


Vienna in Europe 2014



MA23



Wirtschaft, Arbeit  Statistik

City of  Vienna

Vienna is special.

PUBLISHING INFORMATION

Owned and published by

Vienna City Administration
Municipal Department 23
Economic Affairs, Labour and Statistics
Responsible for the content:
Klemens Himpele

Edited by

Vienna Statistics Section
Meiereistraße 7, Sektor B, A-1020 Wien
Phone: +43-1-4000-83059
statistik@ma23.wien.gv.at
www.statistik.wien.at

Editorial team

Michaela Lukacsy
Christian Fendt
Reinhold Thur
Thomas Trantum

Design, production, typesetting

MEDIAPROJECTS.
DI Gernot Steindorfer
A-7061 Trausdorf an der Wulka

Photos and illustrations

Cover base map: © wofma - Fotolia.com

Printed by

Wograndl Druck
A-7210 Mattersburg

Content information

Statistical data and analyses on the City of Vienna

Legal note

The data, illustrations, pictures etc in this publication are copyrighted.
We do not assume any liability for the correctness, completeness and timeliness of the content.
The present publication or any part of it may be reproduced only if the source is clearly stated.

ISBN 978-3-901945-12-0

Printed in Austria on PEFC-certified environmentally friendly printing paper from the EcoBuy sample folder, 4/2014.



Renate Brauner
Deputy Mayor and Executive City
Councillor of Finance, Economic Affairs and Vienna Public Utilities

Dear readers,
Dear visitors to Vienna,

Hundred years after the outbreak of World War I the former enemies elect a joint European Parliament. Though we tend to forget it after the difficult developments of the past years, we should be aware that the European Union has been very successful indeed. The EU is a peace project that has brought the citizens of the various European countries closer together. Vienna, too, has benefited from the EU both economically and individually, in spite of all challenges posed by the economic crisis. Many problems cannot be solved at the national level. The Vienna City Government is committed to convincing the European partners that a strong public sector providing services of general economic interest is of key importance when it comes to guaranteeing high quality of life for all citizens.

Thanks to the EU, Vienna has become even more colourful and vibrant. By now it has some 217,000 residents born in other EU member states. Their dreams and ideas, their concerns and issues contribute to and inspire our city's development.

On occasion of the EU elections on 25 May 2014, City of Vienna Department for Economic Affairs, Labour and Statistics (MA 23) has decided to compile relevant data on Vienna in a European context. The present publication compares different EU capitals in terms of demographic data (such as population density, age, education levels), general attractiveness, and economic situation (e.g. purchasing power, labour market statistics). As a whole, Vienna scores remarkably well here. Further statistics focus on economic relations (foreign trade) and research cooperation projects by businesses and organisations based in Vienna with partners in other EU countries.

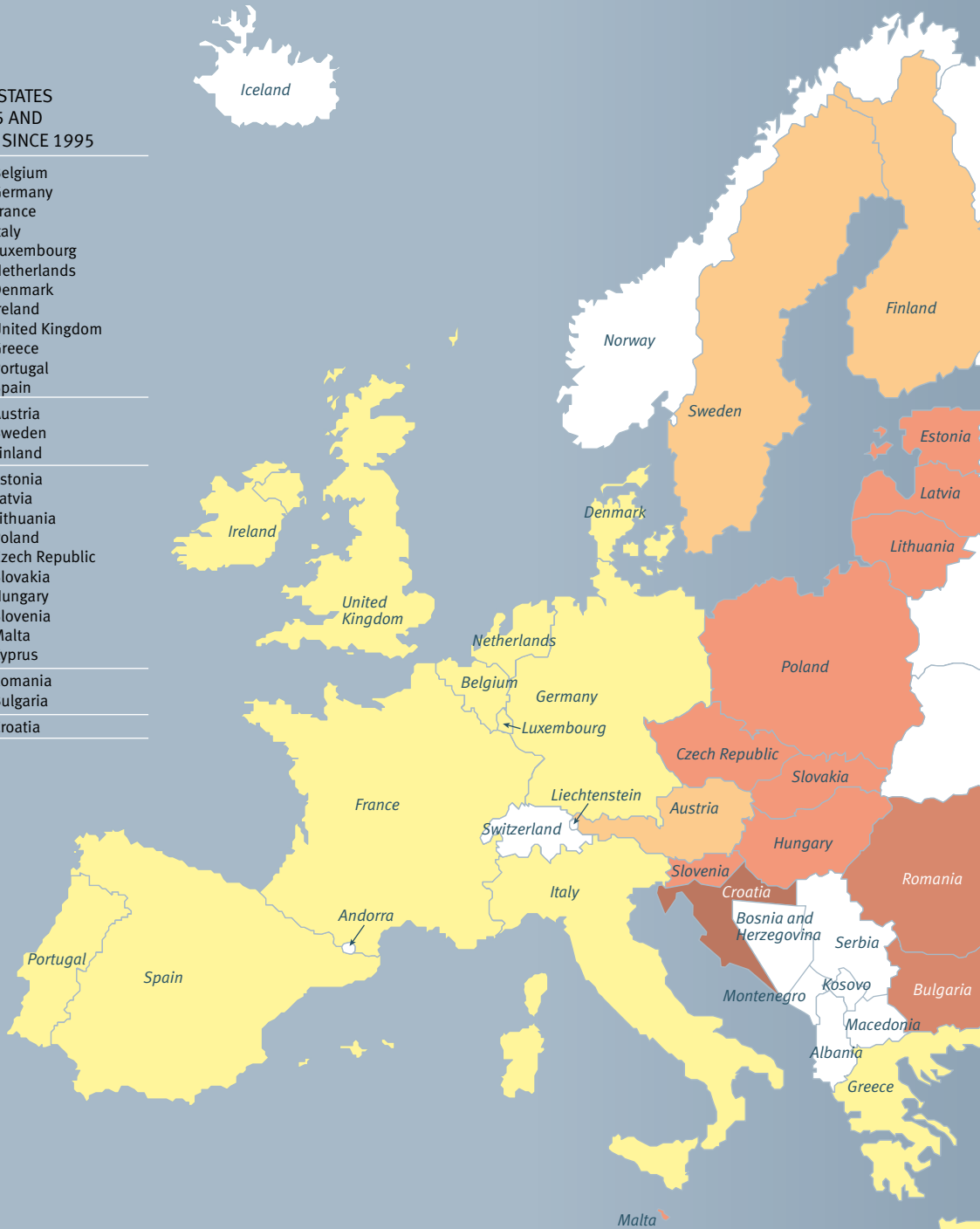
In brief, the data compiled here provide an insight into Vienna's mutual contacts to other EU member states, and illustrate the performance of the Austrian federal capital in comparison with other EU capital cities.

I am confident it will make interesting and enjoyable reading.

Renate Brauner

EU MEMBER STATES
BEFORE 1995 AND
ACCESSIONS SINCE 1995

before 1995	Belgium Germany France Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Denmark Ireland United Kingdom Greece Portugal Spain
1995	Austria Sweden Finland
2004	Estonia Latvia Lithuania Poland Czech Republic Slovakia Hungary Slovenia Malta Cyprus
2007	Romania Bulgaria
2013	Croatia



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

1 JANUARY 1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU, increasing the number of member states to 15.

26 MARCH 1995: The signatory states of the Schengen Treaty implementation agreement (Belgium, Germany, France, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Spain and Portugal) abolish identity checks at internal Community borders.

26 OCTOBER 1997: Italy joins the Schengen Area.

1 DECEMBER 1997: Austria joins the Schengen Area.

1 MAY 1999: The Amsterdam Treaty enters into force.

26 MARCH 2000: Greece joins the Schengen area.

25 MARCH 2001: The Schengen zone is expanded to include Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway.

1 JANUARY 2002: The Euro is introduced as cash currency in the twelve member states of the European Monetary Union.

1 MAY 2004: Ten European countries join the European Union: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus.

1 JANUARY 2007: Romania and Bulgaria join the European Union. Slovenia introduces the Euro as its national currency.

25 MARCH 2007: The European Union celebrates its 50th anniversary.

21 DECEMBER 2007: The Schengen zone is expanded to include Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia and Malta.

1 JANUARY 2008: Malta and Cyprus introduce the Euro as their national currency.

12 DECEMBER 2008: Switzerland joins the Schengen area.

1 JANUARY 2009: Slovakia introduces the Euro as its national currency.

1 DECEMBER 2009: The Lisbon Treaty enters into force.

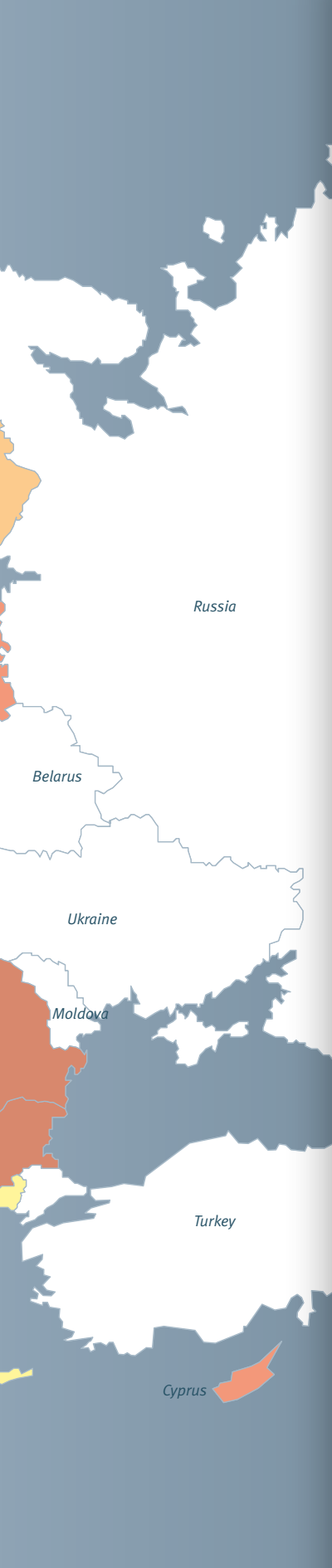
1 JANUARY 2011: Estonia introduces the Euro as its national currency.

19 DECEMBER 2011: Liechtenstein joins the Schengen area.

1 JULY 2013: Croatia becomes a member of the European Union.

1 JANUARY 2014: Latvia introduces the Euro as its national currency.

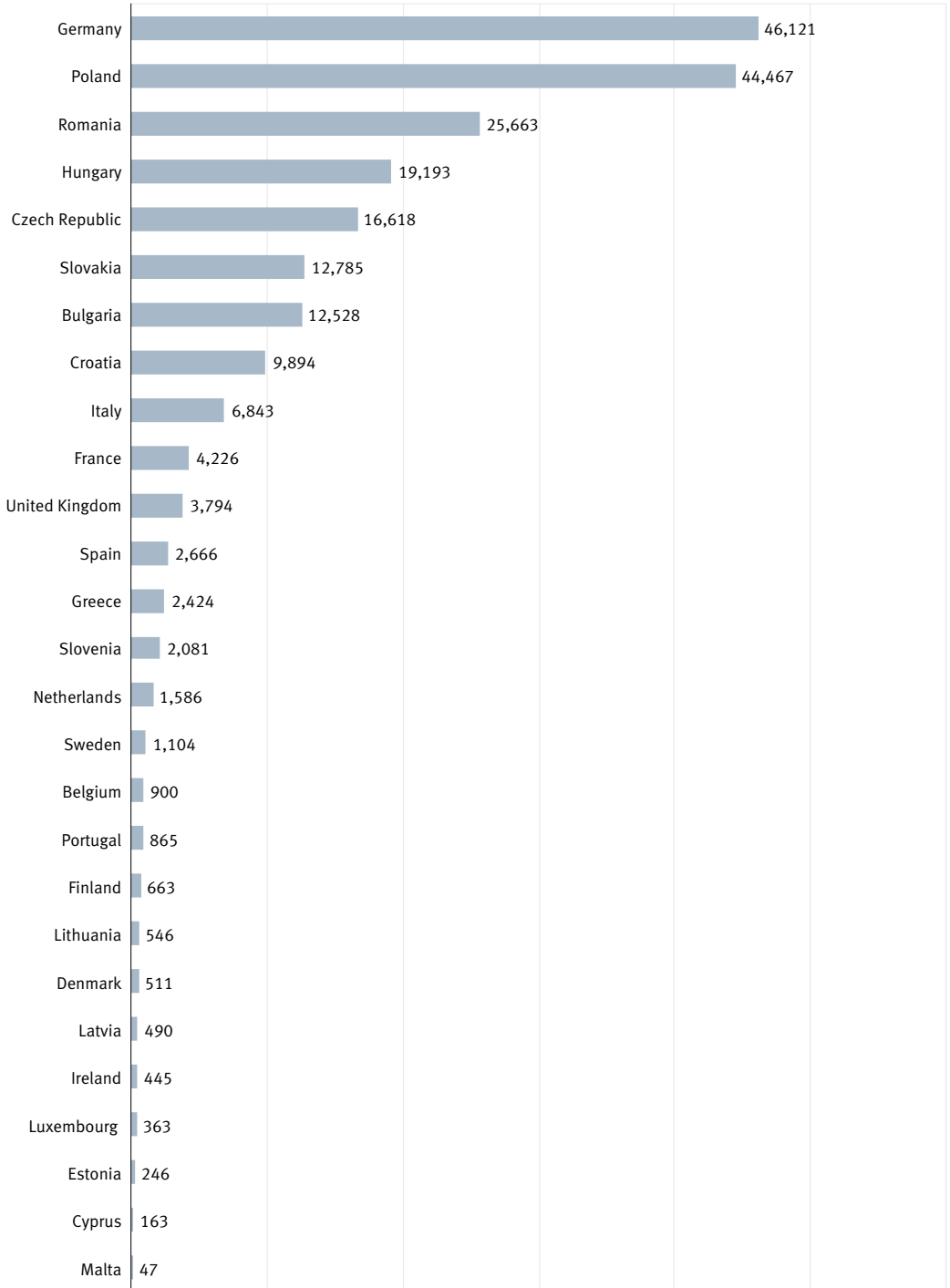
25 MAY 2014: Elections to the European Parliament.



