

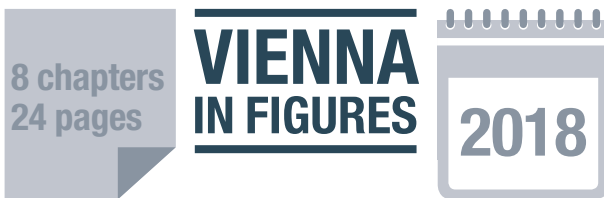
Vienna in Figures 2018

MA23



Economic Affairs, Labour  Statistics

City of  Vienna



With 24 pages and 8 chapters, **Vienna in Figures** provides a concise overview of various aspects of life in our city, inviting readers to find out more about Vienna.



We ♥ Vienna

Further information
is available online at
www.statistik.wien.at



Peter Hanke
Executive City Councillor for Finance, Business,
Digital Innovation and International Affairs



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Dear readers,

The City of Vienna has compiled the annual booklet “Vienna in Figures” for 25 years. Then as now, it is meant to provide interested readers with an overview of key statistics on Vienna. A brief look at the first issue published in 1991 shows quite impressively how much Vienna has changed since then.

Vienna is growing. Since 1991, the city’s total population has grown from 1,564,051 to 1,888,776 – an increase that almost equals the entire population of Brno. Vienna’s once negative birth rate is now positive. The Austrian capital has successfully developed from a shrinking city on the fringes of Western Europe into a vibrant EU metropolis at the heart of the continent. At the same time, the changes it has undergone present major challenges to the Viennese and their city government.

We have now managed to overcome the difficult years of the economic and financial crisis. **Economic growth** has remained clearly above 2% for the second year in a row, and unemployment is declining. Nevertheless, we are still far from reaching the level the Viennese rightly expect.

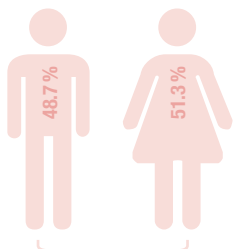
In spite of all difficulties encountered in recent years, Vienna has maintained or even strengthened its status as a **most attractive place** to live, a leading tourist destination, and a top business location. The daily (net) commuter influx of 170,000 people from the surrounding areas accounts for almost 20% of the city’s total workforce. 2017 also marked another record high in the number of tourist overnight stays, which has doubled since 1990. The 2018 Mercer Quality of Living Index of global cities confirms that Vienna has remained the world’s most liveable city – for the ninth consecutive year.

Vienna’s success story is based on the daily commitment and dedication of the Viennese, who are known for a rather unique combination of hard work, resourcefulness, prudence and cooperation. We simply call it **“the Viennese way”**.

The present publication contains a wealth of statistics that reflect “the Viennese way” in all of its diversity, and may even inspire a smile here and there. I hope you find it a most interesting and entertaining read.

Population

Who lives in Vienna in 2018? Growth



1,888,776 people¹⁾

2008
→ 2018

+217,555²⁾
(+13.0%)

2017
→ 2018

+21,194²⁾
(+1.1%)

Vital statistics 2017

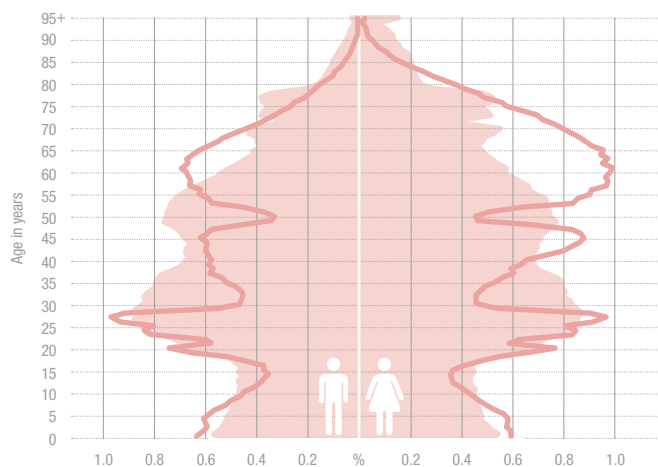
20,576
births

16,424
deaths

+4,152

Age structure

● 2018 — 1968



Life expectancy
men 2016

78.3 years



Life expectancy
women 2016

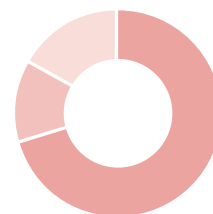
82.9 years

¹⁾ Population figures as of 1 Jan. 2018. ²⁾ Includes statistical adjustment.

