



Quality of Life in a Growing City

Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018: Executive Summary














Index

Introduction	6	
1 Vienna in comparison with other European cities	10	15 Lifestyles 42
2 Urban development: satisfaction with Vienna and local neighbourhood	12	16 Data corpus 44
3 Housing situation and satisfaction with housing	16	Credits 45
4 Employment market, job satisfaction and employment opportunities	18	Legal notice 46
5 Economic security: poverty and wealth	20	
6 Childcare and education	24	
7 Sharing of family work and work-family balance	26	
8 Health and social care	28	
9 Culture	30	
10 Leisure and sport	32	
11 Mobility	34	
12 Digitalisation	36	
13 Subjective quality of life	38	
14 Diversity and integration	40	



Introduction

Vienna's population has grown by 340,000 since the turn of the millennium, and the growing demand for housing and pressure on infrastructure and services has presented the city with some major challenges. Despite this, has it still been possible to maintain quality of life at a high level? How does quality of life currently differ among the various social groups and areas of the city? These questions are explored by the Vienna Quality of Life Survey – a major public survey that the City of Vienna has been carrying out at regular intervals since 1995.

Why does the City of Vienna need to conduct its own study on quality of life? Unfortunately, the available data sources do not give a sufficiently detailed picture of quality of life in Vienna: (1) International rankings (such as the Mercer study) are based on indicators for the city as a whole and thus provide no evidence regarding differences within a city (e.g. income differentials). (2) Likewise, existing quality of life surveys only give us a very limited picture on account of the small size of the sample.¹ (3) The Microcensus, on the other hand, has a large sample size but only covers a small number of topics (primarily employment and housing).

The Vienna Quality of Life Survey thus closes a large gap in the data.

Comprising over 8,000 interviews, it is the largest representative public survey for Vienna beside the Microcensus, focussing inter alia on housing, employment, education, family life, health, culture, leisure, urban development, mobility, the environment and life satisfaction. It thus covers a huge and diverse range of topics. The population sample allows the City of Vienna to study long-term trends (1995-2018), and also to analyse differences between urban districts and/or social groups. The Vienna Quality of Life Survey thus provides an important basis for evidence-based decision-making by policy-makers and administrators.²

The large-scale survey of 2018 was already the fifth of its kind after those carried out in 1995, 2003, 2008 and 2013. The Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018 was carried out as part of a research collaboration with the Institute of Sociology at the University of Vienna (project leader: Prof. Dr. Roland Verwiebe). From March to December 2018, more than 8,000 residents of Vienna were surveyed by the Institute for Empirical Social Research (IFES). As in previous years, the project involved all administrative groups³ of the municipal administration and was coordinated by the Municipal Department for Urban Development and Planning.

¹ This is true of the Eurostat Urban Audit Perception Survey, for instance, which covers 500 respondents per city.

² The findings of the survey are incorporated into other monitoring projects of the City of Vienna, such as the Smart City monitoring process, the Integration Monitor and the Gender Equality Monitor, to name just three examples.

³ The municipal administration is divided into administrative groups, and within these into departments and enterprises.

Compared to its predecessors, the Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018 contains a number of new features. In order to better explain differences in the level of satisfaction, respondents' lifestyles were taken into account for the first time, while digitalisation was introduced as another new thematic focus. Furthermore, to reflect the changing communication habits of the Viennese population, part of the survey was carried out online for the first time (see appendix, "Data corpus").⁴

This collaborative research project carried out in cooperation with the University of Vienna produced a highly detailed picture of quality of life in Vienna. This Executive Summary outlines a selection of the key findings.



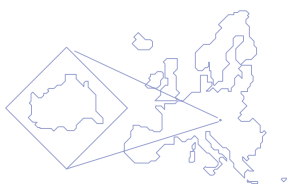
⁴ A special weighting variable was used to avoid breaks in time series due to the new method of data collection.