Residents of Vienna born in other EU member states than Austria (as of 1 Jan. 2014)				
Country of birth	Total		Men	Women
	absolute	%		
Belgium	900	0.41	447	453
Bulgaria	12,528	5.77	5,532	6,996
Croatia	9,894	4.55	4,661	5,233
Cyprus	163	0.08	86	77
Czech Republic	16,618	7.65	5,988	10,630
Denmark	511	0.24	225	286
Estonia	246	0.11	78	168
Finland	663	0.31	195	468
France	4,226	1.95	1,907	2,319
Germany	46,121	21.23	22,000	24,121
Greece	2,424	1.12	1,378	1,046
Hungary	19,193	8.84	8,572	10,621
Ireland	445	0.20	268	177
Italy	6,843	3.15	3,762	3,081
Latvia	490	0.23	191	299
Lithuania	546	0.25	167	379
Luxembourg	363	0.17	201	162
Malta	47	0.02	18	29
Netherlands	1,586	0.73	864	722
Poland	44,467	20.47	21,375	23,092
Portugal	865	0.40	521	344
Romania	25,663	11.81	11,120	14,543
Slovakia	12,785	5.89	4,350	8,435
Slovenia	2,081	0.96	994	1,087
Spain	2,666	1.23	1,295	1,371
Sweden	1,104	0.51	507	597
United Kingdom	3,794	1.75	2,129	1,665
Total	217,232	100.00	98,831	118,401

Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Residents of Vienna born in other EU member states than Austria (as of 1 Jan. 2014)



Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Population in NUTS-2 regions at the beginning of the year, gender-disaggregated data							
NUTS-2 region	1995			2012			Total population change in %
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
Attiki (Athens)	3,735,432	1,809,442	1,925,990	4,109,074	2,006,614	2,102,460	10.0
Berlin	3,472,009	1,668,648	1,803,361	3,501,872	1,717,645	1,784,227	0.9
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	.	.	.	606,537	287,296	319,241	.
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	2,337,293	1,108,026	1,229,267	2,264,865	1,063,485	1,201,380	-3.1
Comunidad de Madrid	5,039,452	2,427,138	2,612,314	6,387,824	3,081,302	3,306,522	26.8
Helsinki-Uusimaa	1,293,573	617,424	676,149	1,549,058	750,126	798,932	19.8
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	.	.	1,714,589	838,935	875,654	.
Île de France (Paris)	10,858,975	5,261,307	5,597,668	11,914,812	5,751,960	6,162,852	9.7
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	2,907,113	1,357,148	1,549,966	2,985,089	1,396,949	1,588,140	2.7
Lazio (Rome)	5,154,261	2,489,905	2,664,356	5,774,954	2,778,452	2,996,502	12.0
Lisboa (Lisbon)	2,593,283	1,240,510	1,352,773	2,823,798	1,334,822	1,488,976	8.9
London (NUTS-1)	6,893,300	3,322,000	3,571,300	8,136,284	4,044,981	4,091,303	18.0
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	5,056,847	2,438,615	2,618,232	5,285,604	2,529,656	2,755,948	4.5
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	2,463,611	1,210,217	1,253,394	2,709,822	1,333,811	1,376,011	10.0
Praha (Prague)	1,214,584	572,385	642,199	1,241,664	602,987	638,677	2.2
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	951,580	451,572	500,008	1,159,448	567,308	592,140	21.8
Stockholm	1,708,502	831,251	877,251	2,091,473	1,036,083	1,055,390	22.4
Vienna	1,542,667	717,748	824,919	1,731,236	830,937	900,299	12.2
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	2,165,613	1,053,271	1,112,342	2,131,233	1,027,472	1,103,761	-1.6

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

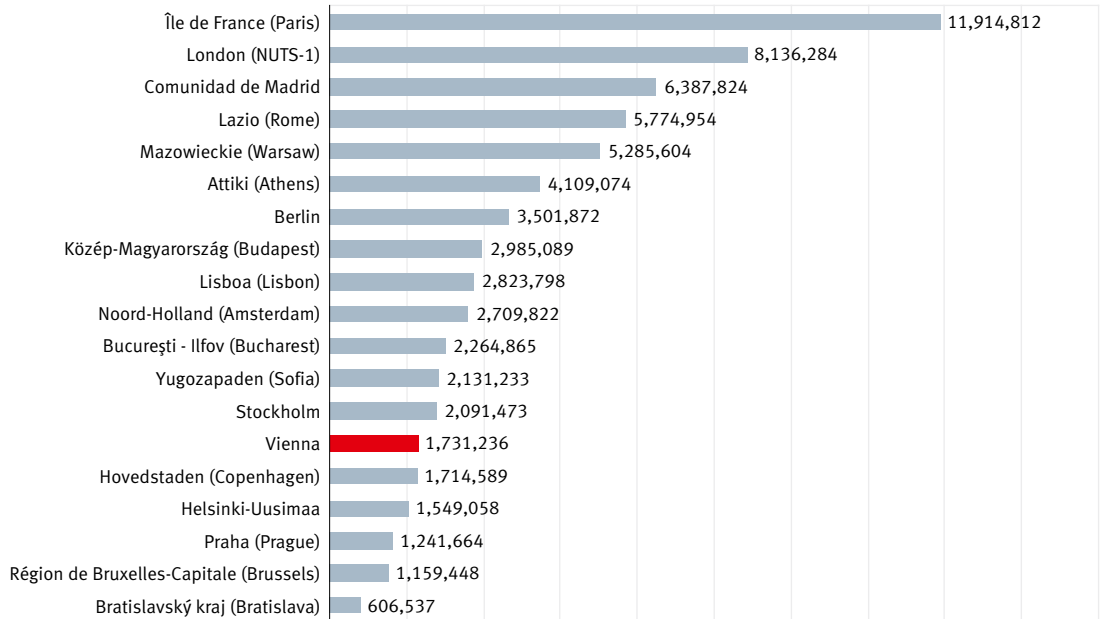
Rate * of population change in the NUTS-2 regions						
NUTS-2 region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average annual rate (1995 to 2011**)
Attiki (Athens)	7.1	6.7	5.2	1.0	-1.2	5.6
Berlin	3.6	4.5	3.2	5.2	11.8	0.5
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	6.7	9.3	9.9	9.6	11.0	-1.2
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	4.4	4.9	3.8	2.5	-1.1	-1.8
Comunidad de Madrid	22.3	16.9	6.5	5.3	2.9	14.0
Helsinki-Uusimaa	11.0	11.9	10.6	9.7	10.9	10.7
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	5.5	10.0	10.8	11.3	8.9	9.3
Île de France (Paris)	5.2	5.9	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.5
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	8.5	9.7	8.8	6.7	4.6	1.6
Lazio (Rome)	12.3	11.7	9.8	8.2	8.0	6.7
Lisboa (Lisbon)	5.1	3.9	4.0	3.2	0.3	5.0
London (NUTS-1)	8.0	9.9	10.1	11.9	.	9.8
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.0	3.5	2.6
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	5.0	7.7	8.5	8.4	6.8	5.6
Praha (Prague)	20.0	17.3	12.7	6.5	6.2	1.3
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	16.6	18.9	19.5	26.8	19.7	11.7
Stockholm	16.2	16.2	19.0	17.3	17.9	12.0
Vienna	8.2	7.4	6.8	9.0	9.9	6.8
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	-1.1	0.2	-1.2	0.5	-1.2	-0.9

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Rate: Change per 1,000.
** Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava): 1996 to 2011; Hovedstaden (Copenhagen): 2007 to 2011.

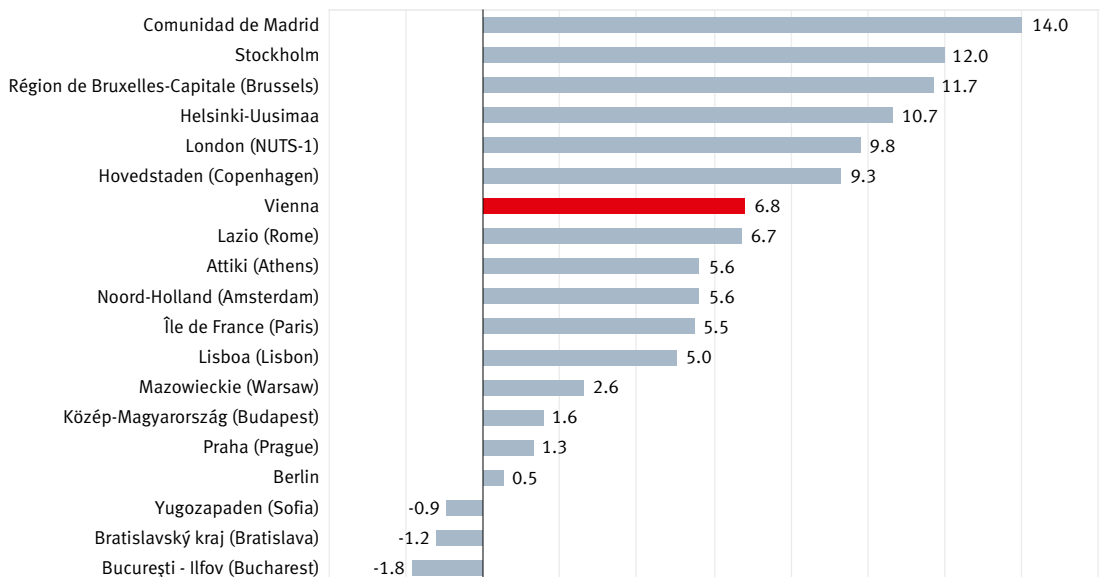
Population in the NUTS-2 regions (as of 1 Jan. 2012)

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.



Average annual rate * of population change in the NUTS-2 regions (1995 to 2011**)

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.



* Rate: Change per 1,000.

** Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava): 1996 to 2011; Hovedstaden (Copenhagen): 2007 to 2011.

Net natural population change * in the NUTS-2 regions

NUTS-2 region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average annual net change (2000 to 2011**)
Attiki (Athens)	5,205	8,041	7,386	5,883	2,779	4,969
Berlin	194	25	391	1,159	1,695	-1,739
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	554	1,048	1,684	1,610	2,069	277
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	-2,493	-233	913	132	-2,010	-3,728
Comunidad de Madrid	33,444	37,522	34,689	33,050	30,409	28,881
Helsinki-Uusimaa	7,174	7,776	7,514	7,380	7,238	6,982
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	4,603	4,986	4,821	5,595	5,091	4,914
Île de France (Paris)	110,182	110,328	111,055	113,267	111,412	106,496
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	-6,971	-4,818	-5,539	-6,722	-7,725	-8,475
Lazio (Rome)	2,486	5,052	1,359	521	449	1,626
Lisboa (Lisbon)	6,429	7,223	5,795	6,281	5,819	6,385
London (NUTS-1)	75,555	77,664	80,694	84,814	86,158	65,791
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	2,300	5,466	5,211	7,367	4,178	148
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	9,387	9,546	10,507	10,619	9,235	10,188
Praha (Prague)	987	2,070	2,123	2,526	1,876	-588
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	7,010	8,408	9,253	9,179	.	6,119
Stockholm	11,636	12,408	13,423	13,982	13,079	10,536
Vienna	1,060	1,673	822	1,702	2,252	469
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	-7,775	-5,559	-4,218	-5,262	-7,123	-8,121

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Net natural population change based on vital statistics, i.e. difference of fertility and mortality.