Source: Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

Population of Vienna by nationality 2018

Top 10 nationalities in Vienna	Share of the total population in %
Austria	70.4
Serbia	4.1
Turkey	2.4
Germany	2.4
Poland	2.3
Romania	1.7
Syria	1.2
Hungary	1.2
Croatia	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.2



● **Austria:** 70.4 %
● **EU:** 12.7 %
● **Other countries:** 16.9 %

181

As of 1 January 2018, Vienna was home to people of 181 different nationalities.

Fewer than five inhabitants of Vienna came from each of the following countries: Barbados, Lesotho, Tuvalu, Brunei and Tonga.

<5

Migration 2017

In-migration 98,926 people
Out-migration 82,135 people

In-migration
minus
out-migration
+16,791

Net migration by nationality

Top 3 for the period 2008–2017

Syria +22,649 people
Romania +18,564 people
Germany +18,323 people



Source: Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

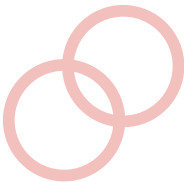
Population change in EU cities

	Population as of 1 Jan. 2017	Change 2007 – 2017 in %
Munich	1,464,301	13.1
Vienna	1,867,582	12.4
Budapest	1,752,704	3.3
Hamburg	1,810,438	3.2
Warsaw	1,750,345	2.6
Bucharest	1,826,830	-6.0

29.8 years

Median age at first marriage for women 2016

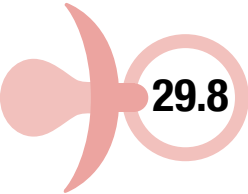
Comparison value for 1986: 23.6 years



31.7 years

Median age at first marriage for men 2016

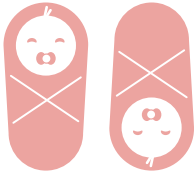
Comparison value for 1986: 25.7 years



Average age of mothers at first birth 2016

Comparison value for 1985: 25.1 years

3.3%



Multiple births: share of total births 2016

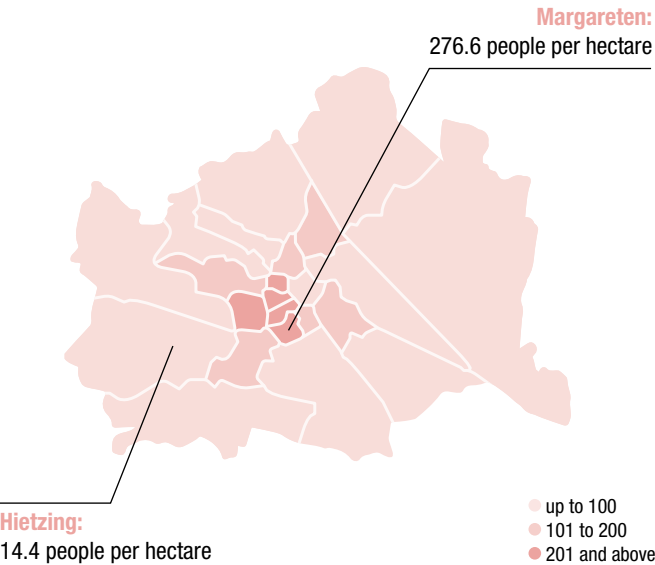
Comparison value for 1986: 1.9%

Most popular first names in 2017¹⁾



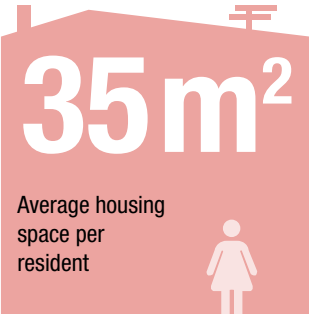
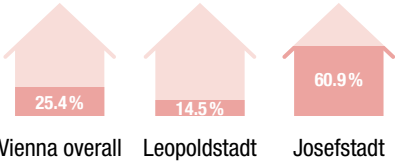
¹⁾Aggregated by pronunciation.

Population density



Vienna has an average population density of **46 people per hectare**. The districts with the highest and lowest population density are Margareten and Hietzing, respectively.

Residential areas – share of total district area



Source: Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

Source: Statistics Austria; MA 23; MA 41; calculation by MA 23.

