

Census 2011 Austria

Results of the
Register-based Census

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Preface

Dear readers,

The 2011 census marks a turning point in the long history of population censuses in Austria. For the first time, no use was made of conventional questionnaires filled in by the population. Instead, the 2011 census – consisting of a population census, a census of enterprises and their local units of employment, and a housing census – was conducted as a register-based census. Therefore, existing register and administrative data that is already kept up-to-date for other purposes was linked and evaluated in anonymised form while taking full account of data protection requirements.

The great strength of a full survey, as conducted every ten years for the census, is the comprehensive and nationally comparable regional data. This publication, “Census 2011 Austria”, presents an overview of key results on demography, family and households, education, labour force statistics, commuter destination statistics, enterprises and local units of employment, and buildings and dwellings for the entire federal territory.

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.

Vienna, May 2014



Dr. Konrad Pesendorfer
Director General – Statistics

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Introduction

On the reference day of the Register-based Census, 31 October 2011, Austria had precisely 8 401 940 inhabitants. In order to determine this figure exactly, a population census – conducted on a regular basis in Austria since 1869 – was required. For the first time in history, however, no questionnaires were distributed to the population for this purpose in 2011; instead, information was taken from existing registers and linked. The 2011 Register-based Census, consisting of the population census, the census of enterprises and their local units of employment, and the housing census, thus marks a milestone in the development of censuses in Austria.

A survey in the form of a register-based census offers two major advantages over conventional surveys: it releases the citizens from the obligation to fill in paper questionnaires and reduces the costs significantly compared to those of previous traditional censuses. At the same time, full data protection is guaranteed.

The results of the register-based census present a numerical picture of the structure of the population, households and families, enterprises, local units of employment 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 provides 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, enterprises and local units of employment, and buildings and dwellings for Austria. In addition, 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 and viewed at any time in the STATcube online statistical database, which can be accessed by the general public (www.statistik.at).

The new register-based census method

Back in 2000 the Council of Ministers stipulated that in 2011 the census would for the first time be conducted as a register-based census. A test census in 2006 served as a first test run and provided results of such high quality that the figures were used for fiscal equalisation. The 2011 Register-based Census continued to be developed during the sample census on the basis of experience gained and takes as its legal basis the 2006 Register-based Census Act as last amended.¹ This act specifies both the method and the characteristics to be surveyed. Furthermore, it sets the deadlines for the dissemination of the final results. Great emphasis is placed on personal data protection.

The register-based survey method is a fundamental innovation in the history of the Austrian census. Instead of personal interviews with individuals, the Central Population Register (CPR) – which was established during the 2001 Population Census in preparation for the register-based census – forms the basis of the register-based census. All individuals registered in Austria are recorded in this electronic directory with their main and secondary residences.

In addition to the CPR, the basic 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, and the agriculture and forestry 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 and the central vehicle licensing records.

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

¹ Register Census Act, Federal Law Gazette I No. 33/2006.

conclusions to be drawn about individual persons. Data is therefore linked without names.

Data consistency within and between the three survey subjects – the population census, the census of enterprises and their local units of employment, and the housing census – was ensured by preparing and linking the data.

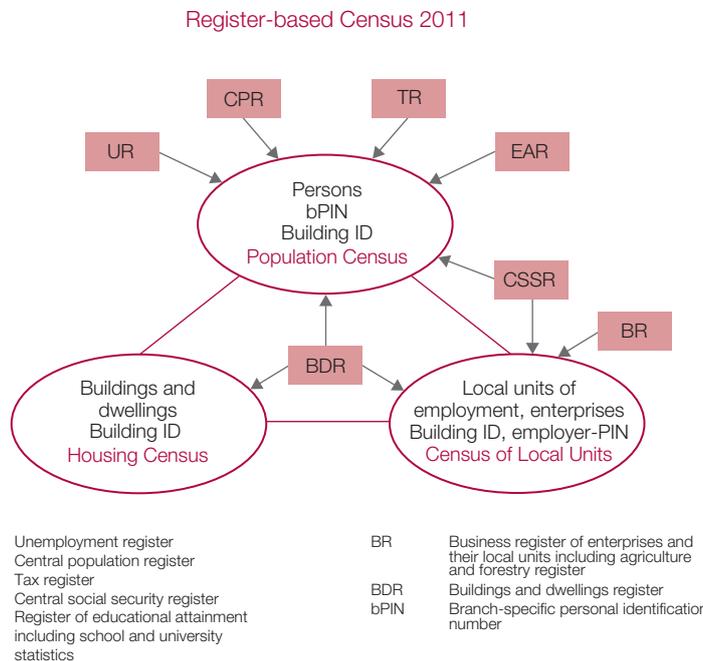


Figure: Linking the survey subjects and basic registers

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

The buildings and dwellings register is the register that links all three survey subjects via a building ID. The bPIN OS and employer ID of the Main Association of Austrian Social Security Organisations (HV-ID) enabled individuals to be linked to the business register of enterprises and their local units or to the census of enterprises and their 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 dichotomous characteristics 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 current activity status, very complex sets of rules were required.

