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 1,897,491 – 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 at around 2 % for the fourth year in a row, and unemployment is declining.

In spite of the aftermaths of the crisis 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. 2018 also marked another record high in the number of tourist overnight stays, which has doubled since 1990. The 2019 Mercer Quality of Living Index of global cities confirms that Vienna has remained the world’s most liveable city – for the tenth 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 of Vienna by nationality 2019

<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>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of 1 January 2019, Vienna was home to people of 180 different nationalities.

Fewer than five inhabitants of Vienna came from each of the following countries: Botswana, Tonga, Bhutan, Tuvalu and Swaziland.

Migration 2018

In-migration ........................................ 88,535 people
Out-migration ...................................... 82,856 people

Net migration by nationality
Top 3 for the period 2009–2018

- Syria ................................................. +23,337 people
- Romania .............................................. +18,550 people
- Germany ............................................. +17,669 people

Life expectancy
Men 2017 ................................................. 78.4 years
Women 2017 .............................................. 82.9 years
Population change in EU cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population as of 1 Jan. 2018</th>
<th>Change 2008–2018 in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>1,888,776</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>1,456,039</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>1,830,584</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>1,761,298</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1,749,734</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>1,827,810</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30.0 years
Median age at first marriage for women 2017
Comparison value for 1987: 23.7 years

32.0 years
Median age at first marriage for men 2017
Comparison value for 1987: 25.8 years

3.1%
Average age of mothers at first birth 2017
Comparison value for 1987: 25.4 years

29.9
Multiple births: share of total births 2017
Comparison value for 1987: 2.0%

Margareten: 275.4 people per hectare
Hietzing: 14.3 people per hectare
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 2018

1. Sophia
2. Sara
3. Anna

1. Maximilian
2. Alexander
3. David

Margareten: up to 100
Hietzing: 101 to 200
Vienna overall: 201 and above

Vienna overall: 25.4%
Leopoldstadt: 14.5%
Josefstadt: 60.9%

35 m²
Average housing space per resident

2.07
Average number of residents per apartment

1) Aggregated by pronunciation.
Urban area & climate

Land use in Vienna

- **Total area of Vienna**: 41,487 ha
- **Built-up space**: 35.9%
- **Traffic space**: 14.4%
- **Green space**: 49.6%

- **Smallest district**: Josefstadt, 109.0 hectares. 1.4% of Vienna’s total population share 0.3% of its total area.
- **Largest district**: Donaustadt, 10,229.9 hectares. Nearly 10% of the urban population live on a quarter of Vienna’s total area.

Vienna’s longest and shortest roads

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

Elevations and buildings

- **Tallest building**: DC Tower 250 m
- **Tallest tower**: Donauturm 252 m
- **Lowest point**: Lobau 151 m
- **Highest elevation**: Hermannskogel 543 m

Air temperature 2018

- Average 2018
- Average 1981 – 2010

Precipitations 2018


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

Smart City Strategy Index 2019


Big Mac®-Index 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Working time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>17.9 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>18.4 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>23.5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>26.9 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>27.8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>32.8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>40.2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>42.3 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vienna is among the world’s most popular congress cities!

International congresses 2018

1. Paris 212
2. **Vienna** 172
3. Madrid 165
4. Barcelona 163
5. Berlin 162

Politics & public administration

Vienna City Administration staff 2018

Total: 30,681 staff

<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>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Hospital Association</td>
<td>28,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Wastewater Management</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Public Utilities</td>
<td>6,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching staff</td>
<td>14,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provincial and municipal staff outside the Vienna City Administration 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff working for</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City Council elections 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Votes cast</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPÖ</td>
<td>832,987</td>
<td>39.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPÖ</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grüne</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÖVP</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOS</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

832,987 valid votes cast

1) For the Smart City Strategy 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.
1365: Duke Rudolf IV establishes the first university in Vienna

1795: The Vienna Albertina is founded

1870: Construction of the 1st Vienna Spring Water Pipeline

1878: Opening of the first public underground line (U1)

1881: First documented mention of the name “Wenia” for Vienna

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

1978: Opening of St. Charles’ Church

1695: Construction of Schönbrunn palace starts

1848: First public lighting system with oil lamps

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

1858: Construction of the Ringstraße boulevard

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

1911: The Vienna Giant Ferris Wheel is built in Prater

1814: Congress of Vienna

1897: The Vienna Giant Ferris Wheel is built

1908: Finals of the European Football Championship in Vienna

2008: Eurovision Song Contest in Vienna

2015: Eurovision Song Contest in Vienna

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

1211: Granting of the Town Charter

1137: First documented mention of Vienna as a town

1469: The diocese of Vienna is founded

1547: First maps of Vienna by Augustin Hirschvogel

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

1737: Completion of St. Charles’ Church

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

**Mayor:**
Michael Ludwig

**Deputy Mayors:**
Birgit Hebein
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:** Birgit Hebein  
**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, Ulrike Nittmann, Ursula Schweiger-Stenzel  
**ÖVP:** Markus Wölbitsch-Milan

---

### 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 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>EUR 14.00 bn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments by the City of Vienna</td>
<td>EUR 2.23 bn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public order and security</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare and housing promotion</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local authority tasks and general administration</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, culture and religion</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public finance</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, schools, sports and sciences</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business promotion</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road and hydraulic construction, traffic &amp; transport</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vienna City Administration.

