

Vienna in Figures 2019

8 chapters
24 pages

VIENNA IN FIGURES

2019

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



© David Bohmann

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 1,897,491 – 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 at around 2 % for the fourth year in a row, and unemployment is declining.

In spite of the aftermaths of the crisis 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. 2018 also marked another record high in the number of tourist overnight stays, which has doubled since 1990. The 2019 Mercer Quality of Living Index of global cities confirms that Vienna has remained the world’s most liveable city – for the tenth consecutive year.

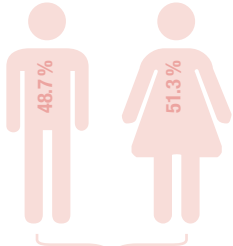
Vienna’s success story is based on the daily commitment and dedication of the Viennese, who are known for a rather unique combination of hard work, resourcefulness, prudence and cooperation. We simply call it **“the Viennese way”**.

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 2019?

Growth



1,897,491 people¹⁾

2009
→ 2019
+217,356²⁾
(+ 12.9%)

2018
→ 2019
+8,715²⁾
(+ 0.46%)

Vital statistics 2018

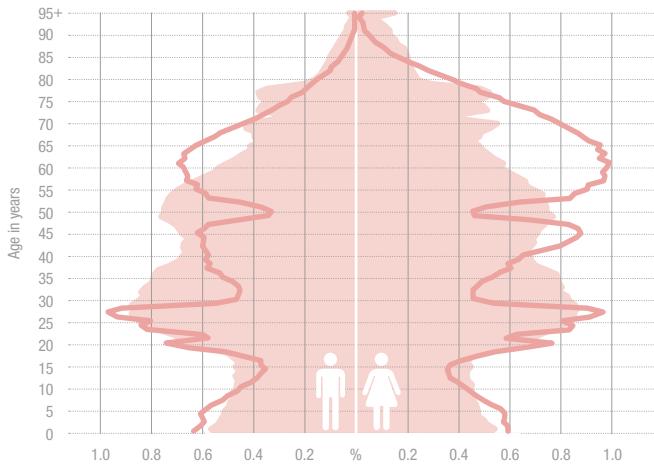
20,038
births

16,887
deaths

+3,151

Age structure

● 2019 — 1969



Life expectancy
men 2017

78.4 years



Life expectancy
women 2017

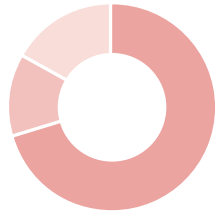
82.9 years

¹⁾ Population figures as of 1 Jan. 2019. ²⁾ Includes statistical adjustment.

Source: Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

Population of Vienna by nationality 2019

Top 10 nationalities in Vienna	Share of the total population in %
Austria	69.8
Serbia	4.1
Germany	2.5
Turkey	2.4
Poland	2.3
Romania	1.8
Hungary	1.3
Syria	1.3
Croatia	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.2



● **Austria: 69.8%**
● **EU: 13.1%**
● **Other countries: 17.1%**

180 As of 1 January 2019, Vienna was home to people of 180 different nationalities.

Fewer than five inhabitants of Vienna came from each of the following countries: Botswana, Tonga, Bhutan, Tuvalu and Swaziland.

<5

Migration 2018

In-migration 88,535 people
Out-migration 82,856 people

In-migration
minus
out-migration
+5,679

Net migration by nationality

Top 3 for the period 2009–2018

Syria +23,337 people
Romania +18,550 people
Germany +17,669 people



Source: Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

Population change in EU cities

	Population as of 1 Jan. 2018	Change 2008–2018 in %
Vienna	1,888,776	13.0
Munich	1,456,039	11.0
Hamburg	1,830,584	3.4
Warsaw	1,761,298	3.0
Budapest	1,749,734	2.8
Bucharest	1,827,810	-6.0