The list of characteristics surveyed largely follows the 2001 Census. The aim was to ensure full comparability of the 2011 Census with results from previous years. However, some information is no longer available with the new survey method. For instance, characteristics such as spoken language, number of children born alive and religious denomination as well as data on means of transport, commuting time,

normal weekly working time in hours and home workers can no longer be surveyed since this information is not included in any of the registers used.

Data protection and quality assurance

Since the protection of personal data is a key concern in the register-based census, the target 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 unique or rare cases due to their combinations of characteristics (e.g. highest educational attainment & status in employment & citizenship). Individual characteristics of these persons are then swapped with the characteristics of other persons, while making sure that key figures are not distorted. In the case of cells containing only a few cases (≤ 5), it is therefore explicitly stated that the data should be interpreted with care due to the target record swapping method.

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 2011 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 various articles.²

After the data has been linked and prepared and its quality has been checked, it can then be analysed and evaluated. The results of these evaluations are available online to the general public on the Statistics Austria website.³

² e.g. Berka, C., Humer, S., Lenk, M. Moser, M., Rechta, H. & Schwerer, E. (2010): A Quality Framework for Statistics based on Administrative Data Sources using the Example of the Austrian Census 2011. In: Austrian Journal of Statistics, Volume 39, Number 4, 299-308.

Lenk, M. (2008): Methods of Register-based Census in Austria, a contributing paper to the “Seminar on Innovations” in Official Statistics, United Nations, New York, Friday, 20th February 2009, STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Vienna.

³ There is also a short movie available, which briefly and clearly explains the register-based census process: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/surveys/register_based_census/index.html



1 Determining the Population and Number of Citizens



1 Determining the Population and Number of Citizens

The official final results of the Register-based Census are of key importance for Austria as a basis for calculating a raft of legal standards and therefore require a high degree of accuracy. For instance, the size of the population (“number of population”) is used as the basis for allocating tax revenues to the municipalities according to their number of inhabitants (“scaled population multiplier”), with revenue shares being calculated for municipalities of different sizes, in the fiscal equalisation between the federal republic of Austria, the federal provinces and municipalities. The number of Austrian citizens in turn serves as the basis for calculating the allocation of National Council seats to the constituencies (federal provinces) and regional constituencies.

1.1 Residence analysis – the quality assurance tool in the Register-based Census

Statistics Austria is instructed in the Register Census Act to conduct a residence analysis as part of the data quality assurance process (Register Census Act, Section 5 (4) and (5)).

The residence analysis determined which individuals had their main residence in Austria on the reference date of 31 October 2011 and how these main residences were distributed between the individual municipalities and federal provinces.

The basic register used for the characteristics of the register-based census is the Central Population Register (CPR) on the reference date of 31 October 2011. However, the register data always runs the risk of becoming outdated and no longer reflecting the current situation. In the case of the CPR, failures to cancel the registration of main and secondary residences lead to “dead entries”. Every individual registered as having his or her main residence in Austria was therefore subjected to a process assessing whether his or her main residence is recognised. To this end, the basic register was linked to a wide range of other administrative registers provided for the register-based census via the branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics.

1.2 Determining the population

The first stage of the residence analysis was to determine which individuals were not disputed and were therefore counted in the register-based census and which individuals were “clarification cases” based on the data, i.e. entries which occur in the Central Population Register only.

Before these “clarification cases” are examined in more detail below, other groups of cases that required a change in the number of inhabitants compared with the CPR reference date figures for a municipality will be described. Apart from their factuality



being verified, these cases were not subject to any assessment by Statistics Austria or the municipalities; instead, they are understood to be clear and obvious facts:

Persons who died before 1 November 2011

Persons who had died before 1 November 2011 but who were still included in the CPR reference date figures were not counted as having their main residence in Austria in the register-based census. This affected 3 763 cases nationwide.

