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Regional economic growth 2019 was strongest in Styria and weakest in Carinthia

Vienna, 2020-12-04 – Gross Regional Product (GRP) in real terms increased in all Austrian federal states in 2019, according to Regional Accounts data compiled by Statistics Austria. Real growth rates ranged from 0.8% in Carinthia to 2.0% in Styria. Overall, Austria's GDP grew by 1.4% (see table 1).

Production sector drives growth in Styria and in Austria's western regions

The highest real growth in 2019 was recorded in **Styria** (2.0%). The region's production sector expanded by 3.8%, which was more than in any other region. While the manufacturing industry's growth slowed down across Austria, it was still robust in Styria. The production sector was also crucial for above-average GRP growth in **Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Salzburg**. In Tyrol, the construction industry's strong growth stood out, while growth in Vorarlberg and Salzburg was boosted by manufacturing.

In contrast to the previous year's high growth, **Carinthia's** GRP increased by only 0.8% in 2019, recording the smallest growth among the nine federal states (Länder). Its important manufacturing industry showed no signs of growth, and its service sector merely grew by 0.7%. In **Lower Austria**, where the major industries either stagnated or only grew moderately, real GRP growth was at 0.9%.

Both **Burgenland** and **Upper Austria** recorded above-average GRP growth at 1.6% and 1.5%, respectively. In Upper Austria, the most industrial of Austria's Länder, growth was led by the service sector in 2019. In Burgenland, the declines in the agricultural sector and in manufacturing were offset by strong growth of the construction industry.

Below-average economic growth, but strong employment growth in Vienna

Real growth of **Vienna's** GRP was below average, at 1.2%. The capital recorded the strongest service sector growth at 1.8%, well above the Austrian average of 1.4%, but also a significant decline in manufacturing. Employment growth in Vienna was the highest in Austria, at 1.8%. Of the 20 100 jobs added, 17 300 can be attributed to the service sector. Employment growth in the other regions was more reflective of the slowing economic growth.

While Austrian GDP per capita increased by 1.0% in real terms, the growth rates of GRP per capita ranged from 0.5% in Lower Austria to 1.7% in Styria. Its highest nominal values were recorded in Salzburg (€53 600) and Vienna (€52 700), while the eastern and southern regions remained below the Austrian average of €44 800.

Highest disposable income per capita in Vorarlberg

As in the previous years, households in Vorarlberg had the highest disposable income per capita, at €25 200 (see table 2). Lower Austria (€25 100), Burgenland (€24 800), Salzburg (€24 700), and Upper Austria (€24 500) also recorded a disposable income per capita above the Austrian average of €24 000. Vienna's households' disposable income remained the lowest, at €22 500. However, in contrast to previous years it showed above average growth in 2019. In line with the strong jobs growth in the capital, the increases of both compensation of employees and mixed income were clearly above the Austrian average. In contrast to GRP, which relates to the place of work, disposable income is assigned to the place of residence.

For further information concerning Regional Accounts and for 2018 results on NUTS level 3 please refer to our [website](#).

Information on methods, definitions: Regional Accounts are issued annually and provide data for major economic aggregates. Data are compiled for NUTS 2 regions (in Austria: Länder) and NUTS 3 regions (further information on our [website](#)). Regional Accounts data correspond to the concepts of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

Gross Regional Product (GRP) is the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Regarding GRP per capita, attention should be paid to the fact that GRP relates to the place of work, whereas the population figures used to calculate GRP per capita relate to the place of residence; i.e. transregional commuter movements are not taken into account.

Total employment comprises employees and self-employed. Regional classification of employment is made according to the place of work.

Disposable income is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account which records redistribution of primary income through current transfers (taxes on income and wealth, social contributions and benefits, other current transfers). In contrast to GRP, disposable income is allocated to the place of residence.