30.0 years

Median age at first marriage for women 2017

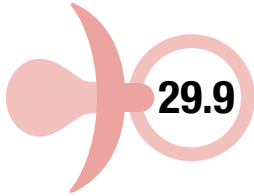
Comparison value for 1987: 23.7 years



32.0 years

Median age at first marriage for men 2017

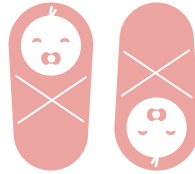
Comparison value for 1987: 25.8 years



Average age of mothers at first birth 2017

Comparison value for 1987: 25.4 years

3.1%



Multiple births: share of total births 2017

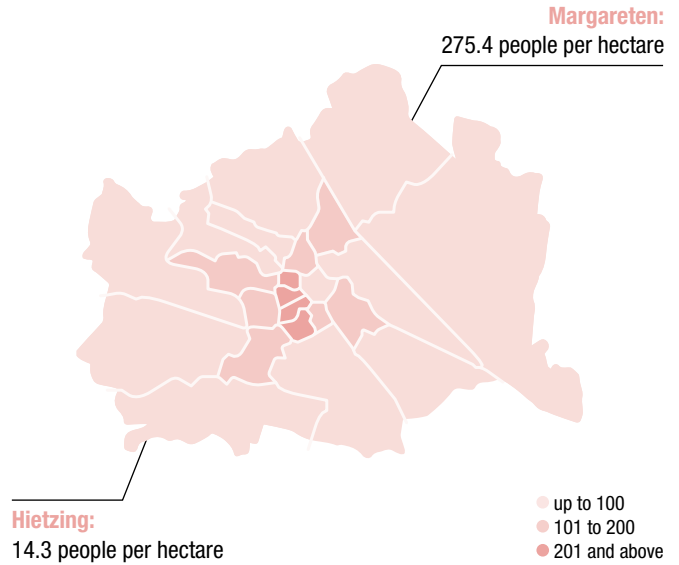
Comparison value for 1987: 2.0%

Most popular first names in 2018¹⁾



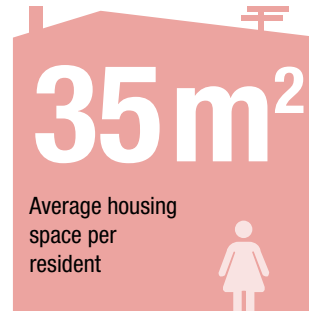
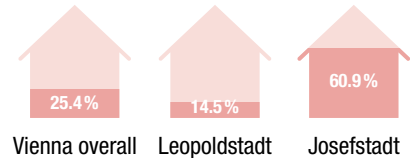
¹⁾ Aggregated by pronunciation.

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

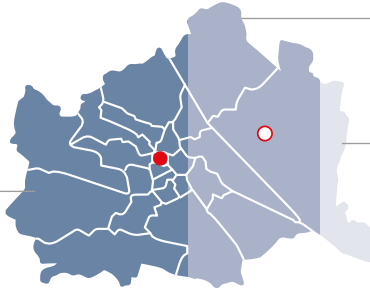
Land use in Vienna¹⁾

Total area of Vienna:
41,487 ha

Green space:
49.6%

Built-up space:
35.9%

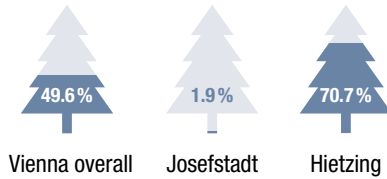
Traffic space:
14.4%



● 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

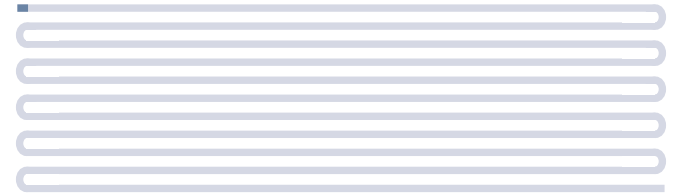
Highest elevation:
Hermannskogel 543 m

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

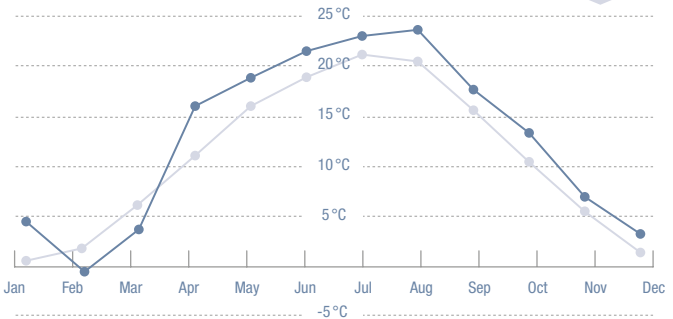


2,832 km Total length of roads in Vienna

Air temperature 2018

Average monthly temperatures in 2018 were above the long-term average in almost all months.