1

Vienna in comparison with other European cities



Before analysing the Viennese data, an international comparison was conducted on the basis of the Urban Audit Perception Survey, a representative survey carried out at regular intervals by the European Commission. Compared to other European cities, the quality of life of people living in Vienna is very high. 96% of respondents said they were satisfied with life in Vienna, which places the city among the leaders in the European ranking alongside others including Graz, Munich and Hamburg. In the respective thematic fields, the survey yielded the following results:

URBAN SERVICES

At 96%, the level of satisfaction with public transport in Vienna is very high (rating of 1 or 2 on a scale of 1 to 4). In 2015 this put Vienna in first place in Europe. Vienna's public transport network is very heavily used: 73% of Viennese citizens say that public transport is one of the two modes of transport they use most frequently on a day-to-day basis. In terms of healthcare Vienna performs very well compared to other cities: 47% of respondents are very satisfied and 41% satisfied, which is significantly higher than the average for benchmark cities across Europe. Residents of Vienna also have a very positive opinion of the city's cultural scene: according

to the 2015 figures, 99% of the population are very satisfied or satisfied with this aspect of city life (top place in the city ranking). With regard to people's satisfaction with urban green spaces, Vienna (together with Stockholm) lies in 2nd place (93% of Viennese citizens are satisfied with Vienna's green spaces). The level of satisfaction with the municipal administration is also very high in Vienna: 70% of people in Vienna completely or largely agree that the local authorities in Vienna provide an efficient service. The figure in Graz is marginally higher (72%), although both Austrian cities are well above the European average for this indicator (54%).

EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING MARKET

Compared to other European cities, the employment and housing market in Vienna is judged to be slightly above average or average. Only about half (52%) of all respondents in Vienna are of the opinion that it is easy to find a job in the city, while 20% of people in Vienna agree that it is easy to find decent housing at a reasonable price.



2

Urban development: satisfaction with Vienna and local neighbourhoods



SATISFACTION WITH VIENNA AND ATTITUDE TO THE CITY'S GROWTH

Overall, the respondents appear to be highly satisfied with Vienna, with some 90% of Viennese citizens saying they like or very much like living here. This is especially true of older and highly educated people. Alongside the high level of satisfaction with life in Vienna, the respondents also have a very positive attitude towards the city's growth. Just under 75% of those surveyed say they find it very or largely positive that Vienna is a growing city. Closer analysis reveals that the key predictors of people's (positive) attitude towards urban growth are their assessment of the city's environmental quality and the view that linguistic and cultural diversity is one of Vienna's signature characteristics.

SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOOD

Indicators of life satisfaction in the different districts of the city include questions such as how much respondents like living in their local neighbourhood, their satisfaction with their neighbourhood's reputation, and their general feeling of safety or fear of crime. It is conspicuous that municipal districts 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 20 rank lowest in all

the categories surveyed. Having said that, residential satisfaction among people living in Favoriten (the 10th district) has declined strongly even since 2008, whereas the 15th and 16th districts have seen an upward trend – an indication of improvement tendencies. In relation to this it should also be stressed that respondents' general level of satisfaction with their local neighbourhood and the general feeling of safety in the city as a whole are comparatively high. As regards fear of crime, the majority of people across Vienna say they feel largely or very safe.

With regard to respondents' satisfaction with childcare provision in their local neighbourhood, the picture is very homogeneous, with hardly any variation between the individual municipal districts. Satisfaction with infrastructure is slightly higher in the districts close to the centre than in those further out. There are significant differences between the individual districts in terms of satisfaction with the local neighbourhood and green and open spaces. At the same time, this variable is also the most reliable predictor of responses to the question "How much do you like living in your local neighbourhood?".

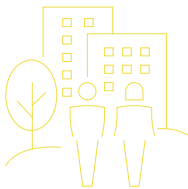






3

Housing situation and satisfaction with housing



SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING

Generally speaking, the respondents in the VQL Survey express high levels of satisfaction with their housing. 44% of respondents say they are generally very satisfied with their housing, while a further 33% are satisfied. The major factor determining people's general housing satisfaction is how satisfied they are with their local neighbourhood and the green areas in their immediate surroundings, though income and housing costs per square metre also have a significant influence on respondents' general level of satisfaction with their housing.

HOUSING SITUATION

We are certainly also seeing a pronounced rise in housing costs in Vienna, though the trend is not affecting all housing segments equally. Particularly sharp increases are making themselves felt for Viennese citizens living in non-subsidised rental accommodation on the private housing market. In addition, there are also clear differences between the various sociodemographic groups in terms of living space per capita.



