Dear readers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Who lives in Vienna in 2018?

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

Growth

2008 → 2018

\(+217,555^{2)}\)
\((+13.0\%)\)

2017 → 2018

\(+21,194^{2)}\)
\((+1.1\%)\)

Vital statistics 2017

20,576 births

16,424 deaths

\(+ 4,152\)

Age structure

Life expectancy

men 2016

78.3 years

women 2016

82.9 years

Population of Vienna by nationality 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10 nationalities in Vienna</th>
<th>Share of the total population in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Migration 2017

In-migration ...................... 98,926 people
Out-migration ...................... 82,135 people

In-migration minus out-migration
\(+16,791\)

Net migration by nationality

Top 3 for the period 2008–2017

Syria ............................................... + 22,649 people
Romania .......................................... +18,564 people
Germany ......................................... +18,323 people
Population change in EU cities

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

29.8 years
Median age at first marriage for women 2016
Comparison value for 1986: 23.6 years

31.7 years
Median age at first marriage for men 2016
Comparison value for 1986: 25.7 years

Average age of mothers at first birth 2016
Comparison value for 1985: 25.1 years

Multiple births: share of total births 2016
Comparison value for 1986: 1.9%

Vienna has an average population density of 46 people per hectare. The districts with the highest and lowest population density are Margareten and Hietzing, respectively.

Residential areas – share of total district area

Most popular first names in 2017

1. Sophia
2. Sara
3. Anna
1. Alexander
2. Maximilian
3. Muhammed

1) Aggregated by pronunciation.
Urban area & climate

Land use in Vienna

Total area of Vienna: 41,487 ha

Green space: 49.6 %

Built-up space: 35.9 %

Traffic space: 14.4 %

Smallest district:
Josiefstadt, 109.0 hectares. 1.4 % of Vienna’s total population share 0.3 % of its total area.

Largest district:
Donaustadt, 10,229.9 hectares. Nearly 10 % of the urban population live on a quarter of Vienna’s total area.

Green space: share of total area

Vienna overall: 49.6 %
Josiefstadt: 1.9 %
Hietzing: 70.7 %

Elevations and buildings

Highest elevation: Hermannskogel 543 m

Tallest building:
DC Tower 250 m

Tallest tower:
Donauturm 252 m

Lowest point:
Lobau 151 m

Lowest underground station, U1 Altes Landgut:
30 m below street level

Air temperature 2017

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

Average 2017

Average 1981–2010

Precipitations 2017


Vienna’s longest and shortest roads

- Irisgasse .....................17.5 m
- Höhenstraße ................15.0 km

2,828 km Total length of roads in Vienna

1) Actual land use map 2016.
Index rankings & congresses

Smart City Index 2017¹)

1. Chicago
2. Vienna
3. Singapore

Big Mac®-Index 2018²)

- Vienna 17.9 minutes
- Berlin 18.4 minutes
- Rome 23.5 minutes
- Brussels 26.9 minutes
- Warsaw 32.8 minutes
- Bucharest 40.2 minutes
- Prague 42.3 minutes
- Bratislava 48.0 minutes

International congresses 2017

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

Politics & public administration

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

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

Provincial and municipal staff outside the Vienna City Administration 2017

- Housing in Vienna: 714 total staff, 386 men, 328 women
- Vienna Hospital Association: 29,138 total staff, 8,067 men, 21,071 women
- Vienna Wastewater Management: 521 total staff, 477 men, 44 women
- Vienna Public Utilities: 6,578 total staff, 5,730 men, 848 women
- Teaching staff: 14,580 total staff, 2,580 men, 12,000 women

City Council elections 2015

- SPÖ: 39.6%
- FPÖ: 30.8%
- Grüne: 11.8%
- ÖVP: 9.2%
- NEOS: 6.2%
- Others: 6.2%

832,987 valid votes cast

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

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

Around 50 AD:
First Roman military camp "Vindobona" is erected

881:
First documented mention of the name "Wenia" for Vienna

1137:
First documented mention of Vienna as a town

1221:
Granting of the Town Charter

1282:
The long rule of House of Habsburg begins (~ to last until 1918)

1365:
Duke Rudolf IV establishes the first university in Vienna

1469:
The diocese of Vienna is founded

1547:
First maps of Vienna by Augustin Hirschvogel

1668:
First public lighting system with oil lamps

1688:
Construction of Schönbrunn palace starts

1695:
First public lighting system with oil lamps

1737:
Completion of St. Charles' Church

1795:
The Vienna Albertina is founded

1801:
First public underground line (U1)