- Average 2018
- Average 1981 – 2010



Precipitations 2018

Deviation (in %) of monthly precipitations in 2018 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 Strategy Index 2019¹⁾



Big Mac[®]-Index 2018²⁾

Vienna	17.9 minutes
Berlin	18.4 minutes
Rome	23.5 minutes
Brussels	26.9 minutes
Madrid	27.8 minutes
Warsaw	32.8 minutes
Bucharest	40.2 minutes
Prague	42.3 minutes

International congresses 2018

1	Paris	212
2	Vienna	172
2	Madrid	165
4	Barcelona	163
5	Berlin	162

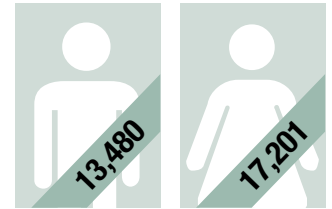


¹⁾ For the Smart City Strategy Index, the international consulting agency Roland Berger divided the key elements that make a smart city strategy into three main areas – action fields, strategic planning, and IT infrastructure. A smart city strategy ideally covers six interrelated action fields: government,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

Source: Roland Berger; International Congress and Convention Association; UBS.

Politics & public administration

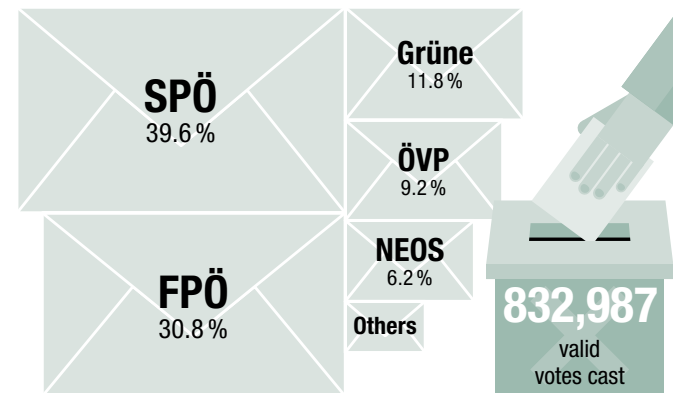
Vienna City
Administration staff 2018
Total:
30,681 staff¹⁾



Provincial and municipal staff outside the Vienna City Administration 2018

Staff working for	Staff at year-end		
	Total	Men	Women
Housing in Vienna	702	372	330
Vienna Hospital Association	28,864	7,855	21,009
Vienna Wastewater Management	518	468	50
Vienna Public Utilities	6,060	5,285	775
Teaching staff	14,440	2,625	11,815

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

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

1814:
Congress of Vienna

1795:
The Vienna Albertina is founded

1737:
Completion of St. Charles' Church

1695:
Construction of Schönbrunn palace starts

1858:
Construction of the Ringstraße boulevard

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

1897:
The Vienna Giant Ferris Wheel is built in Prater

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

1870:
Construction of the 1st Vienna Spring Water Pipeline

1900:
Construction of the 2nd Vienna Spring Water Pipeline

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

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

1945:
End of World War II

1918:
End of World War I

2015:
Eurovision Song Contest in Vienna

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

1922:
Vienna becomes a federal province in its own right

2008:
Finals of the European Football Championship in Vienna

Vienna City Government



Mayor:
Michael Ludwig



Deputy Mayors:
Birgit Hebein
Dominik Nepp

Executive City Councillors

Education, Integration, Youth and Personnel: Jürgen Czernohorsky

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: Birgit Hebein

Environment and Vienna Public Utilities: Ulli Sima

Housing, Housing Construction, Urban Renewal

and Women's Issues: Kathrin Gaal

City Councillors without portfolio:

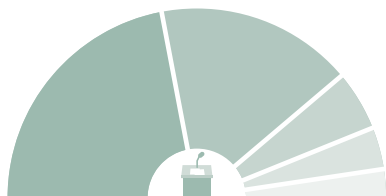
FPÖ: Maximilian Krauss, Dominik Nepp, Ulrike Nittmann,
Ursula Schweiger-Stenzel

ÖVP: Markus Wölbitsch-Milan

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:

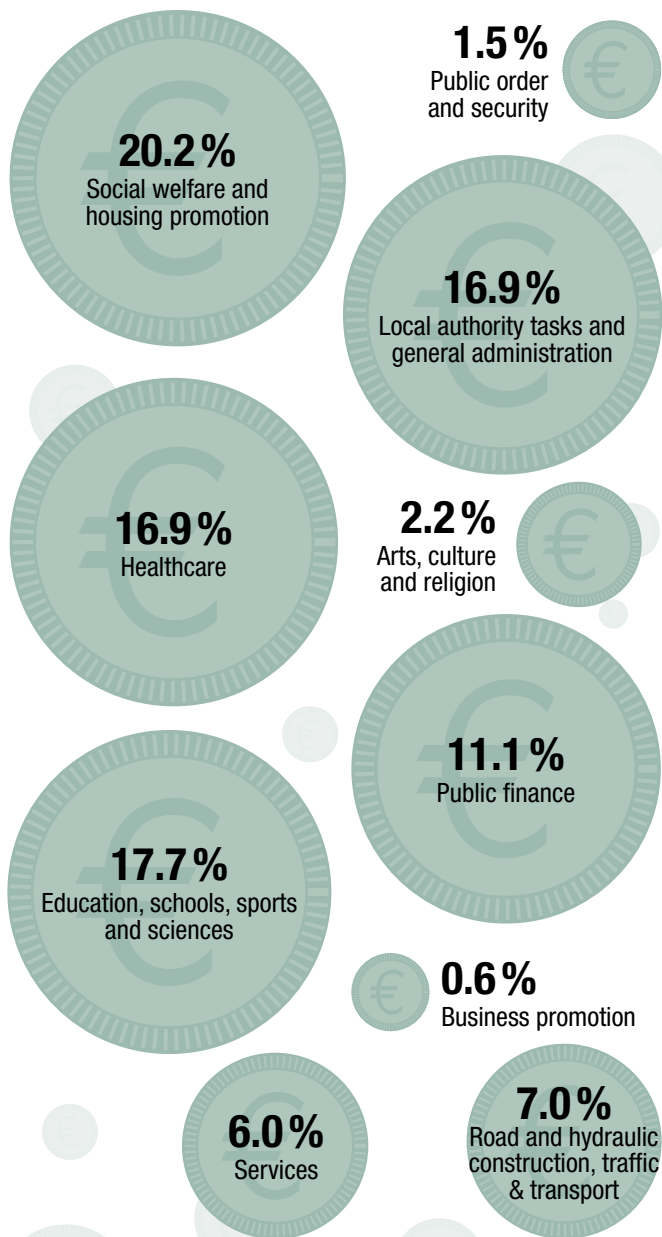
SPÖ	FPÖ	Die Grünen	ÖVP	NEOS
44 seats	34 seats	10 seats	7 seats	5 seats



Annual Financial Statements 2018

Total expenditure:
EUR 14.00 bn.

Total investments by the City of Vienna:
EUR 2.23 bn.

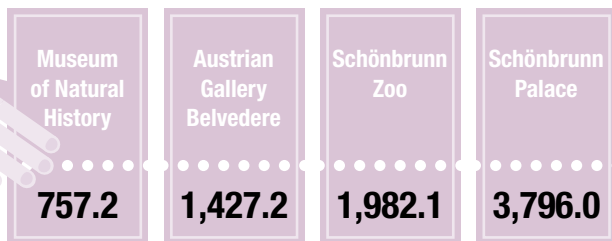


Source: Vienna City Administration.

Source: MA 5.

Culture & leisure

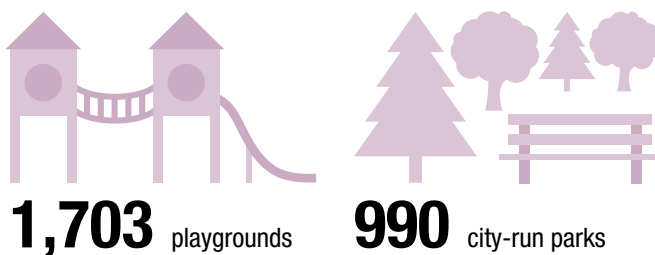
Total visits to museums and exhibitions in Vienna 2017
(in 1,000 people)



Cinemas in Vienna 2017



Playgrounds and public parks in Vienna 2019



City-run sports grounds 2019



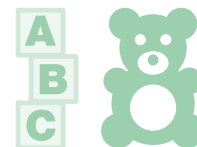
¹⁾ Sports grounds with over 1,000 m², including playgrounds managed by MA 51.

