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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Who lives in Vienna in 2018?

1,888,776 people\(^1\)

Growth

2008 → 2018

+217,555\(^2\)

(+13.0\%)\(^2\)

2017 → 2018

+21,194\(^2\)

(+1.1\%)\(^2\)

Vital statistics 2017

\* 20,576 births

\+ 16,424 deaths

+ 4,152

Age structure

1968

2018

Life expectancy

men 2016

78.3 years

Life expectancy

women 2016

82.9 years

Population of Vienna by nationality 2018

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

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

Migration 2017

In-migration

98,926 people

Out-migration

82,135 people

\(+16,791\)

Net migration by nationality

Top 3 for the period 2008 – 2017

Syria

+ 22,649 people

Romania

+ 18,564 people

Germany

+ 18,323 people

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

### Population density

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population density per hectare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margareten</td>
<td>276.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hietzing</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Residential areas – share of total district area

- **Vienna overall**: 35.0% (2017)
- **Leopoldstadt**: 25.4% (2017)
- **Josefstadt**: 60.9% (2017)

### Population change in EU cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population as of 1 Jan. 2017</th>
<th>Change 2007–2017 in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>1,464,301</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vienna</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,867,582</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1,752,704</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>1,810,438</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>1,750,345</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>1,826,830</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Median age at first marriage

- **Women**: 29.8 years (2016), comparison value for 1986: 23.6 years
- **Men**: 31.7 years (2016), comparison value for 1986: 25.7 years

### Average age of mothers at first birth

- 2016: 29.8 years, comparison value for 1985: 25.1 years

### Multiple births

- Share of total births: 3.3% (2016), comparison value for 1986: 1.9%

### Most popular first names in 2017

1. Sophia
2. Anna
3. Sara
4. Alexander
5. Maximilian
6. Muhammed

1) Aggregated by pronunciation.
**Urban area & climate**

### Land use in Vienna

- **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.

### Elevations and buildings

- **Highest elevation:** Hermannskogel 543 m
- **Tallest building:** DC Tower 250 m
- **Tallest tower:** Donauturm 252 m
- **Lowest point:** Lobau 151 m
- **Lowest underground station, U1 Altes Landgut:** 30 m below street level

### Air temperature 2017

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

- **Average 2017**
- **Average 1981 – 2010**

### Precipitations 2017


- **Jan:** -16
- **Feb:** -11
- **Mar:** 69
- **Apr:** 53
- **May:** -2
- **Jun:** -42
- **Jul:** -6
- **Aug:** -54
- **Sep:** -36
- **Oct:** -22
- **Nov:** -28
- **Dec:** -45
Index rankings & congresses

Smart City Index 2017¹)

1. Chicago
2. Vienna
3. Singapore

Big Mac®-Index 2018²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Working time (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bratislava</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International congresses 2017

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

Politics & public administration

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff working for</th>
<th>Staff at year-end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing in Vienna</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Hospital Association</td>
<td>29,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Wastewater Management</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Public Utilities</td>
<td>6,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching staff</td>
<td>14,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provincial and municipal staff outside the Vienna City Administration 2017

City Council elections 2015

SPÖ 39.6 %
ÖVP 9.2 %
Grüne 11.8 %
NEOS 6.2 %
Others

832,987 valid votes cast

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

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

Mayor: Michael Ludwig

Deputy Mayors: Maria Vassilakou Dominik Nepp

Executive City Councillors

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

City Councillors without portfolio:
FPÖ: Maximilian Krauss, Dominik Nepp, Eduard Schock, Ursula Schweiger-Stenzel
ÖVP: Markus Wölbitsch

Vienna City Council

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

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

Annual Financial Statements 2017

Total expenditure: EUR 14.69 bn.
Total investments by the City of Vienna: EUR 2.36 bn.