Urban area & climate

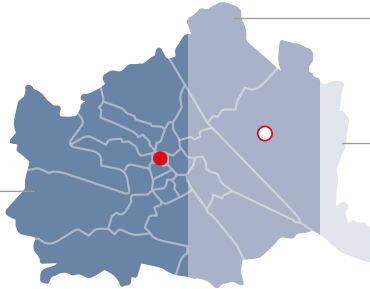
Land use in Vienna¹⁾

Total area of Vienna:
41,487 ha

Green space:
49.6%

Built-up space:
35.9%

Traffic space:
14.4%



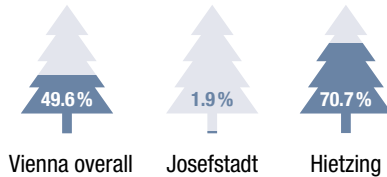
Smallest district:

Josefstadt, 109.0 hectares. 1.4 % of Vienna's total population share 0.3 % of its total area.

Largest district:

Donaustadt, 10,229.9 hectares. Nearly 10 % of the urban population live on a quarter of Vienna's total area.

Green space: share of total area



Elevations and buildings

Tallest building:
DC Tower 250 m

Tallest tower:
Donauturm 252 m

Lowest point:
Lobau 151 m

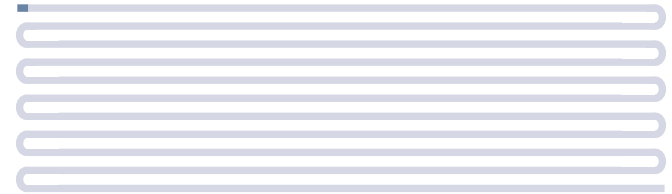
Highest elevation:
Hermannskogel 543 m

Lowest underground station, U1 Altes Landgut:
30 m below street level

¹⁾ Actual land use map 2016.

Vienna's longest and shortest roads

- Irisgasse 17.5 m
- Höhenstraße 15.0 km



2,828 km

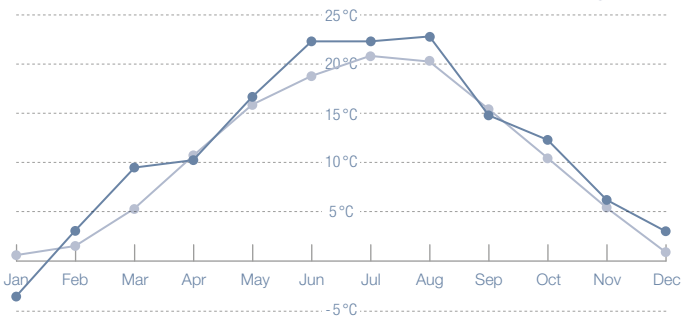
Total length of roads in Vienna

Air temperature 2017

Average monthly temperatures in 2017 were above the long-term average in almost all months.

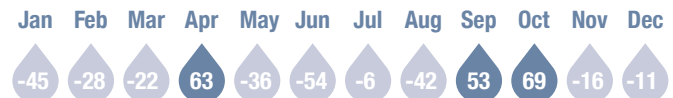
- Average 2017
- Average 1981–2010

38.9 °C
2017
-13.8 °C



Precipitations 2017

Deviation (in %) of monthly precipitations in 2017 from the long-term average for 1981–2010.



Source: MA 37; MA 41; Wiener Linien; calculation by MA 23.

Source: ZAMG; MA 28; MA 41; calculation by MA 23.

Index rankings & congresses

Smart City Index 2017¹⁾



Big Mac®-Index 2018²⁾

Vienna	17.9 minutes
Berlin	18.4 minutes
Rome	23.5 minutes
Brussels	26.9 minutes
Warsaw	32.8 minutes
Bucharest	40.2 minutes
Prague	42.3 minutes
Bratislava	48.0 minutes

International congresses 2017

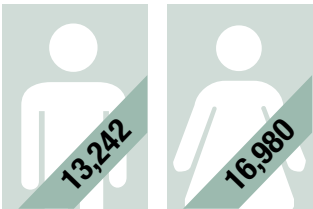
1	Barcelona	195
2	Vienna	190
2	Paris	190
4	Berlin	185
5	London	177



¹⁾ For the Smart City Index, the international consulting agency Roland Berger divided the key elements that make a smart city strategy into three main areas – action fields, strategic planning, and IT infrastructure. A smart city strategy ideally covers six interrelated action fields: government, health, education, energy and environment, buildings, and mobility. ²⁾ Working time required to buy a Big Mac®.