4

Employment market, job satisfaction and employment opportunities



EMPLOYMENT MARKET

Since 1995, the Viennese economy has developed in tandem with the European economy as a whole, with a decline in industrial production alongside an expansion of the service sector. In particular, there has been a rise in the number of people working in business services and in the health and social care sectors. This structural shift towards services also favours women's employment: while the employment rate for women has risen since 1995, that for men has more or less stagnated. Furthermore, this change in the structure of the economy has also facilitated part-time employment: the proportion of part-time workers is rising among women and men alike, though the increase in percentage points and the proportion in part-time employment are both higher among women. One salient feature is that the probability of a person being in full-time or part-time employment is strongly dependent upon their household situation, though the effect is opposite for women and men. Whereas men living in couple-based households and households with children tend to work full-time, women in these types of household are more likely to work part-time.

JOB SATISFACTION AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

There has been a clear rise in job satisfaction since 1995. In this context, respondents in Vienna are primarily satisfied with the non-material aspects of their work, such as having an interesting job and the ability to determine their own working hours. Vienna's workforce are less satisfied with their pay and opportunities for advancement. Another notable finding is that level of education has declined in importance as an indicator of general job satisfaction. Similar results emerged with regard to people's assessment of employment opportunities. People living in Vienna say that employment opportunities in 2018 are better than they were in 2003. Here too, unlike in 2003, a higher level of education no longer correlates with a better assessment of employment opportunities.



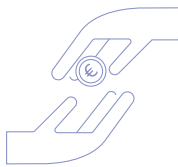
TOTAL
LIVING

citylake

Wirtschaft

5

Economic security: poverty and wealth



The risk of poverty in Vienna has been consistently higher than the Austrian average in recent years, and rose sharply between 2012/13 and 2018. This is borne out by all analyses conducted with the data from the Vienna Quality of Life Survey. To provide further context, data from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions were also taken into account. People in Vienna with no education beyond compulsory schooling are at especially high risk of poverty. This has also resulted from the social and economic developments of the past five years, because there has been an above-average increase in the risk of poverty, the risk of deprivation and in manifest poverty among this group since the last Vienna Quality of Life Survey. Families with children are at significantly higher risk of poverty than households without children or single-person households. The vulnerability of families with children is highly relevant here, in that most of these families receive social welfare benefits that already improve the income situation of the household.

Based on this summary of findings, we can draw the conclusion that the growing risk of poverty in Vienna is a key social and sociopolitical challenge that is of central importance for the future development of the city. Special risks call for special measures. These measures should be targeted at families with children, first-generation immigrants and people with no education beyond compulsory schooling. For the under-30s, the international research suggests that existing risks of poverty will reduce significantly or disappear completely later in life.

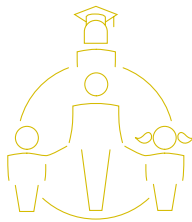






6

Childcare and education



Moving on to the topic of childcare and education, the survey yielded the following key findings:

EXTERNAL CHILDCARE FOR UNDER-SIXES AND SATISFACTION WITH CHILDCARE PROVISION

With regard to external childcare for children aged six and under, it emerged that Vienna (still) leads the field in Austria when it comes to childcare for the under-threes. Parents with under-sixes attending the respective facilities say they are very satisfied with their crèche/playgroup/childminder (or similar) or with their nursery/pre-school group. In both cases, over 80% of the respondents gave their childcare facility a rating of 1 or 2 (on a scale of 1 to 4).