** Average based on years for which data is available; Hovedstaden (Copenhagen): 2006 to 2011; Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels): 2000 to 2010.

Net migration * in the NUTS-2 regions

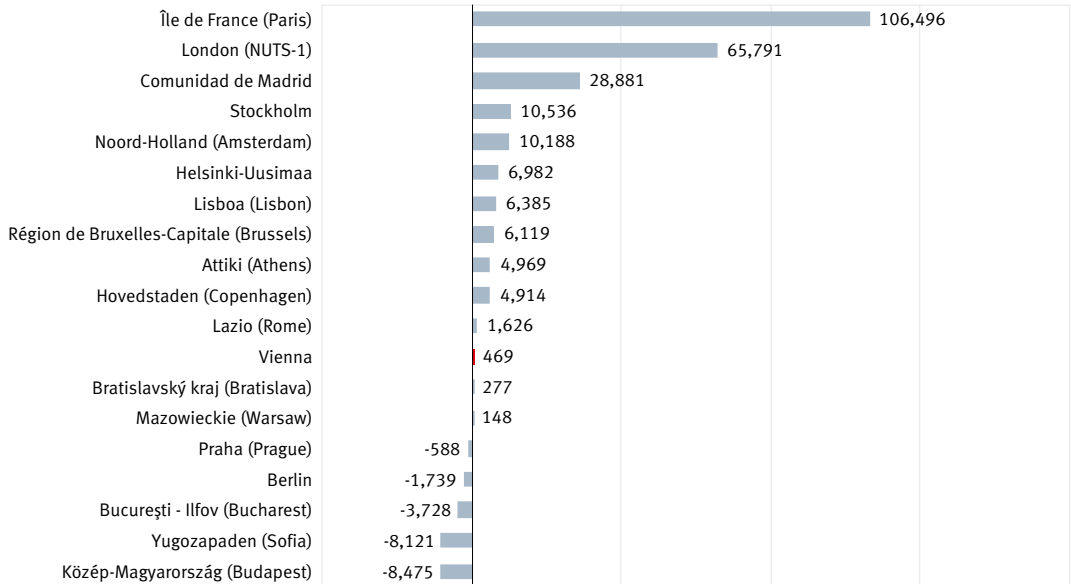
NUTS-2 region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average annual net change (2000 to 2011**)
Attiki (Athens)	23,665	19,080	13,915	-1,652	-7,684	14,271
Berlin	12,024	15,395	10,609	16,891	39,452	11,339
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	3,543	4,680	4,444	4,370	4,537	1,249
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	12,333	11,324	7,692	5,589	-544	2,005
Comunidad de Madrid	103,270	68,192	6,107	305	-11,747	71,277
Helsinki-Uusimaa	9,092	10,016	8,517	7,387	9,511	7,131
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	4,473	11,474	13,165	13,521	10,111	10,549
Île de France (Paris)	-49,788	-41,348	-53,061	-48,102	-47,999	-31,928
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	31,610	33,001	31,475	26,532	21,568	20,070
Lazio (Rome)	65,223	60,641	53,799	46,299	45,817	53,010
Lisboa (Lisbon)	7,759	3,796	5,639	2,760	-5,046	10,068
London (NUTS-1)	-14,673	-2,008	-2,270	8,470	.	-1,455
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	14,486	10,541	12,461	13,377	14,354	12,251
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	3,706	10,736	12,132	11,774	9,110	5,768
Praha (Prague)	22,984	19,044	13,692	5,606	5,751	7,083
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	10,266	11,633	11,753	20,371	.	8,405
Stockholm	19,776	19,339	24,496	21,179	24,051	13,472
Vienna	12,603	10,689	10,729	13,618	14,842	14,756
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	5,552	6,033	1,695	6,298	4,625	5,484

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Net migration: difference between immigration and emigration (Austria and abroad).

** Average based on years for which data is available; Hovedstaden (Copenhagen): 2007 to 2011; Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels) and London (NUTS-1): 2000 to 2010.

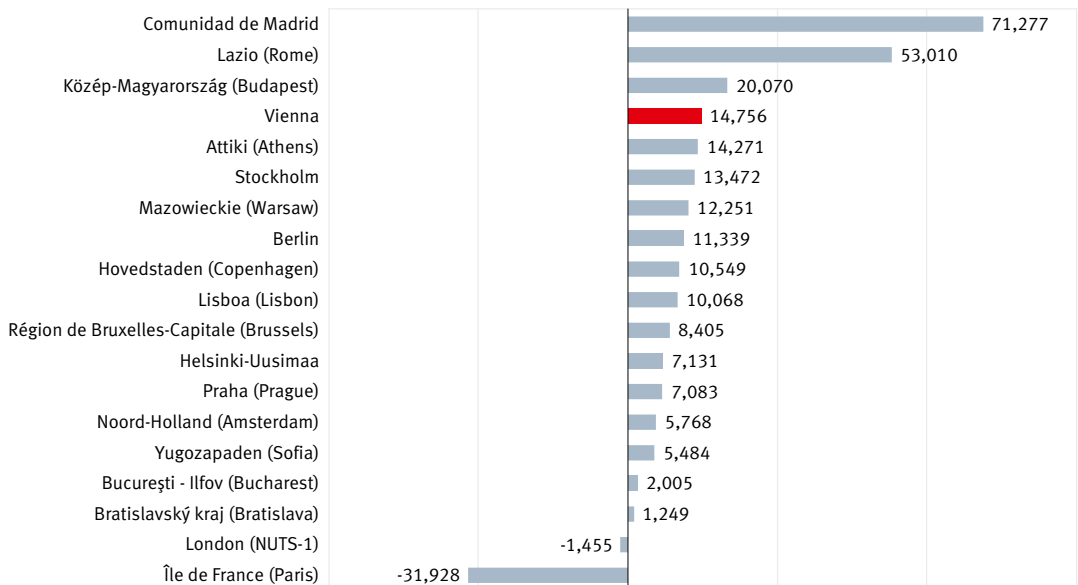
Average annual net natural population change in NUTS-2 regions (2000 to 2011*)



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Average based on years for which data is available; Hovedstaden (Copenhagen): 2006 to 2011; Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels): 2000 to 2010.

Average annual net migration in NUTS-2 regions (2000 to 2011*)



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Average based on years for which data is available; Hovedstaden (Copenhagen): 2007 to 2011; Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels) and London (NUTS-1): 2000 to 2010.

Population of NUTS-2 regions by age groups (as of 1 Jan. 2012)

NUTS-2 region	Age groups 2012			Change compared to 1995 in %		
	0–19	20–64	65 and older	0–19	20–64	65 and older
Attiki (Athens)	773,194	2,594,633	741,247	-13.3	10.6	49.1
Berlin	566,817	2,271,788	663,267	-19.3	-1.0	39.6
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	112,214	409,907	84,416	.	.	.
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	385,554	1,559,415	319,896	-37.0	8.5	11.1
Comunidad de Madrid	1,318,910	4,059,206	1,009,708	5.4	29.7	53.1
Helsinki-Uusimaa	354,655	968,430	225,973	10.6	17.3	53.1
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	395,940	1,045,932	272,717	.	.	.
Île de France (Paris)	3,089,228	7,266,630	1,558,954	7.6	7.7	26.0
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	581,186	1,896,700	507,203	-19.4	8.8	14.4
Lazio (Rome)	1,075,765	3,536,150	1,163,039	1.6	7.2	46.0
Lisboa (Lisbon)	581,822	1,713,532	528,444	-6.4	5.8	50.2
London (NUTS-1)	1,967,406	5,244,335	924,550	14.4	23.8	-1.4
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	1,110,061	3,398,658	776,885	-25.5	16.0	21.8
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	614,187	1,678,612	417,023	9.2	7.0	25.7
Praha (Prague)	214,990	813,166	213,508	-26.4	11.4	10.9
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	285,506	720,062	153,880	30.0	27.0	-6.7
Stockholm	504,177	1,269,968	317,328	23.7	21.9	22.5
Vienna	333,894	1,106,339	291,003	12.1	13.2	8.6
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	369,296	1,391,697	370,240	-30.6	5.3	18.9

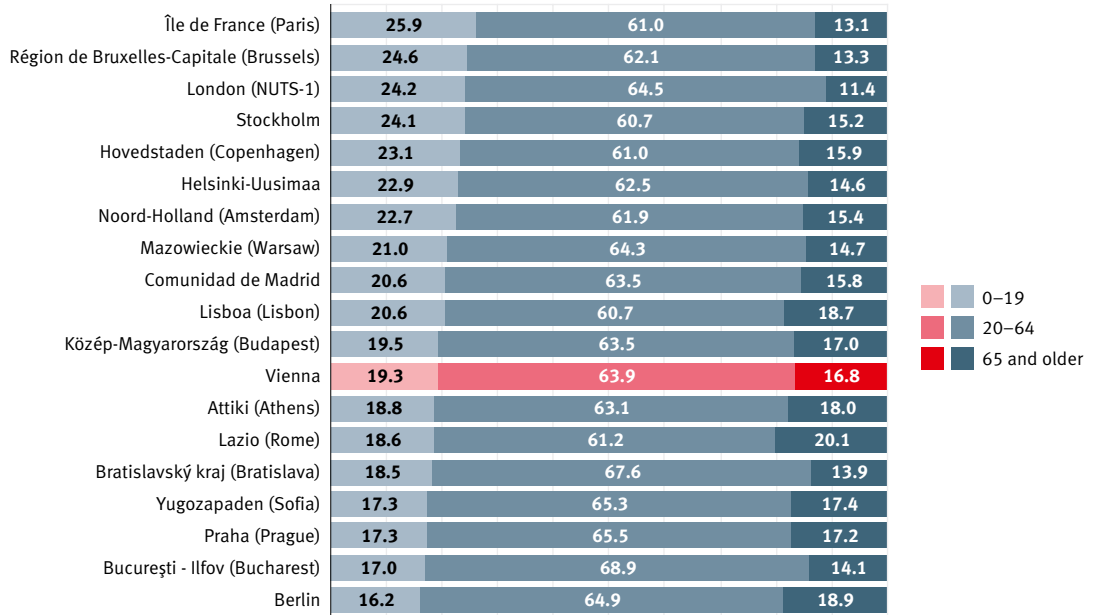
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Live births (of first-born children) and age of mothers (years completed) in NUTS-2 regions

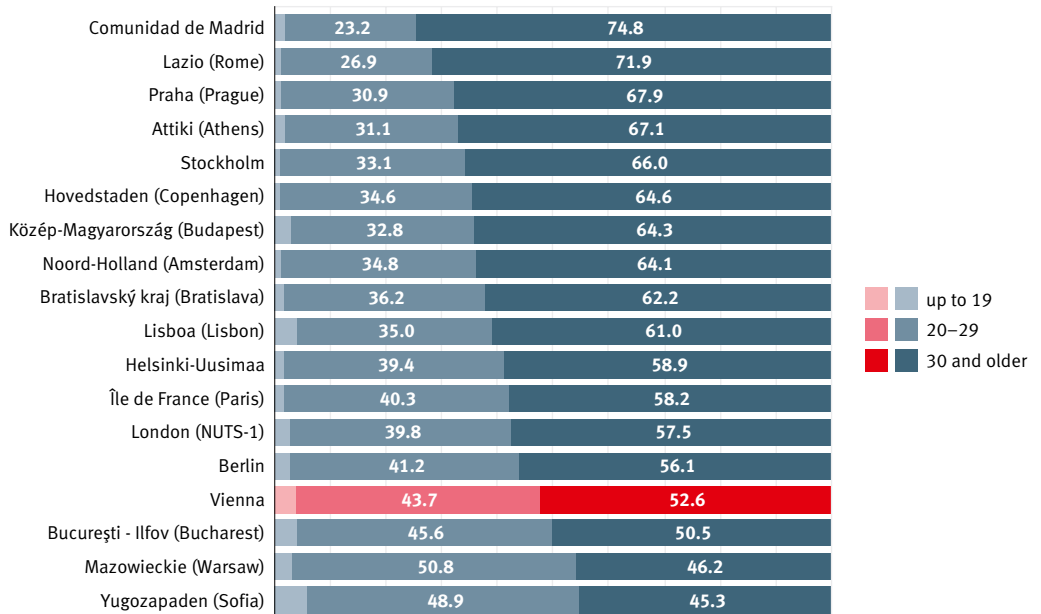
NUTS-2 region	Age groups 1995			Age groups 2011		
	up to 19	20–29	30 and older	up to 19	20–29	30 and older
Attiki (Athens)	1,042	20,207	14,780	682	12,344	26,608
Berlin	.	.	.	882	13,523	18,404
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	.	.	.	120	2,797	4,808
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	.	.	.	882	10,221	11,317
Comunidad de Madrid	898	19,734	25,945	1,380	16,647	53,645
Helsinki-Uusimaa	363	8,612	8,627	306	7,207	10,774
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	.	.	160	7,060	13,190
Île de France (Paris)	2,669	83,489	75,693	2,731	73,083	105,362
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	2,501	18,735	6,743	799	9,049	17,710
Lazio (Rome)	596	22,290	24,070	641	14,673	39,214
Lisboa (Lisbon)	1,928	14,762	10,122	1,223	10,851	18,914
London (NUTS-1)	.	.	.	3,538	52,495	75,906
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	3,988	34,705	14,807	1,723	28,790	26,152
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	.	.	.	324	10,474	19,293
Praha (Prague)	567	6,340	2,490	166	4,251	9,332
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	451	7,053	5,620	.	.	.
Stockholm	369	10,942	11,145	262	9,409	18,762
Vienna	866	9,458	5,874	673	7,930	9,532
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	2,866	11,857	2,765	1,208	10,204	9,456

Source: Eurostat.