Source: MA 5.
Culture & leisure

Total visits to museums and exhibitions in Vienna 2017
(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>757.2</td>
<td>1,427.2</td>
<td>1,982.1</td>
<td>3,796.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cinemas in Vienna 2017

- 27 cinemas
- 145 auditoriums
- 26,222 seats
- 4,687,332 attendance

Playgrounds and public parks in Vienna 2019

- 1,703 playgrounds
- 990 city-run parks

City-run sports grounds 2019

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

Education

Children in official childcare facilities 2018/2019

- **96,330 children in total**
- 94.0% of all children below six years in Vienna’s pre-school education institutions attended child-care facilities with opening hours that allowed for full-time employment of the parents.¹)

Pupils 2017/2018

Total number of pupils: **239,668**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory schools providing general education</td>
<td>109,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General secondary schools (AHS)</td>
<td>61,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational schools for apprentices</td>
<td>19,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational secondary schools (BMS)</td>
<td>7,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational colleges (BHS)</td>
<td>28,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Students in Vienna 2018/2019

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students at public universities</td>
<td>172,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students at universities of applied sciences</td>
<td>15,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students at private universities</td>
<td>5,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of students</td>
<td>194,198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education level of the population 2017²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory school³)</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational secondary school</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary school graduation</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University, university of applied sciences, college</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research; Statistics Austria; MA 10; calculation by MA 23.
Source: Statistics Austria; MA 42; MA 51; Schönbrunner Tiergarten GmbH.
**Economics**

**Gross domestic product 2017**

- **Austria**: EUR 369.9 bn.  
  EUR per capita: 42,100  
  *100%*  
- **Vienna**: EUR 93.9 bn.  
  EUR per capita: 50,000  
  *25.4%*  

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

**Gross regional product per capita 2017**

(in EUR 1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Product per Capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ø EU-28</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commuter flows to and from Vienna 2016**

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

- **94,153** out-commuters  
  *65.5%* men  
  *34.5%* women

- **263,025** in-commuters  
  *56.3%* men  
  *43.7%* women

981,008 gainfully employed (total)  

- **73.2%** live in Vienna  
- **26.8%** commute into Vienna

**New international businesses in Vienna 2018**

In 2018, more international companies set up business in Vienna than in all other federal provinces of Austria added together.

- **221** > 153

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **232 m.** investment volume  
- **1,753** new jobs created

**Gross value added 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, etc.</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry, energy sector, etc.</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Eurostat; Statistics Austria; MA 51; calculation by MA 23.*  
*Source: KSV 1870; Statistics Austria; Vienna Business Agency; Vienna Economic Chamber; calculation by MA 23.*
Almost 80 per cent of all foreign direct investments in 2016 came from EU countries, Russia and the US.

**EUR 94.5 billion**

- European Union: 45.6%
- Russian Federation: 20.2%
- United States of America: 10.5%

### Foreign Trade 2018

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

- EU-27: 16.1%
- USA: 6.9%
- Switzerland: 6.0%
- Other: 6.1%

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

- EU-27: 71.5%
- USA: 5.5%
- Switzerland: 4.6%
- Other: 2.4%

### Tourist overnight stays in Vienna 2018
by countries and regions, in %

- Japan: 14.1%
- Germany: 19.2%
- Austria: 18.2%
- Other EU member states, Switzerland and Liechtenstein: 32.1%
- China, Hong Kong, Taiwan: 2.8%
- Arab countries in Asia: 2.1%
- USA: 1.8%

Tourist overnight stays 2018: 16.5 million

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

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

Traffic and transport

Public transport 2018

<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>463.1</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trams (streetcars)</td>
<td>305.8</td>
<td>220.5</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buses</td>
<td>197.3</td>
<td>649.2</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>966.2</td>
<td>952.7</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private traffic 2018

- Electric cars as of 31 Dec.: 2,252
- Bicycle paths and lanes: 1,398 km
- Private motor vehicles as of 31 Dec.: 709,288
- Diesel: 53%
- Petrol (gas): 45%
- Other: 2%

Vienna has the lowest car ownership rate of all provincial capital cities in Austria: 373.8 / 1,000 inhabitants.

In 2018, the number of annual passes issued for local public transport in Vienna (“Wiener Linien”) was over 800,000 for the first time.

Modal split

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

- Walking: 26%
- Cycling: 7%
- Public transport: 38%
- Private motor traffic: 29%

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

The cover shows Vienna’s development plan, the dog areas and the municipal dog poo bag dispensers. It uses only publicly available open datasets as sources (Open Data Government Vienna as well as OpenStreetMap). © University of Art and Design Linz, Visual Communication.