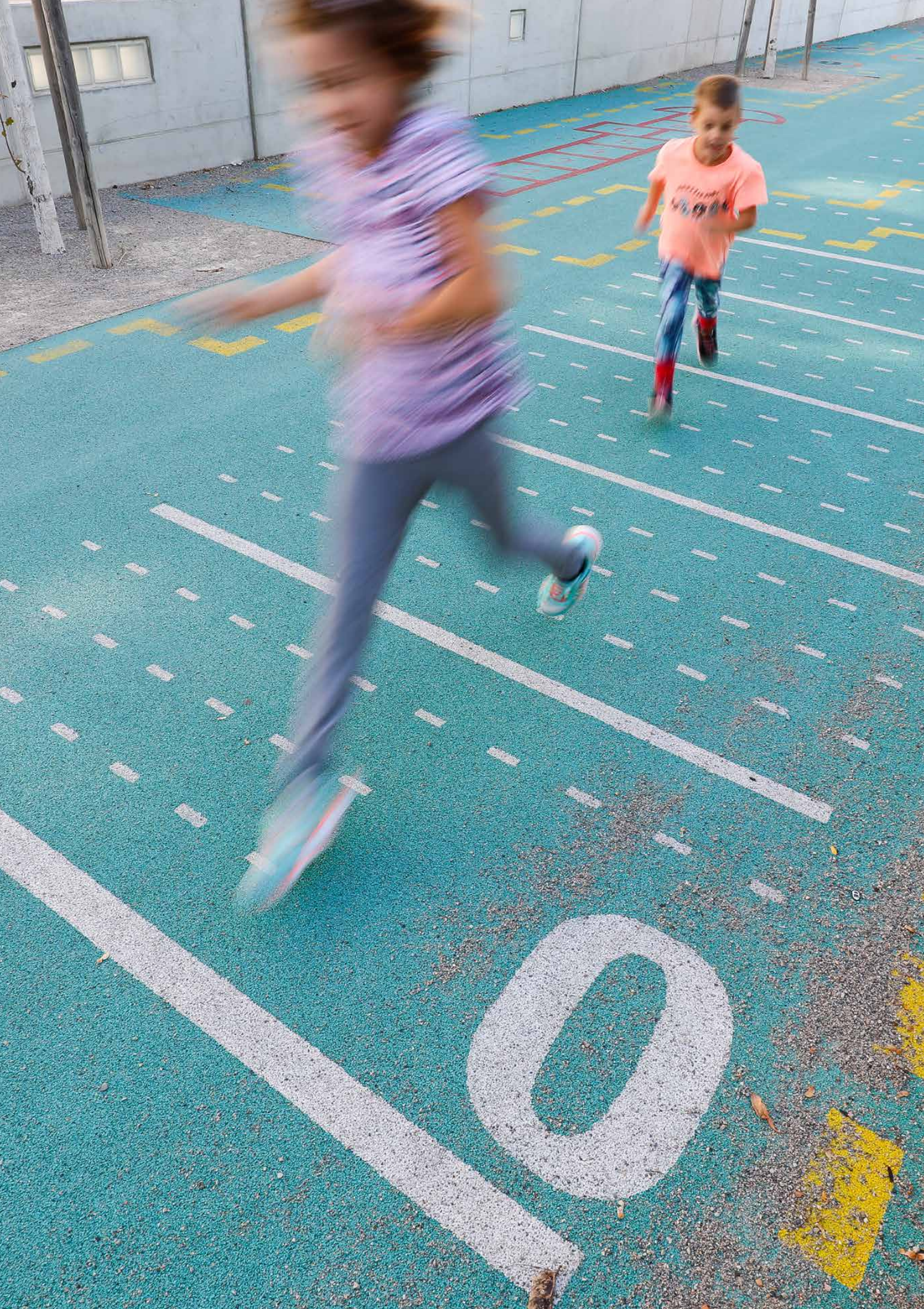
SCHOOL/EXTERNAL CARE TYPE FOR CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 17 AND SATISFACTION WITH SCHOOLS

The VQL Survey 2018 asked about the type of school and/or external childcare facility attended by the two youngest children in a family. Overall, the results show that children aged between 6 and 14 mostly attend school-based afternoon care facilities (51%). Looking at the overall picture, there is a preponderance of positive responses for all types

of school included in the survey. Primary schools and pre-school facilities receive the best ratings, with 81% of the parents surveyed giving a rating of 1 or 2 (on a scale of 1 to 4). Parent satisfaction with schools is slightly higher if their child attends school-based afternoon care.

