

Census Austria 2021

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In addition to the explanations in the glossary, you can find methodical details in the publications of Statistics Austria or on the website www.statistik.at.

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Preface

Based on high-quality scientific statistics and analyses, Statistics Austria draws a comprehensive and objective picture of Austrian society and the economy. With its figures and data, Statistics Austria provides the basis for a fact-oriented public debate, empirical research and evidence-based decisions in society, politics and the economy, for example on the challenges and policy measures in the labour market as well as in social and economic policy.

The publication “Census 2021 Austria” offers a wide range of insights into the topics of demographics, employment, education, commuting, households and families, census of local units of employment and housing census. The census has been carried out every ten years since 2011 as a register-based census of the entire Austrian population on the reference date of October 31.

For this register-based census, existing register and administrative data that are available and kept up to date for other purposes are linked and evaluated anonymously in compliance with data protection regulations. This results in comprehensive and regionally detailed data that is comparable throughout Austria.

This publication can of course include only a selection of the comprehensive data and results of the register-based census. More information can be found on our website www.statistik.at (where this publication is also available for download), in the [STATcube](#) statistical database and in a wide range of German-language publications.



Prof. Dr. Tobias Thomas

Director General
STATISTICS AUSTRIA

Vienna, February 2024

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Introduction

On the reference day of the Register-based Census, 31 October 2021, Austria had precisely 8 969 068 inhabitants. In order to determine this figure exactly, a population census – conducted on a regular basis in Austria since 1869 – was required. The old traditional censuses consisting of the population census, the census of enterprises and their local units, as well as the housing census were conducted every ten years. Since 2011, no more questionnaires are distributed to the population for this purpose; instead, information is taken from existing registers and linked. In the census years the residence analysis helps finding inactive records and guarantees high data quality. Between the census years, the Register-based Labour Market Statistics (including the census of local units of employment) and the housing census are carried out yearly.

The results of the register-based census present a numerical picture of the structure of the population, households and families, legal units, local units and persons employed as well as buildings and dwellings in Austria. Since this data is compiled not just for the entire federal territory but also for municipalities and even smaller areas, the census results provide an excellent basis for numerous public administration matters, for monitoring the success of political measures, for economic decisions and for scientific analyses.

The figures obtained contribute to the equitable allocation of tax revenue to the federal provinces and municipalities (fiscal equalisation) and are used to allocate National Assembly seats to the constituencies. In addition, they reflect the demand for public traffic systems for commuters, facilitate the rational management of new business locations, and enable realistic zoning plans and land use measures as well as projections relating to the future population and its structure in Austria. Once the results of the register-based census are available, various statistics are revised. Moreover, the data provide the new basis for extrapolations of the sample surveys of individuals and households conducted by Statistics Austria.

Following an overview of the register-based census method and the quality assurance measures taken when data is obtained, subsequent chapters present results and analyses relating to residence analysis, demography, employment, education, commuters, households and families, local and legal units, and buildings and dwellings for Austria. Definitions and explanations of the terms and concepts used can be found in the glossary at the end of the publication.

The appendix includes tables showing key results for Austria's nine federal provinces (Länder) and the political districts. In addition to these, a wide range of other detailed results for the federal provinces and municipalities can be found on the Statistics Austria website (www.statistik.at) and viewed at any time in the STATcube online statistical database, which can be accessed by the general public (<https://statcube.at/statcube/home>).

The register-based survey method

All data for the register-based census is collected from various administrative sources. The most important basic register is the Central Residence Register (CRR). All individuals registered in Austria are recorded in this electronic directory with their main and secondary residences.

In addition to the CRR, the basic base registers used include the tax register, data from the Central Social Security Register, the Unemployment Register, the Register of Educational Attainment, School and University Statistics, the Buildings and Dwellings Register, the Business Register of Enterprises and their Local Units, the Agricultural and Forestry Register, the Central Civil Status Register and the Central Cit-

izenship Register. These basic registers contain all the characteristics that need to be surveyed for the register-based census. For quality assurance purposes, the characteristics surveyed are checked for accuracy and completeness using comparison registers. The comparison registers include the Register of Foreigners, employer data from the federal republic of Austria and the nine federal provinces, the Register of Social Welfare Recipients, the Family Allowance Register, the tax information system, data from the Austrian Economic Chambers, the Register of Associations, the Register of Alternative Civilian Service, the Conscription Register, the central vehicle licensing records, the eHealth Register, the Register of Health Care Professionals and the Land Register.

Since data is largely collected independently in each register and certain characteristics appear in a number of registers, the various registers may contain differing data about one and the same person. This information was used, i.e. redundant information about characteristics from the various data sources was analysed and rules on validity were defined. The redundancy principle, which is a special feature of the Austrian register-based census compared to other countries, makes up for losses in quality as a result of registers being less than perfect and ensures high-quality results.

Thanks to the eGovernment Act, registers can be linked while fully maintaining data protection. This is done using the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN OS), which is generated by the Data Protection Commission in its capacity as the identification number register authority and does not allow any conclusions to be drawn about individual persons. Data is therefore linked without names.

The Buildings and Dwellings Register is the register that links all three survey subjects via a numerical address code. The bPIN OS and the employer ID of the Federation of Social Insurances (DV-ID) enable individuals to be linked to the business register of enterprises and their local units or to the census of local units of employment. Since the survey subjects were linked at individual level, consistency was already checked – and plausibility of the data was often also determined – in the first preparatory step. The redundancy principle required sets of rules to be established in the event of differences within one characteristic in different data sources. These rules were created after the raw data in the individual registers had been analysed. For characteristics with few possible values such as gender, relatively simple hierarchical rules were able to be formed in accordance with the principle of predominance. In the case of characteristics such as labour force status, very complex sets of rules were required.

Data protection and quality assurance

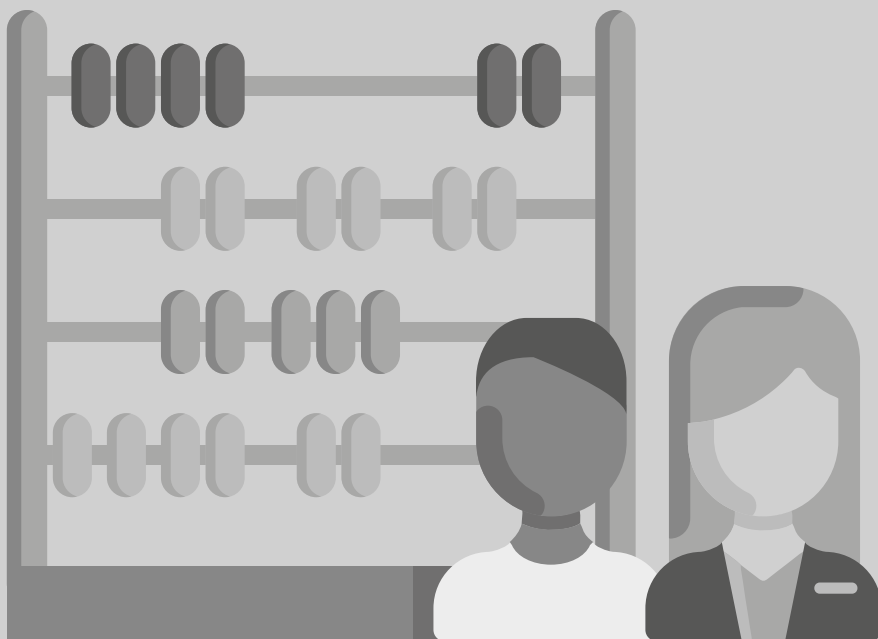
Since the protection of personal data is a key concern in the register-based census, the record swapping method was used for a specified percentage of the data as a further data protection measure in addition to anonymous data collection with bPIN OS. This involves first searching for “risky records”, i.e. data records that represent an unusual combination due to their combinations of characteristics (e.g. highest educational attainment & status in employment & citizenship) in the data record. Individual characteristics of these persons are then swapped with the characteristics of other persons, making sure that key figures are not distorted. In the case of cells containing only a few cases it is explicitly stated that the data should be interpreted with care.

Already during the preparations for the 2011 Register-based Census, Statistics Austria paid particular attention to the quality assessment of the results generated. The method of collecting data from existing administrative registers required a completely new quality assessment concept. To this end, a quality framework was developed that assesses the accuracy of data in the individual registers and in the linked register-based census database at characteristic level for various aspects of data quality.

The aim of the quality framework is to create a quality indicator for each individual characteristic in the register-based census. Quality-related processes of the agencies that keep the registers, the documentation and maintenance of the data, and formal errors are evaluated in order to calculate this indicator. In addition, the consistency of the data in the register with external sources is examined. The quality assessment process is closely linked to the data compilation process but is independent of it, ensuring that the registers used and the 2021 Register-based Census can be assessed objectively.

A more detailed methodological description of the register-based census and its quality assessment can be found in the Inventory of methods for the register-based census (available online, German only, on the Statistics Austria website: <https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/pages/402/MethodeninventarRZ.pdf>).

After the data has been linked and prepared and its quality has been checked, it can then be analysed and evaluated. As mentioned above, the results of these evaluations in detailed form are available online to the general public on the Statistics Austria website (www.statistik.at) and in the STATcube online statistical database (<https://statcube.at/statcube/home>). In the following publication, the main results are descriptive and graphically displayed.



1 Determining the Population and Number of Citizens

In Austria, the official final results on population and the number of citizens are of central importance as the basis for calculating a wide range of legal standards and therefore require a high degree of accuracy. Thus, for example, the number of the resident population (“population figure”) is the starting point for calculating the fiscal equalisation between the federal government of Austria, the federal provinces and the municipalities, in order to allocate the tax revenues for municipalities of different sizes according to their number of inhabitants. The number of citizens (number of Austrian citizens) in turn serves as the basis for calculating the distribution of National Assembly seats among the electoral districts (federal provinces) and the regional constituencies.

1.1 The residence analysis - the quality assurance instrument for the Register-based Census

Under the Register Census Act, Statistics Austria is required to carry out a residence analysis as part of the quality assurance of the data (Register Census Act, section 5 (4, 5)).

The residence analysis of the 2021 Register-based Census was used to determine which persons had their main residence in Austria on the reference date 31 October 2021 and how these main residences were distributed among the individual municipalities and federal provinces.

The base register is the Central Residence Register (CRR) on the reference date 31 October 2021. However, there is always a risk that register data will become outdated and no longer reflect the current situation. In the case of the CRR, failure to deregister main residences and secondary residences results in so-called “dead entries”. Each person registered as having their main residence in Austria was therefore subject to a procedure to check whether their main residence is counted or not. For this purpose, the basic register was linked to many other administrative registers supplied during the register-based census via the key “branch-specific personal identification number official statistics”.

Determining the population

The first step in the residence analysis was to determine which persons were not at issue and were counted in the register-based census and which persons became clarification cases based on the available data.

Before examining the actual clarification cases in more detail, other groups of cases that resulted in a change in the number of inhabitants compared to the CRR reference date population of a municipality are described below. Apart from their factuality being verified, these cases were not subject to any judgement by Statistics Austria or the municipalities, but are clearly obvious facts:

Persons who died before 1 November 2021

Persons who died before 1 November 2021 but were registered in the CRR on the reference date were not counted in the register-based census as having their main residence in the municipality in question. This involved 4 608 cases throughout Austria.

180-days-rule

The 180-days-rule in Section 7 (2) of the Register Census Act states that persons who have lived in a municipality for less than 180 days around the reference date and then return to the municipality from which they came are not counted in the municipality of the reference date but in the municipality of their previous and subsequent main residence.

The register-based census identified 2 532 persons who were not counted in the municipality of the reference date, but in the municipality where they were registered immediately beforehand and subsequently. This rule only leads to shifts between municipalities - the removal from the census of one municipality is offset by the addition to the census of the other municipality.

90-days-rule

The 90-days-rule contained in Section 7 (3) of the Register Census Act states that persons with a main residence on the reference date of 31 October 2021 are only counted if they have been in Austria for more than 90 days around the reference date. Only these persons were counted as part of the population; in accordance with the CES Recommendations, others were considered merely temporary “visitors”, even if they were registered as having their main residence in the municipality in question.

Due to the 90-days-rule, a total of 3 018 people were not counted in the register-based census.

Multiple inclusions (“KIT-Cases”)

There were persons in the CRR who had more than one main residence on 31 October 2021. In CRR jargon, these cases are called “KIT-Cases”, i.e. cases that need to be merged. After being merged by the respective registry offices, these cases were transmitted by the CRR to Statistics Austria. On the reference date these were surplus main residences that had to be deducted from the resident population (technical deletion). The register-based census count included a total of 307 cases that were not included due to multiple counting.

The decision as to which municipality was deleted and which was counted was not taken by Statistics Austria, but by the competent registry offices.

Retrospective correction of entries in the CRR

A subsequent CRR deduction was used to account for retrospective registration movements that were relevant to the reference date, such as births, deaths and other registration movements up to 30 April 2022.

In addition, all children born in Austria whose registration date in the CRR was after the reference date but whose date of birth was before the reference date were counted. However, this was only done if the date of birth and the date of registration in the CRR were not more than 90 days apart.

In addition to the retrospective correction, the registration-gap was also counted. This concerned those persons whose registration-gap around the reference date did not exceed 90 days. These persons with-

out a main residence on the reference date were allocated to the municipality whose registration date was closer to the reference date.

In Austria as a whole, the retrospective correction of entries in the CRR resulted in an increase compared to the figure on the reference date, although in some municipalities there was also a decrease. The net result of the retrospective correction of entries in the CRR for Austria was a total of 3 803 persons.

Clarification cases

Based on the assumption that each person is usually registered in several administrative registers according to their age or living situation, the entry of a person in a second register in addition to the CRR was regarded as a “sign of life” in terms of the residence analysis and it was assumed that the centre of vital interests of this person was located in Austria in the municipality of the registered main residence. Persons who only had one main residence registration in the CRR and who did not appear in any other register were classified as clarification cases and were asked in writing, in accordance with Section 5 (5) of the Register Census Act, whether their centre of vital interests was in Austria or abroad on the reference date. Only in these cases were the names and addresses requested from the owners of the administrative data.

In this written survey, the respondents indicated whether their main residence was in Austria or abroad on the reference date of 31 October 2021. This survey was carried out using an official letter with advice of receipt (RsB) to emphasise the official nature of the request and to obtain information on the type of response.

The residence analysis was used to check the main residences registered in the CRR on the reference date of 31 October 2021, i.e. the presence or absence of persons, but not to correct incorrect or missing information. The residence analysis was only concerned with the number of inhabitants, not with the structural attribute of the population.

1.2 Results of the residence analysis¹

The highest percentages of deleted main residences in relation to the CRR on the reference date were recorded in the federal provinces of Vienna (1.50%) and Salzburg (0.99%), and the lowest in Lower Austria (0.40%) and Burgenland (0.27%). As a result of the quality assurance measures - the written survey of the persons concerned - a total of 54 947 persons were counted as not having their main residence in Austria. This is also the largest group of persons not counted whose main residence is in Austria. The largest group of technical deletions is that of “Persons who died before 1 November 2021” with 4 608 persons, followed by the “90-days-rule” group with 3 018 persons and the “180-days-rule” group with 2 532 deleted persons.

The total balance of the 180-days-rule and the technical deletions resulting from the residence analysis resulted in a population figure of 8 969 068. This means that 62 880 fewer main residences were counted across Austria than were included in the CRR as of 31 October 2021, including retrospective corrections of entries in the CRR.

¹ The Federal Minister of the Interior announced the number of citizens and population of Austria in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 142/2023, as amended, on 8 May 2023 pursuant to Section 7 (5) of the Register Census Act.

Table 1.1

Official result of the Register-based Census on 31 October 2021 incl. non-recognitions by federal province

Federal province	Population stock 31.10.2021 ¹	Population in the CRR ²	180 days rule ³	Cases not counted			
				Technical deletions			Quality assurance measures ⁷
				Persons died before 01.11.2021 ⁴	KIT-Cases ⁵	90-days-rule ⁶	
Austria	8 969 068	9 031 948	-	4 608	307	3 018	54 947
Burgenland	297 506	298 228	23	54	9	57	579
Carinthia	564 328	566 806	7	125	17	92	2 251
Lower Austria	1 698 951	1 705 292	105	557	41	816	4 822
Upper Austria	1 504 237	1 509 947	15	434	56	482	4 723
Salzburg	561 714	567 145	28	265	26	152	5 016
Styria	1 251 683	1 258 751	31	412	53	359	6 213
Tyrol	762 652	767 475	9	273	28	221	4 310
Vorarlberg	401 037	402 301	12	85	13	109	1 069
Vienna	1 926 960	1 956 003	118	2 403	64	730	25 964

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. – 1) Population stock on 31 October 2021 according to § 7 Register Census Act. – 2) Population stock from the Central Residence Register on 31 October 2021 incl. population stock adjustments and closing of gaps on the reference date: Central Residence Register (CRR); data withdrawal on 31 October 2021, 23.59. Subsequent stock adjustments (registrations and de-registrations up to 30 April 2022) in the CRR that affected the reference date of 31 October 2021. Gap closure: Persons who were not registered with their main residence in Austria on the reference date were counted with their main residence if the registration gap around the reference date was 90 days or less. The person was counted in the municipality where the date of deregistration or registration was closest to the reference date. – 3) Balance from the application of the 180-days rule according to Section 7 (2) of the Register Census act. – 4) Persons who died before 1 November 2021, but still showed up in the Central Residence Register on the reference date. – 5) Multiple counts of a person dissolved after the reference date who were still present in the CRR reference date stock as of 31 October 2021. – 6) 90-days cases according to Register Census Act, Section 7 (3). – 7) Written survey of all persons concerned according to Section 5 (5) of the Register Census Act.

1.3 Quality assurance and assessment

With the introduction of the register-based census in 2011 to replace the previous traditional censuses, a separate methodological approach was developed to assess the quality of the processed data.²

The aim of the quality assessment is to calculate a quality indicator for each individual attribute. This general framework instrument has been used for the register-based censuses since 2011 and for the annual Register-based Labour Market Statistics (RBLMS) since the 2012 reference year.³ The quality indicators take on values between 0 and 1, where a higher value is associated with a higher quality assessment. The standardised calculation of these quality indicators makes it possible to compare the quality of the attribute of the individual registers as well as the results.

For the register-based census, data from eight basic registers and various comparative registers are merged at the level of the individual using the branch-specific personal identification number official statistics (bPIN OS).

² A detailed description of the structure and theoretical basis of the framework was published separately: https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/pages/402/documentation_of_methods.pdf

³ Detailed results of the annual assessment of the register-based censuses and the annual Register-based Labour Market Statistics are published in the inventory of methods in chapter 14 “Quality assurance and assessment”: <https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/pages/402/MethodeninventarRZ.pdf>

Quality framework concept

The aim of the quality framework is to determine data quality at three successive levels (see Figure 1.1):

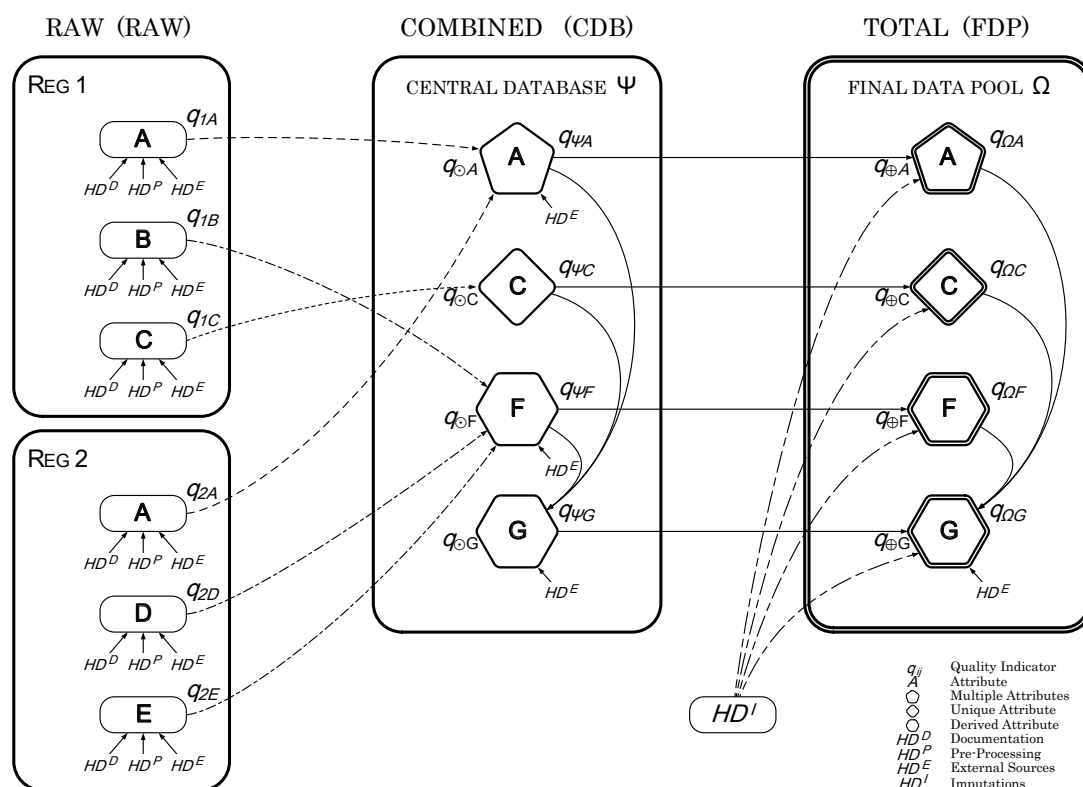
- Raw data (register);
- Integrated data base (Central Data Base – CDB); and
- Authentic data pool (Final Data Pool – FDP).

The raw data level covers the assessment of the quality of the data provided by the administrative sources. The next level (CDB) contains the total population of the register-based census or RBLMS with the corresponding attribute. The latter are compiled from the various raw data, although at this level some statistical units may still have missing attributes. This is also the difference from the third level, the authentic data pool, where the unknown values are substituted by imputations.

The quality indicators determined at the raw data level form the basis for calculating the quality indicators for the two subsequent levels. Finally, for each unit and each attribute, a quality indicator is determined whose changes can be tracked across the three data levels.

Figure 1.1

Levels of quality assessment



Quality assessment - an example

The assessment process begins with the raw data assessment with its three hyperdimensions. The following table shows these results based on the legal marital status attribute (LMS) for the individual registers.

Table 1.2

Quality assessment of legal marital status by source

Source i	HD^D_{iLMS}	HD^P_{iLMS}	HD^E_{iLMS}	q_{iLMS}
AMS	1.000	0.910	0.966	0.959
RPS	0.955	0.962	0.946	0.954
FAR	1.000	0.880	0.973	0.951
CSSR	0.810	0.631	0.961	0.800
CRF	0.508	0.674	0.740	0.641
CLP	0.549	0.512	0.652	0.571
MHI	0.770	0.632	0.950	0.784
SWR	0.907	0.933	0.950	0.930
TR	0.865	0.876	0.905	0.882
CRR	0.810	0.859	0.969	0.879
CCR	1.000	0.981	0.982	0.988

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. – AMS: Austrian Public Employment Service, RPS: Registers of public servants of the federal state and the federal provinces, FAR: Family allowance register, CSSR: Central Social Security Register, CRF: Register of foreigners, CLP: Chambers of liberal professions, MHI: Municipal health insurances, SWR: Register of social welfare recipients, TR: Tax register, CRR: Central Residence Register, CCR: Central Citizenship Register.

The combination of the assessments of the individual registers results in an initial assessment of attribute j in the integrated dataset ($\bar{q}_{\odot j}$). An additional HD External Source (HD^E_{CDBj}) performed to evaluate the set of rules leads to the final assessment of the attribute in the integrated database ($\bar{q}_{\psi j}$). In the case of the legal marital status attribute, this additional assessment of HD^E_{CDBj} results in an increase between the indicators $\bar{q}_{\odot j}$ and $\bar{q}_{\psi j}$ (see Table 1.3).

At this point in time, persons with the missing legal marital status attribute have a quality score of 0. In the case of imputations, these are assessed using the HD imputations (HD^I_j). This in turn leads to a further improvement in the quality score for the legal marital status attribute ($\bar{q}_{\Omega j}$) in the authentic data pool.

Table 1.3

Quality assessment of legal marital status by processing level

Attribute	$\bar{q}_{\odot j}$	HD^E_{CDBj}	$\bar{q}_{\psi j}$	HD^I_j	$\bar{q}_{\Omega j}$
Legal marital status	0.967	0.976	0.968	0.763	0.972

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.

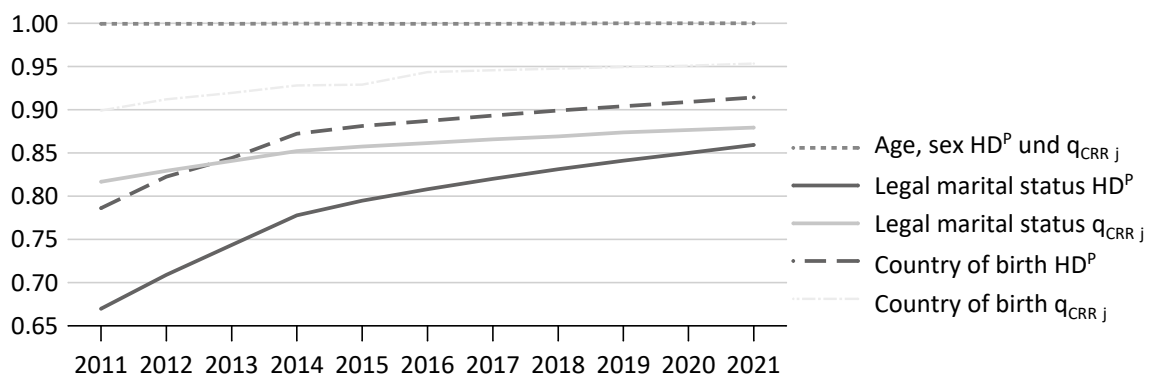
These quality improvements are largely due to the coverage rates (HDP_{CRRj}), which were rather low in the early phase of the CRR (2001–2006). However, as this information is now mandatory, it is constantly improving.

Raw data monitoring

An important part of quality assurance is the annual monitoring of the raw data provided. Quality monitoring ensures that problems in data delivery (e.g. insufficient bPIN OS specifications or incorrect attribute coding) can be identified and rectified. In short, the changes in the data must be explainable. The Central Residence Register is an example of this. Here the five multiple attributes are in some cases very different from each other. The attributes of age and sex are almost constant over the years with values of > 0.999 . The raw data quality of the legal marital status and country of birth attributes has improved steadily since 2011.

Figure 1.2

Raw data quality ($q_{CRR,j}$) of the CRR



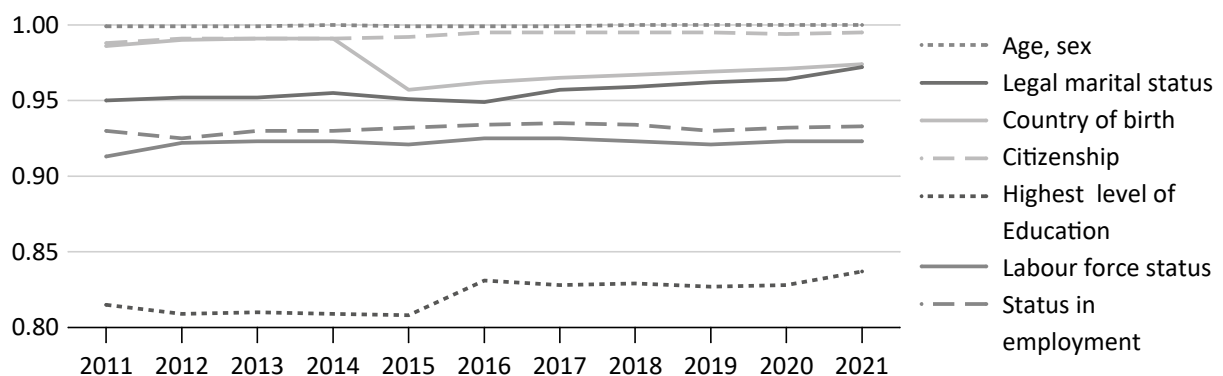
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2012–2020.

Monitoring the authentic data pool

The most important aspect of data quality monitoring is, of course, to consider the final quality $\bar{q}_{\Omega,j}$. In particular, the evolution of the individual attributes over time is observed and it is evident that all the attributes exhibit very stable behaviour.

Figure 1.3

Evolution $\bar{q}_{\Omega,j}$ 2011 to 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2012–2020.

The quality of the demographic attributes is generally higher than that of the other attributes. This is mainly because these attributes are found in several registers and the comparisons between the registers result in higher data quality. It can also be seen that the quality of almost all demographic attributes has increased continuously since 2011. Following the decline in the country of birth attribute due to structural changes in 2015, an increase in quality can again be observed.

The unique and derived attributes, by contrast, are strongly linked to the quality of the associated raw data, which means that these attributes tend to fluctuate slightly over time. The larger increases in the educational attributes are due on the one hand to the above-mentioned re-assessment of the raw data through a survey of the HD documentation and on the other hand to the revision of the register of educational attainment based on improved data from the AMS (Austrian Public Employment Service).

The following table gives an overview of all assessed attributes of the register-based census with their indicators at the different levels of quality assessment.

Table 1.4

Quality of the integrated and authentic database, 2021

Attribute	Type	Central database (CDB)			Final data pool (FDP)				
		$\bar{q}_{\odot j}$	HD^E_{CDBj}	$\bar{q}_{\psi j}$	% Imp.	HD^I_j	$\bar{q}_{\oplus j}$	HD^E_{FDPj}	$\bar{q}_{\Omega j}$
Demography									
Age	multiple	1.00	1.00	1.00	< 0.01	0.73	1.00	-	1.00
Legal marital status	multiple	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.50	0.76	0.97	-	0.97
Country of birth	multiple	0.97	0.99	0.97	< 0.01	0.31	0.97	-	0.97
Size of the municipality (place of main residence)	derived	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
Sex	multiple	1.00	1.00	1.00	< 0.01	0.50	1.00	-	1.00
Place of usual residence one year prior to the reference date	derived	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
Year of arrival in Austria	derived	0.63	-	0.63	32.92	0.86	0.91	-	0.91
Foreign background	derived	0.97	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	-	0.97
Citizenship	multiple	0.99	0.99	0.99	< 0.01	0.84	0.99	-	0.99
Living arrangement	derived	0.90	-	0.90	7.20	0.89	0.97	0.95	0.96
Place of usual residence	simple	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	1.00
Education									
Field of Education (attainment) - highest completed level	simple	0.75	-	0.75	-	-	0.75	-	0.75
Field of Education (participation)	simple	0.94	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	-	0.94
Category of distance of the location of the educational institution	derived	0.96	-	0.96	-	-	0.96	-	0.96
Education attainment - highest completed level	simple	0.81	-	0.81	3.87	0.52	0.84	-	0.84
Participation in formal education	simple	0.94	-	0.94	-	-	0.94	-	0.94
Labour force									
Occupation	derived	-	0.53	0.68	5.04	0.58	0.73	-	0.73
Labour force status	derived	-	0.93	0.92	-	-	0.92	-	0.92
Marginal employment	simple	0.92	-	0.92	-	-	0.92	-	0.92
Status in employment	derived	-	0.96	0.93	-	-	0.93	-	0.93
OENACE 2008 of the local unit	derived	0.88	-	0.88	-	-	0.88	-	0.88

Attribute	Type	Central database (CDB)			Final data pool (FDP)				
		$\bar{q}_{\ominus j}$	HD^E_{CDBj}	$\bar{q}_{\Psi j}$	% Imp.	HD^I_j	$\bar{q}_{\oplus j}$	HD^E_{FDPj}	$\bar{q}_{\Omega j}$
Commuters									
Category of distance	derived	0.94	-	0.94	0.31	0.19	0.94	-	0.94
Type of commuter	derived	0.92	-	0.92	-	-	0.92	-	0.92
Families									
Size of family nucleus	derived	0.85	-	0.85	12.47	0.93	0.97	0.92	0.95
Type of family nucleus	derived	0.85	-	0.85	12.47	0.92	0.96	0.93	0.96
Households									
Size of household	derived	0.91	-	0.91	< 0.01	0.46	0.91	0.87	0.90
Type of household	derived	0.90	-	0.90	7.51	0.89	0.97	0.89	0.95

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.



2 Demography and Migration

Demography describes the composition and changes of the population. Apart from the number of inhabitants, several attributes are of interest in the census, such as age, sex, marital status, country of citizenship, place of birth, immigrant background and relocations between reference dates. These informations give insight into the demographic change.

