burgenland has the lowest **proportion of foreigners** (11.5%).

Burgenland at a glance

	Burgenland	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+4.7	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	11.5	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.21	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	38.3	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % / GRP per capita 2024 in €	−0.4 / 39 000	−0.7 / 53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	10.9	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	76.7 / 70.4	77.5 / 70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	4.9	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	0.75	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	96.4	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	105.31	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	12.8	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	37.4 / 18.9	41.9 / 23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	79.62 / 83.98	79.84 / 84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	31 200	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	74.0	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	56.8	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	692.0	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	2.9	4.0

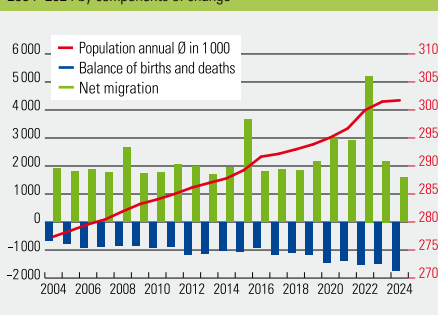
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change



Carinthia



Total area (km²) 9 536.90

Population (1 January 2025) 570 095

Capital Klagenfurt am Wörthersee

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 ...

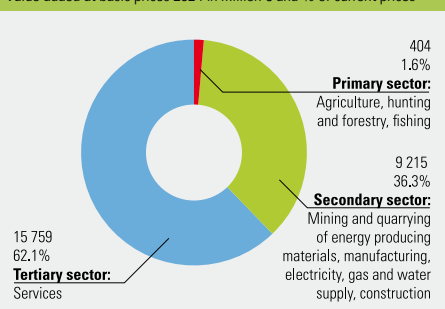
- ▶ The southernmost province boasts over 200 **lakes**. With temperatures reaching up to 29.5 degrees Celsius, Lake Malschacher See was Carinthia's warmest swimming lake in 2024. After Lake Wörthersee, Lake Millstätter See is the second-largest in terms of area (1,328 ha) and, with a maximum depth of 141 metres, it's also the deepest lake in Carinthia.
- ▶ About a quarter (2 474 152) of all overnight stays in the summer season of 2024 (9 459 585) were at **campsites**.
- ▶ In 2024, 4 083 (–3.2%) births and 6 318 (–2.4%) deaths were registered in Carinthia. The **birth balance** of –2 235 continues the negative trend since 1999.
- ▶ 10 114 **associations** are recorded in Carinthia, amounting to 17.7 associations per 1000 inhabitants.
- ▶ Over the past 10 years, the share of industry and construction in the total economy increased from 32.0% to 36.3% in 2023, highlighting Carinthia's growing importance as an **industrial region**.
- ▶ As of 1 March 2025, a total of 108 194 firearms were registered in Carinthia. The number of **gun owners** amounted to 29 062.

Carinthia at a glance

	Carinthia	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+2.2	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	13.6	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.30	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	39.4	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % / GRP per capita 2024 in €	–3.6 / 49 600	–0.7 / 53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	23.1	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	76.9 / 70.1	77.5 / 70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	4.3	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	3.19	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	89.4	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	136.00	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	12.8	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	37.2 / 19.3	41.9 / 23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	79.55 / 84.88	79.84 / 84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	30 100	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	64.5	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	51.5	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	660.9	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	4.7	4.0

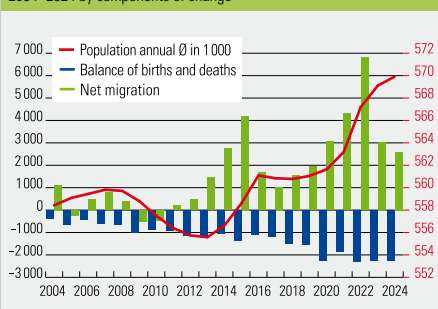
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change



Lower Austria



Total area (km²) 19 180,03

Population (1 January 2025) 1 727 514

Capital St. Pölten

Administrative districts 24 (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) – WY	Mödling – MD
Wiener Neustadt (Stadt) – WN	Neunkirchen – NK
Amstetten – AM	Sankt Pölten (Land) – PL
Baden – BN	Scheibbs – SB
Bruck an der Leitha – BL	Tulln – TU
Gänserndorf – GF	Waidhofen/Thaya – WT
Gmünd – GD	Wiener Neustadt (Land) – WB
Hollabrunn – HL	Zwettl – ZT
Horn – HO	Not an administrative district.
Korneuburg – KO	Klosterneuburg – KG
Krems (Land) – KR	Schwechat – SW
Lilienfeld – LF	Wien Umgebung – WU

Land of fields and ...