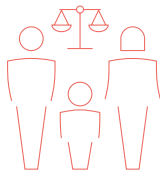
ASSESSMENT OF VIENNA'S PERFORMANCE IN EDUCATION-RELATED FIELDS

Among households with at least one child under the age of 15, the range of schools on offer in the city receives a better rating (76% 1 + 2 on a scale of 1 to 4) than the range of childcare facilities (68% 1 + 2 on a scale of 1 to 4) (no significant change over time in both cases). The majority of parents surveyed also give Vienna a positive rating for child-friendliness, although here "only" 64% award it 1 or 2 (on a scale of 1 to 4). People's satisfaction with the adult education options on offer in Vienna has declined slightly, but remains at a high level (2018: 77% 1 or 2 on a scale of 1 to 4).



7

Sharing of family work and work-family balance



SHARING OF FAMILY WORK

Family work (housework and childcare) is an important form of unpaid work. Empirically speaking, the survey shows, among other things, that the lion's share of both housework and childcare is done by women. The degree to which both housework and childcare are shared also varies according to the level of education and the ethnic background of the respondents. While childcare is overwhelmingly done by the woman in 52% of couples with no education beyond compulsory schooling, this is only the case in 42% of couples who are educated to a higher level. Unequal sharing of housework is especially predominant among couples of Turkish ethnic background. However, among native Austrian couples it is also relatively often the case that the woman does most of the housework. Viennese citizens from other EU member states are less likely to report that the woman does the overwhelming share of the unpaid family work.

WORK-FAMILY BALANCE

A further focus of the survey was on the compatibility of work and family life (work-family balance) and how people living in Vienna see potential for improvement in terms of reconciling work and childcare responsibilities. Around a quarter of respondents (26%) say that their work often or always interferes with their family life (work-to-family conflict). Family-to-work conflict, on the other hand, occurs more rarely, with only 10% of respondents saying that their family life often or always interferes with their work. Family-to-work conflict mainly occurs in low-income households (income equivalent to less than 1,000 euro per month) with young children (under 6 years of age). When asked about measures that might help to improve work-family balance, most of the respondents mention flexibility – both in the workplace and with regard to childcare arrangements. Flexible working hours are cited as the most important measure in this regard, with 90% of respondents saying these are important. Contact points for childcare emergencies seem to be accorded the least importance, but even so, 80% of respondents still think they are relevant.



8

Health and social care



HEALTH SATISFACTION

In the health and social care category, the findings show that people's satisfaction with their own health has hardly changed over the past 15 years. Around 39% were satisfied and a further 38% very satisfied with their health status in 2003, whereas in 2018 the respective figures are about 38% and 36%. However, this apparent stability masks an interesting change: health satisfaction among the over-60s increased over this period while declining among younger age groups, particularly from 2013 onwards.

GENERAL HEALTH

About three-quarters of Viennese citizens judge their own state of health to be good or even very good. People's subjective health status mainly correlates with their age, level of education and income: younger people who report a higher level of education and a higher household income are on average more healthy, according to their own assessment. People who take active physical exercise also feel healthier. By contrast, a constrained traditional or materialistic consumption-based lifestyle has a negative effect on subjective health.

MENTAL HEALTH

Looking at the mental health of people living in Vienna, it appears

that respondents from single-parent households with children, people who have no education beyond compulsory schooling and women have a greater than average propensity to suffer from negative feelings and depressive moods. Surprisingly, this is also the case among younger people.

SOCIAL CARE

In view of today's ageing societies and the challenges they pose for the care sector, an evaluation of the status quo with regard to formal and informal care and home help provision provides valuable input for future policy decisions. Some 16% of the Viennese citizens surveyed say that they regularly provide unpaid care or home help to friends or family members. However, those performing such unpaid care work for more than 10 hours per week report that this impairs their own mental health.

SATISFACTION WITH HEALTHCARE

Overall, there is a high level of satisfaction with Vienna's healthcare system. However, the rating given by people who judge their own health to be mediocre, bad or very bad is slightly less positive than the average. It therefore appears that the very people who are directly affected are rather less satisfied with Vienna's healthcare system.



9

Culture



USE

In the culture category, the survey shows that exhibitions, museums and music events are, on average, the most frequently attended cultural offerings. Around 70% of respondents have attended a cultural event of this kind in Vienna at least once or twice within the past 12 months.