Age group distribution of the population in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Age group distribution (years completed) of first-time mothers (live births) in NUTS-2 regions 2011 | in %



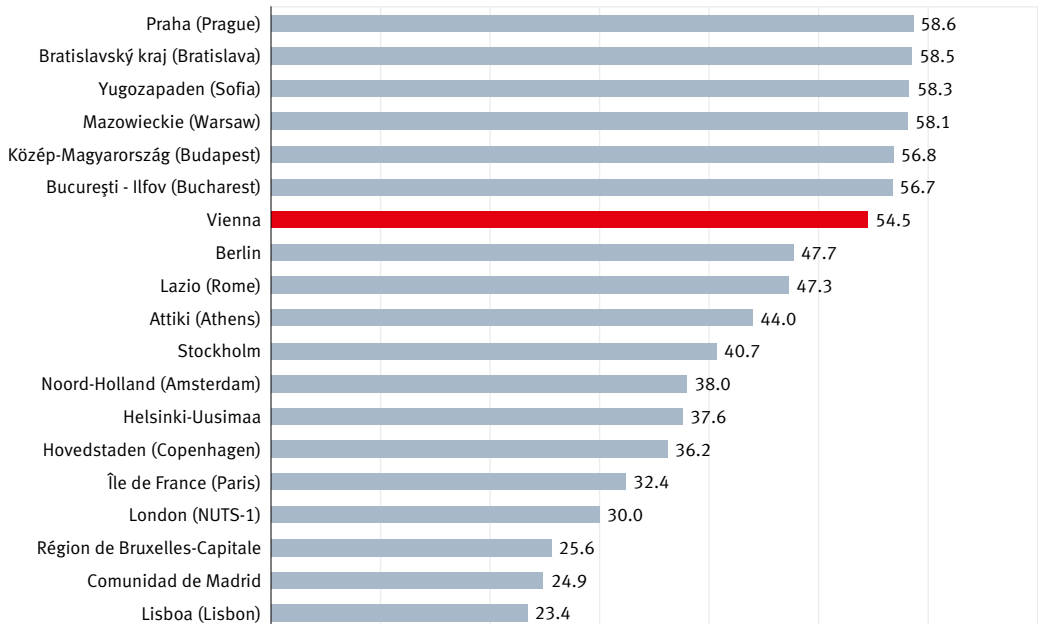
Population of the 25–64 age group with a secondary II degree in NUTS-2 regions, gender-disaggregated data in %						
NUTS-2 region	2000		2012		Change in %	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Attiki (Athens)	42.6	44.0	41.3	46.7	-3.05	6.14
Berlin	.	.	49.7	45.6	.	.
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	66.0	63.4	61.1	56.1	-7.42	-11.51
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	64.4	62.2	58.9	54.6	-8.54	-12.22
Comunidad de Madrid	19.2	18.8	24.3	25.5	26.56	35.64
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	.	42.0	33.3	.	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	.	39.3	33.0	.	.
Île de France (Paris)	35.8	33.8	33.0	31.8	-7.82	-5.92
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	58.6	52.8	60.7	53.3	3.58	0.95
Lazio (Rome)	39.8	39.6	47.8	46.9	20.10	18.43
Lisboa (Lisbon)	16.5	14.6	22.8	24.0	38.18	64.38
London (NUTS-1)	32.3	26.2	30.7	29.2	-4.95	11.45
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	67.8	65.4	61.5	54.7	-9.29	-16.36
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	43.5	40.6	38.4	37.6	-11.72	-7.39
Praha (Prague)	65.7	70.4	58.7	58.5	-10.65	-16.90
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	25.7	25.4	26.7	24.6	3.89	-3.15
Stockholm	46.1	41.7	44.6	36.8	-3.25	-11.75
Vienna	62.2	59.8	58.6	50.5	-5.79	-15.55
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	.	.	64.3	52.4	.	.

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Population of the 25–64 age group having completed tertiary education in the NUTS-2 regions, gender-disaggregated data in %						
NUTS-2 region	2000		2012		Change in %	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Attiki (Athens)	25.1	19.2	33.7	32.6	34.3	69.8
Berlin	.	.	35.1	38.9	.	.
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	27.2	25.1	35.5	39.2	30.5	56.2
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	22.4	18.1	31.4	32.6	40.2	80.1
Comunidad de Madrid	33.8	29.1	43.6	43.9	29.0	50.9
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	.	42.8	54.7	.	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	.	42.2	50.2	.	.
Île de France (Paris)	33.1	32.9	40.6	42.0	22.7	27.7
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	21.5	21.3	29.6	34.3	37.7	61.0
Lazio (Rome)	13.0	12.4	18.5	21.5	42.3	73.4
Lisboa (Lisbon)	13.6	15.0	22.3	26.9	64.0	79.3
London (NUTS-1)	41.5	38.1	53.4	52.4	28.7	37.5
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	14.4	15.8	28.8	37.8	100.0	139.2
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	30.3	26.4	38.5	38.7	27.1	46.6
Praha (Prague)	29.9	21.3	38.4	36.7	28.4	72.3
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	37.2	36.8	40.7	44.7	9.4	21.5
Stockholm	35.5	41.9	40.2	48.5	13.2	15.8
Vienna	22.0	16.6	27.2	28.8	23.6	73.5
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	.	.	26.6	39.3	.	.

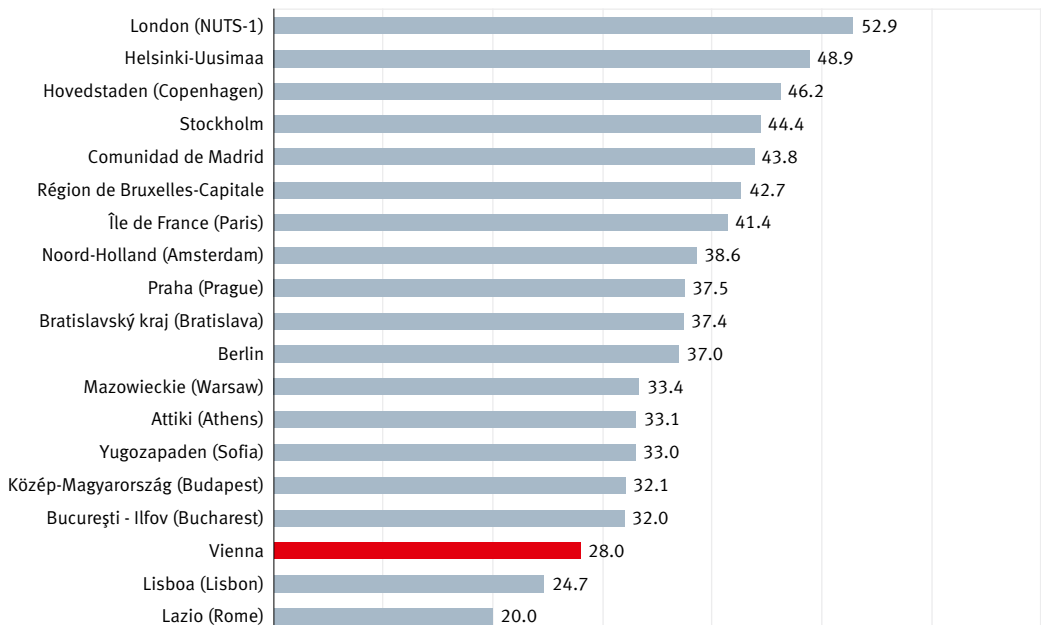
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Population of the 25–64 age group with a secondary II degree in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Population of the 25–64 age group having completed tertiary education in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

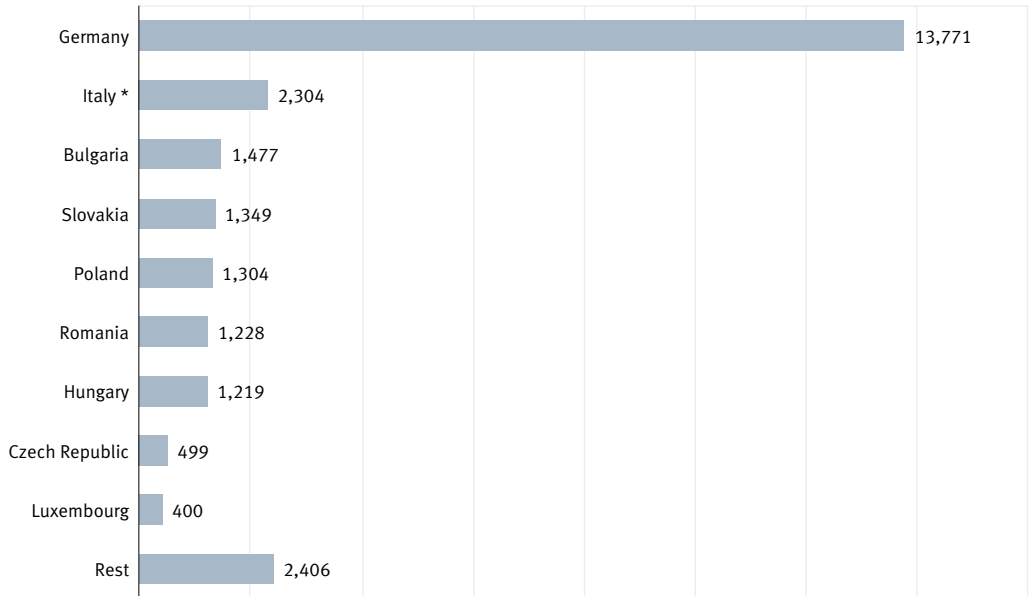
Students from EU member states at public universities in Vienna (2011/2012)

EU member state	Total		Men	Women
	absolute	%		
Belgium	88	0.34	42	46
Bulgaria	1,477	5.69	542	935
Cyprus	19	0.07	9	10
Czech Republic	499	1.92	186	313
Denmark	72	0.28	29	43
Estonia	53	0.20	18	35
Finland	149	0.57	45	104
France	396	1.53	141	255
Germany	13,771	53.05	6,379	7,392
Greece	285	1.10	136	149
Hungary	1,219	4.70	479	740
Ireland	35	0.13	14	21
Italy *	2,304	8.88	1,158	1,146
Latvia	72	0.28	23	49
Lithuania	84	0.32	21	63
Luxembourg	400	1.54	200	200
Malta	2	0.01	-	2
Netherlands	132	0.51	71	61
Poland	1,304	5.02	363	941
Portugal	86	0.33	47	39
Romania	1,228	4.73	403	825
Slovakia	1,349	5.20	482	867
Slovenia	240	0.92	89	151
Spain	353	1.36	173	180
Sweden	136	0.52	59	77
United Kingdom	204	0.79	82	122
Total	25,957	100.00	11,191	14,766

Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* of which South Tyrol: 1,561 (men: 789, women: 772) .

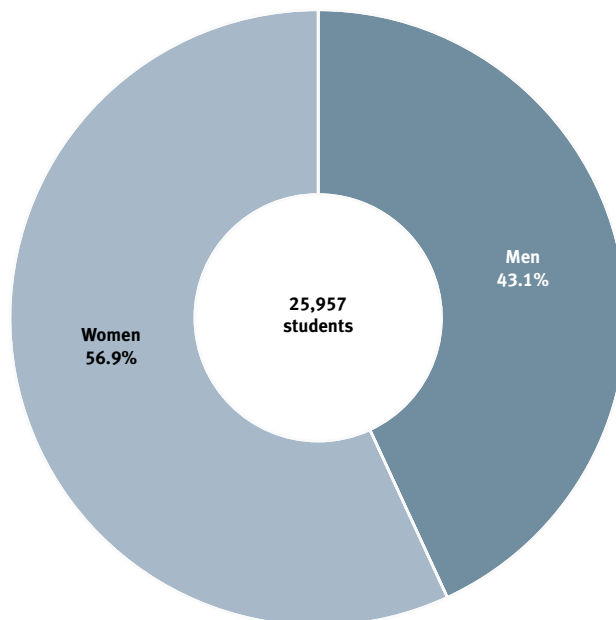
Students from EU member states at public universities in Vienna (2011/2012)



Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* of which South Tyrol: 1,561 (men: 789, women: 772).