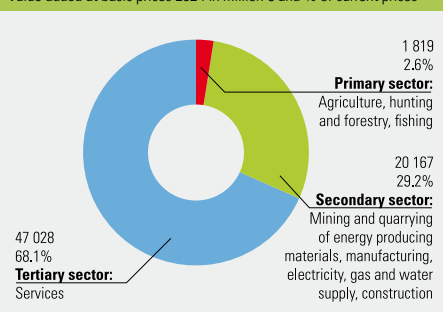
- In 2024, Lower Austria ranked second in the list at 41 943 € (annual, gross) in **median income** for wage and salary earners.
- In 2023, almost three-quarters of all **commuters to Vienna** came from Lower Austria (205 800). That were 27% of all Lower Austrian commuters.
- In 2024, Lower Austria had the third-highest number of **apprentices** (16 986) behind Upper Austria (22 159) and Vienna (18 178).
- With around 6 400 **new enterprises** founded in 2023, Lower Austria ranked second behind Vienna (approx. 9 600).
- Lower Austria is an **agricultural region** – in 2024, it made the largest contribution to the production value of Austrian agriculture, at around 32%.
- Around 6 out of 10 litres of Austrian **wine** come from Lower Austria.
- Almost 80% of all **potatoes** harvested in Austria were grown in Lower Austria.
- Over 90% of the **oil** and **natural gas** produced in Austria comes from Lower Austria.
- Over 59 000 children were cared for in 1 120 **kindergartens** (2024/25).
- With 545 km, Lower Austria has the longest **expressway** network in Austria.

Lower Austria at a glance

	Lower Austria	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+5.5	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	12.5	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.37	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	39.7	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % /GRP per capita 2024 in €	–1.0/44 500	–0.7/53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	4.2	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	79.4/71.8	77.5/70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	4.2	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	1.79	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	94.9	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	142.57	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	15.2	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	41.1/20.5	41.9/23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	79.55/83.99	79.84/84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	31 600	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	69.3	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	52.7	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	662.4	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	4.1	4.0

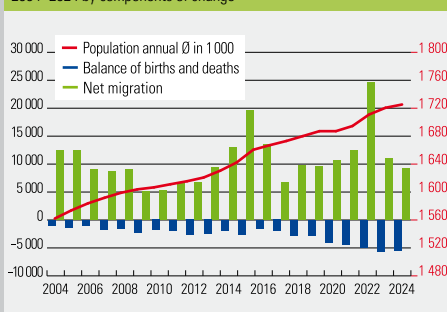
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change



Upper Austria



Total area (km²) 11 982.98

Population (1 January 2025) 1 535 519

Capital Linz

Administrative districts 18 (of which 3 statutory towns)

Municipalities 438



Administrative districts (licence plate)

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

Land of industry and ...

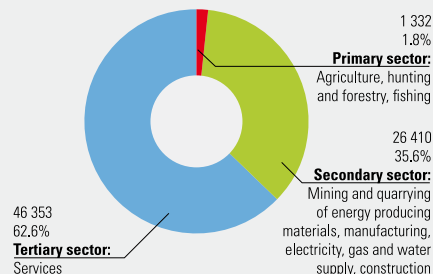
- Upper Austria is the number one **industrial province**: About one-quarter of all persons employed in industries and construction (July 2025: 25.7%) work here.
- Compared to the other Austrian federal provinces, Upper Austria leads with an **export volume** of 48.3 billion € as in previous years.
- With 95 800 **young people in employment** (aged 15 to 24), Upper Austria was among the leaders in Austria in 2024.
- With an **employment rate** of 77.2% among 15- to 64-year-olds in 2024, Upper Austria ranked third among Austria's federal provinces.
- The proportion of **women working part-time** is 56.1% (2024), the highest in Austria.
- In 2024, Upper Austria has the highest **fertility rate** (1.45 children; the Austrian average is 1.31).
- 60% of the Upper Austrian population live in their **own accommodation** (Austrian average 2024: 54%).
- Upper Austria has the largest stock of **pigs** (1 002 743) and **cattle** (522 745) in Austria (June 2025).
- Upper Austria's **international festivals** enjoy a good reputation worldwide. Prix Ars Electronica and the Brucknerfest alone attract more than 236 000 visitors.