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES

Over the observation period there has been no appreciable change in the generally very high level of satisfaction with cultural life in Vienna and the arts and cultural activities on offer in the city, with approx. 90% of Viennese citizens still giving an excellent rating of 1 or 2, just as they did in 2003. Across the board, women are significantly more satisfied with Vienna's arts and cultural scene than men, except with regard to the cultural facilities available in their local neighbourhood. The results by age group paint an equally clear picture, in that older people

living in Vienna, especially the over-60s, award the highest ratings.

Looking at cultural satisfaction in terms of the level of education of the respondents, it emerges that virtually across the board, people with a higher level of formal education (college, university of applied sciences, university) are more likely to give a high score than those from other educational attainment categories. People's general level of satisfaction with cultural life in Vienna and the specific arts and cultural activities on offer in the city rises continuously in correlation with individual levels of disposable household income. The highest levels of satisfaction with cultural life in Vienna and the specific arts and cultural activities on offer are found among people living in municipal districts 4, 14, 19, 9, 13 and 18. Comparatively speaking, respondents living in the 11th, 1st, 7th and 20th municipal districts give the least positive assessments.



10

Leisure and sport



USE

Looking at the category leisure and sport, the analyses show that 70% of people living in Vienna have visited one or more of the city's parks or recreation areas at least 3–5 times in the past year. Indeed, 40% of Viennese citizens have paid more than 6–10 visits to a park or recreation area in the past year, an impressive result that underlines the importance of the city's green spaces. Even the recreation areas on the outskirts of the city, such as the Lobau wetlands, were visited at least 3–5 times by an average of 62% of the Viennese population over the same period. By comparison, public swimming pools and sauna facilities (39%) and sporting events (22%) were visited less often. All in all, the survey results show that people in Vienna are keen participants in sport and leisure activities.

SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES

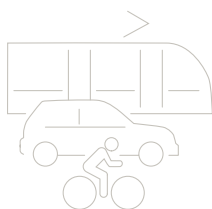
The general level of satisfaction with the leisure activities on offer in Vienna saw a slight, statistically

significant increase in the period 2003 to 2018. At the time of the current survey (2018), the level of satisfaction with the recreation areas on the outskirts of the city is comparatively high, whereas satisfaction with public swimming pools and sauna facilities is relatively low. The overall picture shows that the citizens of Vienna have a very positive view of the city's leisure and sport facilities. On the whole, women rate Vienna's leisure facilities considerably more highly than men (92% vs. 88% 1 or 2 on a scale of 1 to 4). Satisfaction with the general provision of leisure facilities in Vienna rises continuously in correlation with age, and Viennese citizens who are not from a migrant background give Vienna's leisure facilities the best rating overall (92%). Analysis of the results in terms of the respondents' lifestyle highlights the relevance of cultural and economic resources, which appear to be a necessary prerequisite for enjoyment of the leisure and sport facilities on offer in Vienna.



11

Mobility



FAVOURLED MODE OF TRANSPORT

An overview of the various forms of transport used in Vienna shows that walking and public transport feature very prominently, with both being used several times a week by over 70% of respondents. In third place comes the car, which is used several times a week by 40% of respondents. A closer look reveals clear differences as to which modes of transport are used for which types of journey. Whereas walking is predominantly used for shopping, local errands and accompanying children to school or nursery, public transport is primarily chosen for travel to and from work or education, as well as for leisure purposes. There are no clear correlations of this kind for car use. However, there are a number of sociodemographic differences

with regard to the favoured mode of transport. The mobility profile "public transport only" and "public transport plus passenger in car/taxi", for instance, includes an above-average number of women, young people, and people in the low level of education/low income bracket. On the other hand, there is an above-average representation of men, older people and high-income individuals who are not from a migrant background in the mobility profile "car or motorcycle only, with self as driver".

In terms of travel to work, the survey shows that people living in the districts close to the city centre are more likely to work in the district they live in than people who live further out. The responses regarding the main mode of transport used for travel to and from the respondents' current workplace reveal a clear Vienna-wide shift towards increased use of public transport and a decline in private car use. However, this has not led to a significant decline in the number of respondents saying that

they travel by car several times a week. Indeed, the percentage of respondents reporting that they use public transport several times per week has actually fallen slightly since 2008.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CAR OWNERSHIP

Respondents' views on the necessity or otherwise of owning one's own car largely correlate with their own mobility habits: those who make several car (or motorcycle) journeys per week are less likely to be of the opinion that one can manage perfectly well in Vienna without a car. Responses to this question correlate far more strongly with the respondents' mobility profile than with the sociodemographic variables surveyed.