1814:
Congress of Vienna

1850:
Urban enlargement (incorporation of suburbs): Vienna has 8 districts

1858:
Construction of the Ringstraße boulevard

1862:
Opening of Stadtpark, foundation of the Vienna Statistics Bureau

1870:
Construction of the 1st Vienna Spring Water Pipeline

1890:
Urban enlargement (incorporation of suburbs): Vienna has 19 districts

1897:
The Vienna Giant Ferris Wheel is built in Prater

1900:
Construction of the 2nd Vienna Spring Water Pipeline

1918:
End of World War I

1922:
Vienna becomes a federal province in its own right

1945:
End of World War II

1954:
Vienna takes its current shape and area, subdivided into 23 districts

1924:
The Vienna Giant Ferris Wheel is built in Prater

1958:
Construction of the Ringstraße boulevard

2008:
Finals of the European Football Championship in Vienna

2015:
Eurovision Song Contest in Vienna
Vienna City Government

Mayor: Michael Ludwig
Deputy Mayors: Maria Vassilakou Dominik Nepp

Executive City Councillors

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

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

Vienna City Council

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPÖ</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPÖ</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die Grünen</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÖVP</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual Financial Statements 2017

Total expenditure: EUR 14.69 bn.
Total investments by the City of Vienna: EUR 2.36 bn.
1.3% Public order and security
18.7% Social welfare and housing promotion
16.1% Local authority tasks and general administration
16.6% Healthcare
2.2% Arts, culture and religion
15.1% Public finance
5.6% Services
0.6% Business promotion
7.2% Road and hydraulic construction, traffic & transport

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

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

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

Cinemas in Vienna 2016

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

Playgrounds and public parks in Vienna 2018

- 1,721 playgrounds
- 989 city-run parks

City-run sports grounds 2018

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

Education

Children in official childcare facilities 2017/18
97,537 children in total

94.8 % of all children below six years in Vienna’s pre-school education institutions attended childcare facilities with opening hours that allowed for full-time employment of the parents.1)

Pupils 2016/2017

Total number of pupils: 235,295

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

Students in Vienna 2017/2018

Vienna is the largest university city in the German speaking countries.

- 53.1 % at public universities
- 46.9 % at universities of applied sciences
- 46.9 % at private universities

Total number of students: 194,154

Education level of the population2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory school</td>
<td>Apprenticeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) VIF criteria. 2) % of the 25–64 age group in Vienna, gender-disaggregated data for 2015.
3) Includes those who failed to complete compulsory schooling.
**Economics**

### Gross Domestic Product 2016
- **Austria**: EUR 353.3 bn.
  - EUR per capita: 40,400
- **Vienna**: EUR 90.1 bn.
  - EUR per capita: 48,600

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

### Gross Regional Product Per Capita 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>EUR 1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø EU-28</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Commuter Flows to and from Vienna 2015

- **90,598 out-commuters**
  - 65.3% men
  - 34.7% women
- **260,087 in-commuters**
  - 56.3% men
  - 43.7% women

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

### New International Businesses in Vienna 2017

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

### Economic Effects of New International Businesses in Vienna

- **537 m. investment volume**
- **1,087 new jobs created**

### Top 3 Countries of Origin of New International Businesses in Vienna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gross Value Added 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, etc.</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry, energy sector, etc.</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreign direct investments in Vienna 2015
by country of origin

EUR 95 billion

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

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

Foreign Trade 2017

IMPORTS from foreign countries to Vienna, preliminary figures

- EU-27: 36.4 bn.
- USA: 13.9%
- Switzerland: 7.5%
- China: 7.4%
- other: 6.4%

EXPORTS from Vienna to foreign countries, preliminary figures

- EU-27: 19.7 bn.
- Russia: 16.3%
- USA: 5.6%
- China: 2.4%
- other: 2.0%

Top 3 of EU 27

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

Top 3 of EU 27 (import)

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

Top 3 of EU 27 (export)

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

Tourist overnight stays in European cities 2017

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

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

1.7
- Japan

14.3
- Other

20.1
- Germany

18.2
- Austria

31.4
- Other EU member states, Switzerland and Liechtenstein

2.2
- Arab countries in Asia

2.8
- Russia

3.5
- Chinese region

5.8
- USA

Source: Österreicherische Nationalbank; Statistics Austria; calculation by MA 23.

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

Public transport 2017

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

Private traffic 2017

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

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

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

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

Modal split

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

- Walking
- Cycling
- Public transport
- Private motor traffic

Source: ASFINAG, Federal Ministry of Traffic and Transport; Innovation and Technology; Statistics Austria; Verkehrsüberwachung Österreich; Wiener Linien; MA 23; MA 46; calculations by MA 23

A comprehensive compilation of data from all fields of official statistics and from external sources, the Statistical Yearbook provides key information on the geographic, demographic, social and economic situation in Vienna, highlighting fundamental structures and general development trends.

Further information is available online:

www.statistik.wien.at

The cover shows Vienna’s municipal stock of trees. It uses only publicly available open datasets as sources: Vienna Tree Register (Baumkataster) and Digital Terrain Model (Digitales Geländemodell, DGM) (via Open Government Data, www.data.gv.at) as well as OpenStreetMap (water expanse). ©University of Art and Design Linz, Visual Communication