2.1 Population status and demographic structure

According to the final results of the Population Census of 31 October 2021, Austria has 8 969 068 inhabitants. This means that since the last population census, which was held on 31 October 2011, the number of inhabitants has increased by 567 128, or 6.7%. This is the highest growth between two population censuses in the history of the Second Republic. Thus, Austria grew faster than in the decade with the strongest growth to date, between 1961 and 1971, when the number of inhabitants in Austria increased by about 417 700 persons or 5.9%. The lion's share of the growth at that time was driven by high excess births, as the baby boom years occurred in this decade. There was also a slight increase in the migration balance - the recruitment of so-called guest workers began in the late 1960s. This picture has changed significantly: between 2011 and 2021, the population of Austria grew mainly through immigration.

Number of inhabitants increased by 6.7% since 2011

The highest population growth was recorded in the federal capital Vienna, where there are 212 733 (+12.4%) more inhabitants than ten years ago. Other federal provinces that have seen above-average growth are the western provinces of Vorarlberg (+8.3%) and Tyrol (+7.5%). All other federal provinces also recorded an increase in population, with Upper Austria (+6.4%) and Salzburg (+6.2%) coming closest to the Austrian average (+6.7%). The lowest growth was recorded in Carinthia (+1.5%), while the other federal provinces registered below-average increases, ranging from 3.6% in Styria to 5.2% in Lower Austria.

Table 2.1

Population on 31 October 2021 and change since 2020 and 2011 by federal province

Federal provinces	Population		Population change since 2011		Population change since 2020 in %
	31 October 2021	31 October 2011	absolut	%	
Austria	8 969 068	8 401 940	567 128	6.7	0.5
Burgenland	297 506	285 685	11 821	4.1	0.5
Carinthia	564 328	556 173	8 155	1.5	0.2
Lower Austria	1 698 951	1 614 693	84 258	5.2	0.4
Upper Austria	1 504 237	1 413 762	90 475	6.4	0.4
Salzburg	561 714	529 066	32 648	6.2	0.4
Styria	1 251 683	1 208 575	43 108	3.6	0.1
Tyrol	762 652	709 319	53 333	7.5	0.4
Vorarlberg	401 037	370 440	30 597	8.3	0.6
Vienna	1 926 960	1 714 227	212 733	12.4	0.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2020 (reference date 31 October).

An ageing population

On the reference date of the population census, 31 October 2021, around 14% of the population were children under 14 years of age. Just over two-thirds of the population were of working age (between 15 and 64, 66.2%), while around 19% were over 64, i.e. of retirement age. The average age of the population on 31 October 2021 was 43.2 years. It increased by 3.5 years between 2001 and 2021, by 1.4 years compared to the last population census in 2011 and by 0.1 years compared to 2020. Table 2.2 illustrates the differences in the age structure between women and men. While more than a fifth of women living in Austria are senior citizens, the proportion of men is 4.4 percentage points lower. Consequently, this difference in age structure has an impact on the average age of women and men in the population - women are on average around 2.5 years older than men.

Table 2.2

Population by sex and broad age-groups, 2001 to 2021

Year Sex ¹	Population	Age-groups (in %) ²			Average age in years	100 year olds and older	
		0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over		absolut	per 100 000 of the population
2001							
Austria	8 032 926	16.8	67.7	15.5	39.7	528	6.6
Men	3 889 189	17.8	70.0	12.1	37.9	83	2.1
Women	4 143 737	15.9	65.5	18.6	41.4	445	10.7
2011							
Austria	8 401 940	14.6	67.6	17.8	41.8	1 112	13.2
Men	4 093 938	15.4	69.4	15.2	40.4	187	4.6
Women	4 308 002	13.9	66.0	20.1	43.2	925	21.5
2020							
Austria	8 926 290	14.4	66.3	19.3	43.1	1434	16.1
Men	4 391 754	15.1	67.9	17.1	41.9	221	5.0
Women	4 534 536	13.8	64.8	21.4	44.3	1213	26.8
2021							
Austria	8 969 068	14.4	66.2	19.4	43.2	1650	18.4
Men	4 418 901	15.0	67.7	17.2	42.0	243	5.5
Women	4 550 167	13.8	64.6	21.6	44.4	1407	30.9

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2001 to 2021, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2020. – 1) Persons in the categories “divers”, “inter”, “open” and “no entry” are not reported separately due to data privacy protection. An imputation rule assigns these persons either to the group of “women” or “men”. On the 31 October 2021 this affected 11 persons. – 2) Rounding differences not balanced.

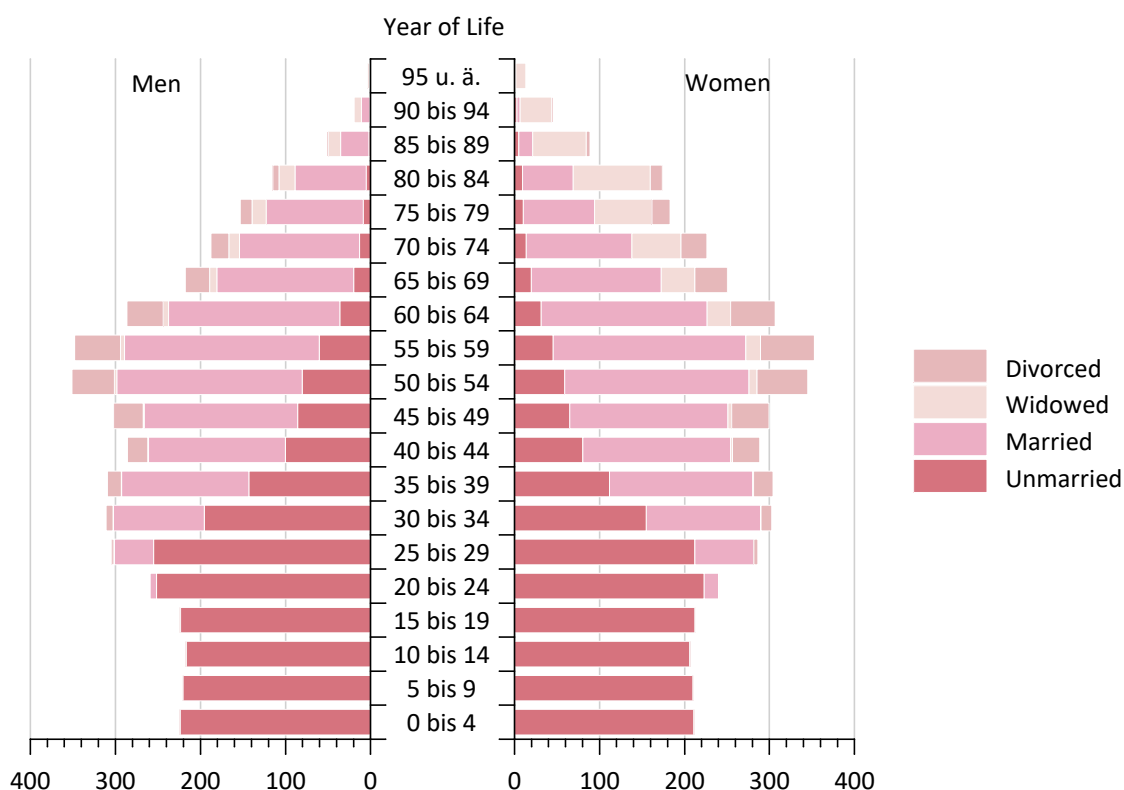
As a result of increasing life expectancy, more and more people are living to the age of 100. On 31 October 2021, 1 650 people were at least 100 years old. This represents an increase of around 48% over the last ten years. In the period between the 2001 and 2011 population censuses, this increase was as high as 111%. This means that there are around 18 people over 100 years of age per 100 000 inhabitants, 5 per 100 000 men but more than 30 per 100 000 women.

More widowed but also more divorced women than men

According to the 2021 population census, less than half of the Austrian population aged 15 and over is married (47.9%). Compared to these 3.67 million persons, there are 2.77 million single persons (36.1%), around 527 600 widowed persons (6.9%) and around 700 000 divorced persons (9.1%). Persons who have established a registered partnership, whose partnership has been dissolved or whose partner has died are included in the categories of married, divorced and widowed persons. As men tend to die earlier than their (often younger) partners, more women than men are widowed in absolute and relative terms.

Figure 2.1

Population by legal marital status, age in 5-year groups and sex, 2021 – persons in 1 000



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. Persons in a registered partnership are included in “married”. Respectively, persons, whose registered partnership has been dissolved, or whose partner has died, are included in “divorced” or “widowed”.

2.2 Migration

Less than one tenth of the population changed their place of residence within the last year

9.0% of the population aged one and over, or around 799 000 people, lived in a different place on 31 October 2021 than on 31 October 2020. The largest group moved within the municipality of residence (4.1% of the population or 46.0% of the persons who moved). A smaller proportion moved to another municipality (3.3% of the population or 37.0% of mobile persons). The proportion of the population migrating from abroad rose from 114 000 in the previous year to around 136 000 (1.5% of the pop-

ulation; 17.0% of the migrant population). Compared to the previous year, the patterns and proportions of relocations have not changed significantly.

Table 2.3

Population by usual residence one year prior to census, 2020 and 2021

Place of residence one year prior to the census	2021						2020 in %
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	
	absolut			in %			
Population aged 1 and over	8 883 861	4 375 274	4 508 587	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual residence unchanged	8 084 944	3 962 314	4 122 630	91.0	90.6	91.4	91.3
Usual residence changed	798 917	412 960	385 957	9.0	9.4	8.6	8.7
Person moved within municipalities	367 612	188 473	179 139	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1
Person moved between municipalities	295 429	146 736	148 693	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Person moved from abroad	135 876	77 751	58 125	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2020.

Two-fifths of the population aged 15 and over have changed their place of residence in the last ten years

42.8% of the population aged 15 and over, or around 3.29 million people, lived in a different place on 31 October 2021 than on 31 October 2011. The largest group moved between municipalities within Austria (17.9% or 41.8% of those who relocated). 15.6% of the population, or 36.5% of the population that moved, relocated to a different address within the municipality of residence, while the smallest proportion (9.3%; or 21.7% of the migrated population) moved from abroad.

Table 2.4

Population by usual residence ten years prior to census, 2011 and 2021

Place of residence ten years prior to the census	2021					
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
	absolut			in %		
Population aged 1 and over	7 677 388	3 754 721	3 922 667	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual residence unchanged	4 388 356	2 120 833	2 267 523	57.2	56.5	57.8
Usual residence changed	3 289 032	1 633 888	1 655 144	42.8	43.5	42.2
Person moved within municipalities	1 199 819	598 741	601 078	15.6	15.9	15.3
Person moved between municipalities	1 375 134	656 246	718 888	17.9	17.5	18.3
Person moved from abroad	714 079	378 901	335 178	9.3	10.1	8.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021.

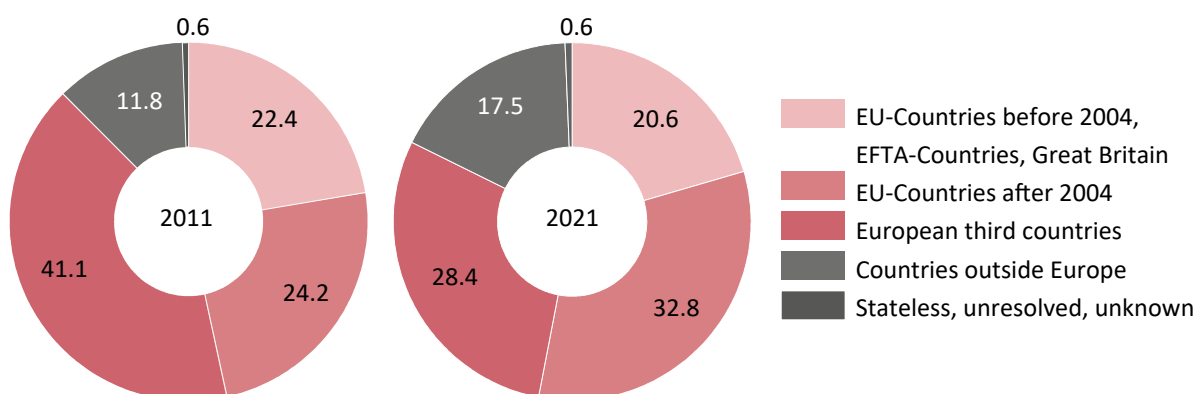
The proportion of people without Austrian citizenship is increasing

According to the population census, 7 401 924 people with Austrian citizenship were living in Austria on 31 October 2021, which is 82.5% of the population. The number of citizens has fallen by around 60 000 or 0.8% since 2011. Of the inhabitants of Austria, around 1.57 million have a citizenship other than Austrian. Their share of the population on 31 October 2021 is 17.5%. Since 2011, the number of non-Austrian citizens has risen by around two-thirds (+66.7%), an increase of almost 627 000 people.

In addition to the increase of the proportion of the population with non-Austrian citizenship, the composition by citizenship and citizenship groups has also changed in recent years (see Figure 2.2). Since the population census, the number of citizens of the European Union and the EFTA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) has risen from around 438 000 to 837 000, and their share has increased to 53.4%. Excluding EFTA citizens (around 10 000 people) and UK citizens (around 11 000; EU exit on 31 January 2020), EU citizens still account for over half of the non-Austrian population (52.1%).

Figure 2.2

Foreign population by country of citizenship, 2011 and 2021 - in percent



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021. Rounding differences not balanced.

One fifth of the population was not born in Austria

One in five persons living in Austria on 31 October 2021 was not born in Austria. In 2001, 12.5% were born in a foreign country, just over 1 million people. By 2011, this number had risen to 1.32 million, and by 2021 by a further 514 000 to around 1.83 million (see Table 2.5). The combination of the characteristics of citizenship and country of birth shows that around 509 000 Austrian citizens were born abroad (5.7% of the population). As Austrian citizenship is not automatically acquired by birth in the country, the group of persons born in Austria but not holding Austrian citizenship now comprises about 247 000 persons or 2.7% of the population. A further 1.32 million people (14.7% of the population) were born abroad and do not have Austrian citizenship.

Table 2.5

Foreign citizens and foreign born persons by federal province 2021 and change since 2020 and 2011

Federal province	2021		in %			Population changes in %	
	absolut	in %	2020	2011	2001	2020 to 2021	2011 to 2021
Foreign citizenship							
Austria	1 567 144	17.5	16.9	11.2	8.9	3.8	66.7
Burgenland	29 661	10.0	9.5	6.0	4.5	5.5	74.4
Carinthia	65 995	11.7	11.1	7.2	5.7	5.4	65.1
Lower Austria	184 031	10.8	10.5	7.1	6.1	3.3	61.2
Upper Austria	212 008	14.1	13.5	8.4	7.2	5.0	79.6
Salzburg	103 116	18.4	17.9	12.6	11.7	2.9	54.1
Styria	153 220	12.2	11.7	7.0	4.5	5.2	81.3
Tyrol	129 069	16.9	16.5	11.0	9.4	2.9	65.5
Vorarlberg	75 259	18.8	18.4	13.2	13.3	2.4	53.7
Vienna	614 785	31.9	31.1	21.7	16.0	3.4	65.1
Foreign country of birth							
Austria	1 829 824	20.4	20.0	15.7	12.5	2.5	39.1
Burgenland	36 434	12.2	11.9	8.9	6.7	3.6	42.7
Carinthia	76 547	13.6	13.1	9.8	8.0	3.9	40.5
Lower Austria	227 802	13.4	13.2	10.4	8.8	2.3	36.1
Upper Austria	248 945	16.5	16.1	12.3	10.5	3.2	42.9
Salzburg	112 345	20.0	19.7	15.7	14.1	1.8	34.9
Styria	172 381	13.8	13.3	9.7	7.1	3.8	47.0
Tyrol	147 931	19.4	19.1	14.7	12.4	2.0	41.5
Vorarlberg	87 132	21.7	21.5	17.5	15.4	1.4	34.7
Vienna	720 307	37.4	36.8	30.6	23.6	2.2	37.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2001 to 2021, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2020.

30 percent of the population born in 1985 or later has a foreign background

The foreign background is calculated for all persons born after 1985. On 31 October 2021, 1 066 456 people or 29.1% of the population born in 1985 or later had a foreign background. Around 40% of the population with a foreign background are part of the second generation. The proportion of men in the group of people with a foreign background is higher than that of women in each of the groups, although the differences are not significant (see table 2.6).

Table 2.6

Foreign background of population born in 1985 and younger by sex, 2021

Foreign background	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
	absolut			in %		
Population born in 1985 and younger	3 662 655	1 881 255	1 781 400	100.0	51.4	48.6
Without foreign background	2 567 070	1 315 840	1 251 230	70.1	35.9	34.2
With foreign background 1st generation	626 744	323 517	303 227	17.1	8.8	8.3
With foreign background 2nd generation	439 495	226 761	212 734	12.0	6.2	5.8
With foreign background (unknown generation)	217	120	97	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign background unknown	29 129	15 017	14 112	0.8	0.4	0.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.



3 Employment

Labour force statistics refer to the economic activity of the resident population in Austria. The central feature of the labour force statistics is the labour force status (current activity status), which divides all persons living in Austria into central social groups: employed persons, unemployed persons, students (not economically active), persons receiving a pension and other persons outside the labour force. Employed persons and unemployed persons are also referred to collectively as the labour force.

Since 2008, the data have been compiled annually with a reference date of 31 October. Due to changes in the underlying registers, there are always small changes in the definitions of the reported results between years. In 2013, for example, marginally self-employed persons were also included in the data for the first time. Up to and including 2019, complex derivation rules were used to add additional persons in the group of socially insured family workers. No derivation of family workers has been made since 2020.

3.1 Labour force status of the population

On the reference date of the Register-based Census, 31 October 2021, slightly more than half of the resident population in Austria was in the labour force (currently economically active persons) (4 724 364 or 52.7%), i.e. they were either employed or unemployed. More specifically, however, only in the case of men are the majority in the labour force (56.8%), while only 48.7% of women are currently economically active. The remaining half of the resident population, persons outside the labour force (currently not economically active persons) (4 244 704 persons or 47.3%), consists of children under the age of 15, persons receiving a pension, school pupils and students aged 15 and over, and other persons outside the labour force.

Table 3.1

Labour force status by sex and citizenship, 2021

Labour force status	Total	In %	Sex		Citizenship	
			Men	Women	Austria	Foreign ¹
Together	8 969 068	100.0	4 418 901	4 550 167	7 401 924	1 567 144
Labour force	4 724 364	52.7	2 507 793	2 216 571	3 839 531	884 833
Employed	4 438 154	49.5	2 361 544	2 076 610	3 655 738	782 416
Unemployed	286 210	3.2	146 249	139 961	183 793	102 417
Outside the labour force	4 244 704	47.3	1 911 108	2 333 596	3 562 393	682 311
Persons under 15 years	1 291 680	14.4	664 180	627 500	1 034 707	256 973
Persons receiving a pension	1 980 715	22.1	870 166	1 110 549	1 885 991	94 724
Students 15 years and older	336 979	3.8	153 986	182 993	271 560	65 419
Others outside the labour force	635 330	7.1	222 776	412 554	370 135	265 195

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. – 1) Including stateless, unresolved, unknown.

The largest group among the population outside the labour force are the 1 980 715 persons receiving a pension. Due to the earlier retirement age and longer life expectancy, the proportion of women is higher than that of men (19.7%) and accounts for almost a quarter (24.4%) of the female population. The next largest group is children under the age of 15, who together with school pupils and students aged 15 and over make up almost a fifth of the population (together 1 628 659 persons or 18.2%). A further 635 330 persons (7.1%) fall into the group of others outside the labour force. These are persons over the age of 15 who are co-insured with another person, receive social welfare benefits, live exclusively

from capital income or are otherwise not participating in the labour force and not attending an educational establishment. The proportion of women in this group (9.1%) is also higher than that of men (5.0%).

Employment rates of 15 to 64 year olds

The employment rate is the proportion of employed persons in the total population. When calculating the employment rate, the group considered is often limited to persons from 15 to 64 years of age, i.e. persons of prime working age. The employment rate of 15 to 64 year olds in Austria in 2021 was 73.2%. The employment rate for women aged 15 to 64 was 69.4%, much lower than that of men at 77.1%.

The differences between women and men vary depending on the age group under consideration. For example, 11.0% of women and 19.5% of men are already in employment at the age of 15. This large difference between the sexes at the start of their careers is because many more young men than young women complete an apprenticeship and thus join the labour force at the age of 15. Girls are more likely to attend secondary school and therefore start work later. Up to the age of 30, the employment rates of both women and men rise sharply and are closely aligned. Men aged between 35 and 50 have the highest employment rate at around 88%. Among women, 37 to 54 year olds are the most likely to be in employment, with rates consistently above 80%. The increase in employment rates is lower for women than for men due to childbirth and time spent bringing up children. After this peak, the employment rate of both women and men falls slowly at first, but increasingly sharply from the age of 55. Due to the earlier retirement age of women, the difference between the employment rates of women and men aged 60 is 35 percentage points. From the age of 65, 3.8% of women and 7.3% of men are still in employment.

Unemployment

According to the definition (see glossary), a total of 286 210 persons were unemployed on 31 October 2021. The unemployment rate, calculated as the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force, was 6.1% (women: 6.3%; men: 5.8 %).

The risk of becoming unemployed is also strongly influenced by age. Unemployment rates are particularly high for women and men at the start of their working lives. Thus, the unemployment rate for 15 to 24 year olds was 8.3% for women and 8.1% for men. From the age of 25 up to the age of 51, there are always more women than men looking for work. From around the age of 54, fewer women are in employment, while the number of unemployed women begins to increase between the ages of 53 and 59. For men, the same process takes place with a slight time lag, with the proportion of unemployed men also rising sharply towards the end of their working lives. Older members of the labour force find it particularly difficult to find a new job. Overall, unemployment rates in 2021 are slightly higher than in 2011. In addition to sex, unemployment is also heavily dependent on a person's level of education.

In terms of federal provinces, Vienna has by far the highest unemployment rate. Here, 11.7% of the labour force aged 15 to 64 are looking for work, with men (11.8%) and women (11.7%) almost equally affected. In contrast, in all other federal provinces the proportion of unemployed women is higher than that of unemployed men.

Employed persons in full-time and part-time employment

In 2021, a total of 1 867 003 women and 2 027 330 men aged 15 to 64 were employed in Austria. Excluding temporary absentees such as those on parental leave, there were 1 784 490 women and 2 017 595 men aged 15 to 64 in employment. The part-time rate, i.e. the proportion of part-time employed persons among employees at work in the reference week, excluding those in basic military service and civilian service, has been increasing for several years and stands at 31.8% for Austria as a whole. In 2011, the proportion was 26.0%. There are marked differences between the sexes. 52.2% of women, but only 13.5% of men, are in part-time employment in 2021.

Part-time rates also vary considerably by industry. The proportion of part-time employed persons aged 15 to 64 among employees at work in the reference week who are employed in the “Health and welfare” economic activity section is well above average for both women (63.4%) and men (31.7%). Among men, the part-time rate is highest in “Accommodation and food service activities” (34.1%). The part-time rate is comparatively low for both women and men in “Manufacturing” (women: 37.3%; men: 5.9%) and Energy supply (women: 37.8%; men: 4.3%).

In addition to part-time employment, temporary absences (e.g. parental leave or other types of leave such as educational or carer’s leave) also play an important role in the employment biographies of women in their late 30s. Around the age of 30, for example, one in seven women in a proper employment relationship is temporarily absent from work. This form of absence is generally significant for women in their mid-20s to late 30s. For men, temporary absence does not play a significant role at any point in their working career.

3.2 Employment according to status in employment

In 2021, almost nine out of ten employed persons in Austria (88.9%) are in an employment relationship. This proportion is slightly higher for women at 91.1% compared with 87.1% for men. At 58.5%, white collar workers make up the largest group among those in employment, with a clear majority of women in this group. In contrast, men make up the majority of the second largest group, blue collar workers.

The differences between the labour force (currently economically active persons) and employed persons in Table 3.2 show the unemployment figures for the different groups, among which the 91 617 blue collar workers occupy the unenviable first place with a share of 36.6% of all unemployed persons.

The proportion of self-employed persons (including socially insured family workers) in the total labour force is 11.1% (women: 8.9%; men: 12.9%). Four out of ten self-employed persons are women (37.8%) and six out of ten are men (62.2%). Around a quarter (23.1%) of the self-employed create additional jobs as employers. Here, too, there are clear differences between the sexes. For example, only 17.8% of all self-employed women, but 26.3% of all self-employed men, employ employees.

Table 3.2

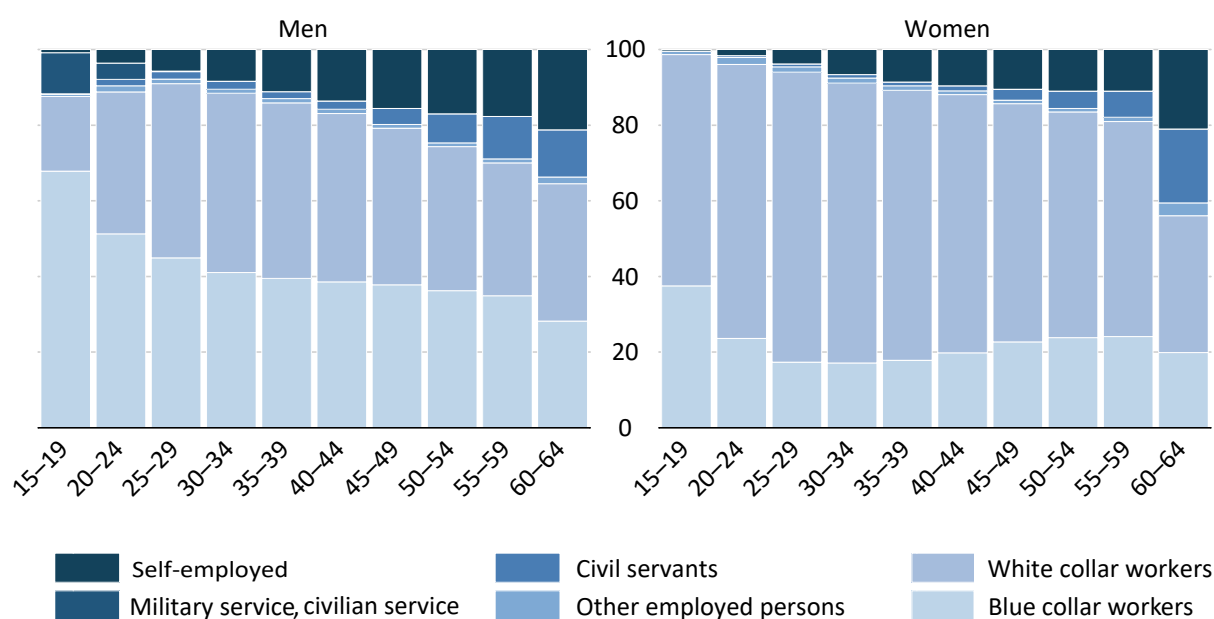
Status in employment by labour force status and sex, 2021

Status in employment	Labour force			Employed		
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
Total	4 724 364	2 507 793	2 216 571	4 438 154	2 361 544	2 076 610
Employed persons	4 197 381	2 183 992	2 013 389	3 947 057	2 055 894	1 891 163
blue collar workers (including apprentices)	1 547 613	1 037 377	510 236	1 390 293	945 760	444 533
white collar workers (including apprentices)	2 398 064	988 356	1 409 708	2 308 233	953 425	1 354 808
other employees ¹	251 704	158 259	93 445	248 531	156 709	91 822
Self-employed	497 554	309 535	188 019	491 097	305 650	185 447
employers	113 456	80 499	32 957	113 456	80 499	32 957
self-employed	374 821	226 013	148 808	368 364	222 128	146 236
family workers	9 277	3 023	6 254	9 277	3 023	6 254
Status in employment unknown ²	29 429	14 266	15 163	-	-	-

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. – 1) Includes holders of a non-standard contract, civil servants, compulsory and voluntary military service, compulsory community service, employees with unknown status in employment, frontier workers without Austrian social insurance, as well as persons employed according to the DLSG. – 2) Unemployed or looking for work for the first time.

The proportion of self-employed persons increases with age. At the same time, the proportion of male blue collar workers and female white collar workers decreases with age. This pattern is partly the result of changes in the structure of employment in recent decades. Moreover, persons with more experience are also more likely to start their own businesses than very young persons.

Figure 3.1

Status in employment of persons aged 15 to 64 by federal province and sex, 2021 – in percent

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.

3.3 Employment and migration

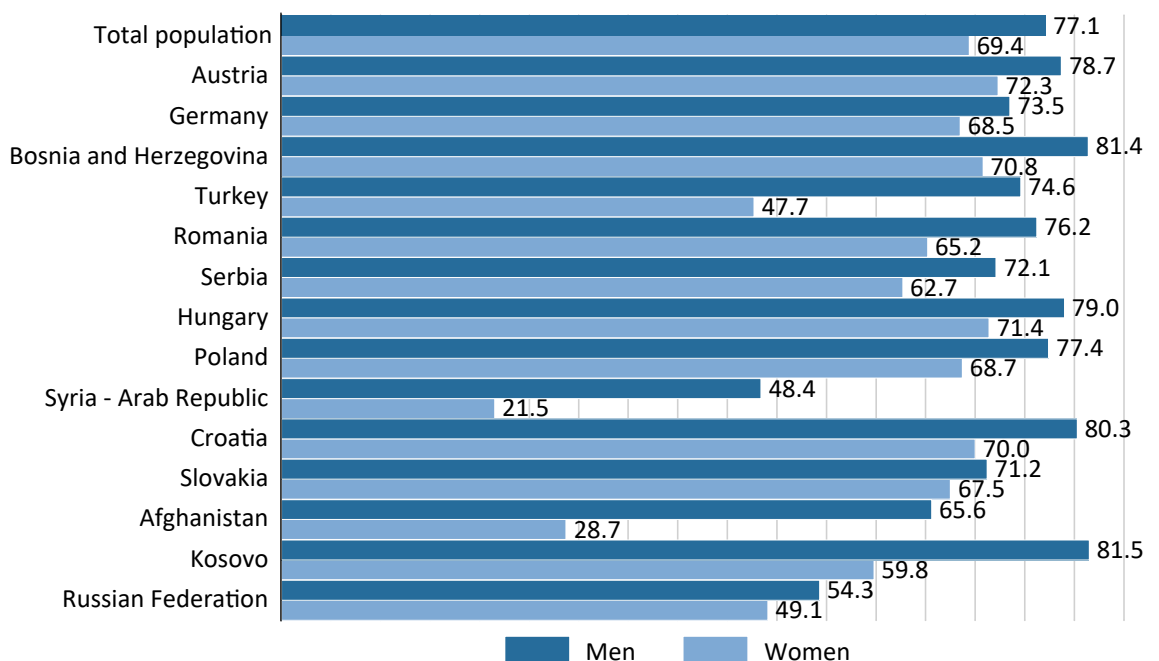
Looking at the working age population between 15 and 64, the proportion of the Austrian population born abroad in 2021 is just under a quarter (1 472 862 born abroad). 4.1% of the population born abroad between the ages of 15 and 64 are in education, 4.0% receive a pension. The proportion of other persons outside the labour force is significantly higher among immigrants (17.1%) than among those born in Austria (5.7%). Depending on the person's residence permit, access to the labour market is restricted for many, at least initially, and many quickly emigrate again. This contributes to the fact that participation in the labour market increases with the length of stay in Austria. The activity rate of 15 to 64 year olds who have lived in Austria for at least 10 years and have acquired Austrian citizenship is even one percentage point higher (80.0%) than that of those born in Austria (79.1%).

However, migrants are much more likely to be affected by unemployment, which is why their proportion of the employed persons is significantly lower. Labour participation of women is lower than that of men in all groups, but the sex difference is greater among persons born abroad.

The overall employment rate of persons born abroad (66.4%) is significantly lower than that of those born in Austria (75.5%). Integration into the labour market, however, varies greatly for the individual groups of migrants depending on their country of origin and sex. Looking at the most strongly represented countries, each with more than 30 000 people of working age, those born in Bosnia and Herzegovina are the best integrated into the labour market, and the employment rate is even slightly higher than that of those born in Austria. In contrast, persons from Afghanistan, Syria and the Russian Federation have the lowest employment rates, in some cases due to even shorter periods of residence in the country.

Figure 3.2

Employment rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by country of birth and sex, 2021 – in percent



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.