Table 1: Gross regional product and employment 2019

Land	GRP 2019		GRP per capita 2019		Employment 2019	
	at current prices	based on previous year's prices	at current prices	based on previous year's prices		
	in millions of euros	annual change in %	in euros	annual change in %	number of jobs	annual change in %
Austria	397 575	1.4	44 800	1.0	4 815 000	1.3
Burgenland	9 273	1.6	31 600	1.2	133 000	0.8
Lower Austria	61 706	0.9	36 700	0.5	786 000	1.1
Vienna	100 348	1.2	52 700	0.6	1 112 900	1.8
Carinthia	21 506	0.8	38 300	0.8	284 500	0.7
Styria	50 831	2.0	40 800	1.7	679 800	1.2
Upper Austria	68 380	1.5	46 000	1.0	824 800	1.2
Salzburg	29 852	1.7	53 600	1.2	340 100	1.1
Tyrol	36 383	1.8	48 100	1.4	442 600	1.4
Vorarlberg	19 162	1.8	48 400	1.0	210 700	1.2
Extra-Regio ¹⁾	135	-1.3	.	.	700	-2.7

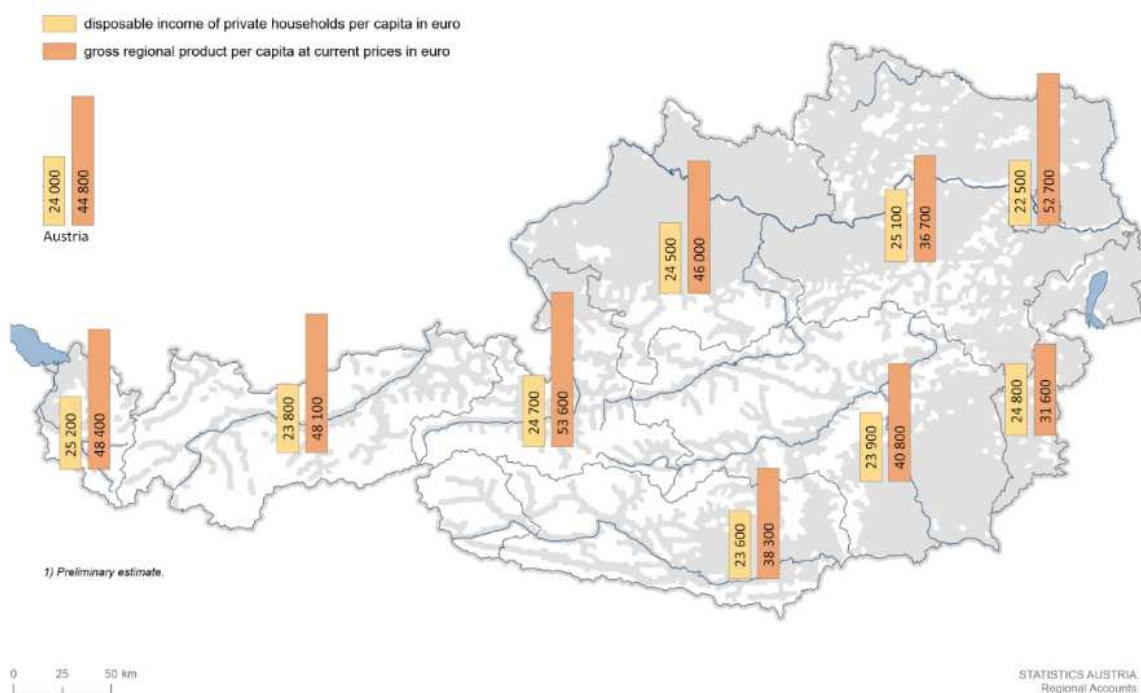
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. – Compiled on 4 December 2020. – Consistent with National Accounts dated September 2020. – Concept: ESA 2010. – 1) 'Extra-Regio' refers to parts of the economic territory not directly allocable to a region (i.e. embassies abroad).

Table 2: Disposable income of households 2019 at current prices

Land	Disposable income 2019 at current prices		Disposable income per capita 2019	Share of total disposable income 2019	Share of resident population 2019
	in millions of euros	annual change in %	in euros	in %	in %
Austria	213 460	3.3	24 000	100.0	100.0
Burgenland	7 293	3.2	24 800	3.4	3.3
Lower Austria	42 152	3.0	25 100	19.7	18.9
Vienna	42 899	3.5	22 500	20.1	21.4
Carinthia	13 223	2.6	23 600	6.2	6.3
Styria	29 775	3.1	23 900	13.9	14.0
Upper Austria	36 395	3.8	24 500	17.1	16.7
Salzburg	13 761	3.4	24 700	6.4	6.3
Tyrol	17 987	3.3	23 800	8.4	8.5
Vorarlberg	9 975	3.4	25 200	4.7	4.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Regional Accounts. – Compiled on 4 December 2020. – Consistent with Non-Financial Sector Accounts dated September 2020. – Concept: ESA 2010.

Disposable income of private households and gross regional product per capita 2019¹⁾
by NUTS 2



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