- 18.7% Social welfare and housing promotion
- 16.1% Local authority tasks and general administration
- 16.6% Healthcare
- 16.6% Education, schools, sports and sciences
- 15.1% Public finance
- 5.6% Services
- 0.6% Business promotion
- 7.2% Road and hydraulic construction, traffic & transport
- 2.2% Arts, culture and religion
- 1.3% Public order and security

Source: Vienna City Administration.
Source: MA 5.
Culture & leisure

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum of Natural History</th>
<th>Austrian Gallery Belvedere</th>
<th>Schönbrunn Zoo</th>
<th>Schönbrunn Palace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>706.5</td>
<td>1,329.5</td>
<td>2,180.9</td>
<td>3,719.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cinemas in Vienna 2016

- 28 cinemas
- 146 auditoriums
- 26,322 seats
- 4,808,134 attendance

Playgrounds and public parks in Vienna 2018

- 1,721 playgrounds
- 989 city-run parks

City-run sports grounds 2018

- 168 major sports grounds
- 546 gyms in city-run schools

Education

Children in official childcare facilities 2017/18
97,537 children in total
94.8% of all children below six years in Vienna’s pre-school education institutions attended childcare facilities with opening hours that allowed for full-time employment of the parents. 1)

Pupils 2016/2017
Total number of pupils: 235,295

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

Students in Vienna 2017/2018
Vienna is the largest university city in the German speaking countries.

- 53.1% at public universities
- 46.9% at universities of applied sciences
- 172,850 at private universities
- Total number of students: 194,154

Education level of the population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compulsory school</th>
<th>Apprenticeship</th>
<th>Vocational secondary school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary school graduation</td>
<td>University, university of applied sciences, college</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Gross domestic product 2016**

- **Austria**: EUR 353.3 bn.
  - EUR per capita: 40,400
- **Vienna**: EUR 90.1 bn.
  - EUR per capita: 48,600

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

**Gross regional product per capita 2016**

(in EUR 1,000)

- **Hamburg**: 61.8
- **Vienna**: 48.6
- **Prague**: 34.7
- ø **EU-28**: 29.2
- **Budapest**: 23.4
- **Bucharest**: 20.5

**New international businesses in Vienna 2017**

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

- **Vienna**: 191
- ø **EU-28**: 185

**Top 3 countries of origin of new international businesses in Vienna**

- **Germany**: 51
- **Switzerland**: 17
- **China**: 13

**Commuter flows to and from Vienna 2015**

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

- **Out-commuters**: 90,598
  - 65.3% men
  - 34.7% women
- **In-commuters**: 260,087
  - 56.3% men
  - 43.7% women

**Economic effects of new internat. businesses in Vienna**

- Investment volume: 537 m.
- New jobs created: 1,087

**Gross value added 2016**

- **Agriculture, forestry, etc.**: 0.1%
- **Industry, energy sector, etc.**: 14.5%
- **Services**: 85.4%

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance; Statistics Austria; Vienna Business Agency; Vienna Economic Chamber; calculation by MA 23.
Foreign direct investments in Vienna 2015 by country of origin

**EUR 95 billion**

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

- **European Union**: 48.7%
- **Russian Federation**: 20.5%
- **United States of America**: 9.8%

Foreign Trade 2017

**IMPORTS**
from foreign countries to Vienna, preliminary figures

- **EU-27**: 36.4 bn.
- **USA**: 19.7 bn.
- **Switzerland**: 6.4 bn.
- **China**: 7.4 bn.
- **other**: 7.5 bn.

**EXPORTS**
from Vienna to foreign countries, preliminary figures

- **EU-27**: 16.3 bn.
- **Russia**: 2.0 bn.
- **USA**: 2.4 bn.
- **other**: 5.6 bn.
- **Switzerland**: 7.3 bn.

**Top 3 of EU 27**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 3 of EU 27**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overnight stays in European cities 2017

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

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

- **Japan**: 1.7%
- **Germany**: 20.1%
- **Austria**: 18.2%
- **Other EU member states, Switzerland and Liechtenstein**: 31.4%
- **Other**: 14.3%
- **Arab countries in Asia**: 2.2%
- **Chinese region 2)**: 3.5%
- **USA**: 5.8%

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

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

Public transport 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Passengers (million)</th>
<th>Network length (km)</th>
<th>Number of lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underground</td>
<td>453.6</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trams</td>
<td>305.8</td>
<td>220.4</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buses</td>
<td>202.3</td>
<td>646.6</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>961.7</td>
<td>950.0</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private traffic 2017

- Electric cars as of 31 Dec: 1,532
- Bicycle paths and lanes: 1,379 km
- Private motor vehicles as of 31 Dec: 701,657

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

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

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

Modal split

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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