4 Education

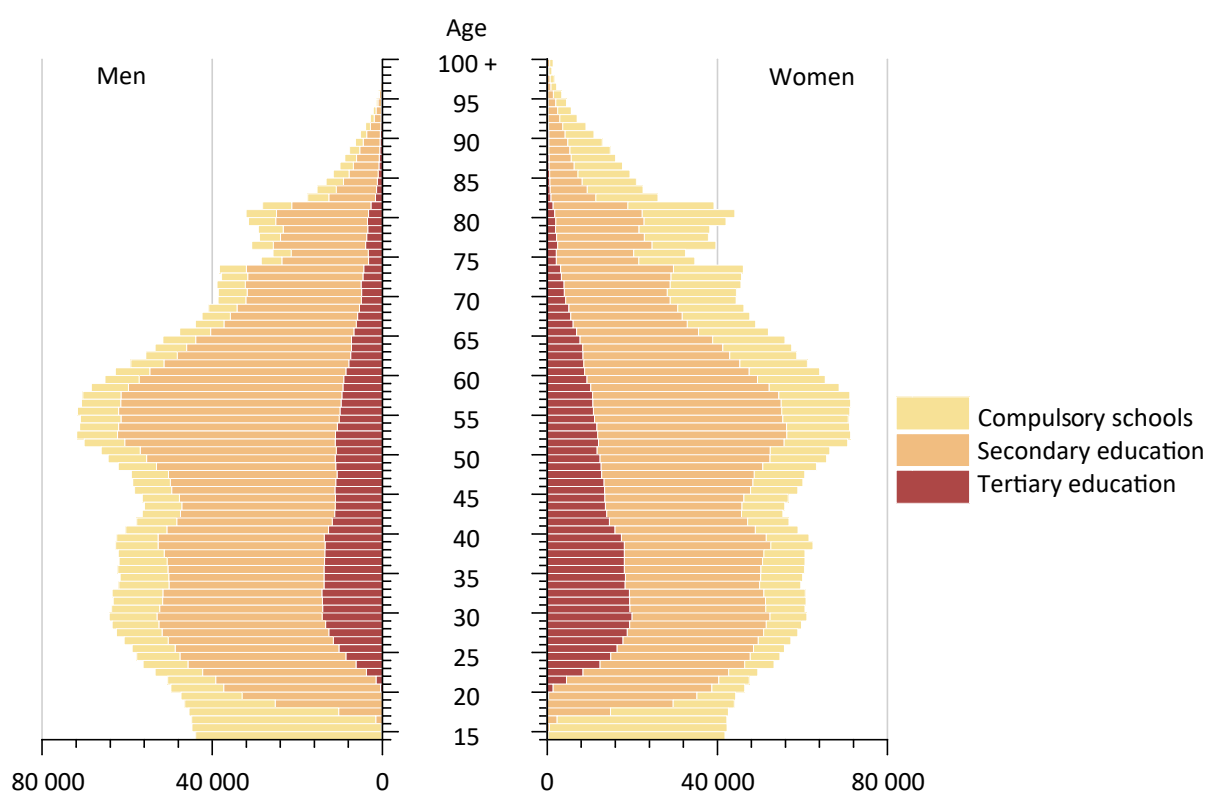
The establishment of a register of educational attainment since the 2001 Population Census means that information on qualifications acquired or recognised in Austria is now available in a collected form. In addition to educational attainment, the 2021 Register-based Census also collects data on participation in formal education. Data from school and university statistics are used for this purpose. School statistics cover the area of school education in Austria. University statistics provide data on students at Austrian universities and other educational institutions that offer courses of a university level.

4.1 Educational structure of the population

The population pyramid (see Figure 4.1), broken down by sex and highest completed level of education, provides an overview of the educational attainment of the Austrian resident population in the year 2021.

Figure 4.1

Highest completed level of education of the Austrian population aged 15 and over by age and sex, 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.

The long-term trend towards higher formal qualifications is clearly visible. A higher proportion of tertiary education is particularly evident in the younger age groups, with women having a significantly higher share than men, especially among those aged 20 to 40. However, the proportion of women aged 41 to 60 is also consistently higher than that of men. Tertiary education includes qualifications from universities, universities of applied sciences, colleges of education, post-secondary schools and “Kollegs”.

Older women aged 60 and over, however, are much more likely to have only completed compulsory education. These are persons who have completed compulsory schooling and have not obtained a secondary education leaving certificate (regardless of the type of school or the level at which compulsory schooling was completed). Men obtain a significantly higher proportion of secondary education leaving certificates than women, although this difference is particularly marked for men aged 50 and over. The secondary education leaving certificate category includes persons who obtained a leaving certificate from a general college or a college for higher vocational education, a multi-year school for intermediate vocational education or an apprenticeship.

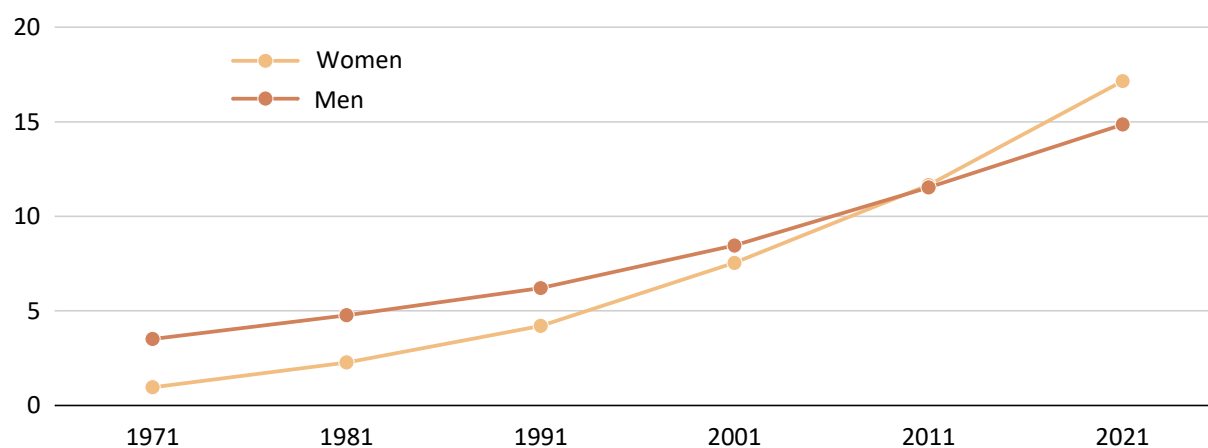
1 Women's academic progress continues

An analysis of the evolution of women's and men's educational qualifications since 1971 shows a clear increase in the number of female graduates compared to male graduates. In 2011, the number of women aged 15 and over with a degree from a university or university of applied sciences or a qualification from other educational institutions that offer courses of a university level reached the same level as men. In 2021, the proportion of women is higher than that of men. While the proportion of female graduates in the younger and middle generations has long been higher than that of male graduates, the continuing boom in women's education has finally led to a near equalisation of rates at the overall Austrian level.

If, in addition to degrees from universities and universities of applied sciences and qualifications from other educational institutions that offer courses of a university level, degrees from colleges, which complete the group of persons with tertiary education, are also included, the proportion of women aged 15 and over is 2.29 percentage points higher than that of men in the same age group (see Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2

Proportion of tertiary education of women and men aged 15 and over by year, 1971 to 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 1971 to 2021.

In general, women's educational attainment has seen much greater structural change over the years and generations than that of men, with a sharp increase in secondary and tertiary qualifications and a rapid decline in compulsory schooling without further education. For men, the trend in educational attainment is in the same direction, but not at the same pace.

4.2 Fields of education

In addition to information on the educational level of the population, the 2021 register-based census data also provides information on the specialisation, discipline or field of education. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is used here. This classifies the fields of education at the highest level into: Generic programmes and qualifications; Education; Arts and humanities; Social sciences, journalism and information; Business, administration and law; Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics; Information and communication technologies; Engineering, manufacturing and construction; Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary; Health and welfare; Services.

An analysis of the fields of education by type of qualification, as shown in Table 4.1, reveals the different organisation of education in the different fields of education in Austria. Education in “Services”, “Engineering, manufacturing and construction” and “Business, administration and law” is largely organised in the form of apprenticeships, while in “Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary” it is mainly organised in schools for intermediate vocational education and in “Health and welfare” it is mainly organised in colleges for higher vocational education and in universities and universities of applied sciences.

Table 4.1

Fields of education of selected highest completed educations of the population aged 15 and over by sex, 2021

Fields of Education	Apprenticeship	School for intermediate vocational education	College for higher vocational education ¹	University and equivalent study programme
Men				
Education	-	724	3 968	49 860
Arts and humanities	20 745	4 264	4 356	36 974
Social sciences, journalism and information	57	-	1	27 499
Business, administration and law	159 478	75 784	67 503	109 278
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	234	691	1 996	29 478
Information and Communication Technologies	5 336	3 477	12 379	28 116
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	927 882	184 621	183 301	91 119
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	48 077	71 586	12 151	7 379
Health and welfare	6 029	22 229	1 898	44 805
Services	96 035	20 821	14 813	8 171
Not stated	160 290	55 595	32 823	107 706
Women				
Education	-	21 796	40 529	151 664
Arts and humanities	17 249	3 471	8 419	62 450
Social sciences, journalism and information	123	-	2	54 076
Business, administration and law	459 212	211 199	127 612	102 792
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	53	476	1 784	25 498
Information and Communication Technologies	525	734	1 542	5 738
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	113 999	29 151	29 960	25 426
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	27 020	35 905	5 696	6 461
Health and welfare	21 397	133 170	5 085	92 554
Services	180 478	109 605	95 735	5 789
Not stated	126 373	72 247	26 397	105 515

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. – 1) Incl. Post-secondary course in vocational education.

By contrast, education in the fields of “Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics”, “Education” and “Arts and humanities” takes place predominantly in colleges for higher vocational education and in universities and universities of applied sciences, although training in the field of “Education” also takes place in educational institutions that offer courses of a university level.

There are major sex-specific differences in the choice of fields of education at all levels of education. Thus, only around 12% of female apprentices have completed an apprenticeship in “Engineering, manufacturing and construction”, compared to around 65% of male apprentices. Girls mainly completed apprenticeships in “Business, administration and law” (48.5%) and “Services” (19.07%).

A similar pattern can also be observed among graduates from schools for intermediate vocational education, where the high proportion of women in “Health and welfare” is also striking. Among graduates from colleges for higher vocational education, there are also above-average proportions of female graduates in “Business, administration and law”, “Services” and “Education”, while there is a high proportion of male graduates in “Engineering, manufacturing and construction”.

At university and university of applied sciences level, there is a balanced distribution of graduates by sex in most fields of education. However, there are also two major exceptions here: firstly, the field of “Education”, with 75.3% female graduates, and secondly, “Engineering, manufacturing and construction”, with 78.2% male graduates. In the field of “Information and communication technologies”, the proportion of graduates from colleges for higher vocational education or universities is significantly higher than that of their female counterparts.

4.3 Participation in formal education

A total of 1 482 763 persons, or 16.5% of the Austrian population, are in education in 2021. The number of those persons attending university in 2021 is around 330 000, an increase on 2011 (around 304 000). In the long term, however, this figure has more than doubled since the 2001 population census, when there were around 150 000 students. In contrast, the number of children in primary schools has increased compared to 2011 and now stands at around 351 000. At the 2001 population census, however, over 408 000 children were still attending primary school. The long-term changes illustrate the demographic transformation.

In the overall analysis of all educational institutions, there are clear differences between the sexes. Thus, for example, only about half as many girls as boys complete dual training in the form of an apprenticeship, while more than four times as many girls as boys attend medical and health care schools (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2

Participants in formal education by educational institution and sex, 2021

Education	People in education	In %	Men	Women	Men share (in %)	Women share (in %)
Total	1 482 763	100.0	738 234	744 529	49.8	50.2
Primary schools	351 276	23.7	181 995	169 281	51.8	48.2
Secondary schools/Lower secondary schools	209 199	14.1	110 871	98 328	53.0	47.0
Special (SEN) schools	12 867	0.9	8 096	4 771	62.9	37.1
Pre-vocational schools	14 522	1.0	9 234	5 288	63.6	36.4
Academic secondary schools, lower level	123 728	8.3	60 014	63 714	48.5	51.5
Academic secondary schools, upper level	92 502	6.2	37 948	54 554	41.0	59.0
Vocational schools for apprentices/Apprenticeships	109 650	7.4	74 117	35 533	67.6	32.4
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	40 402	2.7	21 527	18 875	53.3	46.7
Higher technical and vocational schools	134 456	9.1	64 066	70 390	47.6	52.4
Schools for nursing and medical services	2 654	0.2	513	2 141	19.3	80.7
Post-secondary courses	6 516	0.4	1 927	4 589	29.6	70.4
Universities/Fachhochschulen (universities of applied sciences)	329 638	22.2	148 083	181 555	44.9	55.1
Other formal education	41 490	2.8	12 671	28 819	30.5	69.5
Not stated ¹	13 863	0.9	7 172	6 691	51.7	48.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. – 1) Persons aged under 15 with education abroad, home schooling or unknown enrollment.



5 Commuters

The statistics on commuters show the distances travelled by employed persons and students to reach their place of work or educational institution (education in the formal educational system).

Until now, statistics on the destination of commuters were only published as part of the traditional Population Censuses. The change in method to register-based statistics made it possible to produce figures on an annual basis. Since 2009, data on commuting statistics have been provided annually as part of the register-based labour market statistics and in the register-based census years on 31 October of each year.¹

5.1 Commuting mobility of employed persons

Workplace commuters compared over time

A comparison with the last Population Census in 2011 shows that commuting to work is becoming increasingly important. On the one hand, more and more people are prepared to work further away from their place of main residence, while on the other hand, the deliberate choice to live outside the big cities very often means accepting a more distant workplace.

More than half (54.0%) of the 4 345 161 employed persons identified in the 2021 population census do not work in their municipality of residence but commute either to another municipality in the same political district (18.4%), to another political district in the same federal province (21.8%), to another federal province or abroad (13.8%).

Table 5.1

Workplace commuters by the category of distance, 2011 and 2021

Category of distance	2011	2021	2011	2021
	absolut		in %	
Workplace commuters at the place of main residence	3 935 187	4 345 161	100.0	100.0
Not commuting ¹	354 668	382 716	9.0	8.8
Commuting within the municipality	1 487 183	1 614 519	37.8	37.2
Commuting not within the municipality - together	2 093 336	2 347 926	53.2	54.0
in another municipality of the same political district	713 767	800 281	18.1	18.4
in another political district of the same federal province	833 333	949 114	21.2	21.8
in another federal province or abroad	546 236	598 531	13.9	13.8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021. Territorial structure 2021. – 1) In the sense that the place of work is in the same building as the place of residence.

Compared with 2011 data, the proportion of commuters who leave their municipality of residence for work (persons commuting to another municipality of Austria or abroad) has increased slightly by 0.8 percentage points.

¹ Unlike traditional censuses, register-based surveys can no longer show the mode of transport used for this journey and how often people commute (daily or otherwise), as this information is not contained in any administrative registers.

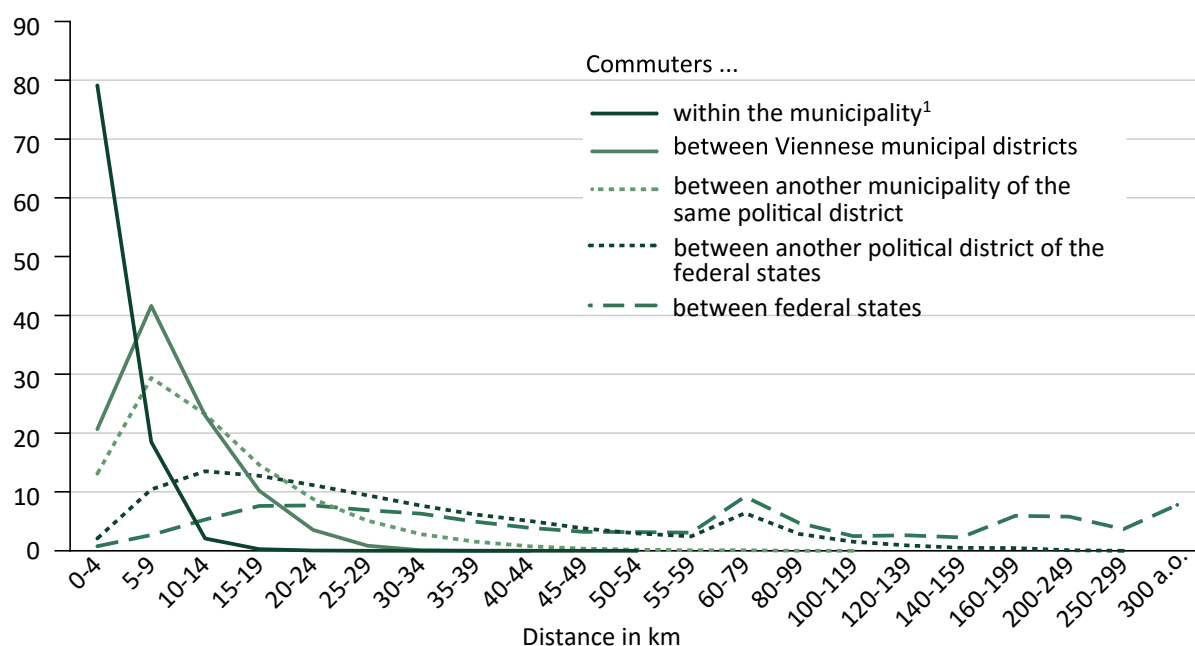
In addition to the 2 347 926 persons commuting to another municipality of Austria or abroad on 31 October 2021, 1 614 519 employed persons (37.2%) have their place of work in their municipality of residence but in a different building (persons commuting within the municipality). Finally, 382 716 employed persons (8.8%) are known as “non-commuters” who have their residence and place of work in the same building.

Commuters work an average of 27 km from their place of main residence

3 928 134 workplace commuters travel an average distance of 27 kilometres to their place of work.² More than three quarters (79.1%) of commuters who travel to work within their municipality of residence or within a district of Vienna travel a maximum distance of 4 km. 62.3% of employed persons who commute between different districts of Vienna travel a maximum of 9 km. As expected, commuters travel the most kilometres between the federal provinces. 50.7% of these travel at least 50 kilometres of road to get to their place of work. In contrast, this proportion is only 18.1% for employed women and men who commute between political districts in the same federal province.

Figure 5.1

Commuters by distance in kilometres and category of distance, 2021 - in percent



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021. – 1) Commuters within the same district of Vienna.

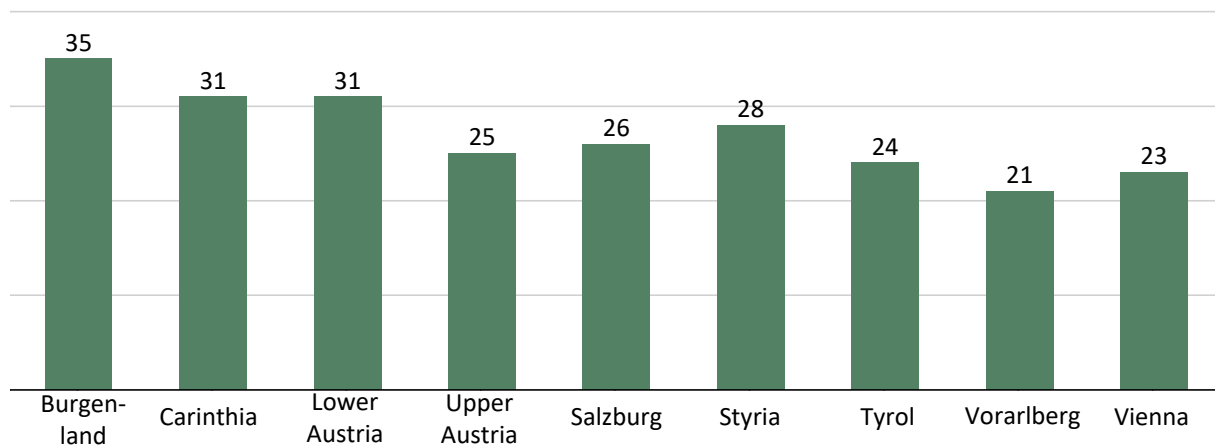
² A routing network based on the Graph Integration Platform (GIP 2021) was used to calculate the distance between the commuters' place of residence and their place of work. The calculations were made from building to building according to optimised travel time based on the road network. These data are not available for non-commuters or for persons commuting abroad.

Average commuting time to work shows differences between the federal provinces

There are significant differences between the federal provinces not only in terms of distance in kilometres of road, but also in terms of the time spent by employed persons commuting to work.

Figure 5.2

Average commuting time in minutes for commuters by federal province of residence, 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.

Workplace commuters in Austria take an average of 27 minutes to get to work, with those in Burgenland taking 8 minutes longer. The shortest commuting times are 21 minutes for employed persons in Vorarlberg and 23 minutes in Vienna.³

Around 34 000 employed persons work abroad

On the reference date of the 2021 Population Census, 34 311 or 0.8% of the employed persons resident in Austria were working abroad. 81.5% or 27 952 of persons commuting abroad have a job in one of Austria's eight neighbouring countries. Most of these work in neighbouring German-speaking countries: 38.4% work in Germany, 23.9% in Switzerland and 17.1% in the Principality of Liechtenstein. Only 2.1% commute to the other neighbouring countries of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Italy and Hungary. For a further 12.8% of persons commuting abroad, the country of their place of work is unknown.

³ The time required is calculated for motorised private transport for the journey to the place of work. No data is available for non-commuters and commuters abroad.

Figure 5.3

People commuting abroad to Austria's neighbouring countries, 2021

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.

5.2 Pupils/students commuting to an educational institution

Students are defined according to their labour force status (see glossary). As in the population censuses of previous decades, the 2021 Population Census counts school pupils and students aged 15 and over as employed persons if they are in employment of any kind, even if this is only marginal. From the 2012 reference year onwards, vocational and medical and health care students with the status of “outside the labour force” are included in the category “Other participation in formal education”.

Pupils/students commuting to an educational institution abroad are not included in the statistics on the destination of commuters, as they do not appear in any register.

The group of pupils/students commuting to an educational institution includes both persons who have to travel between their main place of residence and their educational institution and those who attend school in a residential building (e.g. boarding school in the school building complex). These persons are referred to as “non-commuters” in the commuter statistics, although their number is very small.

Table 5.2

Pupils and students by educational institution and category of distance, 2011 and 2021

Educational institution	Pupils and students total		Thereof			
			Commuting within the municipality ¹		Commuting not within the municipality	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
	absolut		in %			
Pupils and students total	1 083 180	1 074 678	64.0	66.1	36.0	33.9
Primary schools	329 528	351 276	93.6	93.6	6.4	6.4
Secondary schools/Lower secondary schools	222 898	209 145	66.2	66.6	33.8	33.4
Special (SEN) schools	11 389	12 830	58.5	64.6	41.5	35.4
Pre-vocational schools	17 616	14 361	47.4	47.8	52.6	52.2
Academic secondary schools - lower level	108 787	123 723	56.1	57.0	43.9	43.0
Academic secondary schools - upper level	85 046	85 246	51.3	53.3	48.7	46.7
Intermediate technical and vocational schools	41 504	32 244	28.6	34.6	71.4	65.4
Higher technical and vocational schools	126 372	118 210	25.6	28.9	74.4	71.1
Universities ²	134 185	119 140	52.1	52.2	47.9	47.8
Other formal education ³	5 855	8 503	53.9	37.8	46.1	62.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021. Territorial structure 2021. – 1) Including not commuting in the sense that the educational institution is in the same building as the place of main residence. – 2) Including post-secondary courses, universities and universities of applied sciences. – 3) Attendance of training courses and seminars in formal education, including pupils of vocational schools and health care schools without a training relationship.

The commuter statistics for 2021 show 1 074 678 pupils/students commuting to an educational institution. Compared to the 1 083 180 commuters in 2011, their number is 8 502 or 0.8% lower. The proportion of persons commuting to another municipality of Austria also shows a decrease of 2.1 percentage points compared to 2011, although this is highly dependent on the type of educational institution.



6 Households and Families

Although the Population Census only records the characteristics of individuals, the precise address allocation of the population living in private households also makes it possible to describe the form of cohabitation of multiple people (households and families). The household and family statistics therefore represent the people living together in the same dwelling. As in the last two population censuses in 2001 and 2011, the 2021 Population Census again equates the term private household with that of the dwelling party (dwelling parties or household-dwelling concept).

Families, as defined in the family nucleus concept of the CES Recommendations (see glossary), consist of some or all the members of a private household, but do not extend beyond that household.

The CES Recommendations make a distinction between private households, institutional households and primary homeless persons. Each person is therefore assigned to one of these “types”.

6.1 Number of private households

On the reference date of the population census, 31 October 2021, there were 4 029 685 private households in Austria with a population of 8 831 787 persons (i.e. 98.5% of the population with a main residence). The remaining 137 281 persons comprise those living in institutional households (134 437) and a small remainder who are considered primary homeless persons (2 844), i.e. they have residence confirmation (persons not living in a private household are discussed in more detail at the end of the chapter).

The number of households is rising, but their average size is falling. Compared to 2011, the number of private households has grown by 380 376, an increase of 10.4%, significantly higher than the population in private households (+6.7%). In recent decades, the average household size has fallen from 3.11 (1951) to 2.27 (2011) persons per private household. This trend has continued to reach 2.19 persons in 2021.

In 2021, more than one in three private households (38.3%) was occupied by just one person. Two-person households were slightly less common (30.4%). The proportion of households with three persons was 14.1% and 11.2% with four persons. Five persons lived in 3.9% of private households and only one in around 50 households had six or more persons (2.1%).

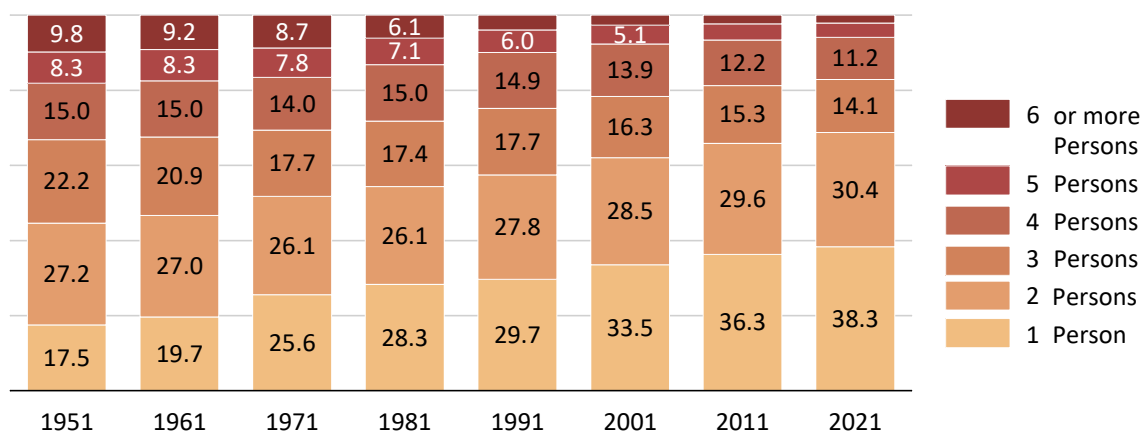
Figure 6.1 shows the evolution of households by size. One-person households have increased disproportionately in recent decades. While, as mentioned above, the number of private households has grown by 10.4% over the last ten years, the number of one-person households has increased by 16.7%. In the sixty years to 2011, the number of one-person households more than tripled from around 386 000 in 1951 to 1 324 000 and increased again in the last decade by 221 000 to 1 545 000, i.e. more than in the previous decade (2001/2011: 204 000).

The number of two-person households has also increased significantly since 2011 (by 13.5% from 1 080 000 to 1 226 000). Except for five-person households, which fell by -1.5% from 158 000 to 156 000, all other household sizes have increased slightly since 2011. This is even more pronounced for three-person households (+1.8%) and four-person households (+1.3%), while it has hardly any effect on six-person households (+0.2%). However, an analysis of the overall increase in the number of households and a comparison of the proportions of different household sizes shows that only small households (one and two-person households) have increased significantly, while all others have decreased. Households with

five or more persons, which still accounted for 18.2% of all private households in Austria in 1951, accounted for only 5.9% in 2021.

Figure 6.1

Private households by size of household, 1951 to 2021 - in percent



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 1951 to 2021. From 2001: Household dwelling concept, until 1991: House-keeping unit concept.

One of the reasons for the higher number of one and two-person households is increased life expectancy, which means that the proportion of elderly people in small households is steadily rising. Furthermore, the decline in the number of births, the increase in partnerships with separate households and greater occupational mobility also influence the formation of smaller households among the younger and middle-aged population.

What types of households do people in Austria live in? The term “household” is often used to describe a married couple with one or more children. The results of the population census show that this form of cohabitation is only one of many. Only a quarter of households fit the profile “couple with children and no other persons in the household” referred to above. Of the 4 029 685 households, only 935 450 (23.2%) belong to this type. Forty years earlier, in 1981, around 937 000 households were of this type, representing 33.9% of the total.

At 38.3%, or around 1 545 000 persons, one-person households are now the most common type of household. The remaining 61.7% of multi-person households are divided into “family households” (59.2%) and “multi-person households without a family nucleus” (2.4%). Family households, on the other hand, are first differentiated according to the number of family nuclei in the household: these are almost exclusively single-family households (57.5%), while only 70 228 households (1.7%) have two or more family nuclei, mostly related as parent and -child relationships. 53.8% of private households consist of a family nucleus with no other persons, while a further 3.7% of households have other persons living with a family nucleus, with these so-called “non-family” persons often being the grandparents of this one family nucleus. Compared with 2011, households without families (one-person households +16.7%, multi-person non-family households +17.7%) and couples without children (+16.5%) increased most in 2021. This trend towards smaller households is mainly due to the changing age structure of the population. These developments are mostly attributable to couples with children (+0.6%) and lone parent households (1.4%). The changes in cohabitation are particularly evident when compared over a longer period. Thus, since 1981, the number of one-person households has grown twice as fast (+97.5%) as the total number of private households (+45.8%). The number of couples without children increased by 69.7%, while the number of couples with children has fallen (-4.0%). The number of lone parent families has also increased over the last 40 years (+56.6 %).

Table 6.1

Private households by type of household, 1981 to 2021

Type of household	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Private households	2 763 870	3 013 006	3 339 663	3 649 309	4 029 685
Family households together	1 910 337	2 029 712	2 146 983	2 241 564	2 386 617
Couples	1 616 911	1 670 633	1 765 294	1 828 765	1 971 619
Without children	569 763	634 919	726 988	829 806	966 724
without further persons	530 394	590 145	687 124	779 254	913 664
with further persons	39 369	44 774	39 864	50 552	53 060
With children	1 047 148	1 035 714	1 038 306	998 959	1 004 895
without further persons	937 285	938 802	968 665	923 180	935 450
with further persons	109 863	96 912	69 641	75 779	69 445
Lone parent households together	220 126	282 102	323 869	349 729	344 770
without further persons	191 709	243 219	295 934	322 492	318 518
with further persons	28 417	38 883	27 935	27 237	26 252
Two or more -family households	73 300	76 977	57 820	63 070	70 228
Non-family households together	853 533	983 294	1 192 680	1 407 745	1 643 068
One-person households	782 112	893 529	1 119 910	1 324 287	1 544 873
male	228 022	304 219	455 837	582 792	709 632
female	554 090	589 310	664 073	741 495	835 241
Multi-person households	71 421	89 765	72 770	83 458	98 195

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 1981 to 2021.

6.2 Families

According to the family nucleus as defined by the CES Recommendations of the United Nations, married couples or cohabiting couples, with or without children, or parents with children, constitute a family. Children are defined as all biological children, stepchildren and adopted children living in the same household with both parents or one parent, who do not have a partner or children of their own in the household. This definition is therefore limited exclusively to persons living together in one household (conventional dwelling). This is an important limitation, especially for children, as children who have already moved out of the parental home are not counted.

According to the above definition in the CES Recommendations, there are 2 459 007 families in Austria. Children live in 1 430 408 families (58.2%), while around 1 029 000 families consist of couples without children (41.8%). As the family statistics only include family members living together in the same household, these “childless” couples are often couples whose children have already left the parental home.

In 2021, there were 870 976 married couples (35.4% of families) and 194 230 consensual union couples with at least one child (7.9% of families) living in Austria. There were also 365 202 lone parent families. The majority of these (302 489 or 12.3% of families) were mothers with their child or children of all ages. Lone parent families with fathers accounted for a much smaller share of 62 713 or 2.6%. It should be noted here that the definition of a child only includes the parent-child relationship, regardless of whether the child is actually a minor or an adult still living with their parents.

There are some clear differences in the distribution of types of family nucleus between the federal provinces. For example, the proportion of married couples with children in all families varies considerably. In Vienna, only a third (32.5%) of families consist of a married couple with a child, while in Vorarlberg the figure is 38.9%, well above the Austrian average of 35.4%.