Upper Austria at a glance

	Upper Austria	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+6.8	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	16.3	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.45	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	33.5	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % / GRP per capita 2024 in €	–2.7 / 53 800	–0.7 / 53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	5.8	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	80.9 / 73.4	77.5 / 70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	3.8	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	3.54	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	94.9	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	142.33	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	14.6	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	34.6 / 18.8	41.9 / 23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	80.20 / 84.48	79.84 / 84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	30 800	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	60.2	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	50.1	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	644.8	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	4.2	4.0

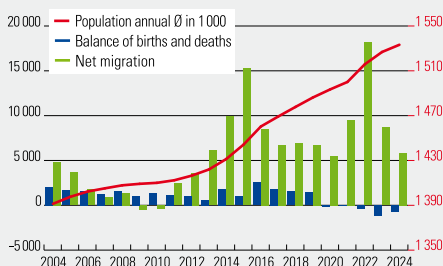
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change



Salzburg



Total area (km²) 7 154.50

Population (1 January 2025) 572 846

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 ...

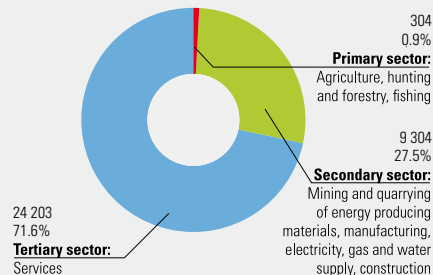
- People in the federal province of Salzburg **live slightly longer** than the Austrian average.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, Salzburg showed the most **dynamic population growth** of all nine federal provinces: but in the last decade, from 2015 to 2025, Salzburg’s population grew at a below-average rate of 6.4%.
- Salzburg is the sixth largest of the federal provinces by **population**.
- The **self-employment rate**, with 68 self-employed per 1 000 residents, is the highest among the federal provinces (2024).
- In 2024, Salzburg achieved the highest **economic output per person**, ahead of Vienna, at 65 800 €.
- Salzburg had the second lowest **rate of unemployment** in 2024, at 3.4%.
- From a statistical point of view, every inhabitant in Salzburg **hosted** 14.1 persons from all over the world in 2024.
- With about 30 million nights spent, Salzburg ranks second among the federal provinces in the number of **overnight stays** (2024).
- The **Hohensalzburg** Castle is one of the most visited tourist attractions.

Salzburg at a glance

	Salzburg	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+6.4	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	20.8	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.32	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	33.5	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % / GRP per capita 2024 in €	−0.5/65 800	−0.7/53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	52.8	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	82.1/75.4	77.5/70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	3.4	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	1.61	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	94.0	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	108.56	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	13.2	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	38.4/21.8	41.9/23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	80.53/85.36	79.84/84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	31 300	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	55.3	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	44.0	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	572.6	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	5.3	4.0

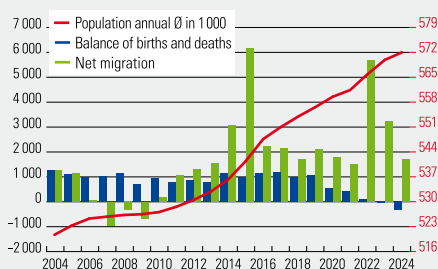
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change



Styria



Total area (km²) 16 399.69

Population (1 January 2025) 1 271 716

Capital Graz

Administrative districts 13 (of which 1 statutory town)

Municipalities 285



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 ...