Politics & public administration

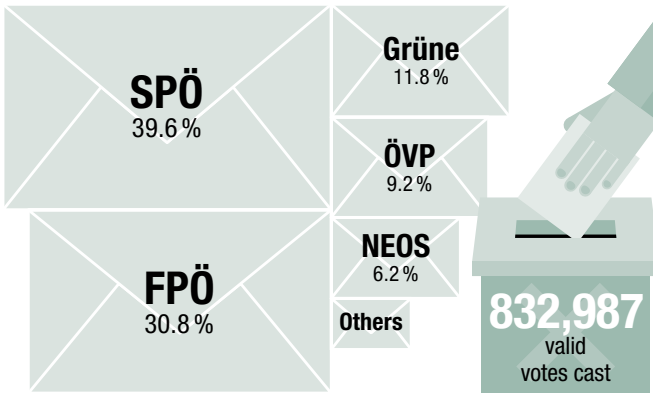
Vienna City
Administration staff 2017
Total:
30,222 staff¹⁾



Provincial and municipal staff outside the Vienna City Administration 2017

Staff working for	Staff at year-end		
	Total	Men	Women
Housing in Vienna	714	386	328
Vienna Hospital Association	29,138	8,067	21,071
Vienna Wastewater Management	521	477	44
Vienna Public Utilities	6,578	5,730	848
Teaching staff	14,580	2,580	12,000

City Council elections 2015



¹⁾ City Administration staff in the strict sense of the word, at year-end.

History of Vienna

Vindobona

881:
First documented mention of the name "Wenia" for Vienna

Around 50 AD:
First Roman military camp "Vindobona" is erected

1137:
First documented mention of Vienna as a town

1469:
The diocese of Vienna is founded

1547:
First maps of Vienna by Augustin Hirschvogel

1365:
Duke Rudolf IV establishes the first university in Vienna

1688:
First public lighting system with oil lamps

1737:
Completion of St. Charles' Church

1695:
Construction of Schönbrunn palace starts

1890:
Urban enlargement (incorporation of suburbs): Vienna has 19 districts

1897:
The Vienna Giant Ferris Wheel is built in Prater

1900:
Construction of the 2nd Vienna Spring Water Pipeline

1918:
End of World War I

1945:
End of World War II

1954:
Vienna takes its current shape and area, subdivided into 23 districts

1922:
Vienna becomes a federal province in its own right

1978:
Opening of the first public underground line (U1)

1981:
Opening of Danube Island, a new local recreation area

1870:
Construction of the 1st Vienna Spring Water Pipeline

1862:
Opening of Stadtpark, foundation of the Vienna Statistics Bureau

1858:
Construction of the Ringstraße boulevard

1850:
Urban enlargement (incorporation of suburbs): Vienna has 8 districts

1282:
The long rule of House of Habsburg begins (– to last until 1918)

1221:
Granting of the Town Charter

2008:
Finals of the European Football Championship in Vienna

2015:
Eurovision Song Contest in Vienna

Vienna City Government



Mayor:
Michael Ludwig



Deputy Mayors:
Maria Vassilakou
Dominik Nepp



Executive City Councillors

Education, Integration, Youth and Personnel: Jürgen Czernohorszky
Finance, Business, Digital Innovation and International Affairs: Peter Hanke
Cultural Affairs and Science: Veronica Kaup-Hasler
Social Affairs, Public Health and Sports: Peter Hacker
Urban Planning, Traffic & Transport, Climate Protection, Energy Planning and Public Participation: Maria Vassilakou
Environment and Vienna Public Utilities: Ulli Sima
Housing, Housing Construction, Urban Renewal and Women's Issues: Kathrin Gaal

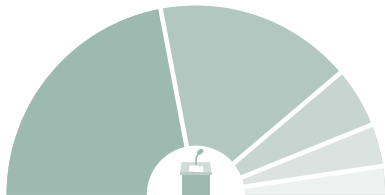
City Councillors without portfolio:

FPÖ: Maximilian Krauss, Dominik Nepp, Eduard Schock,
Ursula Schweiger-Stenzel
ÖVP: Markus Wölbitsch

Vienna City Council

Based on the results of the 2015 elections to the Vienna City Council and District Councils, the current distribution of the 100 seats in the Vienna City Council is as follows:

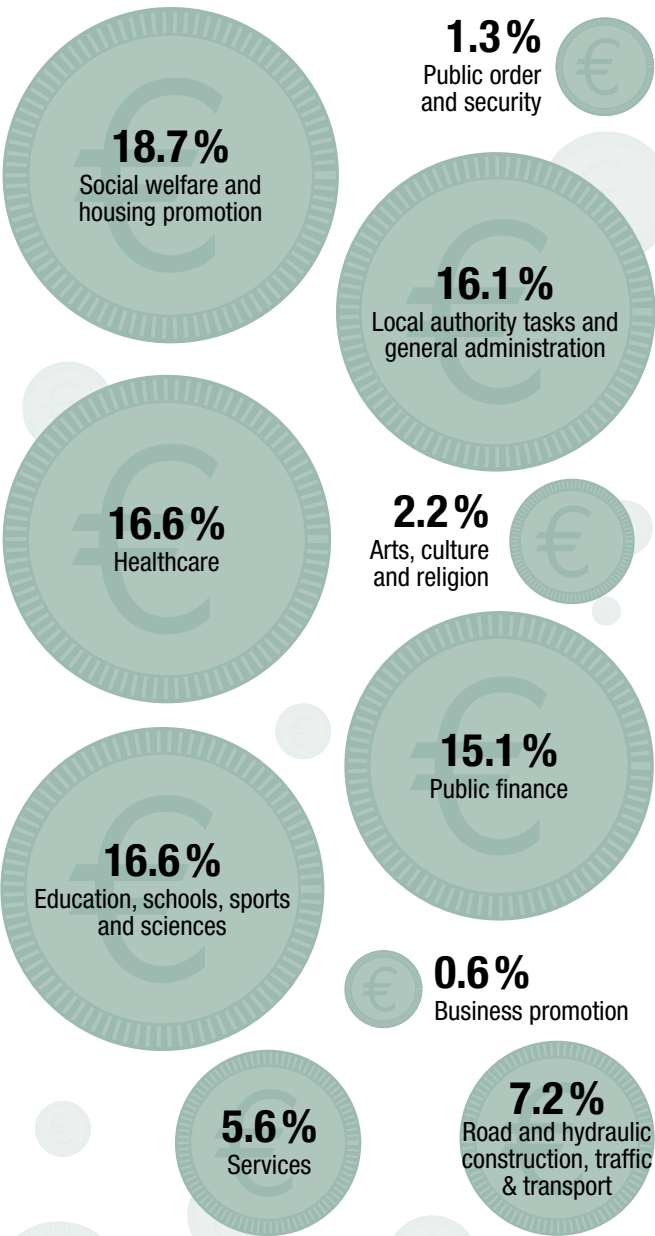
SPÖ	FPÖ	Die Grünen	ÖVP	NEOS
44	34	10	7	5
seats	seats	seats	seats	seats



Annual Financial Statements 2017

Total expenditure:
EUR 14.69 bn.

Total investments by the City of Vienna:
EUR 2.36 bn.

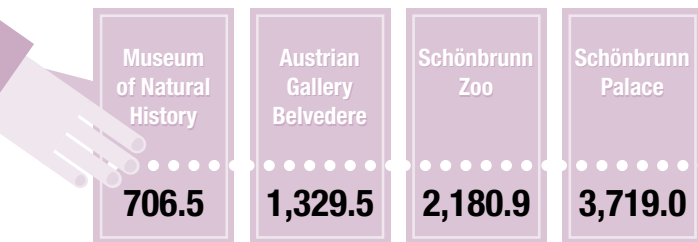


Source: Vienna City Administration.

Source: MA 5.

Culture & leisure

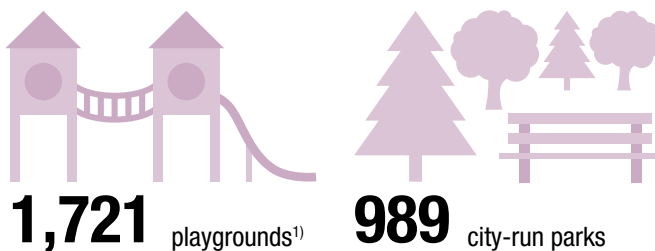
Total visits to museums and exhibitions in Vienna 2016
(in 1,000 people)



Cinemas in Vienna 2016



Playgrounds and public parks in Vienna 2018



City-run sports grounds 2018



¹) New method of counting since 2018.

²) Sports grounds with over 1,000 m², including playgrounds managed by MA 51.

Source: Statistics Austria; MA 42; MA 51; Schloß Schönbrunn Kultur- u. Betriebsges.m.b.H.; Schönbrunner Tiergarten GmbH.

Education

Children in official childcare facilities 2017/18

97,537 children in total

94.8 % of all children below six years in Vienna's pre-school education institutions attended childcare facilities with opening hours that allowed for full-time employment of the parents.¹⁾



Pupils 2016/2017

Total number of pupils: 235,295

Compulsory schools providing general education	107,030
General secondary schools (AHS)	61,199
Vocational schools for apprentices	19,733
Vocational secondary schools (BMS)	7,729
Vocational colleges (BHS)	28,320
Other	11,284

Students in Vienna 2017/2018

Vienna is the largest university city in the German speaking countries.