Table 6.2

Families by type of family and federal provinces, 2021

Federal province	Families						
	absolut	Without children		With children			
		Married couples	Cohabiting couples	Married couples	Cohabiting couples	Lone mothers	Lone fathers
Austria	2 459 007	784 549	244 050	870 976	194 230	302 489	62 713
Burgenland	87 279	30 373	6 183	31 441	6 364	10 707	2 211
Carinthia	157 766	52 472	13 960	52 125	14 008	21 063	4 138
Lower Austria	485 186	166 600	39 103	175 880	35 140	55 852	12 611
Upper Austria	421 777	139 607	38 551	158 948	33 694	42 171	8 806
Salzburg	154 165	47 335	14 342	58 019	12 679	18 130	3 660
Styria	352 001	118 141	37 673	116 315	31 660	40 097	8 115
Tyrol	210 084	62 366	21 087	79 199	18 208	24 293	4 931
Vorarlberg	111 319	34 273	10 347	43 290	8 278	12 670	2 461
Vienna	479 430	133 382	62 804	155 759	34 199	77 506	15 780

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.

The proportion of one-parent families is highest in Vienna. In the federal capital, one fifth (19.5%) of all families are one-parent families. The national average is 14.9%, with Upper Austria (12.1%) and Vorarlberg (13.6%) being the lowest.

On the reference date of the 2021 Population Census, a total of 2 339 726 children – according to the definition of the CES Recommendations - were living in Austria. Compared to the 2011 Population Census, the number of children in families (then 2 341 743) decreased by 0.1%, and by 9.7% compared to 1981. This is a consequence of the decline in the birth rate since the mid-1960s.

These numbers of children and the families with children described above refer to children of all ages. However, for many purposes a more restricted definition of a child is required, e.g. an age limit of less than 15 years. Just over half (54.5%) of all children are under the age of 15, down from 57.6% in 1981. This means that, in 2021, there were 14.5 % fewer children under the age of 15 living in families than there were in 1981.

The 1 276 288 children under 15 living in families represent 98.8% of the population in this age group. The remaining 15 400 under 15 who are not children in a family nucleus live mainly as non-family members in private households. Of these, 4 074 live as foster children. A further 5 452 children under the age of 15 live in institutions, mostly in institutions for refugees or homes for children and young people.

6.3 Living arrangements

As is well known, people go through different phases during their lives, which have different effects on their chosen living arrangements. Various events, such as moving out of the parental household, first partnership, marriage or parenthood, represent transitions to new stages of life. Certain age-related patterns can be identified here, some of which differ significantly between men and women. At the age of 15, almost all (97.8%) of children and young people are still living in the parental household, and at the age of 18 this is also the case for the vast majority (90.3%). After that, most young people experience turning points that symbolise adulthood: completing education, entering working life, leaving the pa-

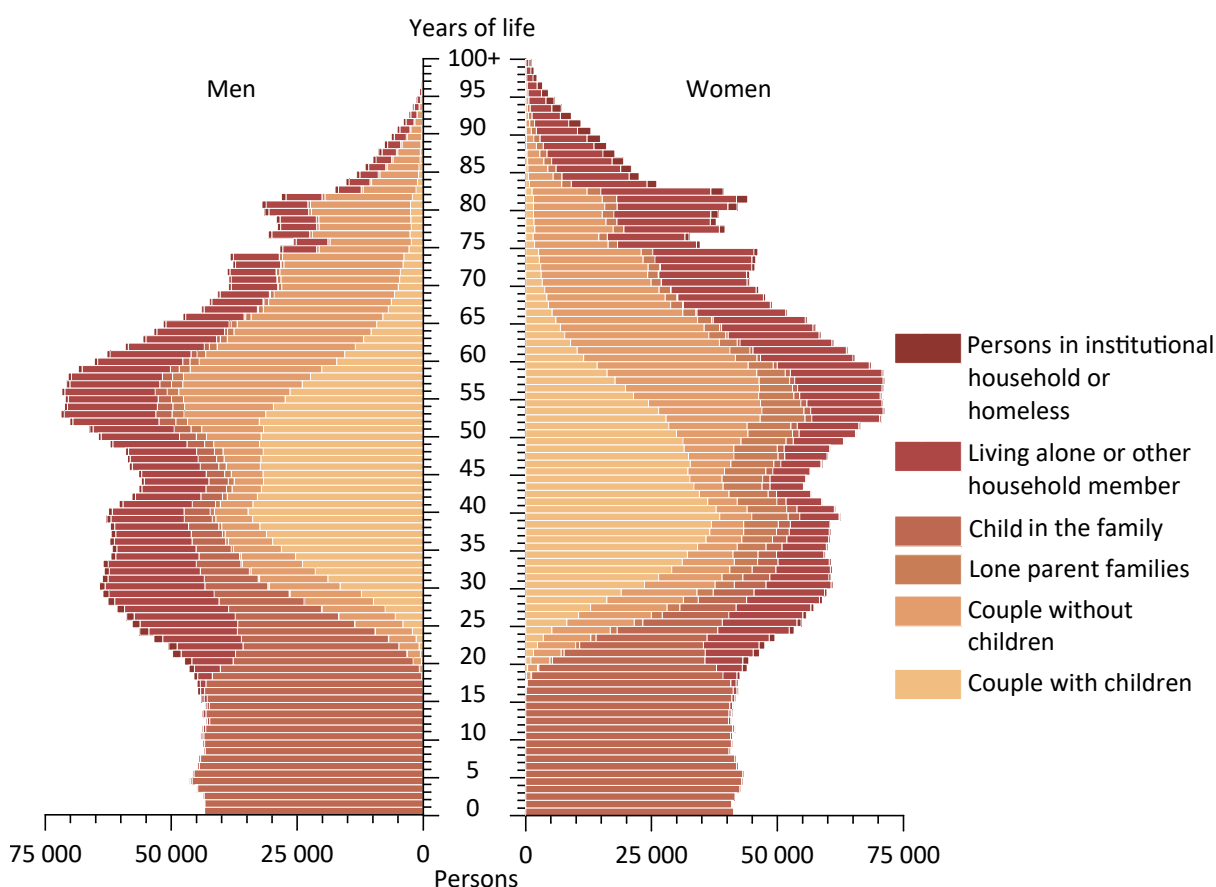
rental household and starting their own family or choosing a non-family living arrangement. However, the timing and sequence of these biographical events have changed in recent decades.

For example, in 2021, 40.1% of 25-year-old young men were children living with their parents. In 1981, this was only 38.1%. In 2021, one in eleven (8.9%) 39-year-old men were still living with their parents, compared to one in twenty (4.7%) in 1981.

Daughters, on the other hand, have always left home much earlier, but this characteristic has changed far more than for sons. Among all 25-year-old women, almost one in three (28.8%) are still living with at least one parent as a daughter in 2021, compared to only one in six (15.9%) in 1981. The change is most marked among women aged 23, 44.6% of whom were living as “children”, 17.1% more than 40 years ago.

Figure 6.2

Population by living arrangement, 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021.

Even in later adulthood, however, the percentages of the various living arrangements evolve differently depending on sex: Living in marital or non-marital relationships - regardless of whether with or without children - is the most common living arrangement for women between the ages of 29 (53.3%) and 74 (51.1%). The highest proportions of women living in partnerships are in the younger age groups: Between the ages of 35 and 43, the proportion is over 70%. For men, this age range is even wider, with the majority living in a partnership between the ages of 32 (51.0%) and 89 (57.6%). High proportions (over 70%) of men living in partnerships, however, occur only late in life, between the ages of 63 and 80.

6.4 Persons in institutional households and primary homeless people

Institutional households are facilities used for the accommodation and care of a group of people, usually on a long-term basis. In contrast to the 2001 Population Census, from 2011 onwards, population censuses and register-based labour Market statistics also record non-institutional forms of collective living quarters (e.g. company accommodation, hotels, etc.) as institutional households.

The 2021 Population Census shows 3 395 institutional households/institutions with a population¹ of 134 437 persons (2011: 116 594; +15.3%) for the entire federal territory. Thus, each centre has an average of 40 residents. An analysis of the individual federal provinces shows that, as in 2011, Vienna has the highest proportion of residents in institutions with 27.8%, followed by Upper Austria (15.3%) and Styria (15.0%). Vienna also leads in terms of the number of institutions with 576, ahead of Lower Austria with 544 and Upper Austria with 541.

Table 6.3

Institutional household by federal province, 2011 and 2021

Federal province	Persons in institutional households				Number of institutional households			
	2011		2021		2011		2021	
	absolut	in %	absolut	in %	absolut	in %	absolut	in %
Austria	116 594	100.0	134 437	100.0	3 171	100.0	3 395	100.0
Burgenland	3 221	2.8	3 832	2.9	140	4.4	135	4.0
Carinthia	6 707	5.8	8 738	6.5	199	6.3	237	7.0
Lower Austria	17 786	15.3	18 471	13.7	507	16.0	544	16.0
Upper Austria	18 925	16.2	20 627	15.3	462	14.6	541	15.9
Salzburg	7 983	6.8	9 248	6.9	291	9.2	298	8.8
Styria	17 691	15.2	20 130	15.0	531	16.7	496	14.6
Tyrol	9 405	8.1	11 666	8.7	354	11.2	381	11.2
Vorarlberg	4 072	3.5	4 407	3.3	202	6.4	187	5.5
Vienna	30 804	26.4	37 318	27.8	485	15.3	576	17.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021.

50.5% of the identified institutional population in 2021 live in nursing and care homes as well as retirement homes for senior citizens. Half of the institutional landscape is therefore made up of institutions for the elderly. Institutions for refugees (refugee centres and private institutions for refugees) account for 11.8%, whereas institutions where young people live while in education account for a total of 13.4%. 5.2% of the institutional population live in facilities for disabled persons, 3.7% live in penal institutions and 2.8% live in religious institutions (monasteries).

In line with the higher life expectancy and the resulting higher proportion of women in the older age groups (85 years and over), more women than men live in institutions. Thus, 71.0% of persons in institutions for older people are women. In general, the distribution by sex varies considerably according to the type of institution. For example, 60.6% of residents of religious institutions are women. Conversely, 95.4% of the inmates of penal institutions are men.

¹ Exclusively registered main residence notifications; the actual number of occupied individual facilities may be higher due to secondary residence registrations.

In the 2011 Population Census, the institutional population was identified as around 116 600 persons, which means that this figure increased by 15.3% in 2021. The increase in the number of persons in institutions for refugees was very significant (2011: 11 292; 2021: 15 918). On the one hand, this is due to the fact that the federal provinces are able to provide complete lists of accommodation for the refugees in their care, which has significantly improved recording, and on the other hand, because there have been more and more “waves” of refugees over the last decade, which has further increased the number of refugees.

Table 6.4

Persons in institutional households by type of institution and sex, 2011 and 2021

Type of institution	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
	absolut			in %		
2011						
Persons in institutional households	116 594	47 540	69 054	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational institution	10 022	5 037	4 985	8.6	10.6	7.2
Health care institution or institution for retired or elderly people	64 812	16 250	48 562	55.6	34.2	70.3
Institution for disabled	5 604	2 941	2 663	4.8	6.2	3.9
Institution for children and adolescents	2 127	1 165	962	1.8	2.5	1.4
Religious institution	4 805	1 644	3 161	4.1	3.5	4.6
Military institution	14	14	-	0.0	0.0	-
Correctional and penal institution	4 969	4 723	246	4.3	9.9	0.4
Institution for refugees	11 292	7 463	3 829	9.7	15.7	5.5
Welfare institution including those for the homeless	4 388	2 978	1 410	3.8	6.3	2.0
Other institution	2 031	985	1 046	1.7	2.1	1.5
Collective living quarter	6 530	4 340	2 190	5.6	9.1	3.2
2021						
Persons in institutional households	134 437	62 557	71 880	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational institution	18 065	9 200	8 865	13.4	14.7	12.3
Health care institution or institution for retired or elderly people	67 826	19 676	48 150	50.5	31.5	67.0
Institution for disabled	7 021	3 877	3 144	5.2	6.2	4.4
Institution for children and adolescents	2 696	1 350	1 346	2.0	2.2	1.9
Religious institution	3 750	1 478	2 272	2.8	2.4	3.2
Military institution	11	11	-	0.0	0.0	-
Correctional and penal institution	5 027	4 794	233	3.7	7.7	0.3
Institution for refugees	15 918	12 245	3 673	11.8	19.6	5.1
Welfare institution including those for the homeless	6 155	4 268	1 887	4.6	6.8	2.6
Other institution	2 886	2 075	811	2.1	3.3	1.1
Collective living quarter	5 082	3 583	1 499	3.8	5.7	2.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2011 and 2021.

When recording registered homelessness, persons with a main residence confirmation (notification “O” in the Central Residence Register) and persons with a main residence who are registered in an institution for homeless or socially disadvantaged persons are counted together. Overall, on the reference date of 31 October 2021, at least 8 999 persons were unable to identify their own permanently available room. 2 844 persons were registered as homeless, while 6 155 persons lived in an institution for the homeless or socially disadvantaged.

Table 6.5

Registered homeless by federal province and sex, 2021

Federal province	Men and women		Men		Women	
	absolut	in %	absolut	in %	absolut	in %
Austria	8 999	100.0	6 528	72.5	2 471	27.5
Burgenland	49	100.0	34	69.4	15	30.6
Carinthia	156	100.0	110	70.5	46	29.5
Lower Austria	419	100.0	312	74.5	107	25.5
Upper Austria	625	100.0	445	71.2	180	28.8
Salzburg	332	100.0	246	74.1	86	25.9
Styria	637	100.0	445	69.9	192	30.1
Tyrol	725	100.0	586	80.8	139	19.2
Vorarlberg	285	100.0	220	77.2	65	22.8
Vienna	5 771	100.0	4 130	71.6	1 641	28.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021.



7 Census of Local Units of Employment

On the reference date of 31 October 2021, there were 811 736 local units of employment in Austria. The largest number of local units, both proportionally and in absolute figures, were in the federal capital Vienna (164 686 or 20.3%) and in Lower Austria with 159 144 local units (19.6%). The federal provinces of Burgenland (28 753 or 3.5%) and Vorarlberg (32 543 or 4.0%) had the fewest local units. The 811 736 local units of employment in Austria provided a total of 4 741 955 jobs. Of these, 4 147 228 were employment relationships and 594 727 were self-employment relationships.

7.1 Local units of employment and their persons employed

Compared to 2011, there was a 14.8% increase in the number of local units of employment in Austria (see Table 7.1). From a regional perspective, the largest increase in the number of local units over the last ten years was in Lower Austria, particularly in the “Wiener Umland-Suedteil“ (+24.6%), while the smallest increase was in the district of Liezen in Styria (+4.6%).

The number of local units of employment in the health and welfare economic section has more than doubled in the last decade alone. A large part of the increase is due to improved recording of 24-hour care in the raw data from 2017 onwards. As people working in this section are often self-employed, they also appear in the Census of Local Units of Employment as independent companies and consequently as local units situated in the respective place of main residence. The local units of 24-hour care fall into the OEN-ACE 2008 class “Other social work activities without accomodation n.e.c” the numbers in this class have increased from 5 345 to 47 791 over the last ten years, a factor of 9. If 24-hour care centres are excluded from the analyses, the number of local units in “Health and welfare” section increased by only 43.4%.

There was a decline in the number of local units of employment in agriculture and forestry, for example, which fell by 10.0%. The number of local units in the trade section has changed only marginally over the past ten years (-0.1%).

Table 7.1

Local units and persons employed by federal province, 2011 and 2021

Federal province	Local unit of employment			Persons employed		
	2011	2021	Change in %	2011	2021	Change in %
Austria	706 817	811 736	14.8	4 167 164	4 741 955	13.8
Burgenland	24 416	28 753	17.8	113 592	131 119	15.4
Carinthia	46 958	53 463	13.9	251 496	269 138	7.0
Lower Austria	135 835	159 144	17.2	699 978	786 672	12.4
Upper Austria	113 872	126 831	11.4	729 543	816 601	11.9
Salzburg	50 846	57 154	12.4	287 238	320 689	11.6
Styria	103 167	116 650	13.1	581 706	661 574	13.7
Tyrol	63 826	72 512	13.6	350 498	407 670	16.3
Vorarlberg	28 374	32 543	14.7	176 212	205 065	16.4
Vienna	139 523	164 686	18.0	976 901	1 143 427	17.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2011 and 2021.

The total number of persons employed in 2021 was 4 741 955, 13.8% more than a decade earlier. The largest increase in the number of persons employed was in Vienna with 17.0%, followed by Vorarlberg with 16.4% and Tyrol with 16.3% (see Table 7.1). Carinthia recorded the lowest increase in employment relationships (+7.0%). In absolute terms, the federal capital has also seen the largest increase in persons

employed over the past decade. An increase of 166 526 persons employed means that Vienna now has more than one million persons employed. In 2021, there were 1 143 427 persons employed in local units of employment in Vienna. Upper Austria is the next federal province with its sights set on the 1 million mark with 816 601 persons currently employed. Although the percentage increase in the number of persons employed in Upper Austria is below the figure for Austria (13.8%), in absolute terms it is the second highest after Vienna (+87 058 persons employed or +11.9%).

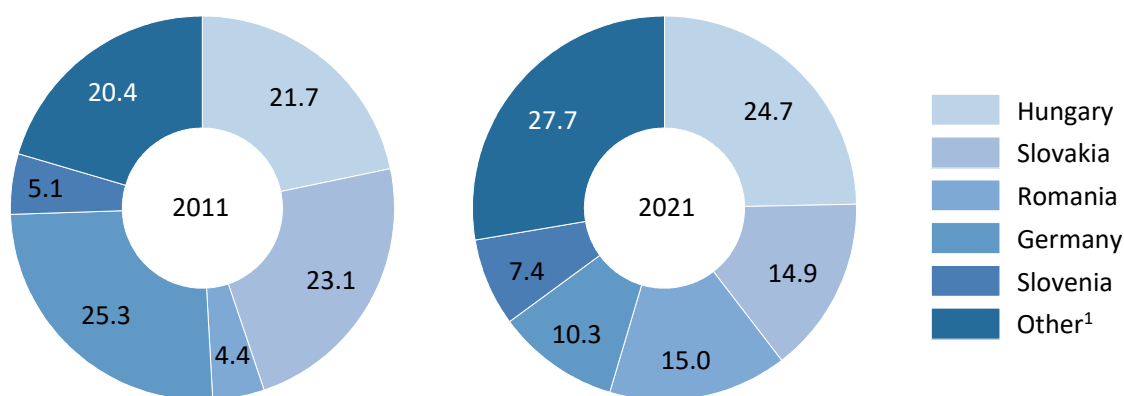
In 2021, there were a total of 248 044 persons employed (5.2% of all employed persons) who did not have their main place of residence in Austria. This group commutes to Austria for work and is referred to here as “commuters from abroad”. In 13.4% of the local units of employment at least one person is employed who does not have their main residence in Austria.

Compared to the data from the 2011 Census of Local Units of Employment, the number of commuters from abroad has more than doubled in the last decade. Ten years ago, the proportion of commuters from abroad in Austria was 2.5% of all persons employed. Commuters from abroad play a particularly important role in the “Accommodation and food service activities” and “Health and welfare” sections, where one in ten persons employed does not have their main place of residence in Austria.

Commuters from abroad with Hungarian and Slovakian citizenship have been the dominant nationalities for many years. In the years after 2011, these alone accounted for well over 40% of all persons employed without a main residence in Austria (see Figure 7.1). The number of Hungarian and Slovakian nationals has increased in recent years, but their share of all commuters from abroad has fallen slightly, currently accounting for 39.6% of all commuters from abroad. In 2011, German citizens were still the most represented nationality among commuters from abroad (25.3%); now they are in only fourth place (10.3%), although the number of commuters from abroad has not decreased in absolute terms, with Hungarian citizens taking first place in 2021.

Figure 7.1

Commuters from abroad by citizenship, 2011 and 2021 - in percent



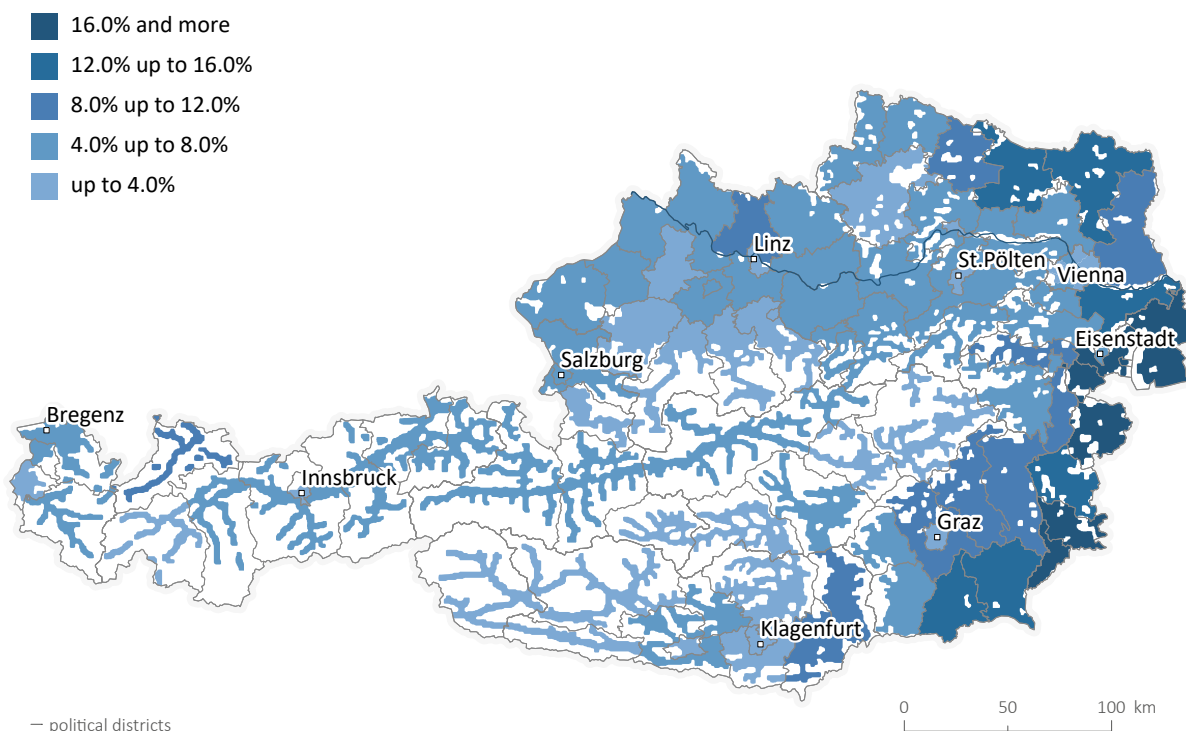
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2011 and 2021. – 1) Contains all citizenship not mentioned, incl. stateless/undeclared/unknown citizenship.

Commuters from abroad have become an integral part of economic life, not only in some branches but also in some regions. Many of these persons work in areas close to the border (see Figure 7.2). Among the federal provinces, Burgenland has the highest proportion of commuters from abroad among all persons employed at 19.7%, while Neusiedl am See leads the Austrian political districts with 31.7%. This district is also home to the municipality with the highest proportion of commuters from abroad, namely Wallern im Burgenland with 72.0%. The districts of Steyr (City) with 1.6% and Sankt Pölten with 1.7% have the

lowest proportion of commuters from abroad, while the federal capital Vienna has the lowest proportion (3.4%) at the federal province level.

Figure 7.2

Share of commuters from abroad in all persons employed by political district, 2021



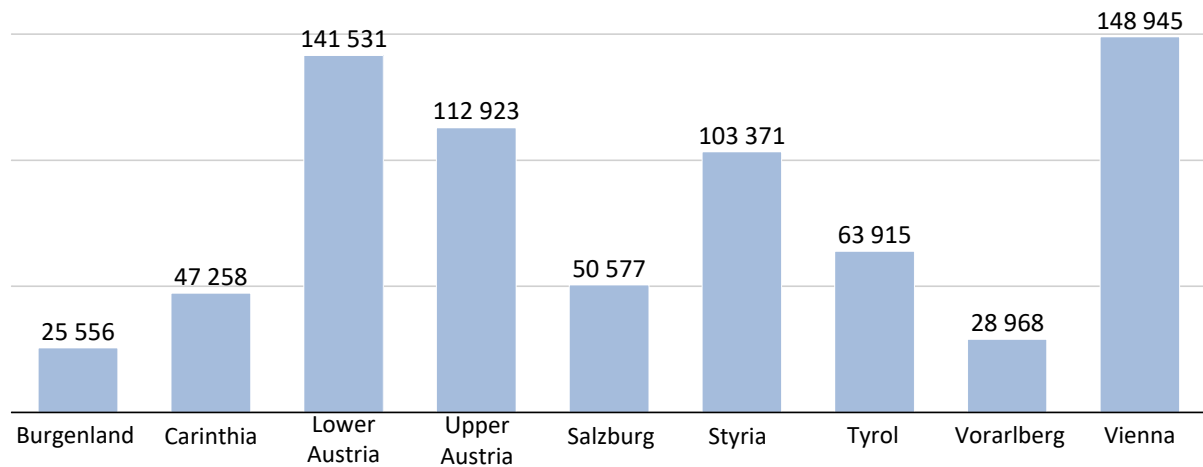
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021.

As might be expected, commuters from abroad are most likely to work in the federal provinces bordering their country of citizenship. For example, 72.3% of commuters from abroad in Burgenland have Hungarian citizenship, while in Vorarlberg and Salzburg just over a third have German citizenship (35.2% in Vorarlberg; 33.8% in Salzburg). In Styria, Slovenian nationals are most frequently represented with 33.4%, while in Lower Austria there are primarily Hungarian (26.9%) and Slovakian (23.4%) nationals. In Carinthia, despite its proximity to Slovenia, Romanian nationals are in first place with 22.0%, just ahead of those from the neighbouring country (20.8%).

7.2 Enterprises

The 811 736 local units of employment identified for the reference date of 31 October 2021 belong to a total of 723 044 enterprises with at least one self-employed or employed person. Most enterprises have their registered office in Vienna (20.6%), closely followed by Lower Austria with 19.6%; only 3.5% of Austrian enterprises have their registered office in Burgenland (see Figure 7.3). If all 4 741 955 persons employed are distributed evenly among the domestic enterprises, there are 6.6 persons employed per enterprise. The most employee-intensive economic section by far is Public administration, with an average of 152 persons employed per enterprise. The average number of persons employed in the secondary sector is also more than 13 in most cases. There are only 1.5 persons employed per enterprise in Agriculture and forestry.

Figure 7.3

Enterprises by federal province, 2021

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021.

According to the OENACE 2008 classification system, the Austrian economy can be divided into three sectors. OENACE 2008 section A “Agriculture and forestry”, the primary sector, covers 13.7% of all enterprises. The secondary sector, also known as the production sector, accounts for 10.7% of all enterprises in Austria. The overwhelming majority, three quarters of enterprises (75.6%), belong to the tertiary sector, which includes all service branches.

Compared to the data from the 2011 Census of Local Units of Employment, the number of enterprises in Austria has increased by 16.1% in the last decade (see Table 7.2). Burgenland, which has the smallest number of enterprises in Austria, recorded the strongest growth with an increase of 20.1%, followed by Vienna and Lower Austria with an increase of more than 18% each (Vienna: +18.9%; Lower Austria: +18.2%).

Table 7.2

Enterprises by federal province, 2011 and 2021

Federal province	2011		2021		Change in %
	absolut	in %	absolut	in %	
Austria	622 591	100.0	723 044	100.0	16.1
Burgenland	21 278	3.4	25 556	3.5	20.1
Carinthia	40 872	6.6	47 258	6.5	15.6
Lower Austria	119 727	19.2	141 531	19.6	18.2
Upper Austria	99 683	16.0	112 923	15.6	13.3
Salzburg	44 801	7.2	50 577	7.0	12.9
Styria	90 380	14.5	103 371	14.3	14.4
Tyrol	55 607	8.9	63 915	8.8	14.9
Vorarlberg	24 935	4.0	28 968	4.0	16.2
Vienna	125 308	20.1	148 945	20.6	18.9

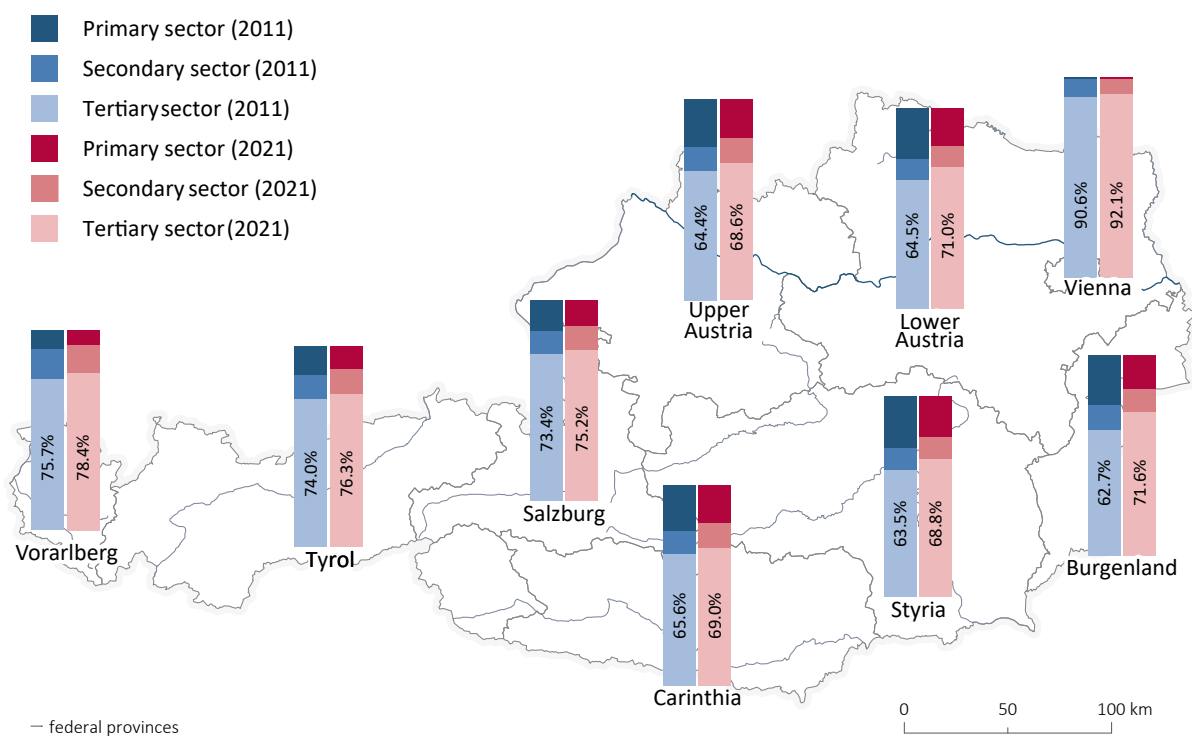
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2011 and 2021.

In terms of economic sectors, there has been a significant change over the past decade (see Figure 7.4): while the number of enterprises in the primary sector decreased, the number of enterprises in the tertiary sector increased. Although 17.5% of enterprises were still active in agriculture and forestry in 2011, this figure fell to 13.7% in 2021. In contrast, three out of four enterprises now belong to the tertiary sector (2011: 71.6%).

In 2011, the federal provinces of Styria, Lower Austria, Burgenland and Upper Austria already had the highest proportion of agricultural and forestry enterprises. Ten years ago, the figure in these federal provinces was around 25%. Despite the general decline in the primary sector, these federal provinces, except for Burgenland, still lead the way with around 20%. Vorarlberg retained its position as the federal province with the highest proportion of enterprises in the secondary sector, from 15.1% in 2011 to 14.3% ten years later. After a decade, Vienna once again secured its position as the federal province with the largest share of tertiary sector enterprises: the share rose by 1.5 percentage points from 90.6% (2011) to 92.1%.

Figure 7.4

Enterprises by federal province and economic sector, 2011 and 2021



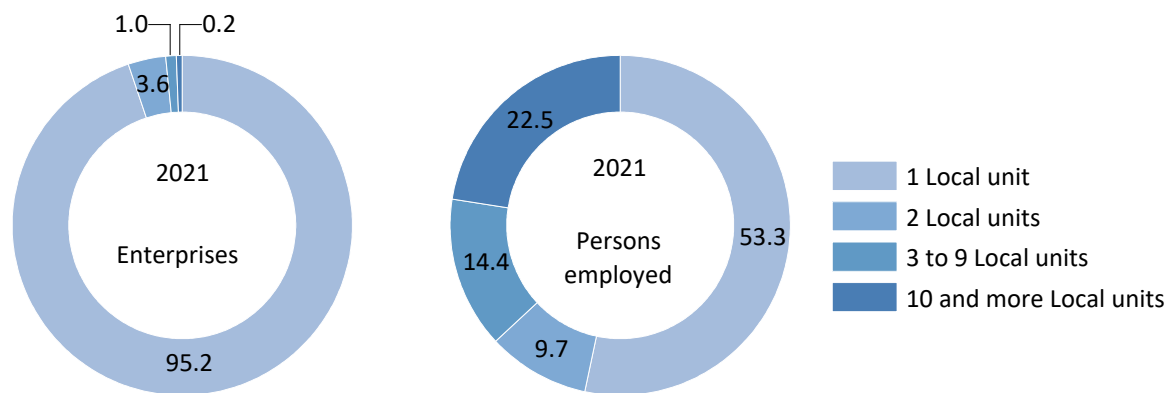
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2011 and 2021.