PARKING

Parking difficulties are worse in the evening than during the day (except in the 1st district), though there has been a general city-wide improvement (in line with the expansion of the parking management scheme).



auto. Bus
Seestadt

8399

WIENER LINIEN

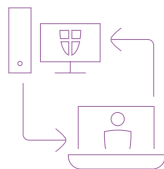
waymo

W 52 CBE

WIENER LINIEN
AIT
TÜV KfV
AUSTRIA
FFG
SIEMENS

12

Digitalisation



Around a tenth of Viennese citizens say that they do not use the Internet at all, though on average respondents use the Internet for almost three hours per day for private purposes. The results show that men use the Internet for longer than women. By contrast, the survey points to a negative correlation between level of education and duration of Internet use: the higher the level of education, the shorter

the daily duration of use. Over half of respondents also use the Internet to make contact with public authorities. Satisfaction with the municipal administration generally correlates with people's level of satisfaction with the online services offered by the City of Vienna, though respondents who say they would like to conduct more of their official business via Internet are less satisfied with these online channels.



13

Subjective quality of life



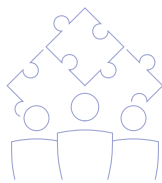
The general subjective quality of life in Vienna (overall life situation and life satisfaction) is very high. People in Vienna are most satisfied with their family situation and social contacts (circle of friends, acquaintances, etc.). Around three-quarters of respondents are (very) satisfied with their principal occupation and their own state of health. Respondents are most critical about their personal financial situation. The development of overall life satisfaction and satisfaction with the seven different spheres of life

in the period 1995–2018 (in some cases 2003–2018) shows that there has been a slight decline in levels of satisfaction (ratings of 1 + 2 on a scale of 1 to 4) since the last survey (2013), though it should be noted that the levels were very high to start with. The strongest predictors of subjective quality of life are respondents' levels of satisfaction with the different spheres of life, with approx. 60% of the variance in overall life satisfaction being attributable to people's assessment of these areas.



14

Diversity and integration



SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The results show that people who are not from a migrant background are more likely to be able to rely on their personal networks than immigrants. Furthermore, it is evident that first-generation immigrants of Turkish origin have the lowest levels of instrumental social capital. For example, only 64% of this demographic have contacts outside their household who could provide advice on a serious personal or family matter (as compared to 80% of respondents who are not from a migrant background). This relative weakness of first-generation Turkish immigrants in terms of instrumental social capital is also found among immigrants of the second generation. With regard to social and political participation (= involvement in social and political activities) there are virtually no significant differences between first-generation immigrants and "native Viennese". Second-generation immigrants, on the other hand, clearly show a slightly higher overall level of social and political participation.

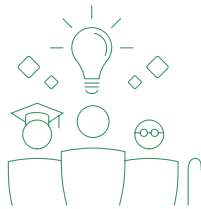
SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT SPHERES OF LIFE AND OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION

The statistical analyses show that overall life satisfaction is higher among people who are not from a migrant background than among immigrants (Bălăţescu 2014, Bartram 2011, Haindorfer 2019, Safi 2010). This applies to both first- and second-generation immigrants. The difference in life satisfaction between "native Viennese" and immigrants of Turkish origin is especially pronounced (-16 percentage points for first-generation immigrants). Generally speaking, the leading margin of the "native Viennese" in terms of overall life satisfaction is also discernible in the individual spheres of life. In-depth regression analysis very clearly shows that the lower levels of overall life satisfaction among a number of migrant groups (e.g. first-generation Turkish immigrants) compared to the "native Viennese" are primarily attributable to their (lower) average levels of education and income.