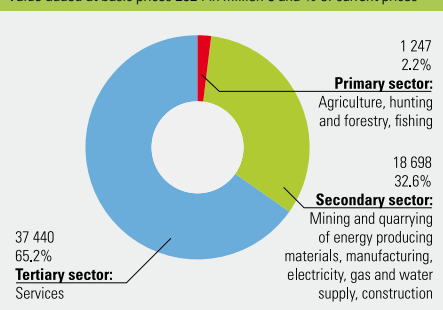
- Austrian guests prefer Styria as a **holiday destination**.
- Over the past four decades, Styria has had the second lowest **population growth** of all federal provinces (5%) after Carinthia (8%).
- As in Carinthia the share of **non-marital births** in Styria (2024: 44%) is exceeding the national level (2024: 38%).
- Styria has the highest **research quota** of all federal provinces (5.32% in 2023) and the fifth highest of all EU regions.
- With over 58%, Styria has the highest forest cover among all of the federal provinces and is therefore called the **green heart** of Austria.
- **Graz** is Austria's **second largest city** and has more than 300 000 inhabitants.
- One of the **largest balls** world-wide takes place at carnival time in Graz: about 16 000 people annually attended the Styrian Bauernbunzball (Farmers' Association Ball).
- Liezen, with an area of 3 318.47 km², is the **largest district** in Austria and is larger than the entire federal province of Vorarlberg.
- In six administrative districts in Styria there are already more motor-vehicles than inhabitants. The highest **motor-vehicle density** can be observed in South-East Styria with 1 213 motor vehicles per 1000 inhabitants.

Styria at a glance

	Styria	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+4.1	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	14.6	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.28	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	32.6	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % / GRP per capita 2024 in €	+0.1 / 50 300	–0.7 / 53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	11.0	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	78.0 / 71.7	77.5 / 70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	4.4	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	5.32	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	94.7	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	138.12	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	14.2	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	37.2 / 19.4	41.9 / 23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	79.94 / 84.40	79.84 / 84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	30 700	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	63.9	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	49.6	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	625.5	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	4.3	4.0

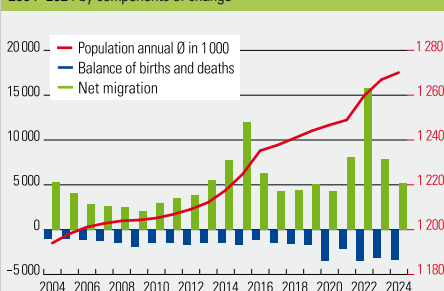
Value added by sectors

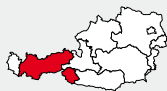
Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change





Total area (km²) 12 648.49

Population (1 January 2025) 777 660

Capital Innsbruck

Administrative districts 9 (of which 1 statutory town)

Municipalities 277



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 ...

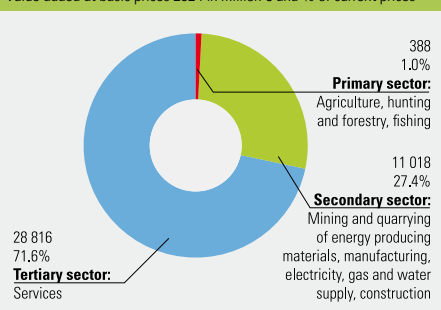
- ▮ There are 573 summits with a minimum altitude of **3 000 m** in Tyrol.
- ▮ Tyrol is Austria's **third-largest federal province** in terms of area, with 85% of the territory lying above 1 000 metres above sea level.
- ▮ Only 13% of the land area of Tyrol is inhabitable. More than two-thirds of the land area consists of **alpine and forest land**.
- ▮ At 2 474 metres above sea level, the Timgelsjoch in Ötztal is Austria's **highest border crossing**.
- ▮ Tyrolean marriages last longer. The **divorce rate** is "only" 32.0%. (2024: Austrian average 36.5%).
- ▮ The **mix of nationalities** of Tyrol's population comprises 162 different nationalities (including Austria).
- ▮ Tyrolean men (81.1 years) and Tyrolean women (85.5 years) respectively have the highest **life expectancy** in Austria.
- ▮ On 1 January 2025 there were 22 men and 108 women in Tyrol who were **100 years or older**.
- ▮ In 2024, 6 706 **babies** were born alive in Tyrol, of which 33.2% with a caesarean section.
- ▮ In 2024, 10 125 **apprentices** were trained. The most popular apprenticeship among boys was electrical engineering technician (13.2%) and among girls retail saleswoman (15.0%).