Austria continues to be characterised by small-scale enterprises. As in 2011, after ten years the proportion of enterprises with only one local unit of employment remains above 95%. This means that for 95 out of 100 enterprises, the head office is also the only local unit; these are so-called single-workplace enterprises (see Figure 7.5).

As was the case ten years ago, the 95.2% of single-workplace enterprises mentioned above employ just over half of all persons employed (53.3%). By implication, for 31 October 2021, this means that 4.8% of enterprises create almost half (46.7%) of the jobs in Austria.

Figure 7.5

Enterprises and persons employed in the enterprise by local unit size group, 2021 - in percent



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2011 and 2021.

One-person enterprises (OPEs) in particular have long been a feature of the Austrian economy. In 2021, 437 163 Austrian enterprises are one-person enterprises; they consist of only one self-employed person with no employees. This represents 60.5% of all enterprises (see Table 7.3). In a ten-year comparison, this is an increase of 7.5 percentage points.

Table 7.3

Enterprises and one-person enterprises by federal province, 2021

Federal province	One-person enterprises		Enterprises total		Proportion of OPEs in all enterprises in %
	absolut	in %	absolut	in %	
Austria	437 163	100.0	723 044	100.0	60.5
Burgenland	16 156	3.7	25 556	3.5	63.2
Carinthia	28 511	6.5	47 258	6.5	60.3
Lower Austria	90 981	20.8	141 531	19.6	64.3
Upper Austria	68 555	15.7	112 923	15.6	60.7
Salzburg	28 849	6.6	50 577	7.0	57.0
Styria	64 008	14.6	103 371	14.3	61.9
Tyrol	36 100	8.3	63 915	8.8	56.5
Vorarlberg	16 391	3.7	28 968	4.0	56.6
Vienna	87 612	20.0	148 945	20.6	58.8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021.

42.7% of all one-person enterprises are run by women. In particular, they operate one-person enterprises in Health and welfare (81.7%) and "Other service activities" (74.6%). One-person enterprises run by men are traditionally found in the economic sections "Construction" (95.0%), "Information and communication" (88.7%) and "Transportation and storage" (87.3%).

Analysis by age shows a disproportionate number of one-person enterprises run by persons aged 50 and over. While the proportion of persons aged 50 or over among persons employed is 30.1%, it is 47.8% among one-person enterprises. The proportion of one-person enterprises run by persons aged 50 and over is particularly high in the economic sections "Real estate activities" (59.1%) and Health and welfare (53.2%).

In Austria as a whole, there are 270 543 enterprises with at least one employee, which represents 37.4% of all Austrian enterprises. These enterprises are also referred to below as employer enterprises. Most of these enterprises can be found in Trade (50 389 or 18.6% of all employer enterprises), “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (33 521 or 12.4%) and “Accommodation and food services” (32 192 or 11.9%).

In terms of employer enterprises, enterprises in the Public administration section stand out: almost all enterprises in this section fit this description. Close to four out of five enterprises in the “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” economic section are also managed in this way.



8 Housing Census

On 31 October 2021, there were a total of 2 374 777 buildings and 4 909 410 conventional dwellings in Austria. Lower Austria, the federal province with the second-highest number of inhabitants and the largest area, has the most buildings. Vienna has the most conventional dwellings, however, with 1 074 967. This is hardly surprising, as one-fifth of Austria's population lives in Vienna.

8.1 Buildings

Of the 2 374 777 buildings, 2 097 996 are residential buildings and the remaining 276 781 buildings are used for other purposes such as trade, offices or industry. The number of buildings has increased by 8.4% in the last ten years. Upper Austria, with the second highest building stock, had the highest increase in buildings from 2011 to 2021 at 10.3%. The lowest increases over the same period were in Vienna and Carinthia, with 6.7% in each case.

Table 8.1

Buildings and residential buildings by number of dwellings and federal provinces, 2011 and 2021

Federal province	Buildings					Average number of conventional dwellings in residential buildings with 3 or more conventional dwellings
	absolut	Among them: residential buildings	Residential buildings with in %			
			1 conventional dwelling	2 conventional dwellings	3 and more conventional dwellings	
2011						
Austria	2 191 280	1 973 979	73.1	14.4	12.5	9.3
Burgenland	123 109	113 488	88.8	8.1	3.1	7.0
Carinthia	172 465	153 854	72.1	17.2	10.7	7.7
Lower Austria	591 433	541 385	82.3	11.4	6.3	7.7
Upper Austria	383 429	346 004	67.8	21.2	10.9	7.8
Salzburg	129 233	112 649	62.2	20.2	17.5	7.7
Styria	350 651	315 841	77.3	12.0	10.7	8.2
Tyrol	177 745	153 200	59.1	21.5	19.4	6.7
Vorarlberg	98 469	88 432	69.0	16.7	14.3	6.6
Vienna	164 746	149 126	56.3	3.9	39.8	14.6
2021						
Austria	2 374 777	2 097 996	73.0	14.0	13.0	9.5
Burgenland	134 458	121 591	89.2	7.2	3.6	7.6
Carinthia	184 036	161 408	71.9	17.0	11.1	7.8
Lower Austria	637 094	572 285	82.4	11.0	6.7	8.2
Upper Austria	422 956	373 973	68.9	19.8	11.4	7.9
Salzburg	139 907	118 493	61.5	20.0	18.5	7.8
Styria	379 873	335 376	77.0	11.6	11.4	8.6
Tyrol	193 876	164 070	57.0	22.1	20.9	6.8
Vorarlberg	106 817	93 923	67.6	16.4	16.0	6.9
Vienna	175 760	156 877	57.3	3.6	39.1	15.3

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Housing Census 2011 and 2021.

The majority of buildings in Austria - around nine out of ten - are used primarily for residential purposes. Residential buildings with one conventional dwelling, typically single-family houses, account for two-thirds of all buildings, or just under three-quarters of all residential buildings (see Table 8.1). In addi-

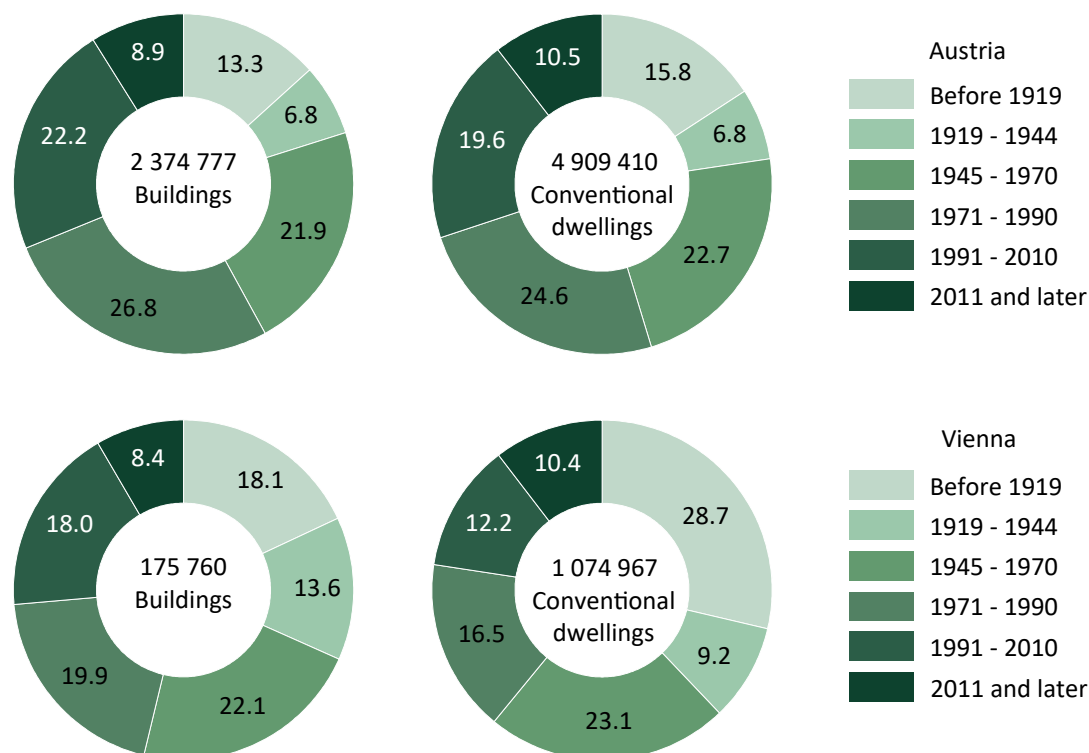
tion to the 1.53 million single-family houses, around 293 000 residential buildings with two conventional dwellings and 274 000 residential buildings with three or more conventional dwellings were recorded.

Table 8.1 illustrates the differences in the structure of the building stock in the different federal provinces. This is characterised by a high proportion of single-family houses in Burgenland, Lower Austria and Styria. In Tyrol, Salzburg and Vorarlberg, the comparatively high proportion of residential buildings with three or more conventional dwellings should be highlighted, which is due to the greater spatial concentration of the population (high proportion of uninhabitable space) and the resulting scarcity and high cost of building land. Vienna has the highest proportion of residential buildings with three or more conventional dwellings at 39.1%.

Around 13% of the buildings in Austria were built before 1919. In the economically difficult interwar period and during the Second World War, fewer buildings were constructed, with only about one in fifteen built between 1919 and 1944. Except for the construction years 1945 to 1960 and the years after 2000, the other construction periods are categorised in the Buildings and Dwellings Register (BDR) in ten-year increments. Further aggregations were selected for the graphical representation. The years 1971 to 1990 account for the largest proportion (26.8% in total), and over a fifth of the buildings are dating from the period 1990 to 2010, roughly the same number as between 1945 and 1970. In Vienna, the stock of older buildings (built before 1945) differs significantly from the other federal provinces. Almost a fifth date from before 1919, and a further 13.6% from the interwar period or the years of the Second World War. This old building stock is represented by a higher proportion of residential buildings with multiple conventional dwellings than single-family houses (see Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1

Buildings and dwellings by period of construction in Austria and Vienna, 2021 - in percent

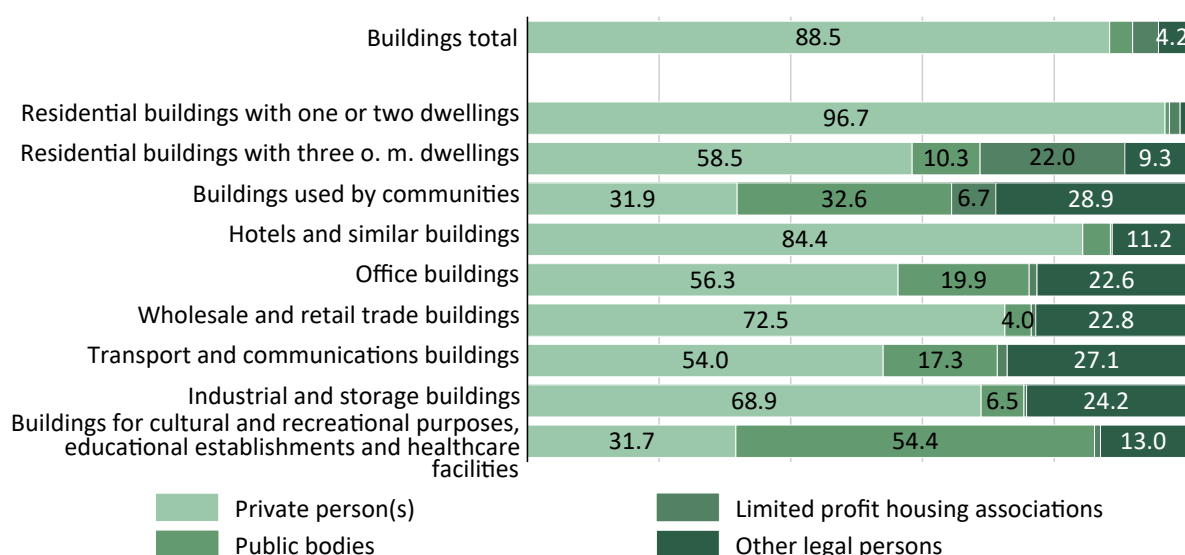


In Austria, the majority of buildings are privately owned by one or more persons (88.5%). In second place are buildings owned by enterprises, in third place limited profit housing associations, closely followed by owners from the federal government, federal provinces or municipalities. The majority of the “public sector” property is owned by municipalities. Other public bodies (e.g. chambers of commerce, social security institutions, recognised religious communities) and other owners (e.g. associations or foundations) with shares of less than 1% each complete the ownership structure.

The ownership structure varies considerably according to the main use of the building and the federal province. Residential buildings with one or two conventional dwellings (detached and semi-detached houses) are almost exclusively owned by one or more private individuals. In the case of residential buildings with three or more conventional dwellings (apartment buildings), private owners (58.5%) and limited profit housing associations (22.0%) are the most important types of owners. The other buildings have a very heterogeneous ownership structure, which is related to the branch-specific economic structure (see Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2

Buildings by type of building and type of ownership, 2021 - in percent



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Housing Census 2021.

8.2 Conventional dwellings

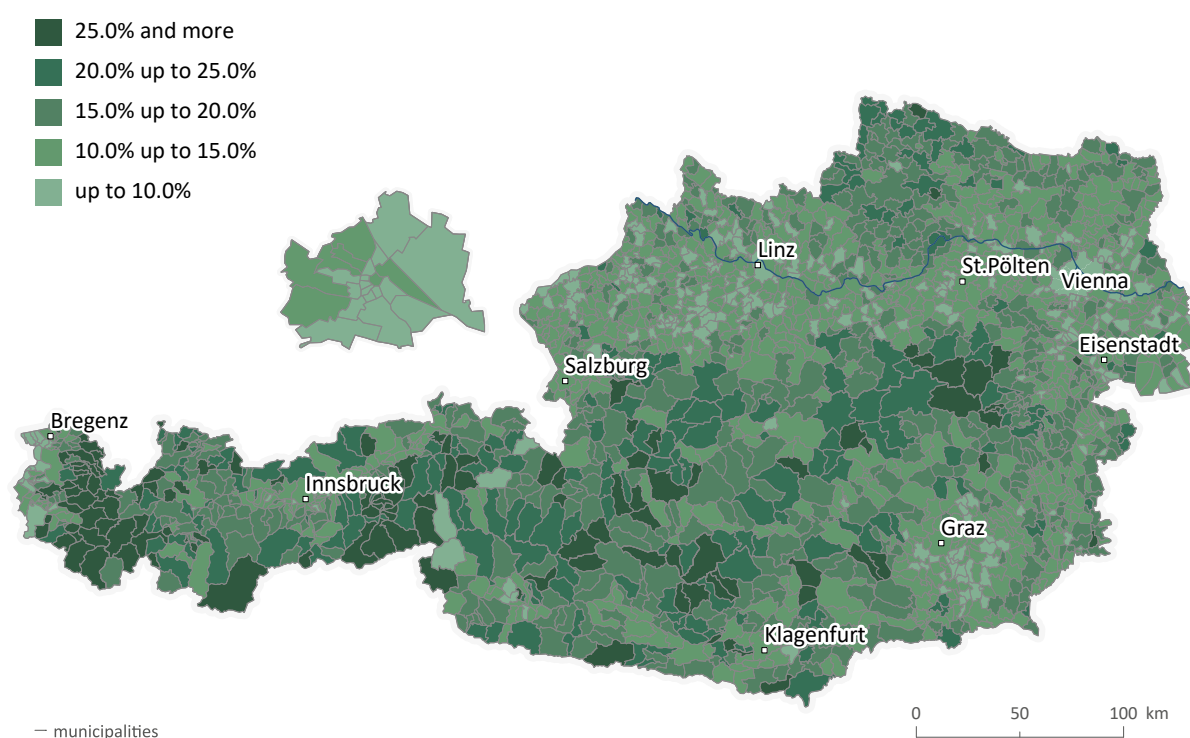
The 2021 Housing Census identified 4 909 410 conventional dwellings, including 4 015 886 conventional dwellings registered as the main residence of at least one person according to the Central Residence Register (CRR). In 2011, 4 441 408 conventional dwellings were recorded, meaning that by 2021, the number of conventional dwellings had increased by 10.5%. The number of conventional dwellings in which at least one person has their main residence in Austria rose by 10.2% between 2011 and 2021.

In 2021, there were around 240 500 conventional dwellings in Austria registered exclusively as secondary residences (4.9%). In comparison, around 653 000 conventional dwellings had no residence registration at all. This means that, on the reference date, 13.3% of Austrian conventional dwellings had neither a main nor a secondary residence registration.

From the available register data, little can be said about the use of the conventional dwellings without residence information: they may be used as a secondary residence, for recreational purposes or entirely as a local unit of employment. Conventional dwellings for rent or sale may also be unoccupied on the reference date of the register-based census, 31 October 2021. Furthermore, the possibility that a dwelling is no longer habitable but is still listed as “active” in the BDR must also be considered. It must also be emphasised at this point that the question of vacant conventional dwellings cannot be answered from the data from the housing census. The register data do not indicate which conventional dwellings without a main residence registration are temporarily vacant and can be used as a dwelling. Nevertheless, the differentiation of conventional dwellings by residence registration is intended to guide policy decisions on the creation and activation of housing.

Figure 8.3

Dwellings without residence registration by municipality, 2021



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Housing Census 2021.

Figure 8.3 shows the proportion of conventional dwellings without residence registration for each municipality in Austria. The municipalities of Pfafflar in the district of Reutte in Tyrol (57.7%), Warth and Damüls in the district of Bregenz in Vorarlberg (56.2% and 55.0% respectively), and Wald im Pinzgau in the district of Zell am See in Salzburg (55.5%) have the largest proportions of conventional dwellings without residence registration.

On the one hand, the map shows that this proportion is particularly high in the tourist regions of Vorarlberg and Tyrol. On the other hand, there are also high proportions of conventional dwellings without a registered residence in areas where the population has declined sharply, such as the northern Waldviertel and Carinthia.

Upper Austria has the municipalities with the lowest proportion of conventional dwellings without residence data: Mayrhof and Rainbach im Innkreis in the district of Schärding (4.8% and 5.1% respectively), Pühret and Pitzenberg in the district of Vöcklabruck (5.0% and 5.3% respectively) and St. Marienkirchen am Hausruck in the district of Eferding (5.1%).

Table 8.2

Conventional dwellings with usual residents by legal relationship to the apartment, 2011 and 2021

Type of ownership/tenure	Conventions dwellings with usual residents	
	2011	2021
Conventional dwellings total	3 644 958	4 015 886
	in %	
Owner-occupied	51.9	51.0
Owner-occupied by building owner	39.7	37.9
Condominium ownership	12.1	13.1
Main rental	40.0	45.1
Other type of ownership/tenure	8.2	3.9

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Housing Census 2021.

The legal status indicates the legal basis for the use of the dwelling, i.e. whether the dwelling is owner-occupied, rented or used on some other legal basis (e.g. company accommodation, use of a dwelling by relatives of the owner). This characteristic is only provided for conventional dwellings in which at least one person has their main residence.

In Austria, just over half of all main residences are owner-occupied (37.9% own the building and 13.1% are owners under the Condominium Act). Around four out of nine conventional dwellings in which at least one person has their main residence are rented out, either under the Tenancy Act or the Limited Profit Housing Act. The “main rental” category includes conventional dwellings in cooperative ownership (rental or leasing contract), owner-occupied conventional dwellings rented for a limited period and lease-purchase conventional dwellings that can only be purchased at a later date (see Table 8.2).

Table 8.3

Conventional dwellings with usual residents by size of conventional dwelling, 2011 and 2021

Size of conventional dwelling with usual residents	2011	2021
Average number of rooms	4.3	4.5
Average number of rooms per person	1.9	2.1
Average useful floor space in m ²	93.4	96.2
Average useful floor space per person in m ²	41.2	43.9

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Housing Census 2021.

The size of a conventional dwelling can be described in terms of both the number of rooms and the useful floor space of the dwelling.

The number of rooms includes only those in which it is generally possible to spend time (rooms such as bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, home offices, etc.). Kitchens of at least 4 m² are included in the room count, but anterooms and ancillary rooms such as bathrooms, toilets, storage rooms, closets and kitchens or kitchenettes of less than 4 m² are not. In Austria, just under five-eighths of all main residences have three to five rooms, while around a quarter have six or more rooms. The proportion of two-room conventional dwellings is one-tenth, while the proportion of one-room conventional dwellings is 3.4%. The average number of rooms per main residence dwelling is 4.5. The average number of rooms per person is 2.1. This density is calculated based on all occupants with main residence registrations.

The useful floor space of a conventional dwelling is the sum of the areas of all rooms, the kitchen and ancillary rooms. Cellars and attics that are not used for living purposes are not included in the useful floor space of a conventional dwelling, nor are terraces or balconies. In 2021, conventional dwellings with at least one person registered as the main occupant have an average useful floor space of 96.2 m², around 3 m² more than in 2011. The average living space per person has also increased, from 41.2 m² to 43.9 m².

Glossary

A

Academic secondary school

This type of school (Allgemein bildende höhere Schule) provides a general education and ends with a school-leaving certificate (Matura). Academic secondary schools (Gymnasien) are organised either as eight-year schools (school years 5 to 12, whereby school years 5 to 8 are designated lower secondary and school years 9 to 12 upper secondary) or as upper academic secondary schools. The lower academic secondary level also includes transitional levels, e.g. at training colleges for kindergarten teachers. The “civil servants’ Matura exam” (Beamtenmatura) does not lead to a university entrance qualification and is therefore not included.

Activity rate

Share of the labour force (currently economically active persons) in the resident population.

Address, Buildings and Dwellings Register (ABDR)

This is the common registration platform for the Register of Addresses and the Register of Buildings and Dwellings. It was launched on 26 November 2004 and on 29 March 2010 it was replaced by ABDR II, a revised and improved version of the ABDR.

Age

Age is given in completed years on the reference date of the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics (both 31 October) and is calculated from the actual date of birth.

Apartment building

→ See “Multi-storey residential building”

Apprentices

Apprentices are persons who are in an apprenticeship relationship and are training for qualification as a skilled worker or are learning a “white collar” profession. Part of the training is completed at a vocational school. The training pro-

gramme ends with a final apprenticeship examination.

Apprenticeship

Covers all persons who have trained in a profession included in the apprenticeship profession list and have passed a journeyman, skilled worker or apprenticeship examination. In addition, so-called “apprenticeship-like training” (e.g. as a dental receptionist) and former apprenticeship professions are also rated as apprenticeships at this level.

Austrian citizens

The term “Austrian citizens” is a subset of “Population”. It covers all persons who possess the Austrian citizenship, including those with multiple citizenships.

Authentic data pool (quality assurance)

Corresponds to the integrated database in which the missing values have been replaced by imputations. The quality assessment considers both the quantity and the quality (classification rate) of the imputations.

B

Building

A building is defined as a structure containing one or more conventional dwellings or other units, covered by a roof and enclosed within external freestanding walls or, in the case of a closed structure, by a firewall from roof to cellar, and that is used for residential and/or other commercial purposes. If such structures are subdivided by means of their own access systems (own entrance and staircase) and supply and disposal systems, each part represents a building (e.g. apartment blocks, semi-detached and terrace houses).

There are many distinct types of buildings, e.g. residential buildings, buildings for communities, hotels and other buildings for short-term accommodation, office, wholesale and retail buildings, transport and communications buildings, industrial and storage buildings, buildings for cultur-

al and recreational purposes, educational and health care buildings as well as churches and other religious buildings.

For reasons of comparability with earlier housing censuses, the 2021 Housing Census does not include buildings for agricultural use (e.g. stables, barns, wine cellars and greenhouses), free-standing private garages, other structures (e.g. electricity substations, bus stops, tool sheds, garden sheds, etc.) and pseudo-buildings (e.g. tents, caravans, mobile homes and barracks) in the term “building” (see also “Type of building” and “Type of use”).

Buildings and Dwellings Register (BDR)

The Buildings and Dwellings Register contains addresses of buildings and units within a building (dwellings and other units) as well as structural data for buildings, dwellings and other units. The initial data came from various administrative data sources and earlier statistical surveys. Building on this data, ongoing updating is performed through the registration of changes to address and building data and the recording of construction activities. The municipalities have a duty to record such data; the administrative districts also have a duty to record data as far as such changes or activities occur in the execution of the assigned duties of the local building inspection department.

The addresses of dwellings in the Buildings and Dwellings Register are also made available to the Central Residence Register. This is designed to ensure that registrations are only possible at valid addresses.

The legal basis for setting up the BDR is the Building and Dwellings Register Act.

Branch

→ See “Economic activity”

Branch-specific personal identification number official statistics (bPIN OS)

The branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN OS) is generated by the Austrian Data Protection Authority and gives no indication of the identity of the person. This identification number can be used to make data links for the register-based census, the register-based labour market statistics and the census

of local units of employment without names and ensures complete personal anonymity.

C

Category of distance

The key characteristic of commuter statistics is the category of distance. This characteristic is broken down as follows:

- Non-commuters (place of main residence and place of work or education are located in the same building)
- Persons commuting within the municipality
- Commuters between municipalities within a political district
- Commuters between political districts in the same federal province
- Commuters between federal provinces
- Commuters abroad

Census of Local Units of Employment

Along with the population census and the housing census, this is part of the register-based census. The census of local units of employment records the local units of all enterprises operating in Austria, their persons self-employed and persons employed and the economic branch to which they belong.

Central heating

This characteristic specifies whether a dwelling has central heating (e.g. district heating, building central heating system, dwelling central heating system). The data is derived from the buildings and dwellings register using the characteristics “heat supply system” and “type of fuel” at the dwelling level and the characteristics “heat supply system”, “type of fuel” and “type of heat supply” at the building level.

Central Residence Register (CRR)

The Central Residence Register (CRR) is a public register in which all persons registered in Austria are recorded with their main residence and – if applicable – secondary residence(s).

CES Recommendations

These are the recommendations given by the Conference of European Statisticians for the 2020 EU-wide population and housing censuses. This

document contains recommendations for the definition of census characteristics. The definitions in Regulation (EC) No. 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Population and Housing Censuses, which is binding for Austria, are based on the CES Recommendations.

Children in the family

According to CES Recommendations, children in the family are deemed to be all biological, step or adopted children who have their usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, and who live in the household without their own partner and without their own children - regardless of their age or marital status. Children who have already moved out of the parental house are therefore not included. According to this definition, foster children are not counted as children.

Citizens

Austrian citizens with main residence within the territory of Austria.

Citizenship

Legal bond between an individual and his/her state.

Clarification case

Persons who only had one main residence registration in the Central Residence Register and who did not appear in any other register were classified as clarification case.

Cohort

Age groups or groups of age groups that are used to delimit population groups.

Collective living quarters

Collective living quarters include all units within a building that are used collectively, e.g. retirement homes, student accommodations, boarding schools, penal institutions, nursing homes, monasteries, hotels and other units for short-term accommodation, provided that the usual place of residence (main residence) of a person is located there.

College for higher vocational education

This type of school provides a five-year vocational programme that ends with a leaving certificate or diploma examination and gives a specific vocational qualification and also leads to the acquisition of a general qualification for university entrance. In addition to these higher schools there are special types, such as schools for people in work and various add-on courses set up mainly for leavers of intermediate technical and vocational schools.

Commuter balance

→ See “Index of the commuter balance”

Commuters

Commuter statistics show the distances travelled by employed persons, pupils and students to reach their place of work or educational institution (“education in the formal educational system”).

Commuters from abroad

Commuters from abroad are persons whose main residence on the reference date is not within the territory of Austria, but who are insured under Austrian social security and who engage in an employed or self-employed activity in Austria. As of the 2018 Census on Local Units of Employment, commuters from abroad will also include those employees for whom no information on their place of residence is available. However, the characteristics of sex, age and citizenship must be known for commuters from abroad.

Commuting time in minutes

Time required – calculated for motorised traffic (e.g. car) – for the way to place of work or educational institution. No information available for persons who are not commuting and for those who are commuting abroad.

Compulsory schools

This educational level covers all persons who have acquired no other educational qualification apart from compulsory schooling. It therefore also covers persons who have attended internal and external company programmes of study that

are not mentioned in the School Organisation Act. This category also contains persons who have not successfully completed compulsory schooling (primary school, general secondary school, special school or pre-vocational school).

Condominium Act (Wohnungseigentumsgesetz, WEG)

Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) I No. 70/2002 as amended. This federal law governs the legal form of condominiums, in particular the prerequisites, establishment, acquisition and termination of condominium ownership, the rights and obligations of condominium owners and applicants, of the condominium organiser and administrator, administration of the property, joint ownership, the exclusion of condominium owners, provisional condominium ownership by the sole owner of the property, and conflict resolution processes relating to condominium law.

Confirmation of main residence

Enables homeless people to provide evidence of the central focus of their personal life and relationships in the municipal area.

Consensual union couple

A couple living in the same household. The couple is neither a married couple nor a couple in a registered partnership.

Construction projects

At the building level, construction projects describe new construction activities as well as additions, extensions and alterations to existing buildings.

At the level of units within a building (dwellings and other units), construction projects only affect parts of the building, i.e. the units within the building. The “building envelope” may or may not change. The fabric of the building remains essentially unchanged.

Conventional dwelling

Conventional dwellings are structurally separate units with their own entrance from the street, or a stairwell in permanent buildings, that are suitable for residential purposes. Dwellings consist of one room or multiple rooms with ancillary rooms. It makes no difference whether a kitchen or kitchenette is present.

Dwellings are categorised according to whether they are occupied (main residence; secondary residence; no occupancy status information). The number of dwellings in the building is determined by counting the units within a building with the type of use “dwelling” or “dwelling with local unit of employment”.

Conventional dwelling with only secondary residences

Conventional dwellings occupied only by persons with a secondary residence.

Conventional dwelling with usual residents

Dwellings in which at least one person has their main residence (dwellings that are the usual place of residence of at least one person).

Country of birth

The country of birth is the country that represents the birthplace of an individual in terms of the territorial borders applicable at the reference date.

Current activity status

→ See “Labour force status”

D

Demography

Demography (from the Greek: “Description of the people”) is a scientific discipline that is concerned with the analysis of populations, their development and their structures, for example, by age, sex or marital status.

Distance in kilometres of road (average commuting distance)

The commuting distance is the distance in kilometres of road between the residential building and the building of the place of work or educational institution (calculated here as an average per residential municipality). To calculate the distance between the commuters’ place of residence and their place of work or educational institution, a routing network based on the Graph Integration Platform (GIP 2021) was used. The calculations were made from building to building according to optimised travel times based on the road network. No data on distance in kilometres

are available for non-commuters and commuters abroad.

E

Economic activity (OENACE 2008)

OENACE is the Austrian version of the international classification of economic activities NACE “Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes”. The OENACE classification is assigned at the enterprise and local unit level. For employed persons, the OENACE of the main activity of their enterprise or local unit is recorded. Temporarily absent employed persons and unemployed persons are assigned the OENACE of the local unit at which they were last employed. More detailed information and OENACE 2003 to OENACE 2008 correspondence tables can be found on the STATISTICS AUSTRIA website: <https://www.statistik.at/en/databases/classification-database>.

Economic branch

According to the CES Recommendations, the economic branch refers to the type of production or activity of an enterprise or local unit of employment in which the workplace of an employed person is located. Within the European Economic Area, the economic branch is coded according to NACE, in Austria it is coded according to OENACE (see “Economic activity”).

Educational attainment

This refers to the highest level of formal education completed by the population. Also referred to as level of education.

Educational institution

School or university at which pupils/students are educated.

EEA countries

The European Economic Area (EEA) includes all EU member states plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

EFTA countries

This group of countries includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland, as well as the

small states Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican, which are linked to the European Union by treaties and agreements.

Employed “at work”

This is the active labour force and includes all persons who were at work during the reference week, including those who were performing basic military, vocational training or community service during this period. Temporarily absent persons are not included.

Employed persons

The register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics are based on the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization (ILO). A person is counted as employed if he or she has reached the age of 15 and has worked for pay for at least one hour during the reference week around 31 October or as a family worker (employed “at work”) in the enterprise of a family member or has only temporarily not undertaken his or her employed or self-employed activity. The information on employed persons is derived from various administrative sources, in particular data from the Federation of Social Insurances, tax data, data from the Public Employment Service and the Register of Educational attainment.