180-days rule

The 180-days rule contained in Section 7 (2) of the Register Census Act stipulates that individuals who lived in a municipality for less than 180 days around the reference date and then returned to the municipality from which they previously came should not be counted in the reference date municipality but in the municipality of their previous – and also subsequent – main residence.

In the register-based census, 2 925 persons were identified who were not counted in the reference date municipality but in the municipality in which they were registered immediately beforehand and subsequently. This rule leads only to shifts between municipalities – removing a person from the register-based census figures for one municipality is counterbalanced by adding that person to the figures for the other municipality.

90-days rule

The 90-days rule contained in Section 7 (3) of the Register Census Act stipulates that individuals whose main residence was in Austria on the reference date of 31 October 2011 are only counted if they spent more than 90 days around the reference date in Austria. Only these persons were counted as part of the population; others were regarded as temporary “visitors” according to the CES recommendations, even if they were registered as having their main residence in Austria.

A total of 3 518 persons were not counted in the register-based census as a result of the 90-days rule.

Multiple inclusions (“KIT cases”)

The CPR contained persons who had several current main residences on the reference date of 31 October 2011. Such cases are called “KIT cases” in CPR jargon, in other words cases that need to be merged. These excess main residences on the reference date had to be deducted from the population (technical deletion cases). The register-based census figures contained a total of 380 cases that were not counted due to multiple inclusions.



Retrospective correction of the CPR entries

Subsequent deduction from the CPR was used to take into account retrospective registration movements (e.g. births, deaths and other registration movements before 30 June 2012) on the reference date if these were relevant to the reference date.

In addition to retrospective corrections of the CPR entries, the registration gap was also included. This affected 1 828 persons throughout Austria whose registration gap did not exceed 90 days around the reference date. These persons without a main residence on the reference date were assigned to the municipality whose registration date was closer to the reference date.

Overall throughout Austria, the retrospective correction of the CPR entries resulted in an increase over the reference date figures, although a decrease was recorded in a number of municipalities. The balance of the retrospective correction of the CPR entries resulted in a total figure of 3 115 persons for Austria.

Entries which occur in the Central Population Register only ("clarification cases")

Based on the assumption that every person is generally included in a number of administrative registers according to their age and situation, the entry for a person in another register apart from the CPR is regarded as a "sign of life" in accordance with the residence analysis and it was assumed that this person's primary domicile was in Austria in the municipality of his or her registered main residence. Individuals who were registered as having a main residence only in the CPR and who did not appear in any other register were classified as clarification cases and pursuant to Section 5 (5) of the Register Census Act were questioned in writing as to whether the centre of their vital interests was in Austria or abroad on the reference date. Only in these cases were the name and address requested from the owners of the administrative data.

In this written survey, the individuals concerned provided information about whether their main residence was in the federal territory or abroad on the reference date of 31 October 2011. The letter was sent by registered post in order to underline the official character of the inquiry and to receive information about the type of response.

The residence analysis was used to check the main residences registered in the CPR on the reference date of 31 October 2011, i.e. the presence or absence of persons, but not to correct inaccurate or missing attributes.



1.3 Results of the residence analysis¹

The highest percentages of deleted main residences in the CPR reference date figures were recorded in the federal provinces of Vienna (1.73 %) and Salzburg (1.27 %), while the lowest percentages were found in the federal provinces of Upper Austria (0.46 %) and Burgenland (0.42 %). As a result of quality assurance measures – i.e. the written survey of those concerned – a total of 62 820 persons were counted as not having their main residence in Austria. This also represents the largest group of cases not counted as having their main residence in Austria. The largest group of technical deletions is that of “Persons died before 1 November 2011” (3 763 persons), followed by the “90-days rule” group (3 518 persons) and the “180-days rule” group (2 925 deleted persons).

Federal Provinces	Population on 31 October 2011 according to § 7 Register-based Census Act	Population in the CPR on 31.10.2011 ¹	Balance of the retrospective correction of the CPR-entries ²	Balance of the 180 days rule ³	Cases not counted			Quality Assurance ⁷
					Technical deletions			
					Persons died before 1.11.2011 ⁴	KIT-Cases ⁵	90-days-rule ⁶	
Austria	8 401 940	8 469 306	3 115	-	3 763	380	3 518	62 820
Burgenland	285 685	286 695	83	12	144	20	73	844
Carinthia	556 173	559 307	222	19	259	53	117	2 946
Lower Austria	1 614 693	1 621 666	387	112	680	69	723	5 776
Upper Austria	1 413 762	1 419 338	442	37	398	43	579	5 035
Salzburg	529 066	535 441	274	9	266	22	223	6 147
Styria	1 208 575	1 217 198	308	17	542	54	338	7 980
Tirol	709 319	714 475	541	6	327	14	213	5 137
Vorarlberg	370 440	371 932	162	18	103	7	132	1 430
Vienna	1 714 227	1 743 254	696	64	1 044	98	1 120	27 525