Tyrol at a glance

	Tyrol	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+6.7	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	19.0	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.30	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	32.0	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % / GRP per capita 2024 in €	+0.1 / 57 700	−0.7 / 53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	63.4	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	82.0 / 74.8	77.5 / 70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	3.1	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	2.91	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	96.3	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	103.77	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	13.6	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	36.5 / 21.3	41.9 / 23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	81.06 / 85.54	79.84 / 84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	30 600	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	59.4	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	45.0	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	550.9	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	5.1	4.0

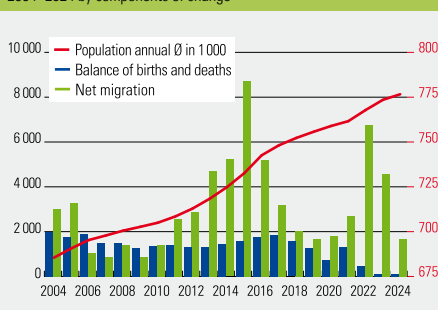
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change



Vorarlberg



Total area (km²) 2 601.68

Population (1 January 2025) 411 784

Capital Bregenz

Administrative districts 4

Municipalities 96



Administrative districts (licence plate)

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

Land of children and ...

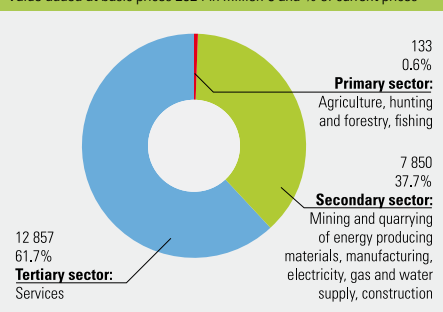
- Vorarlberg is the only federal province in which an **Alemannic dialect** is spoken.
- The **westernmost** federal province of Austria borders Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Approximately 17 400 Austrians work across the border.
- **4.5% of the Austrian population** lives on 3.1% of the Austrian land area in Vorarlberg. Approximately two-thirds of Vorarlberg lies above an **altitude of 1 000 m**.
- After the federal capital of Vienna, the EU region of Rhine Valley – Lake Constance is the most **densely populated** region in Austria, with 433 residents per km².
- The percentage of **children and adolescents** under 15 (15.7%) is largest in Vorarlberg.
- After Salzburg (113 400 €), Vorarlberg ranks second among the federal provinces in terms of **gross regional product** per person in employment, with 113 100 € (2024).
- With a **per capita export value of goods** at 31 900 € in 2024, Vorarlberg ranks first among the federal provinces.
- In 2024, the overall electricity generation of 4 218 GWh was 100% **green electricity**.
- In Hittisau the first and only **womens museum** in Austria can be visited.
- The Bregenz festival, with the **largest floating stage** in Europe, attracted more than 249 000 spectators in the year 2025.

Vorarlberg at a glance

	Vorarlberg	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+8.8	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	20.9	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.45	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	39.8	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % /GRP per capita 2024 in €	–0.7/56 500	–0.7/53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	23.2	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	81.2/71.2	77.5/70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	4.1	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	1.93	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	96.8	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	91.98	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	12.9	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	32.8/19.5	41.9/23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	80.72/85.05	79.84/84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	31 000	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	60.7	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	44.0	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	543.0	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	4.8	4.0

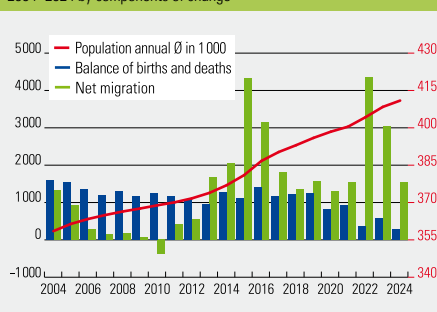
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 by components of change



Vienna



Total area (km²) 414.82

Population (1 January 2025) 2 028 289

Vienna is federal province, municipality and federal capital

Districts 23



Districts (licence plate – W)

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

Land and city of diversity and ...