Employers

According to EU regulations, employers are persons who, on their own account or with a small number of partners, engage in a self-employed activity and who, in this function, employ one or more persons permanently as employees (including the reference week). In the case of self-employed persons, it is not possible to differentiate directly based on the data of the register-based census/register-based labour market statistics between persons with employees and those without employees; however, the assignment of self-employed persons to enterprises and a check as to whether any employees are employed in these enterprises enable appropriate conclusions to be drawn. In other words, if at least one employee is employed in this enterprise, the self-employed person is deemed to be an employer.

Employment

→ See “Employed persons”

Employment rate

Share of employed persons in the resident population. This is often restricted to particular age groups, e.g. 15 to 64 year olds.

Employment relationship

→ See “Persons employed”

Enterprise

An enterprise is defined as a legal unit, which can consist of one or more local units (single-workplace or multi-unit enterprise). The size of a legal unit, measured by the number of employees, has no significance for the application of the term “legal unit”. For instance, a newsagent with only one self-employed person is as much a legal unit as one in manufacturing industry with over 1 000 employees.

Equipment category

The equipment category is a characteristic of the housing census. Based on the characteristics “Presence of a bath/shower in the dwelling”, “Presence of a flush toilet in the dwelling”, “Piped water in the dwelling” and “Type of heating in the dwelling”, the equipment categories are formed analogously to the 2001 Housing Census:

- “A”: flush toilet, bath/shower and central heating are available in the dwelling
- “B”: flush toilet, bath/shower are available in the dwelling, but no central heating
- “C”: The dwelling has only a flush toilet and piped water, the type of heating is not relevant
- “D”: The dwelling has no flush toilet or no piped water, the type of heating is not relevant

EU accession countries from 2004

→ See “EU enlargement since 2004”

EU enlargement since 2004

The countries that joined the European Union on 1 May 2004 are Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Bulgaria and Romania

joined the European Union on 1 January 2007, Croatia on 1 July 2013.

EU member states before 2004

Refers to the countries that were members of the European Union before 1 May 2004 and have not left at the current reference date: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. The United Kingdom left the EU on 31 January 2020. This group was formerly often referred to as “EU 13 countries”.

European third countries

This category includes the non-EU countries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine and Turkey.

F**Family**

According to the family nucleus concept as stated in the United Nations CES Recommendations, a family is defined as a married or cohabiting couple with or without children, or a lone parent with one or more children. Skip-generation households (i.e. households consisting of grandparent(s) and one or more grandchildren) do not comprise a family nucleus. Families are only reported for private households.

Family nucleus

→ See “Family”

Family workers

Family workers are persons who work in the enterprise of a family member without an agreed remuneration. They are only recorded in the data of the Federation of Social Insurances if they are employed as their main occupation in a family activity in an agricultural or forestry enterprise and are therefore subject to compulsory insurance. Up to and including 2019, this characteristic was also derived from different register information.

Field of education

Since the reference date of 31 October 2015, the field of education corresponds to that of ISCED-F 2013 (previously ISCED version 97) and

comprises the following types: Generic programmes and qualifications; Education; Arts and humanities; Social sciences, Journalism and information; Business, administration and law; Natural sciences, Mathematics and statistics; Information and communication technologies; Engineering, Manufacturing and construction; Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary; Health and welfare; Services; not known; not applicable. The field of education relating to the highest completed level of education is reported only for the population aged 15 or over.

Foster children

Foster children are persons under the age of 18 who live with persons (foster parents) other than their (biological, adoptive or step) parents in a private household (usually for an extended period), are co-insured with them as “foster children” and do not have any other family members (according to the family nucleus concept) in the same household. According to the CES Recommendations, foster children are not counted as children but as other household members.

Freelancers/freelance professionals

Freelancers/freelance professionals practise independently and under their own responsibility. Examples of self-employed professionals are tax consultants, accountants and medical practitioners.

Full-time

Refers to the numbers of hours worked. This is obtained from pay slip information in the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics. For this reason, information on part-time or full-time employment is only available for employees. The information is provided by employers, but the number of hours constituting full-time and part-time is not precisely defined in connection with the pay slip form.

G

General secondary school

The general secondary school (Hauptschule) was part of the lower secondary education system and comprised school years 5 to 8. This type of school was replaced by the (new) secondary

school in the 2018/19 school year (see also “New secondary school”).

H

Highest level of education

This characteristic covers the highest education qualifications obtained by people aged 15 years or over within the normal education system. The highest level of education is subdivided according to the various categories in the Austrian education system. For approximately 5% of the population the highest level of education had to be estimated; many of these were people who had immigrated to Austria after 2001.

Homelessness, registered

Refers to persons with a residence confirmation (“homeless registration”) and persons with a main residence in an institution for homeless persons (including women’s shelters and other facilities for people in emergency situations). Since 2020, persons with a homeless registration are counted as residents of an institution for homeless persons if they are registered at the address of that institution.

Household-dwelling concept

→ See “Private households”

Household reference person

In single-family households the oldest person in the family nucleus; in two-family or multi-family households the oldest person of the family nucleus that represents the middle generation; in non-family households the oldest person in the household.

Housing Census

Along with the population census and the census of local units of employment, this is the data subject of the register-based census. The housing census covers all buildings and conventional dwellings in Austria.

I

Index of the commuter balance

The relationship of employed (“at work”) persons at the place of work to employed (“at work”) per-

sons at the place of main residence is recorded in the commuter balance.

Value less than 100: there are fewer jobs than employed (“at work”) persons who are living there (municipality with a negative commuter balance).

Value greater than 100: there are more jobs than employed (“at work”) persons who are living there (municipality with a positive commuter balance).

Institutional household

An institutional household is an establishment that is used for the accommodation and care of a group of persons – normally over the longer term. The term covers boarding schools, student residences, senior citizen and nursing homes, monasteries, military barracks, penal institutions, refugee centres, facilities for disabled, socially deprived or homeless persons, homes for young people or trainees and similar institutions, shared accommodation (e.g. company living quarters, hotels, etc.).

Solely main residence registrations are recorded. Because of secondary residence registrations, the actual occupancy of individual facilities may be higher.

Integrated database (quality assurance)

Created from the individual source registers, which are linked anonymously at individual level using the personal identifier (bPIN). The integrated dataset contains all characteristics in plausibilised form. Depending on how the characteristics are generated, the quality assessment is performed in different ways.

ISCED 2011

In the current ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) of UNESCO, the various types of education are standardised into levels of education classified hierarchically according to the complexity of the educational content. These are: Early childhood education (ISCED 0), Primary (ISCED 1), Lower Secondary (ISCED 2), Upper Secondary (ISCED 3), Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary (ISCED 4), Tertiary (ISCED 5 and 8).

ISCO 08

ISCO stands for the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which was last revised

in 2008. It includes four subdivisions (major occupational groups, sub-major occupational groups, minor occupational groups and unit groups), although only occupations at the major group level are recorded in the register-based census.

K

KIT-Cases

These are multiple inclusions. Persons who have several current residences are called “KIT-Cases”. Once identified, such cases are merged in the CRR and then reported to Statistics Austria. Excess main residence registrations relating to the 31 October reference date are deducted from the resident population of the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics.

L

Labour force

The labour force (currently economically active persons) comprises the sum of the employed and the unemployed.

Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization

The ILO (International Labour Organization) Labour Force Concept regulates the assignment of persons to categories according to their labour force status (current activity status) and is the basis for the international comparability of this characteristic. Central to this concept are the definitions of employed and unemployed persons and their differentiation from persons outside the labour force (not currently economically active).

Labour force status (current activity status)

Labour force status refers to the economic activity of a person within the reference week and is the central characteristic of the employment statistics. It is based on the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and breaks down the population into major socioeconomic groups. In the register-based census this breakdown is performed as a two-level hierarchy in accordance with the EU Regulation on Population and Housing Censuses:

Labour force:

- Employed
- Unemployed

Outside the labour force:

- Persons below the age of 15
- Pension recipients
- Students aged 15 years and over
- Others outside the labour force

This hierarchy also represents the order of precedence to be used to classify persons who can be assigned to more than one category. This means, for example, that students in marginal employment are included in the group of employed persons and not in the group of students aged 15 and over.

Labour participation

→ See “Activity rate”

Land register

A public register kept by the district courts in which properties and the real property rights attached to them are recorded. In the housing census, it serves as a comparative register for establishing ownership and legal relationships.

Limited profit housing associations

Limited profit housing associations are enterprises (cooperative or limited company) that are recognised as limited profit organisations pursuant to the Limited Profit Housing Act (Wohnungsgemeinnützigkeitsgesetz; WGG). They also include limited profit housing associations in the form of limited companies that are at least partly owned by the federal government, federal province or a municipality.

Living quarters

Includes conventional dwellings, collective living quarters and other housing units.

Local unit (of employment)

A local unit of employment is a reporting unit that has a name/designation and address, is established on a permanent basis and at which at least one person is employed. The term “location” is also used as a synonym.

Location of educational institution

Recorded for all persons participating in formal education, including those who are employed in addition to their education and training (as opposed to pupils/students commuting to an educational institution according to their current labour force status - see “Pupils/students commuting to an educational institution”).

Lone parent families

Families with one parent who live in the household with at least one child and without a partner.

M**Main activity**

In the case of individuals with several actual or possible employment activities, their main activity is normally determined based on the following criteria: Activities with income above the marginal earnings threshold have priority over those below the marginal earnings threshold; full-time activities have priority over part-time activities; full-time activities as employees have priority over self-employed activities. In the case of two or more equal activities, the decision is made randomly.

Main economic activity

The main economic activity of an enterprise or local unit is the activity that makes the largest contribution to value creation. Other activities are recorded as secondary economic activities (see “Secondary economic activity” and “Economic activity (OENACE 2008)”).

Main residence

A persons’ main residence is established in the place where he or she has settled with the intention – demonstrable or evident from the circumstances – of making this place the central focus of his or her personal life and relationships (pursuant to Section 1 (7) and (8) of the Registration Act).

Marginal employment

Marginal employment is an employment relationship in which the social security threshold of the monthly gross income is not exceeded. In 2021,

the marginal earnings threshold is 475.86 Euro per month.

Marital status

Marital status is defined as the legal conjugal status of an individual (de jure status).

Married couples

Both persons' de-jure marital status is "married". Since 1 January 2019, this has also been possible for same-sex couples. Same-sex couples who have entered into a registered partnership are also classified as "married couples".

Maternity leave

Under Austrian law, the term maternity protection covers a range of labour law protection regulations under the Maternity Protection Act that apply to pregnant and breastfeeding women. In the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics the term "maternity leave" is used for the duration of prohibition of employment for female employees before and after childbirth. Since protection against dismissal is included in the prohibition of employment, a valid employment relationship is assumed for women on maternity leave. These persons are therefore counted as temporarily absent employed persons. The periods of maternity leave can be identified in the register-based census data/register-based labour market statistics by the receipt of maternity benefits, which replace the income of female employees during the statutory period of maternity leave.

Medical and health care schools

Secondary school specialising in medical and health care.

Metropolitan area

An area around one or more cities that is distinguished from the surrounding area by a higher population density but is not limited by administrative boundaries (municipal or federal province boundaries).

Migration

Geographical movement of persons in order to set up a permanent main residence.

Multiple attribute (quality assurance)

Attributes that are contained in several registers (e.g. sex). Multiple attributes are formed on the basis of statistical rules and have several quality indicators, which must be combined to form a new indicator. For this purpose, the Dempster-Shafer theory of evidence is applied.

Multi-person household

→ See "Type of household"

Multi-person non-family household

→ See "Type of household"

Multi-storey residential building

This term is used as a synonym for residential buildings with three or more dwellings (also: apartment building, multi-family house). These are usually buildings with rented or owner-occupied dwellings, as opposed to detached or semi-detached houses or terrace houses.

Multi-workplace enterprise

Enterprise consisting of at least two local units. One of these is the headquarter and each additional local unit is referred to as a branch office.

Municipality

Municipalities in Austria are the lowest level of administrative subdivision.

N

National, regional or local authorities

The national, regional and local authorities in Austria are the federal government, the federal provinces and the municipalities. There are no local authorities at district level.

New secondary school

The new secondary school (Neue Mittelschule) is part of the lower secondary education system and covers school years 5 to 8. It was introduced as a new type of secondary school in the 2008/09 school year and was mainly run as a trial programme in general secondary schools and also in individual upper secondary schools until the 2011/12 school year. From the 2012/13 school year, the new secondary school became a standard school type and completely replaced the gen-

eral secondary school by the 2018/19 school year. From the 2020/21 school year, the school type was renamed from new secondary school (Neue Mittelschule) to secondary school (Mittelschule). At individual academic secondary school locations, the Mittelschule continues to be run as a school experiment.

Net building area

The sum of the floor areas of all the floors of a building that lie between the structural members.

Net living area (building)

The sum of all living spaces in a building.

Non-commuters

The location of place of work/educational institution and the place of residence are in the same building.

Non-residential building

→ See “Type of building”

Number of citizens

The number of citizens forms the basis for the calculation of the distribution of seats in the National Assembly to the constituencies (federal provinces) and regional constituencies.

NUTS

NUTS is an abbreviation for “Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques”. This is a system of hierarchically organized territorial units for statistical purposes that was established by Eurostat in collaboration with the member states and must be used in conjunction with Regulation (EC) No. 1059/2003 of 26 May 2003. The NUTS Regulation was last amended on 18 January 2018 by the Tercet Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/2391). It divides the territory of the EU into territorial units on three levels, which normally consist of entire administrative units or groupings of such units:

- NUTS level 0 corresponds to the member state.
- At NUTS level 1 Austria is subdivided into the following three units:
 - East Austria (Burgenland, Lower Austria and Vienna)
 - South Austria (Carinthia and Styria)

- West Austria (Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg)

- NUTS level 2 represents the federal provinces.

- The 35 units at NUTS level 3 consist of groupings of several municipalities.

Each municipality is assigned precisely to one NUTS unit. Vienna forms its own NUTS 3 unit.

O

Occupancy status of the dwelling

Distinguishes whether persons with a main residence or secondary residence live in the building/dwelling, or whether no persons with a main residence or secondary residence are registered there.

Occupants

Describes persons with their main residence in the respective dwelling. The characteristic “Number of persons in the dwelling” and the occupancy figures for “Number of rooms per person” and “Useful floor space per person” also solely take into consideration persons with their main residence in the dwelling.

Occupation

This characteristic refers to the type of work undertaken, described by the tasks and duties to be performed, and is available for employed persons. It is only possible to obtain it directly from the available register data for certain specific groups. If no direct information exists, the occupation is derived from all other available information about the person based on complex rules. Ultimately, the data is completed by imputation. Because of quality-related problems cross-tabulation with other characteristics is only possible to a limited extent (See “ISCO 08”).

One-person enterprise

A one-person enterprise consists of just one self-employed person without any employees.

Other formal education

Attendance of programmes and courses of study in the formal education system, including students at vocational schools and medical and health care schools who are not in a training re-

lationship, as well as attendance of other courses of study for teacher training.

Other housing units

This type of accommodation includes all other units within a building that do not meet the definition of a dwelling and are therefore not suitable for (permanent) living purposes, e.g. barracks, caravans, tents, mobile homes, offices, etc. These housing units are only counted if they are the usual place of residence (main residence) of a person.

Others outside the labour force (other currently not economically active persons)

This group includes all persons aged 15 and over who are included under another person's insurance cover, are receiving social welfare, are living solely from capital income or for other reasons are not taking part in the labour market, as well as persons who are not receiving an Austrian pension and not attending an Austrian school or university.

Outside the labour force (currently not economically active persons)

All members of the resident population who are currently neither employed, self-employed nor unemployed.

P

Parental leave

Parental leave refers to the legal entitlement in Austria to relief from the obligation to perform work after the birth of a child up to the second birthday of the child at the latest. It is available to mothers and fathers who are employees and who live with the child in the same household. The legal entitlement also includes protection from termination of contract or dismissal, which expires four weeks after the end of the period of leave. During this time therefore a valid contract of employment with the employer may be assumed. Persons on parental leave are therefore counted as temporarily absent employed persons (see "Temporarily absent from a job").

Partial retirement

Partial retirement represents an opportunity for older employees to reduce their working hours with the agreement of their employer in order to create a gradual transition to retirement. Employees do not lose their pension benefits, unemployment entitlements or their health insurance fund entitlements.

Participation in formal education

Information on an individual's participation in formal education is taken from the Schools and Universities Register.

Part-time

Refers to the numbers of hours worked. This is obtained from pay slip information in the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics. For this reason, information on part-time or full-time employment is only available for employees. The information is provided by employers, however the number of hours constituting full-time and part-time is not precisely defined in connection with the pay slip form.

Part-time rate

Share of part-time employees out of all employees "at work" in the reference week without military service, compulsory community service.

Period of construction

Time period in which the building has been finished. For older buildings, the period of construction is given in time spans. For newer buildings (from 2001), the period of construction corresponds to the year of construction, but for better comparability the individual years are also summarized as time spans.

Persons commuting abroad

Persons commuting abroad are employed persons who are either insured under Austrian social security or are cross-border commuters according to employment statistics and pursue an employment outside of Austria. The address of the local unit (workplace) from the annual pay slip reporting (Jahreslohnzettelmeldungen), the pay slip information on secondment and the foreign location addresses in the Business Register in-

cluding their local units are used for determining the country of the place of work.

Persons commuting into the municipality

Persons commuting into the municipality are individuals whose place of work or education is not located within the municipality in which they live. Viewed in terms of the place of work, these are commuters from a different Austrian municipality.

Persons commuting to another municipality of Austria or abroad

Persons commuting to another municipality of Austria or abroad are individuals whose place of main residence and place of work or education are located in different municipalities or abroad, i.e. persons who commute across the borders of their place of residence. From the point of view of the place of main residence, these are persons commuting to another municipality of Austria or abroad.

Persons commuting within a district of Vienna

The place of main residence and place of work or educational institution are in the same district of Vienna.

Persons commuting within the municipality

The place of main residence and the place of work or education are located in the same municipality but in different buildings.

Persons employed

“Persons employed” is a statistical unit in the census of local units of employment based on the number of employed “at work” from the database of the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics, i.e. employed persons who worked during the reference week of the register-based census/register-based labour market statistics. Because of the restriction to the group employed persons “at work”, employment relationships of employed persons who were temporarily absent during the reference week, for instance persons on maternity leave, parental leave, educational leave, family hospitalisation leave, weapons and military training for the Austrian army and persons on long-term

sick leave, are excluded. In contrast to the definition of employed “at work” in the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics, which count persons by their main occupation, the term “persons employed” includes all employment relationships of the employed “at work”. In addition, persons in basic military service, training service and civilian service are not included in the group of persons employed.

Furthermore, the census of local units of employment is not limited to the resident population of Austria and therefore also counts employment relationships at the place of work in Austria of persons who do not have their main residence in Austria. Employment relationships of persons whose main residence is in Austria but whose place of work is not in Austria are not counted, nor are the group of marginally self-employed persons.

Persons employed by size class

Grouping of persons employed by standardised size groups.

Persons receiving a pension

Pension recipients are all persons aged 15 and over who are neither employed nor unemployed and receive pensions from former employment, disability pensions or widow:er pensions.

Persons with non-Austrian citizenship

Persons who do not have Austrian citizenship. Stateless persons and persons whose citizenship is unknown or unclear are included in this category.

Place of main residence

Place at which a person has his or her main residence on the reference date of 31 October 2021

Place of work

This is the place at which an employed person engages in his or her main activity.

Population

“Population” includes all persons with their main residence in Austria on the reference date 31 October 2021.

Population Census

Along with the housing census and the census of local units of employment, this is the data subject of the register-based census. The population census records the entire population in Austria.

Population density

The number of inhabitants per km² of total area or km² of permanent settlement area of a territorial unit (e.g. municipality or province).

Population figure

→ See “Population”

Post-secondary college

This includes vocational and teacher training colleges and colleges in the health care sector; also includes various university courses. As part of the Bologna Process, post-secondary colleges were largely discontinued and transformed into universities of applied sciences and teacher training colleges.

Post-secondary course in vocational education (Kolleg)

Austrian “Kollegs” offer a 4 to 6 semester theoretical and practical course of a higher technical and vocational school. To attend, the student needs a school-leaving certificate (Reifeprüfung), a vocational school leaving certificate (Berufsreifeprüfung) or an entrance qualification examination certificate (Studienberechtigungsprüfung). After successful completion of the course, the student is awarded a diploma qualification. The “Kolleg” has now superseded post-secondary courses.

Pre-vocational school

Follows the 8th school year and comprises one school year (9th school year). At the pre-vocational school, students receive an in-depth general education and basic vocational training. The term includes other types of vocational statutory schools that replace the 9th year of compulsory schooling.

Primary homeless persons

Refers to persons with residence confirmation. The central residence register (CRR) contains in-

formation on residence confirmations as well as the designation of main or secondary residence. Residence confirmation enables primary homeless persons to prove residency. Persons whose main residence is in an institution for homeless persons are included in the institutional population.

Primary schools

Pupils from the age of 6 receive a general elementary education in primary schools, which usually comprises four school years. Children who are required to attend school but are not yet ready may be taught in their own pre-school classes or at their own level (school year 0).

Private household

All persons living in a dwelling or similar accommodation as their main residence form a private household (household-dwelling concept). The size of the household therefore corresponds to the number of people with their main residence in the dwelling. Up to the 1991 Population Census the housekeeping-unit concept was used, according to which all persons living together and jointly managing a household formed a private household.

Public bodies

This is a category of ownership and includes public authorities (federal government, federal province, municipality), statutory professional/trade associations (chambers), social insurance authorities and legally recognised churches and religious communities.

Pupils/students commuting to an educational institution

Pupils and students are defined in accordance with their current activity status and are persons who have to travel between their dwelling of main residence and their educational institution as well as pupils and students who attend school in the building in which they live (e.g. pupils attending boarding school). The latter are described as “non-commuters” but are very few in number.

R

Raw data (quality assurance)

Raw data are all data processed for the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics in their original form. The quality assessment is carried out via three so-called hyperdimensions, HDD, HDP and HDE. These are calculated for each source from a questionnaire sent to the data holder (HDD), from the coverage rate of the register (HDP) and the agreement of the data with the Microcensus Labour Force Survey (HDE).

Record swapping

In order to ensure data protection, the record swapping method is used for a specified percentage of the data. This involves first searching for “risky records” at municipality level, i.e. persons who could be easy to identify due to their combinations of characteristics, e.g. highest educational attainment or citizenship. Individual characteristics of these persons are then swapped with the characteristics of other persons who are resident in the same federal province but not in the same municipality, thus making sure that key figures are not distorted.

Reference week

In accordance with the CES Recommendations, a whole week – not just the reference date – is used to determine the current activity status of a person. In the 2021 Register-based Census the last seven days before and including the reference date (25 October to 31 October 2021) were chosen.

Register-based Census

As of the reference date of 31 October 2011, a register-based census (consisting of population census, census of local units of employment and housing census) was carried out for the first time instead of the previous large-scale censuses. This takes place every ten years. Between the register-based censuses, the register-based labour market statistics and the census of local units of employment are carried out annually as of 31 October, but without a residence analysis (see “Residence analysis”).

Register-based Labour Market Statistics (RBLMS)

This refers to the register-based statistics on individuals, families and households in the years between the register-based censuses, which take place only every ten years. The data for the register-based labour market statistics are compiled and published annually as of 31 October of the year in question.

Registered partnership

Since 1 January 2010 same-sex couples in Austria can enter into a registered partnership and since 1 January 2019 this is for opposite-sex couples. In the analyses couples who enter into a registered partnership are classified as “married couples”.

Registration gap

Persons who were not registered on the reference date with a main residence in Austria were counted as having their main residence there if the registration gap around the reference date was 90 days or less. The persons were counted in the municipality in which the date of deregistration or registration was closest to the reference date.

Residence analysis

The residence analysis is the legally prescribed quality assurance instrument of the register-based census. The residence analysis checks which persons with a valid main residence in the Central Residence Register actually belong to the population on reference date 31 October 2021 and determines how these main residences are distributed between the individual municipalities and federal provinces.

Resident population

→ See “Population”

Residential buildings

→ See “Type of building”

Retirement age

The standard retirement age in Austria is 60 years for women (until 2023) and 65 years for men. For civil servants the retirement age is 65 years for both men and women.

Retrospective correction of the CRR-entries

This includes registrations and deregistrations in the Central Residence Register up to 30 April 2022 relating to the reference date of 31 October 2021 (see “Registration gap”).

Rooms (dwelling)

These include all rooms with an area of 4m² or greater that are basically possible to use as a place of residence. Kitchens with an area of 4m² or greater are counted as rooms, but not ancillary rooms such as storerooms, larders, pantries, bathrooms or toilets.

S**School attendance (not stated)**

Persons of compulsory school age being educated abroad or at home or persons exempt from compulsory school attendance as well as persons whose school attendance is unknown.

School for intermediate vocational education

This level of education covers the vocational, teacher and educator training certificates belonging to the intermediate level according to the School Organisation Act. The courses are normally for three or four years and end with a final examination. In the areas of agriculture, forestry, social work and home economics there are also one-year and two-year types. They also include intermediate schools for the health sector, schools for health care and nursing, master schools, master classes and industrial master schools.

Secondary economic activity

Includes all activities of an enterprise/local unit of employment in respect of which the value creation is less than that for the main activity and which are recorded as secondary economic activity(ies) in the unit.

Secondary education leaving certificate (national)

Secondary education leaving certificate covers the leaving certificates from academic secondary schools, colleges for higher vocational education, apprenticeships certificates and leaving certificates from schools for intermediate voca-

tional education. This classification continues to be used for comparability with previous publications in the context of the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics but differs from the international classification of ISCED 2011, which classifies qualifications from colleges for higher vocational schools and those deriving from examinations for foremen/forewomen as well as mastership qualifications as tertiary education.

Secondary residence

Refers to a residence that is not a main residence. A person may establish any number of secondary residences.

Self-employed

Includes self-employed persons, freelancers, persons working on their own account as well as self-employed persons in agriculture and forestry and family workers.

Self-employed (freelance)

Persons who engage in a business activity under a contract for work and services for which they do not require a trade licence (e.g. authors, psychotherapists, lecturers).

Self-employed in commerce, trade and industry

Pursue a free or regulated trade and hold a trade licence to do so.

Self-employed persons

→ See “Self-employed”

Semi-detached house

Refers to a residential building with two dwellings. Both dwellings must have separate accesses.

Sex

Persons in the categories “diverse”, “inter”, “open” or “no entry” are not shown for data protection reasons. In accordance with an imputation rule from Statistics Austria, these are assigned to either the female or male sex in the results.

Sign of life

In terms of residence analysis, sign of life means a second register entry in addition to the entry in the Central Residence Register.

Single-family house

One-dwelling residential buildings are also known as single-family houses although more than one family, but only one private household, can live there. These are normally detached buildings or terrace houses.

Single-workplace enterprise

An enterprise that has only one local unit, which is also its registered office.

Size of the local unit/enterprise

Indicates for each employed “at work” person whose main residence is in Austria, how many people work in the local unit/enterprise where they pursue their main activity. The characteristic is based on the CES Recommendations. To form the size group, all employed “at work” persons in the local unit or enterprise are counted, irrespective of their place of residence (i.e. including commuters from abroad).

Status in employment

Refers to the nature of a person’s contract of employment with other persons or organisations and the degree of economic risk associated with this contract. In this publication the characteristic “Status in employment” subdivides the “employed persons” in the population census (PC) and the register-based labour market statistics (RBLMS) and the “persons employed” in the census of local units of employment (CLUE) into the following categories: Self-employed (PC)/“self-employed persons” (CLUE) and employees(PC)/“persons employed” (CLUE).

Students (out of the labour force)

Students are divided into two sub-groups: The first group includes persons under the age of 15 who are currently in formal education. The second is defined by the current activity status characteristic: “School pupils and students aged 15 and over”. The order of precedence of current activity characteristics needs to be taken into account (see “labour force status”) in accordance

with which, for example, students in margin employment are counted as employed persons.

In the section on “Education”, “Participation in formal education”, all pupils and students are considered, regardless of their current activity status.

T**Technical deletions**

This includes persons in the following groups:

- Persons died before 1 November 2021
- 90-days-rule
- 180-days-rule
- KIT-Cases

Temporarily absent from a job

Persons who were employed “at work” in the reference week are still counted as employed according to the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization provided that their absence is merely a temporary interruption to their employment. This is the case, for example, if employees continue to have a formal attachment to their previous employment and/or if the person is in a current employment relationship. In accordance with this regulation, a person who is “not at work” is counted as employed in the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics if he or she was previously employed and, depending on the type of absence, a specific period of time has not been exceeded. The group of employed persons who are temporarily absent from a job includes persons on maternity leave, parental leave, educational leave, family hospitalisation leave, carer’s leave, persons undergoing weapons and military training for the Austrian army and persons in rehabilitation or on long-term sick leave (receiving sickness benefit).

Tenancy act (Mietrechtsgesetz, MRG)

The Tenancy Act is a federal act of parliament and applies to the renting of dwellings, individual parts of dwellings or business premises of all types (e.g. particularly commercial offices, warehouses, workshops, workspaces and administrative offices), together with any areas of the house or property that may be included (see Section 1091 of the Austrian Civil Code) in the rental (e.g. particularly private gardens and storage, loading

or parking areas) as well as to cooperative leasing agreements relating to these types of object (rental objects).

Tertiary education (ISCED 2011)

The qualifications obtained at the tertiary level (ISCED 5 to 8) are collectively referred to as tertiary qualifications. In contrast to the institutional definitions of the Austrian education system, according to ISCED 2011, tertiary qualifications include not only university degrees but also school-leaving certificates, diplomas from colleges of higher vocational education as well as qualifications for foremen/forewomen and mastership certifications.

Tertiary education (national)

The tertiary sector comprises post-secondary courses, post-secondary colleges and universities. This classification continues to be used for better comparison with previous publications in the context of the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics but differs from the international classification of ISCED 2011.

Tertiary ratio (ISCED 2011)

Share of graduates with tertiary education (ISCED 2011) out of all persons in a specific age group.

Tiered population key

The tiered population key is a multiplier of the population figure which means that larger municipalities are allocated more money per inhabitant from tax revenues than smaller ones. It is also referred to as the “graduated population figure”.

Type of building (predominant use)

The assignment to a type of building is based on the type of use and the floor space data for the units within a building. The following rules are applied:

- Cellar, garage, traffic and loft areas are not included in the calculation
- If at least 50% of the building is used for residential purposes (in terms of the net building area per type of use), it is a residential building

- If less than 50% of the building is used for residential purposes, the use that takes up the largest floor space in the building apart from residential areas determines the type of building
- If the floor space areas are equal, a prescribed order of precedence applies

A differentiation is made between the following types of building:

Residential building with:

- One dwelling
- Two dwellings
- Three or more dwellings

Building used by communities:

- Building used as senior citizens' home, student residence, penal institution etc.

Non-residential building:

- Hotels and similar buildings: buildings used for short-term accommodation (hotel, bed and breakfast) or for serving food and drink (restaurant, bar)
- Office buildings: buildings for office and administrative activities as well as police stations and fire stations
- Wholesale and retail trade buildings: e.g. shops, petrol stations etc.
- Transport and communications buildings: railway stations, multi-storey car parks, transmitter stations, communication centres etc.
- Industrial and storage buildings: e.g. assembly plants, production plants, warehouses
- Buildings for cultural and recreational purposes, educational establishments and health care facilities. This category also includes churches and other religious buildings

Buildings used by communities and non-residential buildings are grouped in the publication under the term “other buildings”.

Type of household

Private households are subdivided into family households and non-family households. Family households are in turn subdivided according to the type of family (see “Family”) living there and by the number of family nuclei living in the household. Non-family households comprise private one-person households and multi-person households without a family nucleus (multi-person non-family household).

Type of ownership (building)

It is distinguished between:

- Private person(s)
- Federal state
- Laender
- Municipalities
- Other public bodies
- Limited profit housing associations
- Other enterprises
- Other types of ownership

If the ownership of a building is divided between groups (co-ownership), the owner is defined as the one holding the highest share. If the shares are divided equally, the owner is defined as the one who is in charge of the decision making.

Type of ownership/tenure (dwelling)

This describes the legal basis for use of the dwelling.

A distinction is made between:

- Owner-occupied by the owner of the building
- Owner-occupied by the owner of the dwelling (as defined in the Condominium Act)
- Rented dwellings (including dwellings in cooperative ownership)
- Other types of ownership: Service accommodation represents a supplementary benefit for employees in addition to their actual remuneration. The use is either free of charge or the rent is considerably lower than that of comparable properties. With tied accommodation, use of the accommodation is part of the remuneration.
- Other legal relationship: e.g. use of the dwelling free of charge by relatives of the owner, leasing agreements, etc.