Students from EU member states at public universities in Vienna (2011/2012)



Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

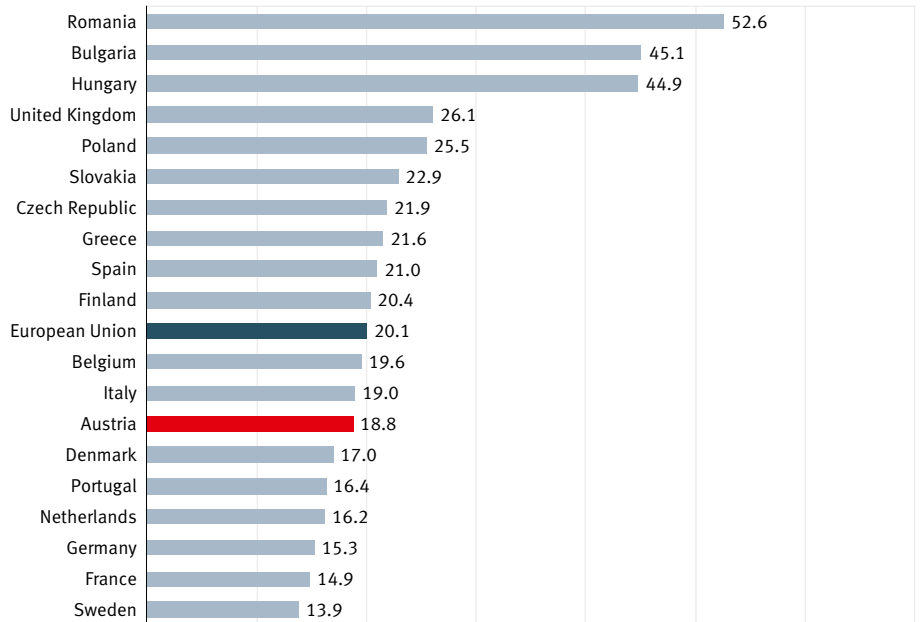
Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) – Base year 2005 = 100					
EU member state/region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	107.7	109.5	113.4	116.3	118.8
Belgium	108.9	111.4	115.1	118.2	119.6
Bulgaria	132.6	136.6	141.2	144.6	145.1
Czech Republic	112.4	113.7	116.2	120.3	121.9
Denmark	108.4	110.8	113.8	116.5	117.0
European Union	109.5	111.8	115.2	118.3	120.1
Finland	108.7	110.5	114.2	117.8	120.4
France	106.9	108.8	111.3	113.8	114.9
Germany	107.2	108.4	111.1	113.5	115.3
Greece	112.4	117.7	121.4	122.6	121.6
Hungary	123.9	129.7	134.8	142.4	144.9
Italy	108.8	110.6	113.8	117.5	119.0
Netherlands	106.6	107.6	110.2	113.3	116.2
Poland	112.6	115.6	120.1	124.5	125.5
Portugal	107.4	108.9	112.7	115.9	116.4
Romania	127.4	135.2	143.0	147.9	152.6
Slovakia	111.4	112.2	116.8	121.2	122.9
Spain	110.6	112.9	116.4	119.2	121.0
Sweden	108.7	110.8	112.3	113.4	113.9
United Kingdom	110.8	114.5	119.6	123.0	126.1

Source: Eurostat.

Purchasing power standard (PPS) per inhabitant in NUTS-2 regions and the European Union				
NUTS-2 region/region	1995	2010		Change in %
	PPS			
Attiki (Athens)	13,300	28,200		112.0
Berlin	19,200	27,400		42.7
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	15,000	43,100		187.3
Bucureşti - Ilfov (Bucharest)	6,900	27,100		292.8
Comunidad de Madrid	17,500	31,600		80.6
European Union	.	24,500		.
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	37,800		.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	23,600	38,400		62.7
Île de France (Paris)	25,800	44,200		71.3
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	.	26,100		.
Lazio (Rome)	.	28,600		.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	15,700	27,400		74.5
London (NUTS-1)	25,000	45,800		83.2
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	8,000	24,900		211.3
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	20,600	36,800		78.6
Praha (Prague)	18,900	42,200		123.3
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	38,400	54,700		42.4
Stockholm	24,100	41,100		70.5
Vienna	.	40,300		.
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	5,700	18,400		222.8

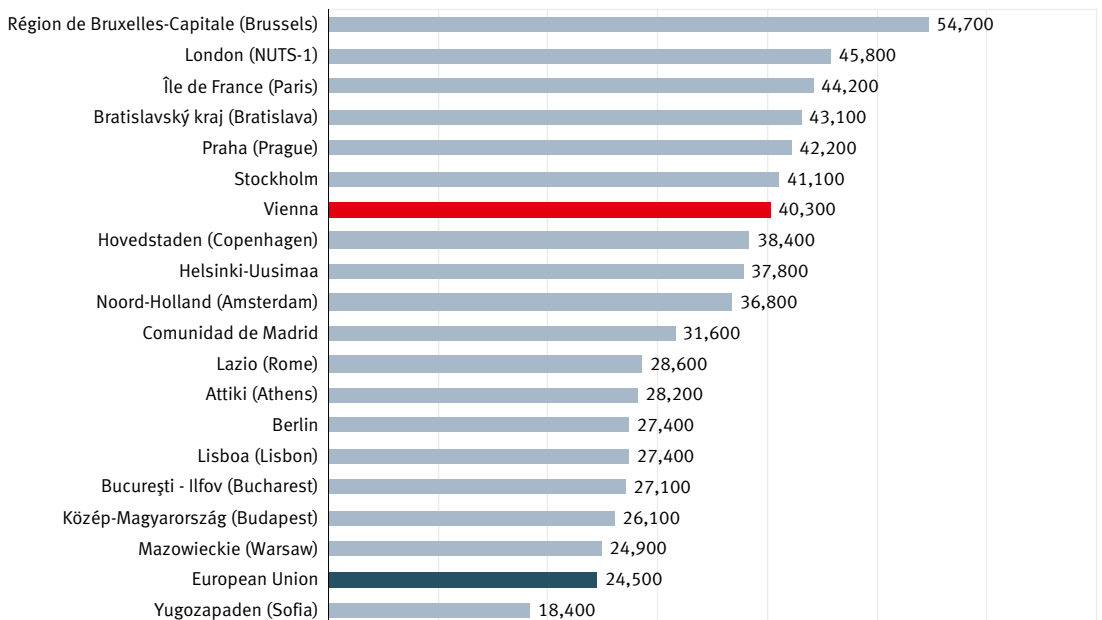
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Harmonised index of consumer prices change (2013 compared to base year 2005) | in %



Source: Eurostat.

Purchasing power standard per inhabitant in NUTS-2 regions 2010 | in PPS

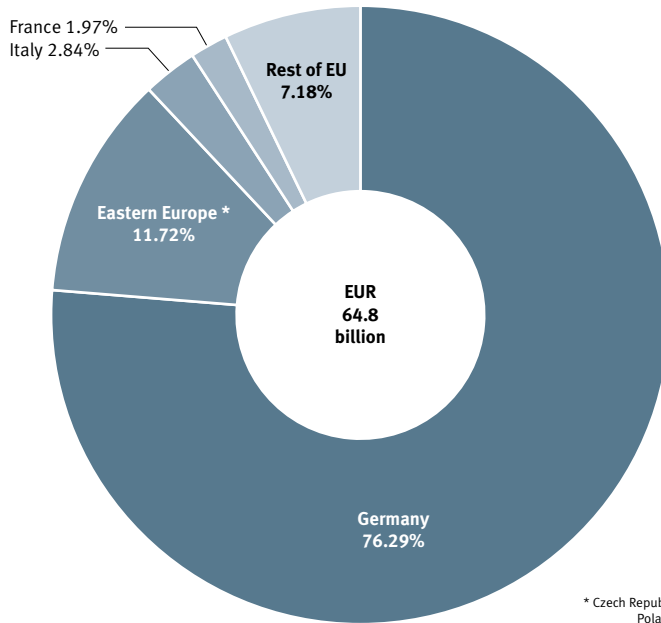


Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Imports from EU member states to Vienna and Vienna's exports to EU member states						
EU member state	Imports			Exports		
	2011	2012	Change in %	2011	2012	Change in %
	EUR million			EUR million		
Belgium	612.1	593.1	-3.10	364.0	350.4	-3.75
Bulgaria	50.7	50.7	-0.03	134.9	146.7	8.69
Cyprus	78.0	16.2	-79.25	18.6	26.2	40.42
Czech Republic	4,879.0	4,894.2	0.31	1,010.2	880.5	-12.84
Denmark	536.6	509.6	-5.03	65.7	90.2	37.34
Estonia	3.6	4.1	15.80	16.9	21.9	29.65
Finland	117.1	129.6	10.66	47.9	54.9	14.47
France	1,323.0	1,278.6	-3.36	543.2	1,064.9	96.05
Germany	50,050.4	49,587.1	-0.93	4,422.0	4,469.4	1.07
Greece	60.3	41.9	-30.45	120.9	116.2	-3.94
Hungary	934.9	934.6	-0.03	835.6	764.0	-8.57
Ireland	328.3	276.0	-15.93	20.4	17.9	-12.10
Italy	2,028.5	1,850.8	-8.76	1,510.9	1,220.6	-19.22
Latvia	5.9	5.1	-14.45	32.1	43.3	34.85
Lithuania	9.9	16.0	61.13	26.0	31.0	19.45
Luxembourg	27.7	25.0	-9.84	12.6	13.1	4.27
Malta	2.8	2.2	-19.91	4.6	6.9	50.78
Netherlands	981.8	903.7	-7.96	240.6	208.7	-13.28
Poland	441.4	534.7	21.14	890.4	896.6	0.69
Portugal	39.8	40.7	2.26	55.8	49.2	-11.79
Romania	202.5	208.7	3.07	486.2	475.1	-2.28
Slovakia	1,091.6	997.9	-8.59	584.6	666.6	14.04
Slovenia	212.1	229.5	8.18	463.8	439.7	-5.20
Spain	594.5	586.3	-1.37	460.6	397.3	-13.75
Sweden	394.2	405.0	2.75	207.7	197.9	-4.70
United Kingdom	675.4	718.7	6.42	408.6	403.4	-1.27
Total	65,682.3	64,840.1	-1.28	12,984.8	13,052.4	0.52

Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

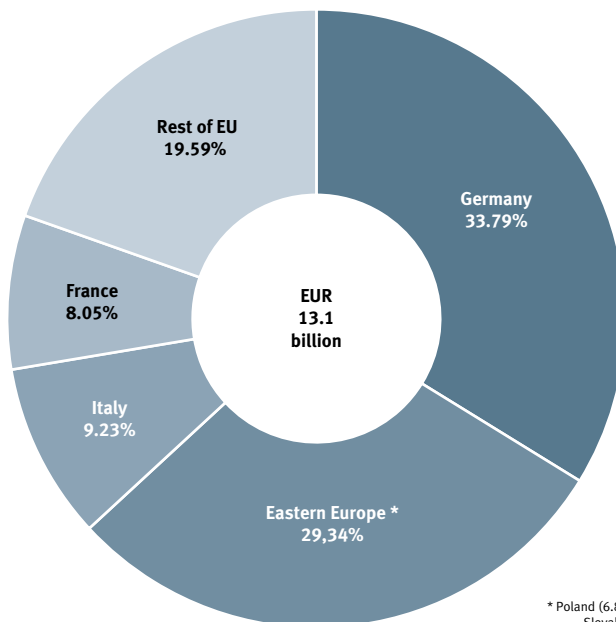
Imports to Vienna from EU member states 2012



* Czech Republic (7.53%), Slovakia (1.54%), Hungary (1.44%), Poland (0.82%), Romania (0.32%), Bulgaria (0.08%).

Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Vienna's exports to EU member states 2012



* Poland (6.87%), Czech Republic (6.75%), Hungary (5.85%), Slovakia (5.11%), Romania (3.64%), Bulgaria (1.12%).