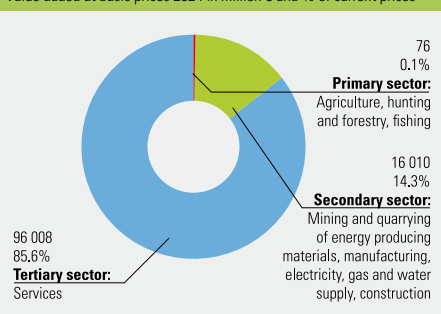
- ▶ Vienna is a **European metropolis of migration**. 41 % of the population is foreign-born.
- ▶ With an **average age** of around 41 years, Vienna is Austria's youngest federal province.
- ▶ Vienna is home to one-fifth of Austria's population and generates one-quarter of Austria's **economic performance**.
- ▶ Vienna is the province with the highest **gross regional product**: 124 867 million € (2024).
- ▶ The **gross annual remuneration** of the full-time female employees are highest in Vienna (54 355 €). The income gap between men and women is at its lowest (2024).
- ▶ Vienna has a uniquely high density **childcare facilities** in Austria, with 89% compatible with full parental employment.
- ▶ Along with Berlin, Vienna is one of the largest **university cities** in the German-speaking region (winter semester 2024/25: 197 874 enrolled students).
- ▶ Vienna had a **rate of R&D** of 3.91 % in 2023 and therefore ranked second among all federal provinces.
- ▶ Vienna, the capital of Austria, recorded 18.9 million **overnight stays** in 2024 – a new record.

Vienna at a glance

	Vienna	Austria
Population change 2015–2025 (as of 1 January) in %	+12.8	+7.1
Share of foreigners 1 January 2025	36.4	20.2
Total fertility rate 2024	1.22	1.31
Total divorce rate 2024 (in %)	39.7	36.5
Gross regional product 2024 real change in % / GRP per capita 2024 in €	+0.9/61 900	−0.7/53 800
Tourism intensity (overnight stays per inhab.) 2024	9.4	16.8
Employment rate 2024 (population aged 15 to 64) men/women in %	69.9/64.4	77.5/70.7
Unemployment rate 2024 in % (ILO definition)	9.4	5.2
Total intramural expenditure on R&D 2023 in % of the regional GDP; Dec. 2025	3.91	3.22
Percentage of households with internet access in 2025	98.0	95.4
Final energy consumption per inhab. in GJ 2024	56.53	114.39
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds in education and training 2024	22.0	15.9
Share of 25- to 64-year-olds with a higher secondary or university degree 2024	57.2/36.2	41.9/23.6
Life expectancy at birth 2024 for men and women (in years)	78.96/83.21	79.84/84.32
Regional disposable income of households per capita 2024 in €	28 200	30 400
Percentage of population in owner used houses and dwellings 2024	20.6	54.1
Average living space per person in m² 2024	36.7	46.8
Passenger car density (passenger cars per 1 000 inhab.) 2024	362.8	568.8
Road traffic accidents with personal injury per 1 000 inhab. 2024	2.7	4.0

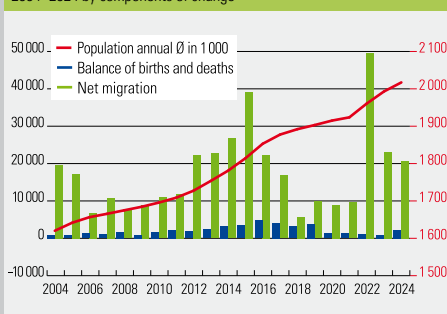
Value added by sectors

Value added at basic prices 2024 in million € and % of current prices



Population development

2004–2024 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

Percentage 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 1 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 vacation, illness, partial retirement, other working time arrangements, vocational training and further education or maternity leave/paternity month, but are otherwise in employment, they are also deemed to be gainfully employed. Persons on parental leave with childcare allowance and the right to return to the employer or those whose parental leave does not last more than 3 months, persons who do not work for a maximum of 3 months for other reasons, seasonal workers who have not worked in the reference week for seasonal reasons but who work regularly for the company in the off-season, and apprentice-

es are also counted as gainfully employed. Military service and civilian service are excluded.