Type of use

Characterises the type of use of the individual unit within a building. The type of building is calculated from the assigned floor space data.

The Buildings and Dwellings Register differentiates between the following types of use:

- Dwellings
- Dwellings with workplace
- Living spaces for communities
- Hotels and other units for short-term accommodation
- Office areas

- Wholesale and retail areas
- Transportation and communications
- Industry and storage
- Culture, recreation, education and health care
- Agricultural use
- Private garages
- Churches, other religious buildings
- Pseudo-buildings: e.g. tents, caravans
- Other built structures: do not have to be included in the buildings and dwellings register, e.g. tool sheds, bus stops
- Loft areas
- Cellar areas
- Traffic areas: used for accessing or leaving useful floor space or functional areas or for movement between these areas
- Jointly used areas: e.g. saunas, party rooms

U**Unemployed**

According to the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization (ILO), a person is defined as unemployed if during a specified reference time period they were without work, were available for work and took specific steps to seek employed or self-employed work. The central source for creating the “Unemployment” characteristic in the register-based census consists of data from the Public Employment Service Austria (Arbeitsmarktservice, AMS). Here, unemployed persons are defined as those who have filed a job placement application with the AMS, are able to accept employment immediately and whose earned income is not above the marginal earnings threshold. In addition to the AMS figures for unemployed persons, the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics also include persons in training and apprenticeship seekers available to the labour market as unemployed persons, as these groups also essentially meet the ILO criteria for unemployment. Under certain conditions, persons registered with the AMS who are looking for work are also counted as unemployed in the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics. An important difference with the AMS statistics concerns the ILO criterion of “not employed”, ac-

ording to which even the existence of marginal employment excludes unemployment. In the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics, employment (see “Employed persons”) data is obtained from a number of different data sources and takes precedence when determining the current activity status. This means that the ILO criterion can be met. In terms of the criterion of availability there is some slight fuzziness as a result of different time definitions. The registration with the AMS on the other hand is interpreted in the register-based census and the register-based labour market statistics as a step in the search for work in accordance with the third ILO criterion.

Because of the described differences in definition and the resulting differing use of the data, it should be borne in mind that the unemployment figures in the register-based census and register-based labour market statistics are not congruent with the official unemployment statistics of the AMS.

However, it should also be pointed out in qualification that only persons registered with the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS) are identified as unemployed. In terms of the other possible specific steps to seek employment as per the ILO concept, there are no register data sources. Persons who, although actively seeking work, are not registered with the AMS are therefore not counted as unemployed. This relates particularly to school and university leavers entering the world of work as well as persons re-entering the workforce who have no entitlement to unemployment benefits and are therefore frequently not registered with the AMS.

Unemployment

→ See “Unemployed”

Unemployment rate

The share of the unemployed in the labour force.

Units within a building (dwellings and other units)

Registered unit in the Address, Buildings and Dwellings Register. Units within a building are not just units that are suitable for residential purposes (dwellings) but also other areas, e.g. for

commercial use, as well as cellar, attic and traffic areas.

University

As an education level, university comprises all persons who are studying at or who have graduated from a university offering at least a first degree for the relevant field of study. The term “university” covers public universities, private universities, universities of applied sciences, university colleges of education (including recognised private courses run by private entities, excluding professional development courses) and theological colleges. Also included are postgraduate university courses and courses with a university character.

University of applied sciences

Universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschule) have existed in Austria since the 1994/95 academic year. The courses at these universities give a scientifically based vocational education and provide practical education at university level. Students at universities of applied sciences can achieve a bachelor’s degree after six semesters, a master’s degree after a further two to four semesters and a diploma after eight to ten semesters.

Useful floor space

Indicates the net building area within the external walls of all levels of the dwelling/unit within a building.

V

Vocational schools

→ See “Apprentices”

W

Working time

→ See “Part-time” and “Full-time”

Workplace commuters

The number of workplace commuters is not derived from all persons in the labour force in total, but from their subset “employed “at work””. Temporarily absent persons with a valid employment contract, e.g. women on maternity leave, persons on parental leave, educational leave, etc. are not

included in the commuting statistic. Although they have a job to return to at the end of their leave, they are not part of the commuting traffic until then.

Y

Year of construction

→ See “Period of construction”

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180-days-rule

Individuals who are registered in a municipality for less than 180 days around the reference date and then return to the municipality from which they previously came are counted in the municipality of their previous and subsequent main residence, contrary to the information in the CRR reference date population.

90-days-rule

Individuals residing in Austria on a temporary basis are not included in the population on 31 October 2021. Temporary in this context means that a person is registered as having their main residence in Austria for less than 90 consecutive days around the reference date.

Data Access

Current tables and charts as well as further information can be found at www.statistik.at.

Register-based Census and Register-based Labour Market Statistics

Labour market

statistik.at/en/ > Statistics > Labour market

- > [Activity status](#)
- > Employment > [Employed - characteristics](#)
- > Unemployment > [Unemployed, seeking work](#)
- > Working time > [Part-time work, part-time rate](#)
- > Employment > [Family and employment](#)
- > Employment > [Commuters \(place of work\)](#)

Population stock

statistik.at/en/ > Statistics > Population and society > Population > Population stock

- > [Population for the fiscal equalisation](#)
- > [Population by age /sex](#)
- > [Population by citizenship/country of birth](#)

Education

statistik.at/en/ > Statistics > Population and society > Education

- > [Educational attainment](#)
- > School attendance > [Pupils](#)
- > School attendance > [Commuters \(place of education\)](#)

Families, households, living arrangements

statistik.at/en/ > Statistics > Population and society > Population > Families, households, living arrangements

- > [Family types](#)
- > [Legal marital status](#)
- > [Living arrangements](#)
- > [Private households](#)
- > [Institutional households](#)

Census of local units of employment

statistik.at/en/ > Statistics > Industry, construction, trade and services > Census of local units of employment

- > [Local units of employment](#)
- > [Enterprises](#)

Housing census

statistik.at/en/ > Statistics > Population and society > Housing

- > [Stock of buildings](#)
- > [Stock of dwellings](#)

Database STATcube

Customised data can be found in the database STATcube ([statcube.at/...](https://statcube.at/)):

Time series from 2011 – Population Census and Register-based Labour Market Statistics

Persons	statcube/pendatabase?id=deaest_aest_zr_personen
Households	statcube/pendatabase?id=deaest_aest_zr_hh
Families	statcube/pendatabase?id=deaest_aest_zr_fam

Time series from 2009 – Population Census and Register-based Labour Market Statistics

Employment	statcube/pendatabase?id=deregz_aest_zeitreihe_erwerb
Commuters	statcube/pendatabase?id=deregz_pend_zeitreihe

Time series 2011 and 2021 – Census of Local Units of Employment (Census)

Local units	statcube/pendatabase?id=deregz_rzaz_zr_ast
Persons employed in local units	statcube/pendatabase?id=deregz_rzaz_zr_astbesch
Enterprises	statcube/pendatabase?id=deregz_rzaz_zr_unt
Persons employed in enterprises	statcube/pendatabase?id=deregz_rzaz_zr_untbesch

Time series from 2011 – Census of Local Units of Employment

Local units	statcube/pendatabase?id=deaest_zr_astext
Enterprises	statcube/pendatabase?id=deaest_zr_untext

Time series from 2011 – Housing Census

Buildings	statcube/pendatabase?id=derzgwz_gwz_zr_geb
Dwellings	statcube/pendatabase?id=derzgwz_gwz_zr_whg
Population by building and housing characteristics	statcube/pendatabase?id=derzgwz_gwz_zr_pers

Maps in STATatlas

Detailed regional data in spatial representation are included in the STATatlas:

statistik.at/atlas
statistik.at/atlas/pendler

Ein Blick auf die Gemeinde ...

Regional information on all municipalities in Austria (German only):

statistik.at/blickgem/index

Microdata for research and teaching

<https://www.statistik.at/services/tools/services/center-wissenschaft/austrian-micro-data-center-amdc>

Open Data

data.statistik.gv.at/web

Europe-wide results of the 2021 Census round in the Census Hub

ec.europa.eu/CensusHub2

Census Austria 2021 **Tables**

Key Results for the Federal Provinces



Burgenland

Indicator	Eisenstadt	Burgenland	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	2.3	0.5	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	14.1	13.2	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	20.1	22.9	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	43.8	45.9	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	2.6	1.5	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	16.3	10.0	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	20.1	12.2	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	74.2	76.7	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	69.0	68.9	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	11.9	9.8	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	45.3	51.3	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	39.4	27.3	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	35.1	23.6	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	35.6	33.3	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	54.7	54.6	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	235.9	72.7	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	48.2	75.2	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	78.0	65.9	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	27.2	41.6	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	41.8	33.3	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	3.9	5.0	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	58.6	58.1	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.6	1.5	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	3.0	15.0	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	7.1	11.9	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	90.0	73.1	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	51.1	63.2	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	2.5	1.3	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	99.6	117.0	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	48.7	21.6	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Carinthia (Kärnten)

Indicator	Klagenfurt a. W.	Carinthia (Kärnten)	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	0.7	0.3	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	13.0	13.2	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	21.2	22.8	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	44.6	45.5	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	2.9	2.2	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	18.3	11.7	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	21.4	13.6	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	74.5	76.4	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	68.5	68.2	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	14.4	10.1	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	46.0	51.8	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	35.4	28.6	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	33.5	25.5	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	40.0	33.8	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	52.2	49.9	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	146.0	94.0	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	27.9	55.9	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	50.6	53.1	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	31.2	38.4	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	48.2	39.3	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	3.5	5.6	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	56.1	57.9	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.6	1.6	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	2.2	17.0	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	8.6	11.9	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	89.2	71.1	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	54.9	60.3	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	3.4	1.9	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	85.4	100.8	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	55.3	37.3	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)

Indicator	St. Pölten	Lower Austria (Nieder- österreich)	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	0.6	0.5	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	14.0	14.4	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	20.0	20.7	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	43.5	44.2	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	2.0	1.7	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	18.7	10.8	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	21.6	13.4	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	74.5	78.7	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	67.6	71.4	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	14.0	11.3	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	50.5	51.5	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	28.7	30.0	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	24.4	25.6	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	31.6	31.5	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	60.0	57.2	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	214.9	85.1	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	36.9	73.0	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	70.6	68.3	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	25.8	31.5	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	41.5	35.2	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	5.8	6.2	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	56.3	57.6	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.7	1.6	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	3.9	16.9	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	9.3	10.4	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	86.7	72.7	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	53.2	64.3	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	2.7	1.6	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	87.6	110.0	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	51.7	28.0	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)

Indicator	Linz	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	0.2	0.6	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	13.7	15.1	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	19.0	19.1	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	42.5	42.9	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	3.2	1.6	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	26.0	14.1	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	30.0	16.5	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	76.6	80.8	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	68.5	72.3	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	16.9	11.6	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	50.7	57.5	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	32.5	28.9	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	27.6	22.4	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	35.2	27.2	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	58.2	52.4	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	175.3	99.2	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	33.1	66.5	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	61.8	66.2	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	22.2	25.2	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	49.5	35.6	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	4.5	6.7	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	53.9	57.8	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.7	1.7	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	0.9	17.2	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	7.3	12.3	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	91.8	70.5	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	55.7	60.7	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	6.0	2.0	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	74.0	105.7	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	77.8	38.9	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Salzburg

Indicator	Salzburg Stadt	Salzburg	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	-0.3	0.3	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	12.9	14.6	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	20.9	19.5	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	43.7	43.1	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	2.6	1.5	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	29.7	18.4	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	32.5	20.0	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	76.2	80.3	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	69.9	72.6	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	17.2	12.1	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	48.6	54.4	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	34.7	29.9	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	32.5	25.8	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	37.1	29.4	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	54.4	54.1	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	143.3	102.6	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	30.5	55.9	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	51.5	57.0	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	26.4	29.8	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	47.2	37.1	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	4.7	6.5	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	57.1	60.0	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.6	1.6	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	1.0	11.3	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	6.8	12.1	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	92.2	76.6	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	54.6	57.0	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	4.7	2.5	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	75.8	93.0	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	61.5	41.4	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Styria (Steiermark)

Indicator	Graz	Styria (Steiermark)	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	0.3	0.3	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	13.3	13.4	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	17.1	21.0	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	41.3	44.4	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	2.3	2.0	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	25.1	12.2	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	27.6	13.8	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	74.5	78.1	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	68.0	70.6	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	22.4	12.4	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	50.0	53.5	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	42.8	28.7	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	40.1	24.2	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	52.6	35.4	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	59.6	57.3	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	139.1	97.5	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	26.5	59.3	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	47.2	58.2	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	24.5	30.3	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	47.4	37.5	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	4.4	6.0	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	54.0	55.7	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.6	1.6	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	1.4	18.1	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	7.0	11.1	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	91.5	70.8	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	57.1	61.9	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	4.7	2.0	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	77.0	99.4	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	58.5	36.8	45.1

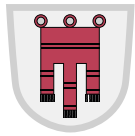
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Tyrol (Tirol)

Indicator	Innsbruck	Tyrol (Tirol)	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	-0.4	0.4	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	11.8	14.5	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	18.9	18.7	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	42.5	42.8	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	3.5	1.9	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	28.4	16.9	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	31.9	19.4	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	72.4	79.3	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	68.2	70.9	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	24.0	12.8	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	53.4	55.6	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	39.2	28.5	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	36.8	24.1	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	53.0	31.8	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	52.7	52.5	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	152.7	97.7	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	28.1	60.4	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	52.9	59.5	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	29.7	30.4	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	48.3	36.3	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	4.2	5.8	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	54.6	60.3	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.6	1.6	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	0.8	10.1	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	7.6	12.3	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	91.7	77.6	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	53.4	56.5	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	7.1	2.4	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	74.7	96.9	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	68.8	38.0	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Vorarlberg

Indicator	Bregenz	Vorarlberg	Austria
Demography			
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	-0.8	0.5	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	15.2	15.9	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	19.8	18.0	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	42.9	42.0	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	2.7	1.5	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	26.8	18.8	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	31.1	21.7	20.4
Employment			
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	74.7	79.7	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	65.5	70.6	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	12.2	10.8	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	51.7	54.5	52.2
Education			
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	26.8	27.7	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	22.8	21.6	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	20.8	24.3	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	46.4	45.7	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)			
Commuter balance	139.0	93.8	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	58.0	67.2	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	69.7	65.0	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	24.0	23.5	27.4
Households and Families			
Share of one-person households (in %)	45.2	34.8	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	5.4	6.6	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	59.3	59.9	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.7	1.7	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment			
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	1.0	6.6	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	7.5	14.0	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	91.5	79.4	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	52.8	56.6	60.5
Housing Census			
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	4.9	2.1	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	77.9	96.2	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	61.4	34.9	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.



Vienna (Wien)

Indicator	Vienna (Wien)	Austria
Demography		
Population change 2020–2021 (in %)	0.6	0.5
Proportion of the population under 15 (in %)	14.5	14.4
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over (in %)	16.6	19.4
Ø Age (in years)	41.2	43.2
Centenarians per 10 000 inhabitants	2.1	1.8
Proportion of people with non-Austrian citizenship (in %)	31.9	17.5
Proportion of the population born abroad (in %)	37.4	20.4
Employment		
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	70.2	77.1
Employment rate of 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	63.5	69.4
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old men (in %)	20.9	13.5
Part-time employment rate of employed 15 to 64-year-old women (in %)	45.5	52.2
Education		
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of men aged 25 and over (in %)	36.4	30.5
Tertiary rate ¹ (ISCED 2011) of women aged 25 and over (in %)	35.2	26.6
Proportion of 20 to 24-year-olds in further education (in %)	44.2	34.3
Proportion of employed students under 30 (in %)	55.0	54.6
Commuters (employed persons)		
Commuter balance	120.0	.
Proportion of outgoing commuters (in %)	12.1	54.0
Proportion of incoming commuters (in %)	26.7	53.7
Ø Commuting distance in kilometres by road	17.1	27.4
Households and Families		
Share of one-person households (in %)	45.4	38.3
Proportion of private households with 5 or more people (in %)	5.2	5.9
Proportion of families with children living in the household (in %)	59.1	58.2
Ø Number of children in families with children	1.7	1.6
Census of Local Units of Employment		
Share of local units of employments in agriculture and forestry (in %)	0.7	12.3
Share of local units of employments in industry and trade (in %)	7.2	10.7
Share of local units of employments in services (in %)	92.2	76.9
Proportion of one-person enterprises (in %)	58.8	60.5
Housing Census		
Ø Number of dwellings in residential buildings	6.6	2.2
Ø living space of the main residences (in square metres)	72.9	96.2
Rental rate for main residences (in %)	79.0	45.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021, Housing Census 2021. Reference date: 31 October 2021. Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Tertiary rate according to the ISCED2011 concept.

Key Results for the Political Districts 2021 – Population Census

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters ⁴ in %	Households and Families		
		total	Below 15 years in %	65 years and over in %	Foreign citizens in %	Employment rate ¹	Unemploy- ment rate ²	With secondary education in %	With tertiary education ³ in %		Private households	Average household- size in persons	Families
0	Austria	8 969 068	14.4	19.4	17.5	73.2	6.1	59.6	16.0	54.0	4 029 685	2.2	2 459 007
1	Burgenland	297 506	13.2	22.9	10.0	72.8	5.2	62.9	12.1	75.2	130 041	2.3	87 279
101	Eisenstadt (Stadt)	15 220	14.1	20.1	16.3	71.5	6.1	57.8	22.5	48.2	7 147	2.1	4 078
102	Rust (Stadt)	1 984	12.3	26.1	7.8	75.9	3.7	63.9	11.9	65.6	852	2.2	568
103	Eisenstadt-Umgebung	44 207	13.7	22.5	9.0	74.9	4.6	64.6	13.1	81.5	19 642	2.2	13 201
104	Güssing	25 685	11.5	26.5	7.9	71.6	5.4	60.4	9.7	75.9	11 227	2.3	7 619
105	Jennersdorf	17 148	11.4	24.1	6.7	72.2	4.8	62.3	9.3	76.7	7 588	2.2	5 193
106	Mattersburg	40 563	13.6	21.7	9.2	74.4	5.2	63.9	12.7	79.4	17 648	2.3	11 945
107	Neusiedl am See	60 834	14.1	21.2	14.0	72.0	4.7	61.8	12.9	74.2	26 289	2.3	17 917
108	Oberpullendorf	37 499	12.3	25.0	7.2	72.8	4.8	65.1	10.0	77.4	16 208	2.3	10 973
109	Oberwart	54 366	13.0	23.3	8.9	72.0	6.3	63.5	10.8	73.8	23 440	2.3	15 785
2	Carinthia (Kärnten)	564 328	13.2	22.8	11.7	72.3	5.7	65.3	13.5	55.9	257 689	2.2	157 766
201	Klagenfurt Stadt	102 527	13.0	21.2	18.3	71.5	6.8	56.6	20.9	27.9	52 752	1.9	26 566
202	Villach Stadt	63 935	12.8	21.6	21.6	70.4	8.6	61.7	16.5	34.3	32 250	2.0	17 079
203	Hermagor	18 064	12.4	26.3	9.2	73.5	3.8	70.6	10.7	50.0	7 405	2.4	5 200
204	Klagenfurt Land	60 945	14.0	22.8	9.3	74.1	4.5	65.3	15.8	78.1	26 517	2.3	17 767
205	Sankt Veit an der Glan	53 911	13.2	23.2	7.1	72.5	4.4	67.0	10.4	66.8	24 136	2.2	15 202
206	Spittal an der Drau	75 578	12.9	24.0	8.4	71.8	6.0	70.5	9.1	63.7	33 173	2.2	21 561
207	Villach Land	65 166	13.2	23.6	9.6	72.6	5.3	69.2	12.1	74.2	28 506	2.2	18 988
208	Völkermarkt	41 929	13.6	22.2	8.9	71.5	6.0	68.2	10.3	69.7	17 804	2.3	11 889
209	Wolfsberg	52 393	13.4	23.0	6.4	74.1	3.9	67.2	9.0	54.0	22 237	2.3	15 129
210	Feldkirchen	29 880	13.5	22.8	8.5	73.5	3.7	67.3	11.0	63.3	12 909	2.3	8 385
3	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)	1 698 951	14.4	20.7	10.8	75.1	4.9	63.5	13.7	73.0	744 358	2.3	485 186
301	Krems an der Donau (Stadt)	24 821	12.3	22.5	18.6	68.5	6.4	56.2	17.2	49.3	12 077	2.0	6 402
302	Sankt Pölten (Stadt)	56 180	14.0	20.0	18.7	71.1	7.9	57.7	14.7	36.9	26 122	2.1	15 075

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters ⁴ in %	Households and Families		
		total	Below 15 years in %	65 years and over in %	Foreign citizens in %	Employment rate ¹	Unemploy- ment rate ²	With secondary education in %	With tertiary education ³ in %		Private households	Average household- size in persons	Families
303	Waidhofen an der Ybbs (Stadt)	11 118	14.8	21.8	7.2	77.4	2.0	63.8	14.5	48.4	4 707	2.3	3 040
304	Wiener Neustadt (Stadt)	47 069	15.6	17.1	20.2	69.0	9.8	54.0	15.5	58.7	21 314	2.2	12 546
305	Amstetten	117 016	15.8	18.6	7.9	77.8	3.2	65.8	10.3	70.3	47 183	2.5	33 387
306	Baden	148 357	14.4	20.0	15.1	73.6	6.3	60.9	15.5	77.4	66 521	2.2	41 942
307	Bruck an der Leitha	106 323	15.4	18.7	18.2	74.0	5.6	64.8	11.6	79.2	47 319	2.2	30 503
308	Gänserndorf	106 939	15.3	19.6	12.4	73.6	6.8	65.4	10.5	80.4	45 948	2.3	31 342
309	Gmünd	36 154	12.3	25.6	5.4	74.2	4.7	63.7	8.1	67.2	16 425	2.2	10 385
310	Hollabrunn	51 653	13.3	22.7	6.5	73.3	4.7	65.1	10.6	73.4	22 860	2.2	14 859
311	Horn	30 833	12.9	24.4	4.7	76.3	2.5	66.7	10.7	68.3	13 766	2.2	8 773
312	Korneuburg	91 861	14.3	19.8	10.8	76.1	4.4	63.2	17.5	78.6	40 937	2.2	26 786
313	Krems (Land)	56 622	13.7	22.1	5.7	78.0	2.9	65.6	12.6	75.6	24 224	2.3	16 606
314	Lilienfeld	25 420	13.8	23.6	9.9	74.7	4.9	66.6	8.6	67.2	11 346	2.2	7 138
315	Melk	78 465	15.0	19.7	7.3	77.3	2.9	66.8	9.5	75.1	31 992	2.4	22 508
316	Mistelbach	76 054	13.5	22.1	7.3	74.7	4.5	66.6	10.9	74.5	33 939	2.2	22 187
317	Mödling	119 600	13.8	22.2	13.3	76.0	4.8	57.8	24.7	79.2	55 489	2.1	33 872
318	Neunkirchen	86 626	13.6	22.5	9.5	72.8	6.4	64.9	11.0	75.6	39 320	2.2	24 522
319	Sankt Pölten (Land)	132 624	15.0	20.3	9.1	76.1	4.3	63.8	15.5	77.1	56 464	2.3	38 269
320	Scheibbs	41 628	15.6	19.8	5.8	78.6	2.4	67.6	9.4	67.0	16 409	2.5	11 840
321	Tulln	106 773	14.8	20.4	11.9	76.7	3.5	61.5	19.5	73.3	47 046	2.2	30 839
322	Waidhofen an der Thaya	25 549	12.4	24.4	2.8	75.9	3.7	66.6	8.7	66.8	11 431	2.2	7 227
323	Wiener Neustadt (Land)	79 436	14.8	20.6	9.7	75.2	5.2	65.3	11.5	79.7	34 474	2.3	23 111
325	Zwettl	41 830	13.9	22.4	2.5	78.2	2.3	66.9	8.4	61.6	17 045	2.4	12 027
4	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	1 504 237	15.1	19.1	14.1	76.6	4.0	60.9	12.6	66.5	653 407	2.3	421 777
401	Stadt Linz	206 853	13.7	19.0	26.0	72.6	7.1	52.2	19.3	33.1	105 473	1.9	51 155
402	Stadt Steyr	37 867	13.2	22.1	21.0	70.5	9.0	58.3	11.7	43.2	19 224	1.9	9 934

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters ⁴ in %	Households and Families		
		total	Below 15 years in %	65 years and over in %	Foreign citizens in %	Employment rate ¹	Unemploy- ment rate ²	With secondary education in %	With tertiary education ³ in %		Private households	Average household- size in persons	Families
403	Stadt Wels	63 182	15.1	18.4	30.0	72.2	7.5	54.8	11.3	44.0	28 536	2.2	16 696
404	Braunau	107 643	15.2	18.5	17.3	76.9	3.9	61.2	8.4	70.1	45 053	2.4	31 107
405	Eferding	33 490	15.6	18.9	8.5	79.1	2.5	63.7	10.8	78.2	13 912	2.4	9 773
406	Freistadt	67 153	16.0	18.7	3.7	78.6	2.3	64.9	10.1	74.3	26 661	2.5	19 627
407	Gmunden	102 354	14.1	21.7	11.0	76.9	3.0	64.1	13.4	62.1	45 777	2.2	29 077
408	Grieskirchen	65 603	15.5	18.9	9.0	78.8	2.4	62.7	10.1	75.4	26 302	2.5	18 723
409	Kirchdorf	57 501	15.3	19.8	10.5	78.3	3.0	63.4	10.0	68.5	23 852	2.4	16 334
410	Linz-Land	153 464	15.9	18.5	16.8	77.1	4.2	59.9	14.0	78.8	66 514	2.3	44 077
411	Perg	69 809	16.1	17.7	9.3	77.9	2.7	63.3	10.3	76.0	27 768	2.5	20 153
412	Ried	62 286	15.0	18.8	12.6	77.6	3.3	61.3	10.4	72.0	26 320	2.3	17 820
413	Rohrbach	56 793	15.8	19.2	5.1	79.2	1.6	63.2	9.5	73.2	23 116	2.4	16 172
414	Schärding	57 600	14.7	19.5	9.8	76.0	2.7	61.3	8.9	73.3	23 192	2.4	16 392
415	Steyr-Land	61 240	15.3	20.2	6.7	77.4	3.4	66.3	11.6	75.1	25 251	2.4	17 851
416	Urfahr-Umgebung	87 083	15.6	19.3	5.5	78.9	1.9	63.1	17.2	79.3	36 650	2.3	25 530
417	Vöcklabruck	139 046	15.5	19.0	12.6	76.9	3.5	63.2	11.5	73.9	58 942	2.3	39 370
418	Wels-Land	75 270	16.3	17.9	11.9	79.6	3.2	65.2	11.7	77.2	30 864	2.4	21 986
5	Salzburg	561 714	14.6	19.5	18.4	76.4	3.8	61.7	15.3	55.9	245 600	2.2	154 165
501	Salzburg (Stadt)	154 604	12.9	20.9	29.7	73.0	4.8	51.7	22.6	30.5	76 084	2.0	38 542
502	Hallein	61 162	15.9	18.6	15.1	78.0	3.1	63.8	14.0	69.0	25 562	2.4	17 225
503	Salzburg-Umgebung	155 695	15.6	18.6	12.6	79.0	2.3	65.3	15.6	73.1	64 902	2.4	44 378
504	Sankt Johann im Pongau	81 686	15.4	18.9	15.8	77.9	4.0	65.8	9.7	58.0	33 917	2.4	23 043
505	Tamsweg	20 169	13.8	21.6	8.2	76.5	2.9	66.4	9.6	60.9	8 003	2.5	5 721
506	Zell am See	88 398	14.7	19.7	15.6	75.7	4.9	67.0	9.3	55.3	37 132	2.3	25 256
6	Styria (Steiermark)	1 251 683	13.4	21.0	12.2	74.4	4.8	62.4	14.6	59.3	560 897	2.2	352 001
601	Graz (Stadt)	291 731	13.3	17.1	25.1	71.3	7.3	49.3	29.3	26.5	146 279	2.0	72 408
603	Deutschlandsberg	61 075	13.1	22.1	5.4	75.3	4.3	66.4	10.1	69.6	25 831	2.3	17 938
606	Graz-Umgebung	160 142	15.0	19.5	9.9	77.6	3.5	64.2	16.1	80.3	66 902	2.4	47 024

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters ⁴ in %	Households and Families		
		total	Below 15 years in %	65 years and over in %	Foreign citizens in %	Employment rate ¹	Unemploy- ment rate ²	With secondary education in %	With tertiary education ³ in %		Private households	Average household- size in persons	Families
610	Leibnitz	86 075	13.8	19.8	8.8	75.7	4.6	65.5	8.7	76.2	36 294	2.3	25 428
611	Leoben	58 941	11.4	25.9	11.6	71.5	5.1	66.0	11.0	59.6	29 839	1.9	16 411
612	Liezen	79 623	13.2	23.7	11.2	75.9	3.9	68.7	9.2	58.8	35 687	2.2	22 652
614	Murau	27 284	13.1	24.3	4.4	75.8	2.8	69.5	9.2	62.4	11 187	2.4	7 904
616	Voitsberg	51 073	12.4	23.8	5.8	73.9	4.0	67.4	8.8	74.5	22 792	2.2	14 999
617	Weiz	91 500	14.9	20.1	6.6	78.3	2.8	67.1	9.5	69.4	36 794	2.5	26 899
620	Murtal	71 291	12.7	24.2	9.4	72.6	4.8	67.8	8.4	67.3	32 907	2.1	20 416
621	Bruck-Mürzzuschlag	98 265	12.3	25.5	11.2	71.3	5.5	67.3	8.8	60.2	46 666	2.1	28 272
622	Hartberg-Fürstenfeld	90 884	13.9	21.3	5.1	76.4	3.8	66.8	8.6	70.0	36 050	2.5	26 806
623	Südoststeiermark	83 799	13.2	22.2	5.9	76.5	3.3	64.4	7.7	67.7	33 669	2.5	24 844
7	Tyrol (Tirol)	762 652	14.5	18.7	16.9	75.1	4.2	60.6	14.8	60.4	334 096	2.2	210 084
701	Innsbruck-Stadt	130 385	11.8	18.9	28.4	70.4	4.9	48.5	27.7	28.1	64 951	1.9	31 228
702	Imst	61 372	15.6	16.7	12.1	76.2	4.1	63.3	10.6	64.8	24 735	2.4	17 484
703	Innsbruck-Land	182 750	15.5	18.5	13.8	77.9	3.0	60.0	16.6	75.4	78 046	2.3	51 816
704	Kitzbüchel	64 812	13.3	21.6	18.5	74.5	3.5	67.0	10.2	54.8	29 270	2.2	18 122
705	Kufstein	111 778	15.5	17.9	18.3	76.3	3.7	63.7	11.0	64.5	48 425	2.3	31 334
706	Landeck	44 328	15.4	17.9	10.7	70.8	10.2	64.7	9.5	63.4	17 909	2.5	12 727
707	Lienz	48 872	14.4	21.1	5.9	75.7	4.0	67.4	10.5	62.2	20 544	2.4	13 485
708	Reutte	33 219	14.1	20.5	21.3	74.3	3.8	64.7	9.6	64.5	14 404	2.3	9 584
709	Schwaz	85 136	15.4	18.0	14.4	77.3	4.1	62.9	9.5	67.0	35 812	2.4	24 304
8	Vorarlberg	401 037	15.9	18.0	18.8	75.2	4.6	58.7	12.7	67.2	173 239	2.3	111 319
801	Bludenz	64 565	15.5	19.0	17.4	75.3	5.1	62.4	10.7	70.5	27 945	2.3	18 216
802	Bregenz	135 898	16.0	18.3	19.4	75.0	4.5	59.4	12.5	67.0	58 648	2.3	37 292
803	Dornbirn	90 850	16.2	17.6	20.4	75.2	4.9	54.7	13.2	57.7	39 424	2.3	24 910
804	Feldkirch	109 724	15.9	17.5	17.5	75.6	4.1	59.1	13.7	73.2	47 222	2.3	30 901

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters ⁴ in %	Households and Families		
		total	Below 15 years in %	65 years and over in %	Foreign citizens in %	Employment rate ¹	Unemploy- ment rate ²	With secondary education in %	With tertiary education ³ in %		Private households	Average household- size in persons	Families
9	Vienna (Wien)	1 926 960	14.5	16.6	31.9	66.8	11.5	50.1	24.4	12.1	930 358	2.0	479 430
901	Wien 1., Innere Stadt	15 774	9.9	26.2	25.8	67.3	3.9	41.8	46.3	9.1	8 408	1.9	3 805
902	Wien 2., Leopoldstadt	104 580	14.3	15.1	35.0	65.9	11.3	46.0	30.1	10.8	50 763	2.0	24 720
903	Wien 3., Landstraße	93 509	12.5	16.3	33.4	68.5	9.3	46.4	34.2	11.5	48 533	1.9	22 712
904	Wien 4., Wieden	33 030	11.6	17.7	32.9	66.9	8.3	43.0	41.6	11.1	16 596	1.9	7 744
905	Wien 5., Margareten	53 722	11.3	14.7	38.7	66.9	11.5	45.4	30.1	12.0	28 418	1.9	12 336
906	Wien 6., Mariahilf	30 995	9.7	16.4	30.8	68.2	8.6	44.5	39.9	9.9	16 016	1.8	7 066
907	Wien 7., Neubau	31 295	10.3	15.5	29.9	71.5	6.2	41.8	45.0	9.3	16 896	1.8	7 209
908	Wien 8., Josefstadt	24 132	10.1	17.0	30.3	66.7	6.6	42.6	44.7	9.8	12 168	1.8	5 358
909	Wien 9., Alsergrund	41 440	10.6	16.0	32.7	68.5	6.5	42.6	43.4	10.7	21 849	1.8	9 476
910	Wien 10., Favoriten	211 818	16.1	15.4	39.6	63.5	15.6	50.7	13.6	14.1	97 572	2.1	52 562
911	Wien 11., Simmering	105 664	17.2	14.5	32.4	65.6	14.5	55.2	11.9	14.1	47 815	2.2	27 266
912	Wien 12., Meidling	97 578	14.2	15.9	36.5	65.0	14.4	49.6	19.5	14.0	47 405	2.0	23 678
913	Wien 13., Hietzing	53 817	14.1	23.7	21.6	70.2	8.0	48.1	36.1	11.5	25 842	2.0	13 776
914	Wien 14., Penzing	92 943	13.8	19.2	27.2	68.7	10.5	51.5	25.5	11.2	46 007	2.0	23 614
915	Wien 15., Rudolfsheim- Fünfhaus	75 607	12.3	14.1	42.8	65.1	13.8	47.3	22.5	12.2	37 679	1.9	17 386
916	Wien 16., Ottakring	101 351	13.4	16.1	37.4	66.1	12.5	47.9	22.0	10.8	50 783	2.0	24 310
917	Wien 17., Hernals	55 969	13.7	16.5	34.9	67.6	10.9	46.3	28.4	10.5	27 674	2.0	13 750
918	Wien 18., Währing	50 782	13.5	17.8	28.0	69.8	7.4	41.8	41.8	10.0	25 708	1.9	12 354
919	Wien 19., Döbling	73 908	13.7	21.9	26.8	65.9	8.8	47.6	34.5	10.5	36 141	2.0	18 134
920	Wien 20., Brigittenau	84 395	14.1	15.7	39.8	62.3	15.4	47.8	19.2	12.0	41 176	2.0	20 026
921	Wien 21., Floridsdorf	177 529	16.7	16.3	27.7	66.4	13.0	56.4	15.1	12.8	82 831	2.1	46 395
922	Wien 22., Donaustadt	202 569	16.6	15.3	23.7	69.0	9.8	57.8	18.9	10.8	91 113	2.2	55 070
923	Wien 23., Liesing	114 553	16.3	19.1	22.9	70.4	9.9	56.3	20.6	16.4	52 965	2.1	30 683

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census 2021, Territorial Status 2021. A table of municipalities is available for free download on our website, both with the territorial status 2021 and the current territorial status 2023 - links to the municipality tables are provided in the glossary.