Education

Children in official childcare facilities 2018/2019

96,330 children in total

94.0% 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⁾



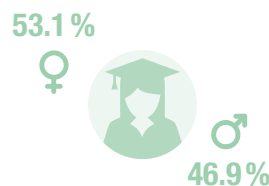
Pupils 2017/2018

Total number of pupils: 239,668

Compulsory schools providing general education	109,916
General secondary schools (AHS)	61,986
Vocational schools for apprentices	19,807
Vocational secondary schools (BMS)	7,993
Vocational colleges (BHS)	28,201
Other	11,765

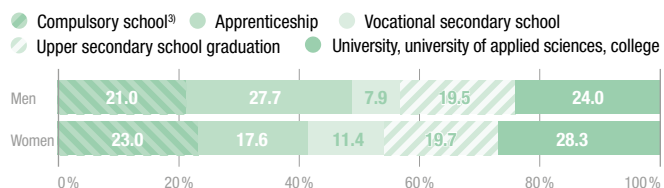
Students in Vienna 2018/2019

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



at public universities 172,894
at universities of applied sciences .. 15,330
at private universities 5,974
Total number of students 194,198

Education level of the population 2017²⁾



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

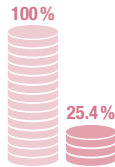
³⁾ Includes those who failed to complete compulsory schooling.

Economics

Gross domestic product 2017

Austria: EUR 369.9 bn.
EUR per capita: 42,100

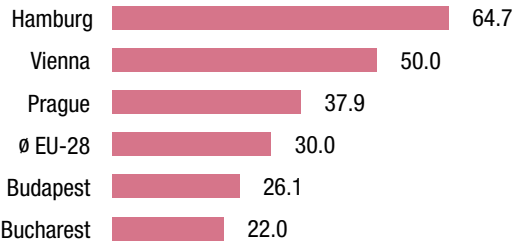
Vienna: EUR 93.9 bn.
EUR per capita: 50,000



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

Gross regional product per capita 2017

(in EUR 1,000)



Commuter flows to and from Vienna 2016

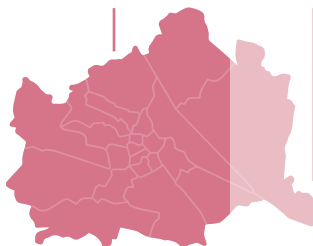
More than a quarter of all people working in Vienna commute into the city rather than living there.

94,153
out-commuters

65.5% men
34.5% women

981,008 gainfully employed (total)

73.2% live in Vienna
26.8% commute into Vienna



263,025
in-commuters

56.3% men
43.7% women

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

-9.7%

In 2018, Vienna recorded 8,163 business start-ups – 9.7% less than in 2017.



47.9% of all 6,125 new one-person businesses were started by women.

New international businesses in Vienna 2018

In 2018, 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	39
United Kingdom	17
Italy	16



Economic effects of new internat. businesses in Vienna

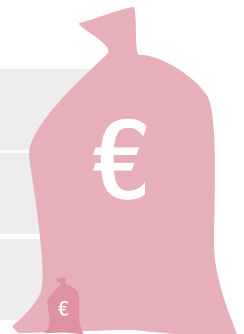


Gross value added 2017

0.1% Agriculture, forestry, etc.

14.9% Industry, energy sector, etc.

85.0% Services

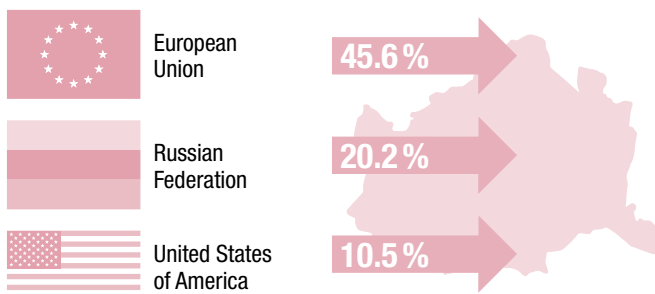


Source: KSV 1870; Statistics Austria; Vienna Business Agency; Vienna Economic Chamber; calculation by MA 23.

Foreign direct investments in Vienna 2016 by country of origin

EUR 94.5 billion

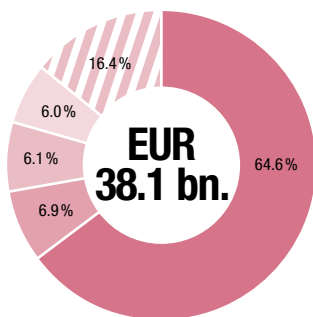
Almost 80 per cent of all foreign direct investments in 2016 came from EU countries, Russia and the US.