Source: Statistics Austria, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Distribution of full-time and part-time employment * of men in NUTS-2 regions | in %

NUTS-2 region	2000		2012		Change in %	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Attiki (Athens)	98.5	1.5	94.5	5.5	-4.0	268.9
Berlin	91.4	8.6	80.4	19.6	-12.0	128.4
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	84.5	.	97.7	2.3	15.6	.
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	94.0	6.0	97.5	2.5	3.7	-58.6
Comunidad de Madrid	97.9	2.1	93.5	6.5	-4.5	206.5
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	.	89.2	10.8	.	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	.	82.1	17.9	.	.
Île de France (Paris)	94.9	5.1	93.5	6.5	-1.4	25.9
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	82.9	1.7	95.4	4.6	15.1	161.5
Lazio (Rome)	.	.	91.0	9.0	.	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	96.9	3.1	91.5	8.6	-5.6	178.6
London (NUTS-1)	88.8	10.9	87.1	12.9	-2.2	16.6
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	92.0	7.9	95.0	5.0	3.3	-37.6
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	77.8	22.2	71.4	28.6	-8.2	28.6
Praha (Prague)	97.2	2.7	94.6	5.4	-2.7	100.3
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	74.4	6.7	88.1	11.9	18.4	78.1
Stockholm	87.2	11.6	84.6	15.4	-3.1	32.3
Vienna	93.5	6.5	87.1	12.9	-6.8	97.9
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	.	.	98.1	2.0	.	.

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Microcensus figures; some of the figures for full-time and part-time employment in 2000 do not add up to 100% as there was an additional reply option, "no answer". The results for this option are not shown as a separate category here.

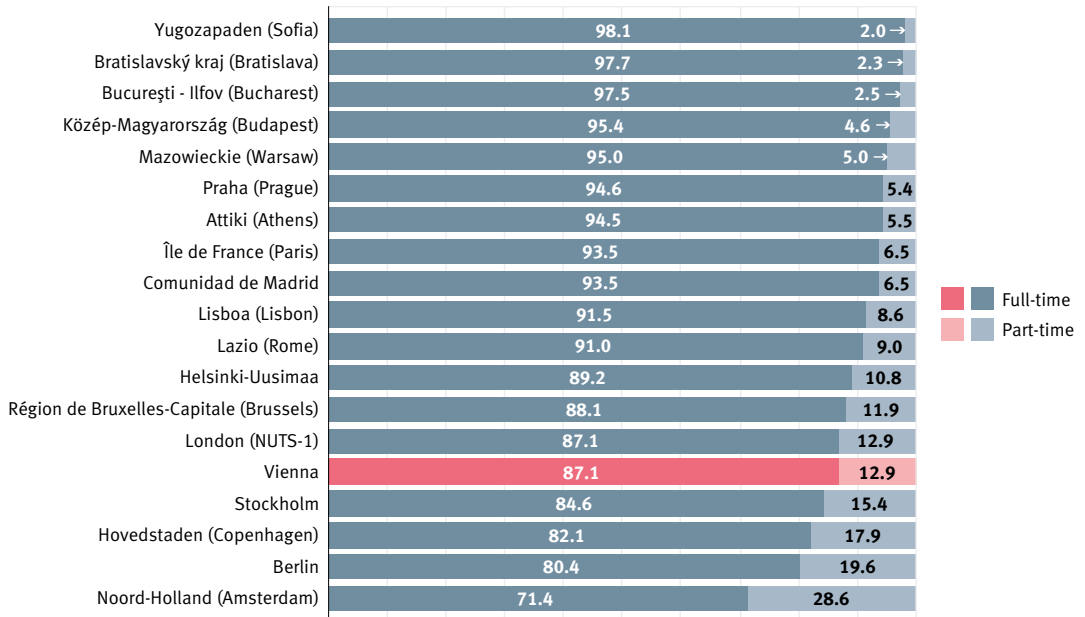
Distribution of full-time and part-time employment * of women in NUTS-2 regions | in %

NUTS-2 region	2000		2012		Change in %	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Attiki (Athens)	93.2	6.8	89.6	10.4	-3.9	53.9
Berlin	77.9	22.1	63.7	36.3	-18.2	64.1
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	90.3	3.0	94.5	5.5	4.7	83.5
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	91.1	8.9	98.0	2.0	7.6	-77.5
Comunidad de Madrid	87.1	12.9	80.3	19.7	-7.7	52.2
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	.	81.2	18.8	.	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	.	65.8	34.2	.	.
Île de France (Paris)	79.2	20.8	77.7	22.3	-1.9	7.2
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	88.7	5.2	90.7	9.2	2.3	79.1
Lazio (Rome)	.	.	66.8	33.2	.	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	86.7	13.4	87.0	13.0	0.4	-2.9
London (NUTS-1)	65.6	34.3	65.5	34.5	-0.2	0.7
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	89.0	11.0	89.6	10.4	0.7	-5.9
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	33.3	66.7	27.3	72.7	-17.8	8.9
Praha (Prague)	88.4	9.8	87.4	12.6	-1.1	28.4
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	62.0	27.6	68.3	31.7	10.1	14.8
Stockholm	72.0	24.8	68.9	31.1	-4.3	25.4
Vienna	70.9	29.1	61.3	38.7	-13.5	32.9
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	.	.	97.2	2.7	.	.

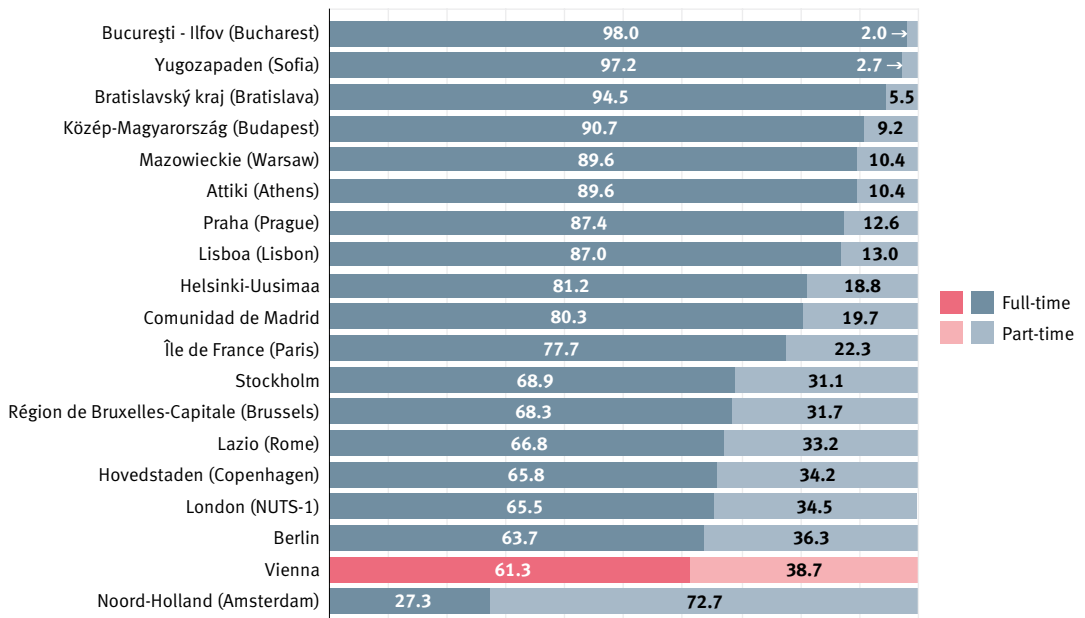
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Microcensus figures; some of the figures for full-time and part-time employment in 2000 do not add up to 100% as there was an additional reply option, "no answer". The results for this option are not shown as a separate category here.

Distribution of full-time and part-time employment of men in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Distribution of full-time and part-time employment of women in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



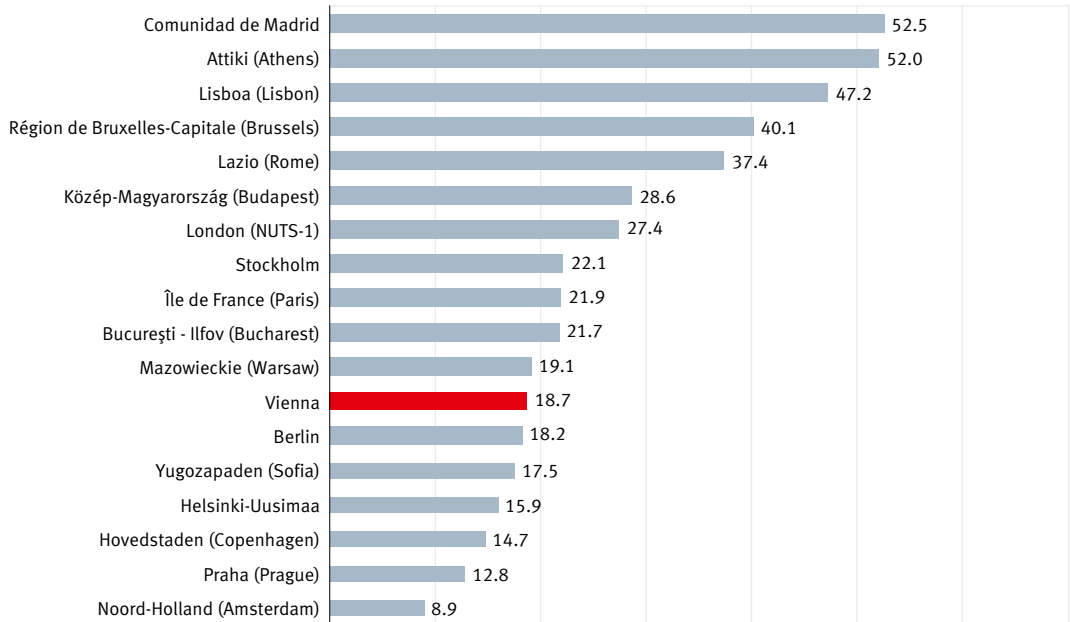
Unemployment rate of men aged 15 to 24 years in NUTS-2 regions in %			
NUTS-2 region	2000	2012	Change in %
Attiki (Athens)	25.1	52.0	107.2
Berlin	18.0	18.2	1.1
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	17.9	.	.
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	23.8	21.7	-8.8
Comunidad de Madrid	18.9	52.5	177.8
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	15.9	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	14.7	.
Île de France (Paris)	18.6	21.9	17.7
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	12.6	28.6	127.0
Lazio (Rome)	.	37.4	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	8.6	47.2	448.8
London (NUTS-1)	18.5	27.4	48.1
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	33.6	19.1	-43.2
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	.	8.9	.
Praha (Prague)	14.5	12.8	-11.7
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	36.4	40.1	10.2
Stockholm	7.6	22.1	190.8
Vienna	12.2	18.7	53.3
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	27.0	17.5	-35.2

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Unemployment rate of women aged 15 to 24 years in NUTS-2 regions in %			
NUTS-2 region	2000	2012	Change in %
Attiki (Athens)	35.7	60.4	69.2
Berlin	12.9	11.6	-10.1
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	20.1	.	.
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	20.9	23.5	12.4
Comunidad de Madrid	27.5	44.2	60.7
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	15.2	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	13.6	.
Île de France (Paris)	13.3	16.3	22.6
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	10.5	18.4	75.2
Lazio (Rome)	.	43.4	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	12.7	40.1	215.7
London (NUTS-1)	12.1	20.9	72.7
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	30.1	19.9	-33.9
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	4.4	9.0	104.5
Praha (Prague)	8.6	10.8	25.6
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	31.9	32.0	0.3
Stockholm	5.2	20.6	296.2
Vienna	6.1	16.6	172.1
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	18.7	17.0	-9.1