1) Employment rate: 15-64 years old. – 2) Unemployment rate: aged 15 and over. – 3) According to national concept. – 4) Share of commuters in active employment at place of residence.

Key Results for the Political Districts 2021 – Census of Local Units of Employment

Identification Number	Federal province Political district	Local Units of Employment				Persons employed at the Local Units of Employment				Enterprises
		total	Primary sector in %	Secondary sector in %	Tertiary sector in %	total	Primary sector in %	Secondary sector in %	Tertiary sector in %	
0	Austria	811 736	12.3	10.7	76.9	4 741 955	3.1	22.6	74.4	723 044
1	Burgenland	28 753	15.0	11.9	73.1	131 119	5.7	22.8	71.5	25 556
101	Eisenstadt (Stadt)	1 956	3.0	7.1	90.0	18 912	0.5	7.9	91.6	1 626
102	Rust (Stadt)	232	20.3	6.9	72.8	969	9.9	3.7	86.4	211
103	Eisenstadt-Umgebung	3 635	11.9	14.1	74.0	12 576	5.9	32.0	62.1	3 351
104	Güssing	2 516	18.3	12.1	69.6	9 601	7.5	24.3	68.2	2 256
105	Jennersdorf	1 824	15.4	11.8	72.8	5 998	6.4	29.1	64.5	1 641
106	Mattersburg	3 254	8.3	15.7	76.1	13 965	2.8	33.0	64.3	2 925
107	Neusiedl am See	6 835	22.5	8.7	68.8	28 363	11.6	16.4	72.1	6 059
108	Oberpullendorf	3 429	16.3	14.6	69.1	14 950	6.0	33.6	60.5	3 062
109	Oberwart	5 072	13.1	12.5	74.4	25 785	3.4	23.5	73.1	4 425
2	Carinthia (Kärnten)	53 463	17.0	11.9	71.1	269 138	4.6	24.3	71.1	47 258
201	Klagenfurt Stadt	10 609	2.2	8.6	89.2	75 493	0.5	12.9	86.6	9 101
202	Villach Stadt	5 324	3.8	9.7	86.5	40 140	0.8	25.4	73.8	4 504
203	Hermagor	2 049	30.2	12.4	57.4	7 417	10.0	22.4	67.6	1 849
204	Klagenfurt Land	5 292	17.0	13.7	69.3	17 547	6.4	27.7	65.9	4 841
205	Sankt Veit/Glan	5 290	28.2	12.2	59.6	22 839	8.8	31.5	59.7	4 719
206	Spittal/Drau	7 194	20.8	13.8	65.3	30 642	7.0	26.7	66.4	6 353
207	Villach Land	5 540	19.0	12.8	68.2	20 151	6.6	25.4	68.0	5 010
208	Völkermarkt	3 875	25.8	12.6	61.6	16 339	7.8	34.1	58.1	3 452
209	Wolfsberg	5 303	27.0	13.8	59.2	26 766	8.6	34.8	56.7	4 765
210	Feldkirchen	2 987	21.5	13.8	64.7	11 804	7.2	28.9	64.0	2 664
3	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)	159 144	16.9	10.4	72.7	786 672	5.2	24.1	70.7	141 531
301	Krems/Donau (Stadt)	2 686	5.1	7.1	87.8	19 797	1.6	19.3	79.2	2 214
302	Sankt Pölten (Stadt)	4 708	3.9	9.3	86.7	59 424	0.6	13.3	86.1	3 755
303	Waidhofen/Ybbs (Stadt)	1 333	20.1	9.1	70.8	6 393	5.5	27.3	67.2	1 189
304	Wiener Neustadt (Stadt)	4 959	0.5	6.9	92.6	33 630	0.3	14.8	85.0	4 185
305	Amstetten	9 984	25.7	12.0	62.3	53 761	6.6	36.0	57.4	8 904
306	Baden	12 851	6.0	11.7	82.3	56 738	2.2	26.4	71.4	11 490
307	Bruck/Leitha	10 008	7.7	10.0	82.3	60 315	2.7	18.9	78.4	8 885
308	Gänserndorf	8 037	17.6	11.5	70.8	31 931	8.6	25.3	66.1	7 119
309	Gmünd	3 449	29.2	11.7	59.0	17 157	7.9	36.1	56.0	3 047
310	Hollabrunn	4 668	30.1	9.3	60.6	17 454	12.4	18.6	69.1	4 158
311	Horn	3 619	27.8	9.3	62.8	15 721	8.0	24.6	67.4	3 189
312	Korneuburg	8 614	10.3	11.0	78.7	40 082	3.3	23.5	73.2	7 578
313	Krems (Land)	5 742	33.0	9.7	57.3	18 314	18.1	21.3	60.6	5 292
314	Lilienfeld	2 473	28.2	9.8	62.0	13 563	6.9	28.2	64.8	2 211
315	Melk	7 154	26.0	11.3	62.7	31 490	7.8	28.4	63.8	6 373
316	Mistelbach	7 175	20.7	8.9	70.4	31 028	7.0	24.3	68.7	6 427
317	Mödling	13 513	2.5	8.9	88.6	79 682	1.1	18.8	80.0	11 935

Identification Number	Federal province Political district	Local Units of Employment				Persons employed at the Local Units of Employment				Enterprises
		total	Primary sector in %	Secondary sector in %	Tertiary sector in %	total	Primary sector in %	Secondary sector in %	Tertiary sector in %	
318	Neunkirchen	7 039	17.5	11.8	70.7	32 208	5.5	30.4	64.1	6 219
319	Sankt Pölten (Land)	12 185	17.8	11.1	71.2	42 544	7.9	27.5	64.5	11 204
320	Scheibbs	4 474	33.7	10.1	56.2	22 046	9.2	36.1	54.7	4 036
321	Tulln	10 149	10.1	9.6	80.3	42 059	4.7	18.4	76.9	9 143
322	Waidhofen/Thaya	2 753	36.6	10.6	52.8	12 283	11.2	34.8	54.1	2 470
323	Wiener Neustadt (Land)	6 620	16.7	13.6	69.6	28 854	5.0	32.3	62.8	6 011
325	Zwettl	4 951	43.1	10.3	46.6	20 198	13.6	21.5	64.9	4 497
4	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	126 831	17.2	12.3	70.5	816 601	3.6	30.5	65.9	112 923
401	Stadt Linz	16 716	0.9	7.3	91.8	188 433	0.1	20.9	79.0	14 397
402	Stadt Steyr	2 732	1.4	9.8	88.8	27 530	0.2	36.9	63.0	2 209
403	Stadt Wels	5 140	1.4	10.1	88.5	53 005	0.2	23.4	76.5	4 298
404	Braunau	8 264	24.7	14.9	60.5	50 025	5.3	46.5	48.2	7 450
405	Eferding	2 889	24.4	13.6	62.0	13 495	9.2	30.4	60.4	2 598
406	Freistadt	6 074	33.4	12.3	54.4	24 094	10.7	23.3	66.1	5 510
407	Gmunden	9 215	11.9	13.2	74.9	49 484	3.1	32.7	64.2	8 121
408	Grieskirchen	5 794	24.4	15.0	60.6	30 121	5.8	35.6	58.6	5 257
409	Kirchdorf	5 413	25.6	13.2	61.1	28 323	6.5	40.2	53.3	4 905
410	Linz-Land	11 411	8.0	12.2	79.8	82 511	1.6	25.7	72.6	9 884
411	Perg	5 710	26.5	12.1	61.3	28 462	7.2	35.4	57.4	5 164
412	Ried	5 599	23.7	14.9	61.5	36 164	5.0	35.6	59.4	5 007
413	Rohrbach	5 094	31.1	14.9	54.0	23 881	8.5	32.9	58.7	4 602
414	Schärding	4 982	27.8	15.1	57.1	24 951	7.1	35.9	57.0	4 497
415	Steyr-Land	5 083	25.8	14.4	59.8	22 069	8.1	37.9	54.0	4 665
416	Urfahr-Umgebung	7 837	20.1	10.0	69.9	26 754	7.4	27.0	65.6	7 276
417	Vöcklabruck	12 399	17.6	13.1	69.3	66 333	4.3	37.0	58.7	11 144
418	Wels-Land	6 479	16.6	14.0	69.4	40 966	3.7	36.9	59.4	5 939
5	Salzburg	57 154	11.3	12.1	76.6	320 689	2.8	20.6	76.7	50 577
501	Salzburg (Stadt)	16 122	1.0	6.8	92.2	119 991	0.3	9.8	89.9	14 053
502	Hallein	5 444	17.3	15.8	66.9	27 048	4.5	32.5	63.0	4 897
503	Salzburg-Umgebung	15 245	13.5	14.6	71.9	80 394	3.4	26.0	70.6	13 603
504	Sankt Johann im Pongau	8 452	15.8	13.7	70.5	40 852	4.5	25.9	69.6	7 486
505	Tamsweg	2 172	26.0	13.9	60.1	8 982	8.6	30.4	61.0	1 889
506	Zell am See	9 719	14.0	13.5	72.5	43 422	4.5	25.7	69.7	8 649
6	Styria (Steiermark)	116 650	18.1	11.1	70.8	661 574	4.8	26.3	68.9	103 371
601	Graz (Stadt)	25 651	1.4	7.0	91.5	216 917	0.3	17.2	82.5	22 557
603	Deutschlandsberg	6 102	23.8	14.0	62.1	27 364	8.5	37.1	54.4	5 519
606	Graz-Umgebung	14 361	15.2	11.8	73.0	78 218	4.1	29.3	66.7	12 794
610	Leibnitz	8 374	23.8	13.3	62.9	35 759	9.9	25.9	64.3	7 490
611	Leoben	4 106	11.9	11.4	76.7	28 676	3.3	30.1	66.6	3 428
612	Liezen	7 673	20.2	12.0	67.8	37 544	6.2	26.7	67.2	6 643
614	Murau	3 173	37.8	11.6	50.6	11 057	13.9	25.0	61.1	2 815
616	Voitsberg	4 486	23.2	13.5	63.3	19 985	6.8	26.0	67.2	3 997
617	Weiz	9 998	27.2	10.6	62.3	47 468	9.2	38.4	52.4	9 131
620	Murtal	6 498	21.7	11.7	66.6	32 092	6.2	31.0	62.8	5 743

Identification Number	Federal province Political district	Local Units of Employment				Persons employed at the Local Units of Employment				Enterprises
		total	Primary sector in %	Secondary sector in %	Tertiary sector in %	total	Primary sector in %	Secondary sector in %	Tertiary sector in %	
621	Bruck-Mürzzuschlag	7 484	17.5	12.9	69.6	43 993	4.3	39.0	56.7	6 379
622	Hartberg-Fürstenfeld	9 957	26.5	12.7	60.8	43 539	8.9	28.2	62.9	8 979
623	Südoststeiermark	8 787	31.6	12.5	55.9	38 962	10.4	25.6	64.0	7 896
7	Tyrol (Tirol)	72 512	10.1	12.3	77.6	407 670	2.5	23.9	73.6	63 915
701	Innsbruck-Stadt	13 335	0.8	7.6	91.7	106 767	0.1	10.2	89.6	11 573
702	Imst	5 509	9.5	14.6	75.9	27 982	2.3	24.9	72.8	4 793
703	Innsbruck-Land	15 050	8.9	13.5	77.6	76 606	3.1	28.3	68.6	13 254
704	Kitzbühel	7 957	14.2	13.2	72.6	32 895	4.5	24.6	70.9	7 189
705	Kufstein	10 207	13.5	13.7	72.8	58 979	3.2	32.3	64.5	9 032
706	Landeck	4 383	8.9	11.1	79.9	19 859	2.5	23.0	74.4	3 880
707	Lienz	4 865	23.7	12.5	63.8	24 258	6.2	32.1	61.6	4 264
708	Reutte	3 167	8.9	12.4	78.7	16 990	2.1	29.4	68.5	2 812
709	Schwarz	8 039	12.8	13.8	73.4	43 334	3.2	30.9	66.0	7 118
8	Vorarlberg	32 543	6.6	14.0	79.4	205 065	1.6	31.4	67.0	28 968
801	Bludenz	5 442	7.8	12.9	79.2	32 035	2.0	36.4	61.6	4 804
802	Bregenz	11 849	9.8	14.8	75.5	71 710	2.4	35.5	62.1	10 697
803	Dornbirn	7 326	2.6	13.1	84.3	50 490	0.6	24.3	75.1	6 462
804	Feldkirch	7 926	4.7	14.5	80.8	50 830	1.3	29.5	69.2	7 005
9	Vienna (Wien)	164 686	0.7	7.2	92.2	1 143 427	0.2	11.7	88.1	148 945
901	Wien 1., Innere Stadt	13 093	0.4	3.7	95.9	125 880	0.1	2.5	97.5	11 640
902	Wien 2., Leopoldstadt	9 501	0.4	5.9	93.7	86 856	0.0	4.9	95.0	8 636
903	Wien 3., Landstraße	11 476	0.5	4.8	94.7	128 086	0.1	6.0	94.0	10 420
904	Wien 4., Wieden	6 163	0.6	3.8	95.6	32 963	0.2	6.1	93.7	5 758
905	Wien 5., Margareten	5 340	0.5	7.1	92.4	23 157	0.1	20.9	79.0	4 963
906	Wien 6., Mariahilf	5 681	0.4	4.6	95.1	29 317	0.1	7.1	92.8	5 202
907	Wien 7., Neubau	6 605	0.3	3.9	95.8	35 297	0.1	2.7	97.2	6 057
908	Wien 8., Josefstadt	4 103	0.4	4.1	95.5	17 637	0.1	5.3	94.7	3 795
909	Wien 9., Alsergrund	6 526	0.4	4.5	95.1	56 276	0.1	5.6	94.3	5 888
910	Wien 10., Favoriten	10 158	0.8	11.2	88.0	92 239	0.1	20.6	79.3	8 997
911	Wien 11., Simmering	4 573	3.1	12.0	84.8	40 497	1.0	27.6	71.4	3 889
912	Wien 12., Meidling	7 579	0.3	9.0	90.7	44 084	0.1	17.2	82.8	6 935
913	Wien 13., Hietzing	5 751	0.7	4.1	95.2	27 775	0.2	5.8	94.0	5 328
914	Wien 14., Penzing	6 476	0.6	7.5	91.9	28 903	0.2	9.3	90.5	5 866
915	Wien 15., Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus	5 994	0.3	10.9	88.8	33 504	0.1	11.2	88.7	5 370
916	Wien 16., Ottakring	6 712	0.6	10.5	88.8	30 804	0.2	13.4	86.4	6 165
917	Wien 17., Hernals	4 299	0.4	8.9	90.7	16 446	0.1	16.0	83.9	4 007
918	Wien 18., Währing	5 739	0.7	4.7	94.6	18 857	0.3	6.1	93.6	5 365
919	Wien 19., Döbling	7 749	1.0	4.8	94.2	37 056	0.7	5.7	93.7	7 178
920	Wien 20., Brigittenau	4 497	0.4	8.4	91.2	31 285	0.1	11.3	88.6	4 016
921	Wien 21., Floridsdorf	7 979	1.0	10.2	88.8	65 549	0.3	16.9	82.8	7 030
922	Wien 22., Donaustadt	10 228	1.3	9.0	89.8	74 065	0.8	20.7	78.5	8 926
923	Wien 23., Liesing	8 464	0.8	12.1	87.1	66 894	0.2	29.0	70.8	7 514

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Census of Local Units of Employment 2021. Territorial Status 2021.

Key Results for the Political Districts 2021 – Housing Census

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Building stock				Dwelling stock			
		total	Buildings with ... in %		Other buildings ¹ in %	total	Dwellings with ... in %		Without residence details in %
			1 or 2 dwellings	3 or more dwellings			Main residence	Secondary residence	
0	Austria	2 374 777	76.8	11.5	11.7	4 909 410	81.8	4.9	13.3
1	Burgenland	134 458	87.1	3.3	9.6	165 613	78.2	7.7	14.1
101	Eisenstadt (Stadt)	4 106	72.6	11.7	15.7	8 869	80.4	4.8	14.8
102	Rust (Stadt)	1 179	86.3	3.1	10.5	1 415	59.6	18.3	22.1
103	Eisenstadt-Umgebung	21 809	88.9	2.8	8.4	25 770	76.0	9.1	14.9
104	Güssing	12 711	89.1	2.8	8.2	14 563	76.9	8.2	14.9
105	Jennersdorf	7 727	87.5	3.4	9.1	9 421	80.2	6.8	13.0
106	Mattersburg	17 143	87.5	3.5	9.1	21 470	82.0	4.4	13.6
107	Neusiedl am See	26 593	85.8	3.5	10.7	33 129	79.0	8.3	12.7
108	Oberpullendorf	18 924	88.8	2.1	9.1	21 219	76.0	9.9	14.1
109	Oberwart	24 266	86.9	3.1	10.0	29 757	78.6	7.0	14.5
2	Carinthia (Kärnten)	184 036	78.0	9.7	12.3	325 800	78.8	4.9	16.3
201	Klagenfurt Stadt	21 400	63.5	21.4	15.1	63 207	83.3	3.6	13.1
202	Villach Stadt	12 966	63.6	22.9	13.5	39 041	82.4	3.6	13.9
203	Hermagor	7 690	76.7	6.9	16.4	10 702	68.8	7.4	23.8
204	Klagenfurt Land	23 973	84.4	5.7	9.9	33 541	78.7	5.3	16.0
205	Sankt Veit/Glan	18 471	79.7	8.9	11.4	30 147	79.8	3.3	16.9
206	Spittal/Drau	27 763	77.6	8.6	13.8	44 766	73.8	7.5	18.7
207	Villach Land	25 478	82.4	6.8	10.8	37 336	76.0	6.2	17.8
208	Völkermarkt	16 705	83.5	4.8	11.6	22 313	79.4	3.6	17.0
209	Wolfsberg	17 833	83.3	5.9	10.8	27 085	81.9	3.1	15.0
210	Feldkirchen	11 757	80.7	7.1	12.2	17 662	72.7	7.4	19.9
3	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)	637 094	83.9	6.0	10.2	939 784	79.0	6.7	14.3
301	Krems/Donau (Stadt)	6 157	62.7	18.5	18.8	16 404	73.6	11.2	15.2
302	Sankt Pölten (Stadt)	13 207	72.6	13.7	13.7	32 117	81.2	4.1	14.7
303	Waidhofen/Ybbs (Stadt)	3 266	75.6	13.8	10.6	6 352	74.0	5.6	20.4
304	Wiener Neustadt (Stadt)	10 236	68.4	16.2	15.3	25 658	83.0	3.4	13.6
305	Amstetten	34 593	81.4	7.8	10.8	56 367	83.5	2.9	13.6
306	Baden	47 468	80.9	8.6	10.6	80 974	81.9	5.3	12.8
307	Bruck/Leitha	36 939	82.8	6.5	10.7	57 931	81.5	5.8	12.8
308	Gänserndorf	47 337	89.2	2.7	8.1	56 912	80.5	6.9	12.6
309	Gmünd	17 601	85.0	4.2	10.7	23 242	70.5	9.6	19.9
310	Hollabrunn	26 367	88.9	2.4	8.8	30 301	75.2	9.6	15.2
311	Horn	14 630	84.3	3.8	11.9	18 599	73.8	10.3	15.9
312	Korneuburg	36 274	86.0	4.6	9.4	50 577	80.7	6.2	13.2
313	Krems (Land)	24 833	85.3	4.0	10.7	31 366	77.1	7.9	15.0
314	Lilienfeld	10 092	80.9	7.6	11.6	15 347	73.5	9.1	17.5
315	Melk	27 314	83.5	5.6	10.9	39 348	81.0	5.5	13.5
316	Mistelbach	38 550	90.1	2.1	7.8	43 530	77.8	8.0	14.2
317	Mödling	35 827	78.2	11.0	10.8	67 605	81.9	5.9	12.3

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Building stock				Dwelling stock			
		total	Buildings with ... in %		Other buildings ¹ in %	total	Dwellings with ... in %		Without residence details in %
			1 or 2 dwellings	3 or more dwellings			Main residence	Secondary residence	
318	Neunkirchen	35 064	82.4	7.3	10.3	53 145	73.8	8.8	17.4
319	Sankt Pölten (Land)	49 240	84.7	5.7	9.6	69 776	80.7	6.2	13.1
320	Scheibbs	13 911	82.4	5.7	11.9	20 711	79.0	6.9	14.1
321	Tulln	44 262	86.7	5.1	8.2	61 037	76.9	8.6	14.5
322	Waidhofen/Thaya	13 172	86.7	2.9	10.4	15 954	71.5	9.3	19.2
323	Wiener Neustadt (Land)	32 495	85.6	4.9	9.5	43 547	79.0	7.0	14.0
325	Zwettl	18 259	84.3	3.4	12.3	22 984	74.0	8.1	17.9
4	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	422 956	78.4	10.0	11.6	771 028	84.5	3.5	12.0
401	Stadt Linz	23 809	41.2	40.9	17.9	120 040	87.3	3.8	8.9
402	Stadt Steyr	7 155	55.4	30.0	14.6	23 102	83.1	2.9	14.0
403	Stadt Wels	11 033	61.9	19.2	18.9	32 957	86.4	2.6	11.0
404	Braunau	36 755	82.3	6.3	11.4	52 444	85.7	2.5	11.8
405	Eferding	10 853	83.4	6.2	10.4	16 194	85.7	2.9	11.4
406	Freistadt	21 524	84.0	6.0	10.0	31 506	84.4	2.7	12.9
407	Gmunden	33 474	77.7	10.4	11.9	59 022	77.3	6.7	16.0
408	Grieskirchen	21 736	82.9	5.2	11.9	31 005	84.5	2.3	13.1
409	Kirchdorf	19 273	79.2	8.2	12.6	29 529	80.6	5.0	14.4
410	Linz-Land	38 680	78.4	11.3	10.2	76 068	87.3	1.9	10.8
411	Perg	20 734	83.2	6.6	10.2	32 002	86.6	2.1	11.4
412	Ried	20 795	81.5	6.1	12.4	30 663	85.6	2.5	11.9
413	Rohrbach	19 770	83.8	5.4	10.8	27 984	82.3	3.6	14.1
414	Schärding	19 738	83.2	5.1	11.7	27 259	84.9	2.3	12.8
415	Steyr-Land	20 107	82.7	6.8	10.5	29 768	84.6	2.7	12.7
416	Urfahr-Umgebung	27 901	85.1	7.4	7.5	42 951	85.2	3.2	11.6
417	Vöcklabruck	45 437	80.1	8.6	11.3	73 492	80.0	6.4	13.7
418	Wels-Land	24 182	82.7	6.3	11.0	35 042	87.9	1.9	10.2
5	Salzburg	139 907	69.1	15.6	15.3	309 810	78.9	6.1	15.0
501	Salzburg (Stadt)	21 840	50.5	33.7	15.8	89 685	84.7	5.2	10.0
502	Hallein	15 914	74.6	13.2	12.2	30 946	82.4	3.0	14.6
503	Salzburg-Umgebung	44 903	77.7	11.2	11.1	78 244	82.7	3.9	13.5
504	Sankt Johann im Pongau	22 153	63.1	16.0	20.9	47 530	70.8	7.8	21.4
505	Tamsweg	7 182	78.5	5.9	15.6	10 356	76.9	5.8	17.3
506	Zell am See	27 915	68.8	12.2	19.0	53 049	69.3	11.0	19.7
6	Styria (Steiermark)	379 873	78.2	10.1	11.7	690 896	80.9	4.4	14.7
601	Graz (Stadt)	42 667	56.2	30.0	13.8	179 422	81.3	5.6	13.1
603	Deutschlandsberg	24 331	84.6	4.8	10.6	31 444	81.9	3.2	14.9
606	Graz-Umgebung	53 336	84.5	6.6	8.8	77 458	86.2	2.6	11.2
610	Leibnitz	32 107	83.4	5.8	10.8	43 293	83.6	2.9	13.5
611	Leoben	16 486	68.3	18.2	13.5	38 593	77.1	3.7	19.2
612	Liezen	30 332	75.4	9.5	15.1	49 369	71.9	9.4	18.7
614	Murau	11 654	79.8	5.7	14.5	15 267	72.9	7.8	19.3
616	Voitsberg	19 293	83.8	6.5	9.7	28 095	81.0	2.4	16.6
617	Weiz	30 666	83.5	6.1	10.4	43 569	84.2	2.7	13.0
620	Murtal	22 370	76.9	10.4	12.7	40 567	80.9	3.2	15.9
621	Bruck-Mürzzuschlag	31 534	74.4	12.4	13.2	59 011	79.0	4.3	16.8

Identification number	Federal province Political district	Building stock				Dwelling stock			
		total	Buildings with ... in %		Other buildings ¹ in %	total	Dwellings with ... in %		Without residence details in %
			1 or 2 dwellings	3 or more dwellings			Main residence	Secondary residence	
622	Hartberg-Fürstentum	33 137	83.7	5.0	11.3	44 443	80.9	3.6	15.6
623	Südoststeiermark	31 960	84.7	4.4	10.9	40 365	83.2	3.2	13.7
7	Tyrol (Tirol)	193 876	66.9	17.7	15.4	423 796	78.4	5.4	16.1
701	Innsbruck-Stadt	13 381	31.3	48.0	20.6	78 085	83.0	6.5	10.5
702	Imst	18 615	73.3	11.2	15.4	30 948	79.4	2.8	17.8
703	Innsbruck-Land	44 984	69.7	18.5	11.8	93 851	82.7	3.2	14.1
704	Kitzbühel	23 606	68.9	16.3	14.8	45 247	64.3	13.5	22.2
705	Kufstein	29 004	68.6	17.2	14.3	60 336	80.0	4.8	15.2
706	Landeck	13 581	64.9	12.5	22.6	23 974	73.8	3.9	22.3
707	Lienz	15 265	74.5	10.6	14.9	25 122	81.5	3.8	14.7
708	Reutte	11 387	71.7	11.8	16.5	19 428	73.7	5.7	20.6
709	Schwaz	24 053	66.6	16.8	16.6	46 805	76.1	4.2	19.8
8	Vorarlberg	106 817	73.9	14.1	12.1	207 716	83.2	2.9	13.9
801	Bludenz	20 865	71.7	13.4	14.9	37 619	73.9	5.4	20.7
802	Bregenz	34 873	72.0	15.2	12.7	71 037	82.3	3.0	14.7
803	Dornbirn	21 228	73.2	14.9	11.9	44 530	88.3	1.7	9.9
804	Feldkirch	29 851	78.0	12.6	9.5	54 530	86.5	2.1	11.4
9	Vienna (Wien)	175 760	54.4	34.9	10.7	1 074 967	86.2	4.0	9.7
901	Wien 1., Innere Stadt	1 583	2.0	40.6	57.4	10 772	78.0	8.7	13.3
902	Wien 2., Leopoldstadt	5 311	32.8	51.9	15.2	59 012	84.9	4.3	10.8
903	Wien 3., Landstraße	3 939	5.3	75.5	19.2	56 104	86.2	5.0	8.8
904	Wien 4., Wieden	1 504	2.0	80.2	17.8	19 508	84.9	5.7	9.4
905	Wien 5., Margareten	2 157	2.1	86.3	11.6	33 330	85.2	5.4	9.3
906	Wien 6., Mariahilf	1 472	2.1	73.0	24.9	18 709	85.6	6.1	8.4
907	Wien 7., Neubau	1 609	3.0	77.1	20.0	19 596	86.2	5.8	8.0
908	Wien 8., Josefstadt	1 147	2.7	80.3	17.0	14 401	84.5	6.7	8.8
909	Wien 9., Alsergrund	1 967	1.7	77.7	20.6	25 885	84.4	6.6	9.0
910	Wien 10., Favoriten	13 753	52.3	38.0	9.7	109 351	88.7	3.1	8.2
911	Wien 11., Simmering	7 386	51.7	34.7	13.6	53 345	89.4	2.3	8.4
912	Wien 12., Meidling	7 091	40.1	47.5	12.4	54 177	86.2	4.6	9.3
913	Wien 13., Hietzing	10 489	64.7	26.3	9.0	32 211	80.1	5.0	14.9
914	Wien 14., Penzing	13 125	67.6	25.5	6.9	55 277	83.1	4.2	12.6
915	Wien 15., Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus	3 289	7.9	77.2	14.9	43 145	87.2	4.2	8.6
916	Wien 16., Ottakring	6 897	36.9	53.5	9.6	59 047	86.0	4.3	9.7
917	Wien 17., Hernals	6 147	55.5	36.2	8.4	33 633	82.2	5.6	12.2
918	Wien 18., Währing	4 754	33.4	57.4	9.2	31 146	82.4	5.9	11.7
919	Wien 19., Döbling	9 019	49.4	39.7	10.9	43 194	83.2	4.7	12.1
920	Wien 20., Brigittenau	2 509	5.3	81.5	13.3	46 703	88.2	3.5	8.3
921	Wien 21., Floridsdorf	20 897	67.1	24.2	8.7	93 854	88.0	2.6	9.4
922	Wien 22., Donaustadt	33 002	80.1	13.2	6.7	102 672	88.4	2.4	9.2
923	Wien 23., Liesing	16 713	65.9	21.6	12.5	59 895	88.2	2.6	9.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Housing Census 2021, Territorial Status 2021. – 1) Includes buildings for communities and non-residential buildings.