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-27

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Eurozone

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (from 2026), Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Final energy consumption

Indicates the amount of energy available to the final

consumer that can be used in different useful energy categories.

Federal provinces

Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Vienna.

Globalisation

In economic terms, globalisation 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 consumption (GDC) of energy

Indicates the total amount of energy available domestically, which is available for conversion into other energy sources (e.g. for electricity production) but also for final energy and non-energy consumption. Gross domestic consumption can also assume negative values due to exports.

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 standards (PPS)

Expressing the GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) 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 over all heating days with a heating base temperature of 12° C mean outside temperature.

HICP (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 at least 1 hour in the reference week counts as employed, and a person who is not employed in this sense and has currently taken active steps in the search for a job

and can start to work soon counts as unemployed. See “Employed” and “Unemployed” for the defining criteria. 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).

Maastricht criteria

Article 121 of the EC Treaty (formerly article 109 j) provides 4 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 5 calendar quarters; in other words, in each quarter, those households that have been surveyed for the 5th time drop out of the survey, and approx. 4 500 new households are added to the sample.

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 5 classification levels: sections, 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 1 or several elements of the subordinate level (each section corresponds to one or several divisions, each division corresponds to one or several groups).

Percentage of the population in owner used houses and dwellings

Percentage of persons living in owner occupied houses or dwellings (main residences).

Political parties as quoted in this publication

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

Purchasing power standards (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).

Regional GDP

The gross regional product (GRP, regional GDP) is the regional counterpart of the gross domestic product (GDP) and is calculated by regional accounts; it is determined by gross value added at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products. Corresponding to the concepts of the European Union, the GRP is calculated by allocating the national GDP according to the regional gross value added at basic prices.

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 2 weeks, and (iii) have been actively searching for a job during the past 4 weeks or have already found a job and will start this job in a maximum of 3 months. Persons looking for work who would otherwise fulfill 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. 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).

Picture credits

Cover

Bregenzer Festspiele / Anja Koehler

(c) FH Salzburg / Wildbild

iStockphoto, vasiliki

meinfotobazar

ÖBB / Harald Eisenberger

shutterstock

sticklerfotografie

Innenteil

meinfotobazar (8, 22, 124, 126, 132, 134, 138)

Bildunion GmbH (10, 14, 20, 24, 30, 42, 66, 88, 90, 98)

STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Cäcilia Bachmann (12, 92, 102)

Präsidentschaftskanzlei (25)

Gemeinsam für Van der Bellen, Wolfgang Zajc (25)

iStockphoto, vasiliki (26)

sticklerfotografie (28, 64, 72, 76, 84, 96, 114, 130)

(c) FH Salzburg / Wildbild (32)

voestalpine AG (36, 38, 40, 44)

OEBB (46)

BM / Alexander Haiden (48)

Fotolia: Imaginis (56)

pixelio.de (60, 136)

(c) Dietmar Denger / Weissensee.com (62)

shutterstock (68)

(c) Wiener Wildnis (78)

OMV (80, 82)

oekostrom AG (86)

Richard Berger / FEUERWEHR.AT (94)

Bregenzer Festspiele / Anja Koehler (104)

Flughafen Wien AG / Roman Boensch 2012 (106)

ARTE GRAFICA (108)

Flughafen Wien AG (110)

Magna (118)

Schloss Esterhazy Management (122)

Stadt Linz (128)

Information services of Statistics Austria

Infopoint

Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna

Tel.: +43 1 71128-7070

info@statistik.gv.at

Mon.–Fri. 9.00 am–4.00 pm

Consumer price index

Recorded information for callers from Austria: 0800 501 544

(from outside Austria, please dial +43 800 501 544)

Consumer price index information: tel.: +43 1 71128-7645

vpi@statistik.gv.at

Mon.–Fri. 9.00 am–4.00 pm

Press information

Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna

Tel.: +43 1 71128-7777

presse@statistik.gv.at



STATISTIK AUSTRIA

Die Informationsmanager

www.statistik.at