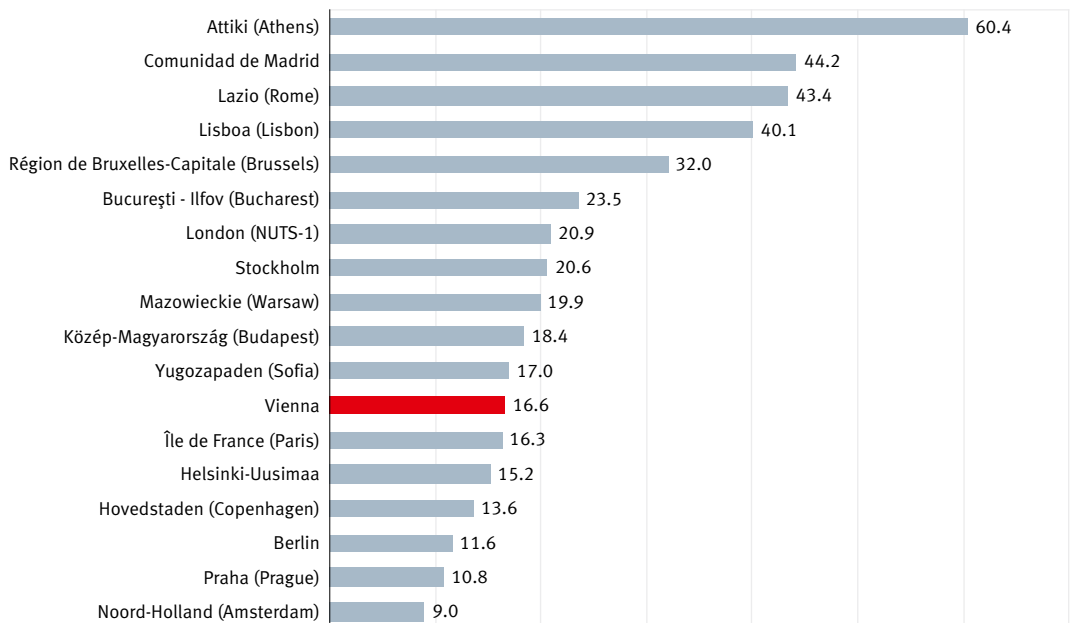
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Unemployment rate of men aged 15 to 24 years in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Unemployment rate of women aged 15 to 24 years in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

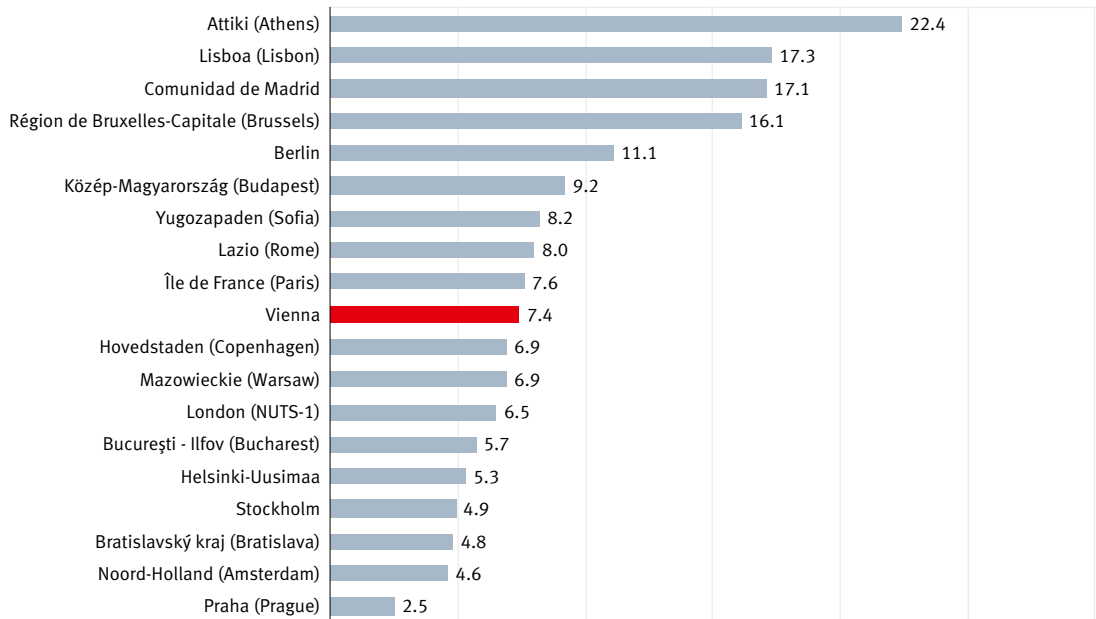
Unemployment rate of men aged 25 years or older in the NUTS-2 regions in %			
NUTS-2 region	2000	2012	Change in %
Attiki (Athens)	6.6	22.4	239.4
Berlin	15.4	11.1	-27.9
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	5.7	4.8	-15.8
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	5.8	5.7	-1.7
Comunidad de Madrid	6.7	17.1	155.2
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	5.3	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	6.9	.
Île de France (Paris)	7.7	7.6	-1.3
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	4.8	9.2	91.7
Lazio (Rome)	.	8.0	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	4.5	17.3	284.4
London (NUTS-1)	6.2	6.5	4.8
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	9.8	6.9	-29.6
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	2.6	4.6	76.9
Praha (Prague)	2.6	2.5	-3.8
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	14.0	16.1	15.0
Stockholm	3.6	4.9	36.1
Vienna	8	7.4	-7.5
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	10	8.2	-18.0

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Unemployment rate of women aged 25 years or older in the NUTS-2 regions 2012 in %			
NUTS-2 region	2000	2012	Change in %
Attiki (Athens)	14.2	24.8	74.6
Berlin	13.0	9.1	-30.0
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	6.2	5.2	-16.1
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	4.4	4.6	4.5
Comunidad de Madrid	14.9	16.4	10.1
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	4.7	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	7.4	.
Île de France (Paris)	8.5	7.4	-12.9
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	4.2	7.4	76.2
Lazio (Rome)	.	10.2	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	5.0	14.0	180.0
London (NUTS-1)	5.2	7.3	40.4
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	11.7	7.0	-40.2
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	2.3	4.0	73.9
Praha (Prague)	3.9	3.0	-23.1
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	11.9	15.4	29.4
Stockholm	2.2	4.9	122.7
Vienna	6.4	5.8	-9.4
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	9.7	6.6	-32.0

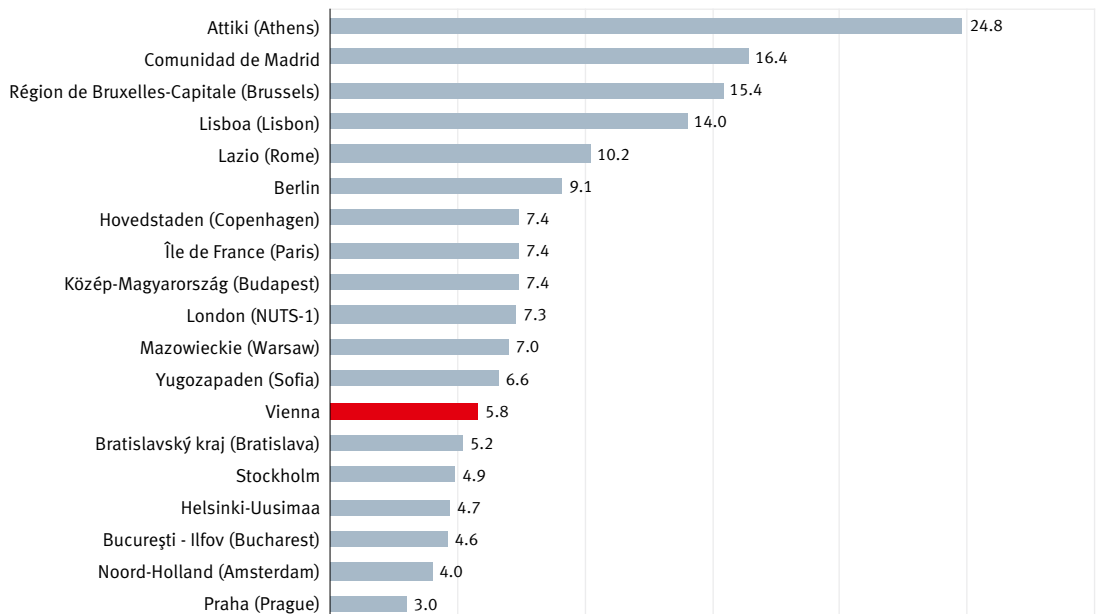
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Unemployment rate of men aged 25 years or older in the NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Unemployment rate of women aged 25 years or older in the NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Rate of long-term unemployment * in NUTS-2 regions in %			
NUTS-2 region	2000	2012	Change in %
Attiki (Athens)	6.6	15.1	128.4
Berlin	7.7	5.5	-29.1
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	2.2	2.5	11.7
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	3.5	1.1	-68.9
Comunidad de Madrid	5.9	8.4	42.2
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	1.3	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	2.1	.
Île de France (Paris)	3.5	3.7	4.8
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	2.7	4.5	68.8
Lazio (Rome)	.	5.5	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	2.3	8.7	277.1
London (NUTS-1)	2.2	2.8	28.2
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	5.6	2.7	-52.3
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	.	1.6	.
Praha (Prague)	1.2	1.0	-12.8
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	8.8	9.6	9.0
Stockholm	.	1.1	.
Vienna	2.8	2.4	-14.4
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	5.7	4.2	-26.7

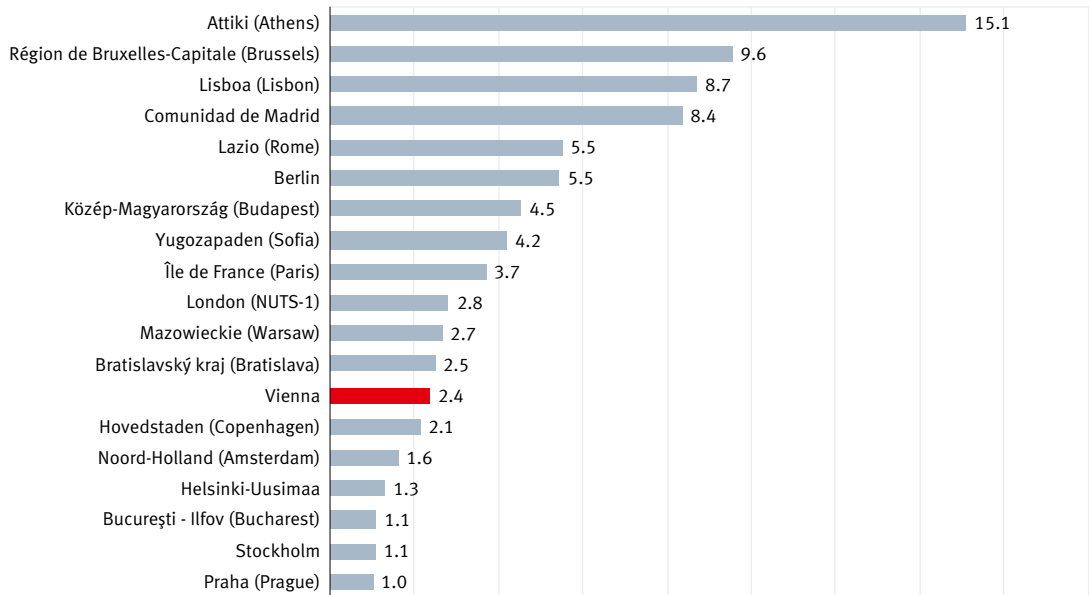
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Long-term unemployment: unemployment for twelve or more consecutive months.

Long-term unemployment in % of total unemployment in NUTS-2 regions			
NUTS-2 region	2000	2012	Change in %
Attiki (Athens)	54.9	59.6	8.6
Berlin	53.3	51.4	-3.5
Bratislavský kraj (Bratislava)	32.3	43.8	35.6
București - Ilfov (Bucharest)	53.5	17.7	-67.0
Comunidad de Madrid	50.6	44.0	-13.1
Helsinki-Uusimaa	.	20.9	.
Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	.	26.1	.
Île de France (Paris)	40.5	43.9	8.3
Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	49.4	49.4	0.1
Lazio (Rome)	.	51.3	.
Lisboa (Lisbon)	43.5	49.4	13.6
London (NUTS-1)	30.7	32.1	4.3
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	41.9	33.3	-20.5
Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	.	33.0	.
Praha (Prague)	29.9	32.4	8.5
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (Brussels)	58.8	55.1	-6.3
Stockholm	.	16.3	.
Vienna	37.0	30.1	-18.7
Yugozapaden (Sofia)	51.9	51.1	-1.5

Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

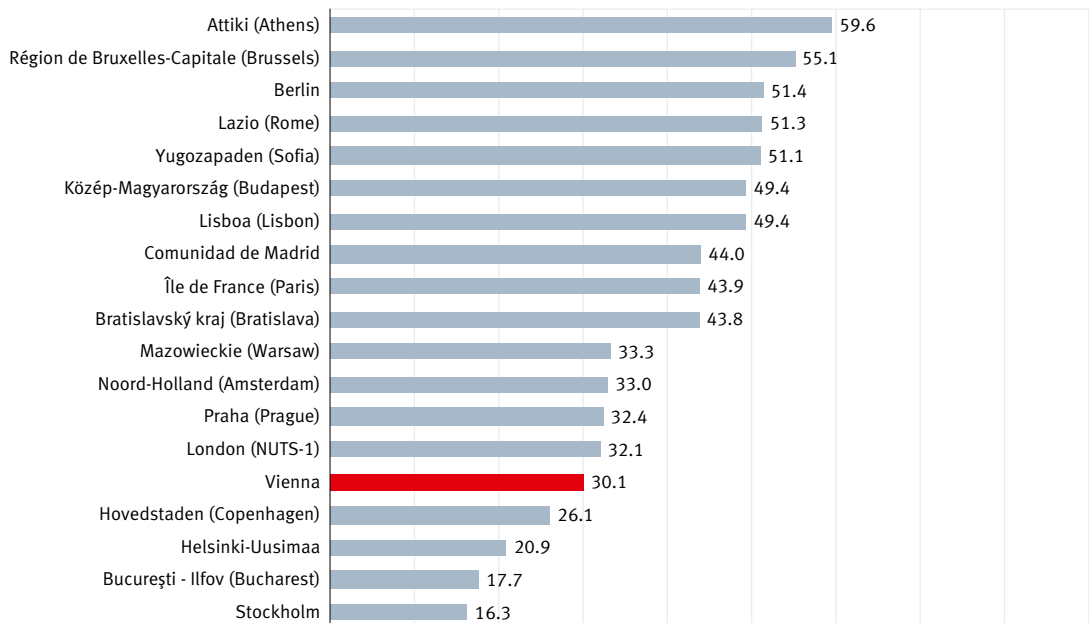
Rate of long-term unemployment * in NUTS-2 regions 2012 | in %



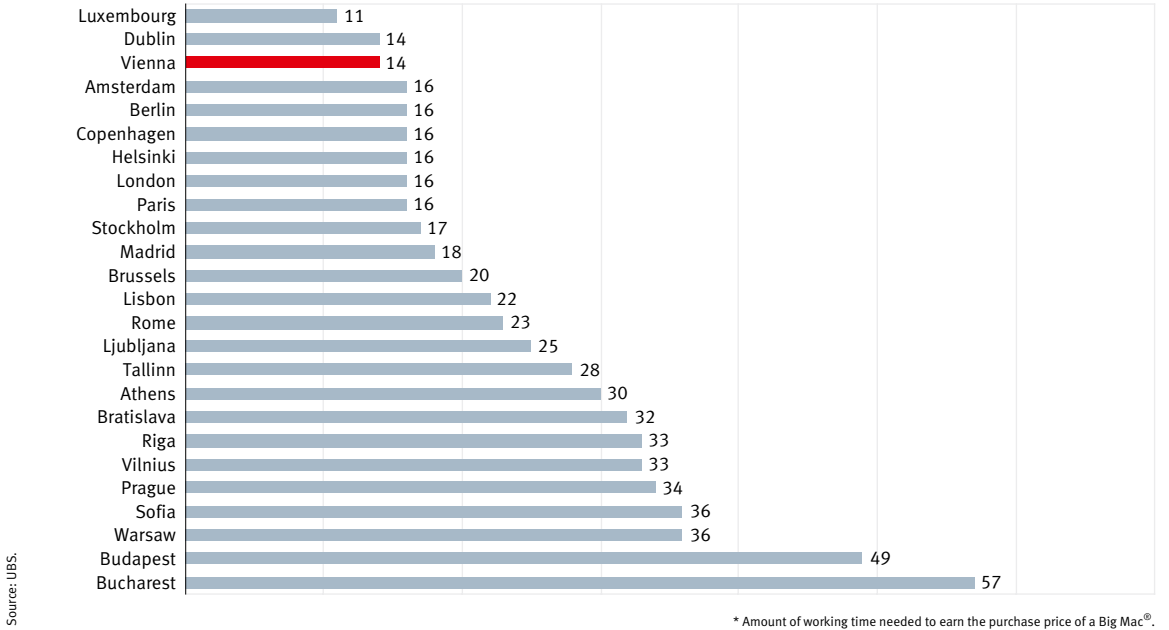
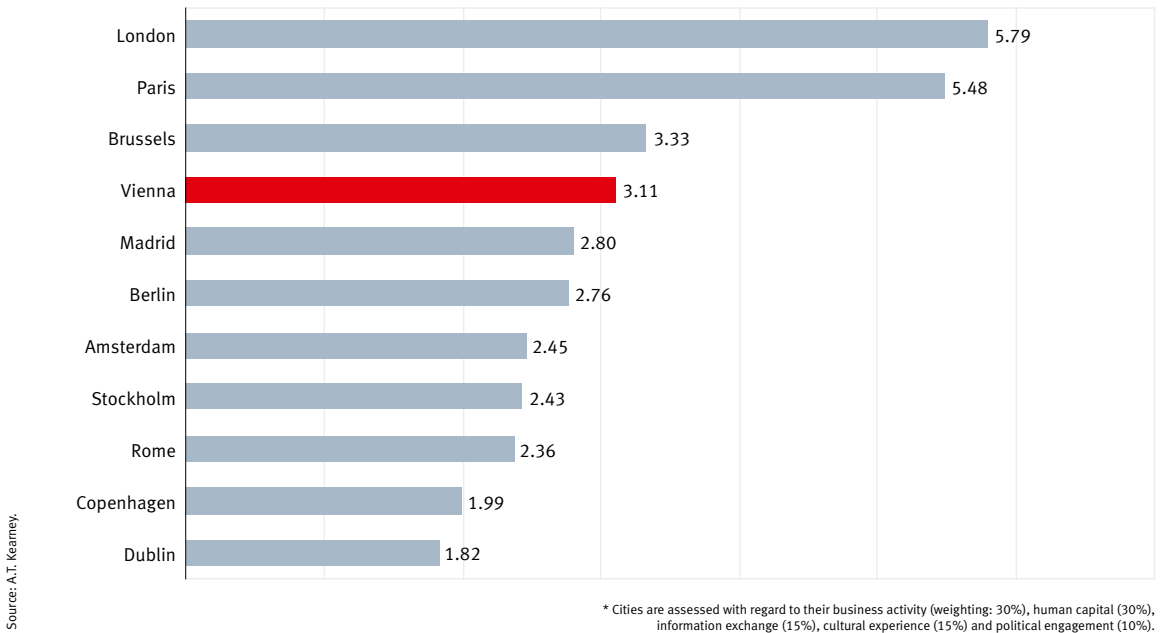
Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

* Long-term unemployment: unemployment for twelve or more consecutive months.

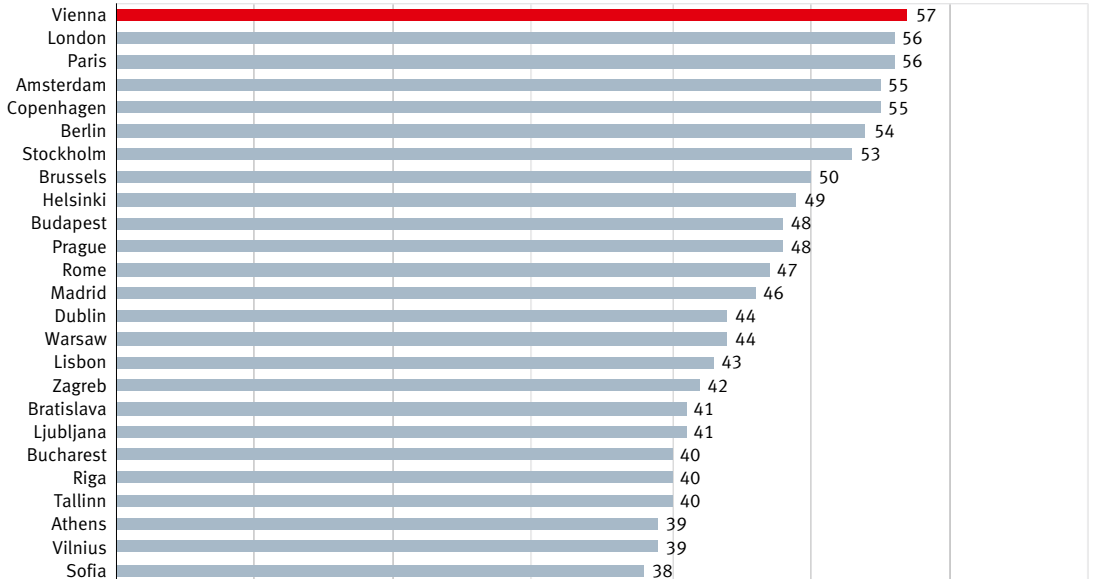
Long-term unemployment in % of total unemployment in NUTS-2 regions 2012



Source: Eurostat, calculation: Municipal Department 23.

Big Mac Index * 2012 | in minutes**Global Cities Index * 2012** | points achieved

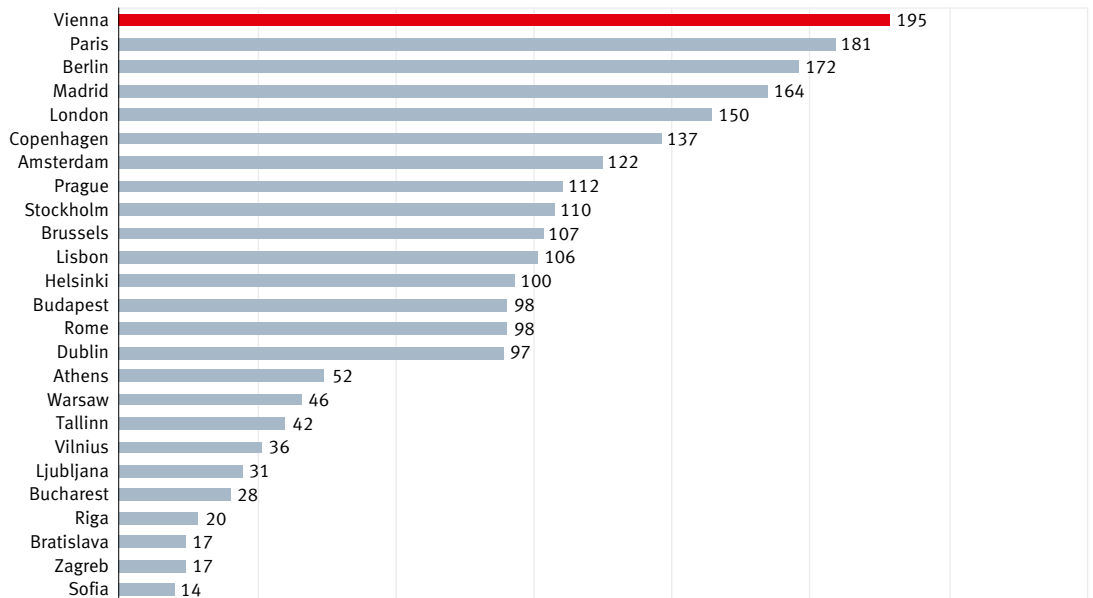
Innovation Cities Global Index * 2012–2013 | points achieved



Source: 2thinknow.

* For the current ranking, underlying data on 162 indicators were summarised to form a simplified 3 factor score for Cultural Assets, Human Infrastructure - mainly mobility, start-ups, education & technology - and Networked Markets. Based on these factors each city is assessed with regard to its conduciveness to the successful implementation of ideas to create regional or global innovation.

International congresses * 2012



Source: International Congresses and Convention Association.

* International congresses with a minimum of 50 participants, held on a regular basis and alternating between at least 3 countries.



7TH EU FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (FP7)



PROJECT CONSORTIA COORDINATED BY VIENNA-BASED ORGANISATIONS

The figures indicate the number of participations from the respective country in projects coordinated by Vienna-based organisations.

195 coordinators from Vienna; total volume of projects coordinated: EUR 510 million.



ANNOTATION ON NUTS REGIONS

NUTS (French: „Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques“, English: „Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics“) is a hierarchical system that allows for exact identification and classification of territorial units for the purpose of official statistics in the EU member states.

Territorial statistics are always based on territorial units. To make sure data from different countries is approximately comparable, it is important to refer to territorial units of the same hierarchical level.

NUTS levels are defined as follows:

NUTS-0: National states (top level)

NUTS-1: Major regions, parts of countries (macro level)

NUTS-2: Basic regions, landscapes (medium level)

NUTS-3: Smaller regions, major cities (micro level)

Due to the large amount of data available from Eurostat at NUTS-2 level, this level was used as the basis for comparison in many tables of the present publication, although in most cases the respective NUTS-2 area is not identical with the city proper.

In the case of Vienna, NUTS levels 2 and 3 are identical as they refer to the geographic area of the City and Federal Province of Vienna. The figures quoted for London are even from NUTS-1 level because this corresponds more exactly to the city's urban area than the NUTS-2 level classification „Inner London“.

Capital cities of smaller EU member states are not included here because their NUTS-2 levels are too large for any meaningful comparison between cities; in some cases NUTS-2 levels even correspond to the national states as such.

LEGEND TO SYMBOLS

- Zero, or not applicable
- Figure not available

ROOM FOR NOTES

ISBN 978-3-901945-12-0