15

Lifestyles



VIENNESE LIFESTYLES

In a further step, the survey looked at different lifestyles and their influence on the social attitudes and life satisfaction of people in Vienna. Based on the data from the Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018, it emerged that reflexive avant-garde and constrained traditional, which respectively obtain particularly high and particularly low scores in both dimensions of the lifestyle profile (material & cultural resources and biographical pathway), each account for 12% of respondents and thus represent the two most common lifestyles in Vienna. They also exhibit differences in their spatial distribution. In inner-city districts such as Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt or Alsergrund, over 15% of local residents can be assigned to the reflexive avant-garde group.

LIFESTYLES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

People's choice of lifestyle is not independent of their available resources (income) and biological age. As a rule, the higher a household's equivalent income, the higher the level of material & cultural resources and the more open the biographical pathway. The older an individual is, the more they

tend towards biographical closure. Conversely, younger people tend to have a lower level of material & cultural resources and a more open biographical perspective. In addition, university graduates and school-leavers with a university entrance qualification tend to have a more open biographical pathway than people with no education beyond compulsory schooling.

LIFESTYLES AND SOCIOPOLITICAL ATTITUDES

Furthermore, the two dimensions of the lifestyle profile are not only highly relevant in terms of an individual's position within the overall structure of society, but also with regard to their sociopolitical attitudes. For instance, people with lower levels of material & cultural resources tend to place themselves towards the right of the political spectrum, whereas those with higher levels of material & cultural resources and more open biographical pathways are more likely to be left-leaning in their political views. The higher their level of material & cultural resources and the more open their biographical pathway, the more open people's attitude is towards non-traditional forms of relationship as well as towards immigrants.



18. Anastasius Gasse

Quality of Life in a Growing City

Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018

Credits

Owner and publisher

Municipal Department MA18 - Urban
Development and Planning
stadtentwicklung.wien.at

Collaborative research project

Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018
(Basic Social Science Research III):
Quality of Life in a Growing City

Project partners

City of Vienna (represented by Municipal
Department MA18 – Urban Development
and Planning)
SR Ing. Mag. Johannes Gielge
Tobias Troger MA

University of Vienna (represented by
the Institute of Sociology)

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Roland Verwiebe
(project leader)

Dr. Raimund Haindorfer

Julia Dorner MA

Bernd Liedl BA BA

Dr. Bernhard Riederer

Christina Liebhart MA

Data collection on behalf of the University of
Vienna: IFES

Dr. Gert Feistritz (project leader)

Mag.^a Teresa Schaup

Content review & editing

Tobias Troger MA (Municipal Department for
Urban Development and Planning)

Graphics

Carina Stockinger (Stadt Wien Marketing)

Coordination

Stephanie Dornig BA (Stadt Wien Marketing)

Willibald Böck (Municipal Department
MA 18 – Urban Development and Planning)

English translation and copy-editing

Angela Parker

Production

Print Alliance HAV Produktions GmbH 01/21
Printed on eco-friendly paper according to the
"ÖkoKauf Wien" criteria.

© Municipal Department MA 18 – Urban
Development and Planning, 2020

All rights reserved

ISBN 978-3-903003-66-8

Details for citation

Verwiebe, Roland / Haindorfer, Raimund /
Dorner, Julia / Liedl, Bernd / Riederer, Bern-
hard (2020): Quality of Life in a Growing City
(Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018): Executive
Summary. Municipal Department MA 18 –
Urban Development and Planning: Vienna.

Data corpus

Vienna Quality of Life Survey 2018

- 8,450 respondents
- Survey period: March–December 2018
- Survey type: Mixed-mode survey (CATI or telephone interview: 77%, CAWI resp. online interview: 23%)
- 350 mother-tongue CATI with immigrants from Turkey and former Yugoslavia
- Sampling method: stratified random sampling (disproportionate stratification by municipal district), random last digit dialling method including mobile phone numbers
- Weighting: post-stratification weighting, design weighting and weighting to adjust for the mode effects of switching from a telephone-only to a mixed-mode survey

Credits

Cover: Schedl/PID

Front Cover: Christian Fürthner

2–3 Christian Fürthner

5–22 Gerd Götzenbrucker

25 Christian Fürthner

27 Aleksandar Nakic

29 stadt wien marketing/Nikolaus Ostermann

31 iStock

33 Christian Fürthner

35 Gerd Götzenbrucker

37–39 iStock

41 Gerd Götzenbrucker

43 iStock