Foreign Trade 2018

IMPORTS

from foreign countries
to Vienna, preliminary figures

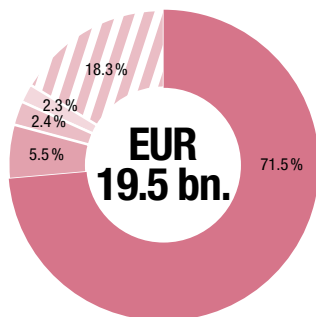


- EU-27
- China
- USA
- Switzerland
- Other

Top 3 of EU 27	16.3 bn.
Germany	32.4 %
Italy	5.8 %
France	4.5 %

EXPORTS

from Vienna to foreign countries,
preliminary figures



- EU-27
- Switzerland
- USA
- Russia
- Other

Top 3 of EU 27	6.9 bn.
Germany	23.3 %
France	6.2 %
Poland	5.6 %

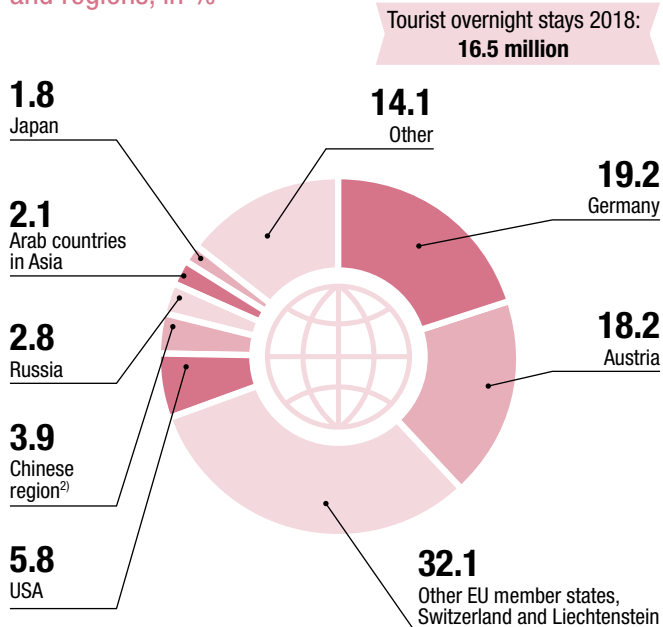
Source: Oesterreichische Nationalbank; Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

Overnight stays in European cities 2018¹⁾

London	71,163,839
Paris	52,546,339
Berlin	32,869,156
Rome	28,549,101
Istanbul	20,983,823
Madrid	19,832,390
Barcelona	19,293,683
Prague	18,249,084
Vienna	17,412,927
Munich	17,124,486
Amsterdam	16,944,000
Stockholm	14,594,719
Hamburg	14,529,549
Milan	12,286,276
Lisbon	10,758,765



Tourist overnight stays in Vienna 2018 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 2018

	Passengers (million)	Network length (km)	Number of lines
 Underground	463.1	83.0	5
 Trams (streetcars)	305.8	220.5	28
 Buses	197.3	649.2	129
Total	966.2	952.7	162

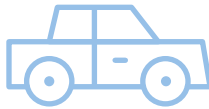
Private traffic 2018



Electric cars
as of 31 Dec.: **2,252**



Bicycle paths and lanes:
1,398 km



Private motor vehicles
as of 31 Dec.: **709,288**



53% Diesel
45% Petrol (gas)
2% Other



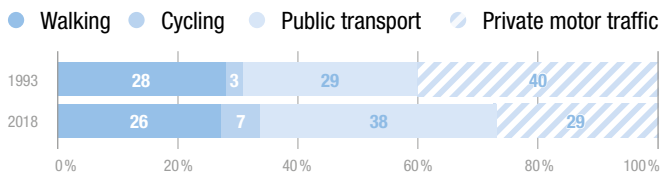
Vienna has the lowest car ownership rate of all provincial capital cities in Austria: 373.8/1,000 inhabitants



In 2018, the number of annual passes issued for local public transport in Vienna ("Wiener Linien") was over 800,000 for the first time.

Modal split

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



Source: ASP/INAG; Federal Ministry of Traffic and Transport, Innovation and Technology; Statistics Austria; Verkehrsclub Österreich; Wiener Linien; MA 28; MA 46; calculation by MA 23.

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 development plan, the dog areas and the municipal dog poo bag dispensers. It uses only publicly available open datasets as sources (Open Data Government Vienna as well as OpenStreetMap). © University of Art and Design Linz, Visual Communication.



WIENER LINIEN



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