53.1 %

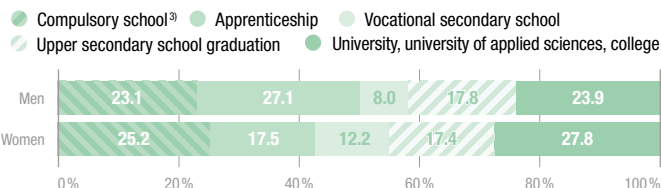


46.9 %



at public universities 172,850
at universities of applied sciences... 15,330
at private universities 5,974
Total number of students 194,154

Education level of the population²⁾



¹) VIF criteria. ²) % of the 25–64 age group in Vienna, gender-disaggregated data for 2015.

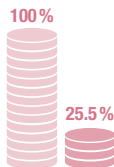
³) Includes those who failed to complete compulsory schooling.

Economics

Gross domestic product 2016

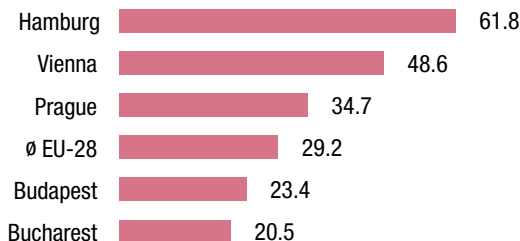
Austria: EUR 353.3 bn.
EUR per capita: 40,400

Vienna: EUR 90.1 bn.
EUR per capita: 48,600



One fifth of the Austrian population generates one quarter of the country's total GDP.

Gross regional product per capita 2016 (in EUR 1,000)



Commuter flows to and from Vienna 2015

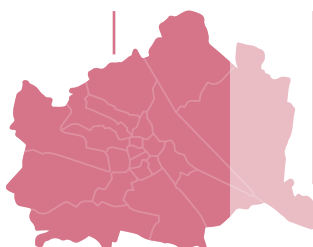
More than a quarter of all people working in Vienna commute into the city rather than living there.

90,598
out-commuters

65.3 % men
34.7 % women

965,369 gainfully employed (total)

73.1 % live in Vienna
26.9 % commute into Vienna



260,087
in-commuters

56.3 % men
43.7 % women

Source: Eurostat; Statistics Austria; MA 51; calculation by MA 23.

+1.2 %

In 2017, Vienna recorded 9,035 business start-ups – 1.2 % more than in 2016.



48.2 % of all 6,870 new one-person businesses were started by women.

New international businesses in Vienna 2017

In 2017, more international companies set up business in Vienna than in all other federal provinces of Austria added together.



Top 3 countries of origin of new international businesses in Vienna

Germany	51
Switzerland	17
China	13



Economic effects of new internat. businesses in Vienna

537 m.
investment volume

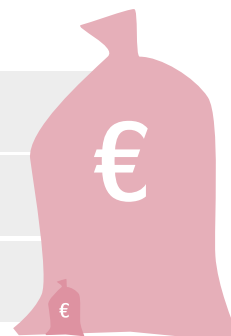
1,087
new jobs created

Gross value added 2016

0.1 % Agriculture, forestry, etc.

14.5 % Industry, energy sector, etc.

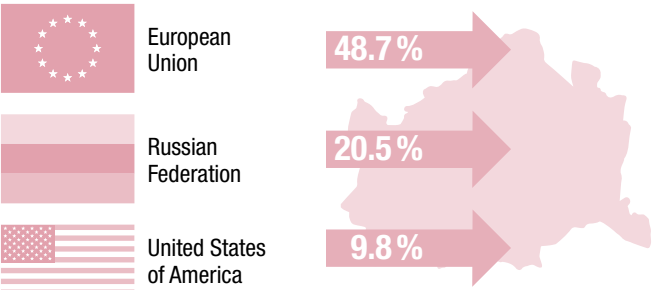
85.4 % Services



Foreign direct investments in Vienna 2015
by country of origin

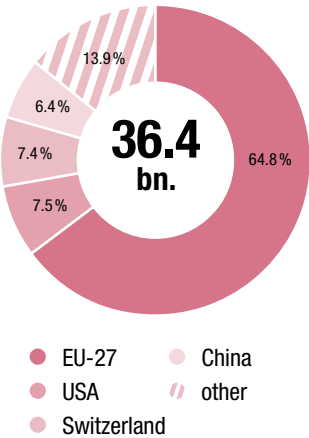
EUR 95 billion

Almost 80 per cent of all foreign direct investments in 2015 came from EU countries, Russia and the US.



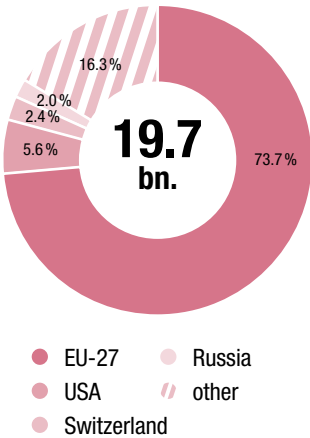
Foreign Trade 2017

IMPORTS
from foreign countries
to Vienna, preliminary figures



Top 3 of EU 27	15.2 bn.
Germany	32.1 %
Italy	5.5 %
France	4.2 %

EXPORTS
from Vienna to foreign countries,
preliminary figures

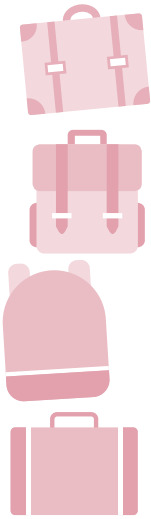


Top 3 of EU 27	7.4 bn.
Germany	21.1 %
France	11.3 %
Poland	5.1 %

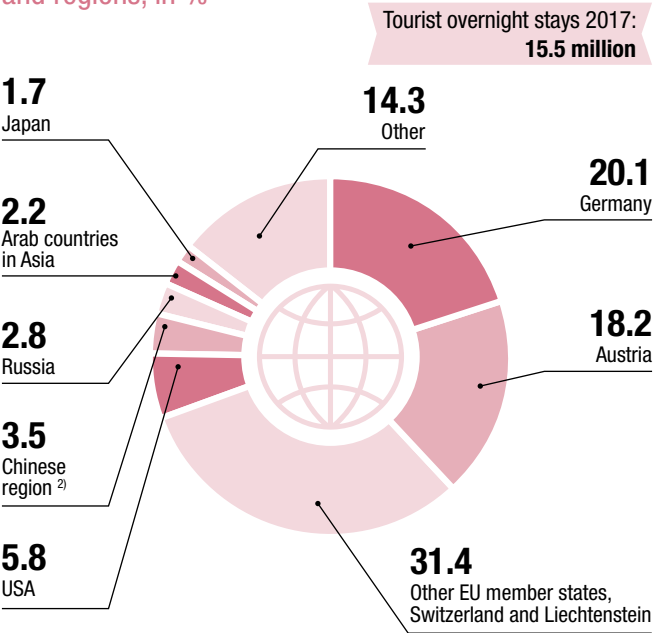
Source: Oesterreichische Nationalbank; Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

Overnight stays in European cities 2017¹⁾

London	79,867,355
Paris	48,110,071
Berlin	31,143,424
Rome	29,293,652
Madrid	19,263,602
Barcelona	18,791,180
Prague	18,055,838
Istanbul	17,256,265
Vienna	16,423,533
Munich	15,663,728
Amsterdam	15,610,000
Stockholm	14,048,353
Hamburg	13,822,337
Milan	11,853,191
Lisbon	10,667,695



Tourist overnight stays in Vienna 2017 by countries and regions, in %



¹⁾ Estimated data based on preliminary figures, may include the city's environs (e.g. Vienna region).
²⁾ China, Hong Kong, Taiwan.

Traffic and transport

Public transport 2017

	Passengers (million)	Network length (km)	Number of lines
Underground	453.6	83.0	5
Trams (streetcars)	305.8	220.4	28
Buses	202.3	646.6	128
Total	961.7	950.0	161

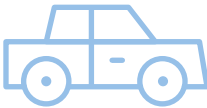
Private traffic 2017



Electric cars
as of 31 Dec: **1,532**



Bicycle paths and lanes:
1,379 km



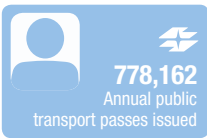
Private motor vehicles
as of 31 Dec: **701,657**



54 % Diesel
45 % Petrol (gas)
1 % Other



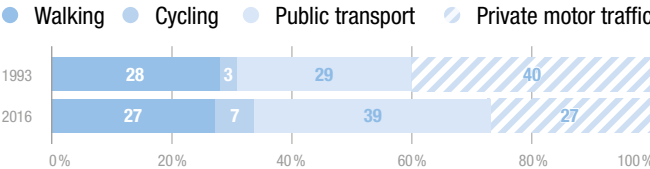
Vienna has the lowest car
ownership rate of all provin-
cial capital cities in Austria:
371.5/1,000 inhabitants



In 2017, the number of an-
nual passes issued for local
public transport in Vienna
("Wiener Linien") was over
700,000 for the second time.

Modal split

The modal split share of public transport has risen by ten percentage points since the year 1993.



Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Wien (in German)



A comprehensive compilation of data from all fields of official statistics and from external sources, the Statistical Yearbook provides key information on the geographic, demographic, social and economic situation in Vienna, highlighting fundamental structures and general development trends.

Further information is available online:

www.statistik.wien.at

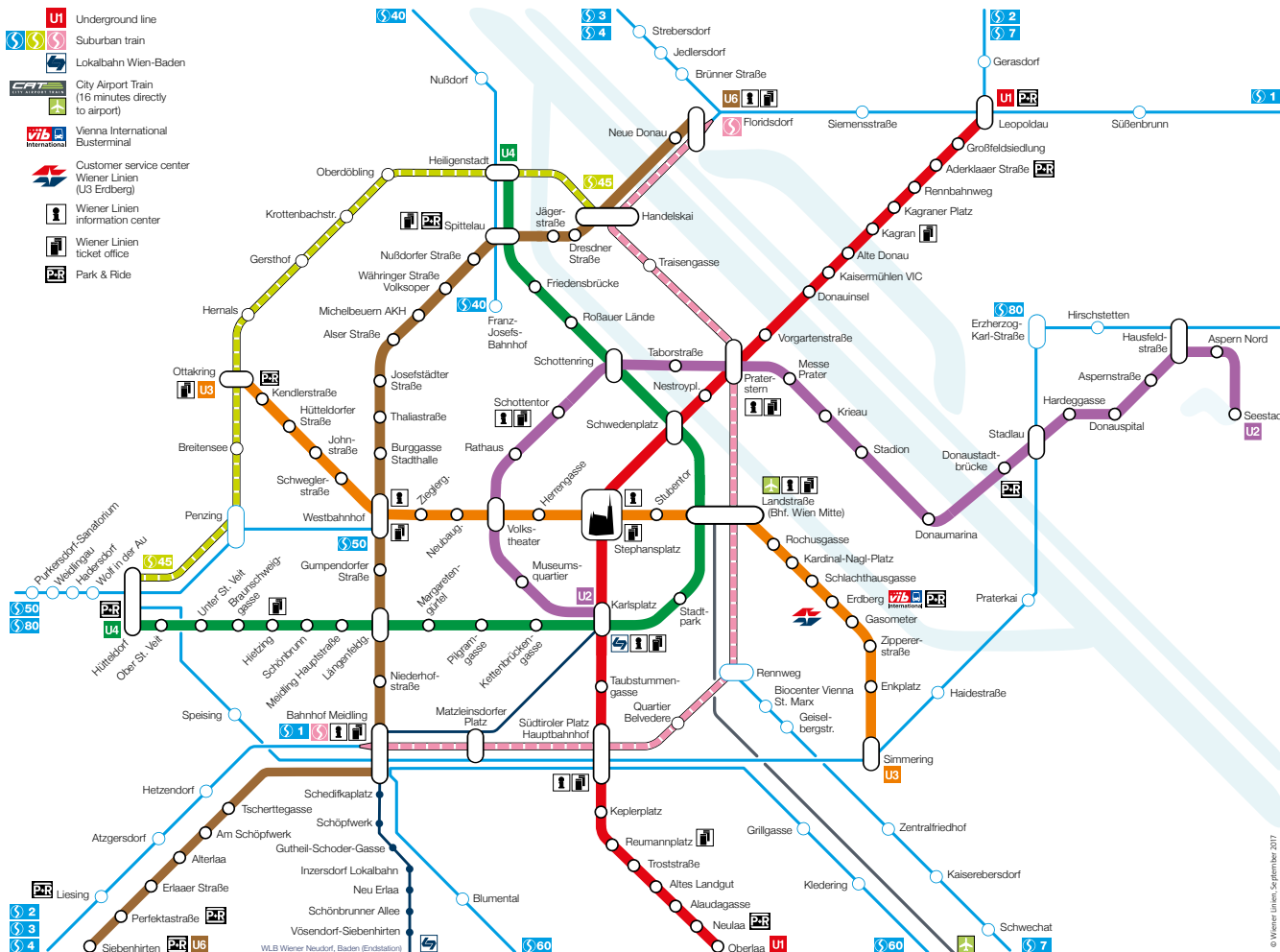
MA23

Economic Affairs, Labour & Statistics

OR JUST SCAN:



The cover shows Vienna's municipal stock of trees. It uses only publicly available open datasets as sources: Vienna Tree Register (Baumkataster) and Digital Terrain Model (Digitales Geländemodell, DGM) (via Open Government Data, www.data.gv.at) as well as OpenStreetMap (water expanse). © University of Art and Design Linz, Visual Communication



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