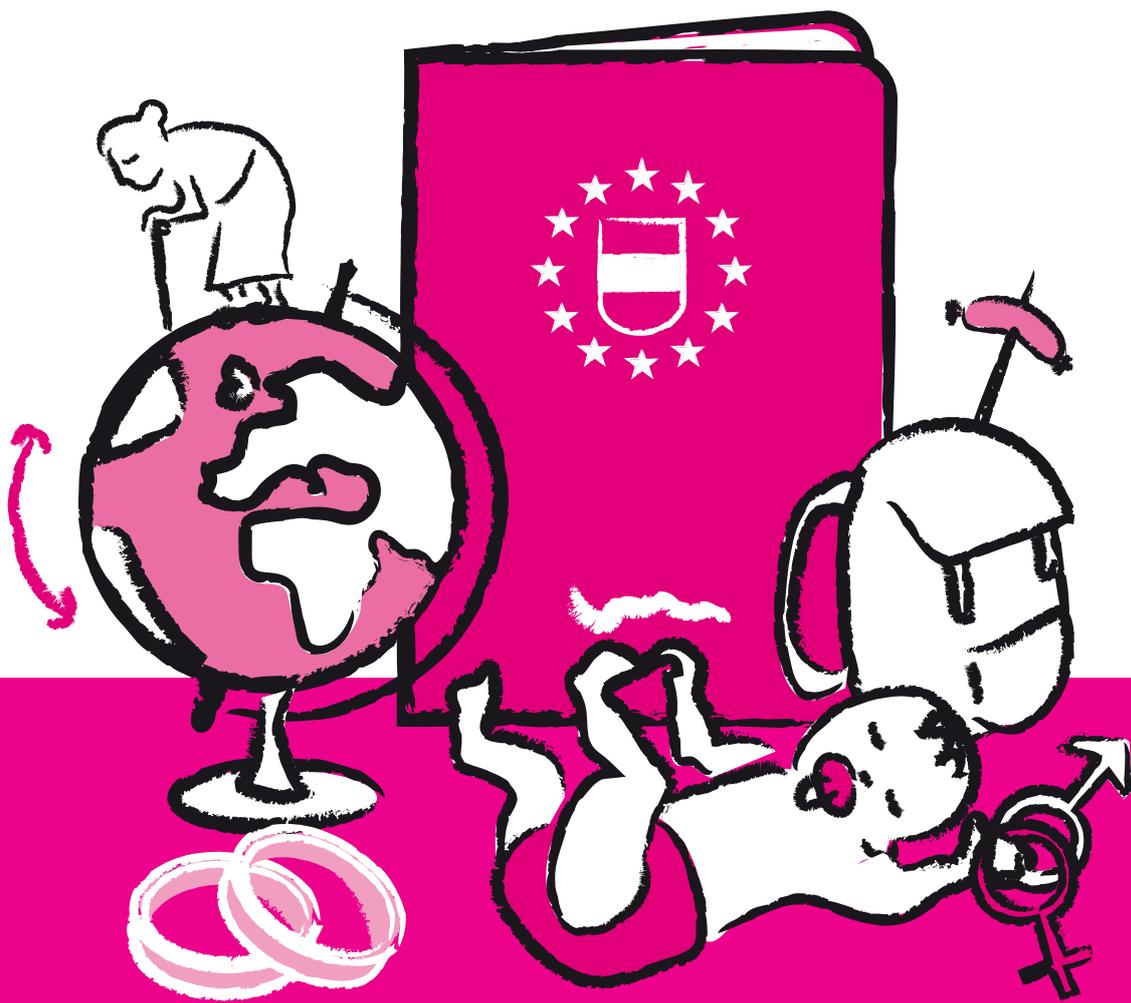
The number of main residences in the CPR reference date figures on 31 October 2011 was 8 469 306. The balance of the retrospective correction of the CPR entries relating to the reference date of 31 October 2011 resulted in 3 115 cases nationwide. Deducting the main residences that had been deleted on the basis of quality assurance, the balance of the 180-days rule and the technical deletions due to the residence analysis yielded in a population of 8 401 940. As a result, there were 70 481 fewer main residences counted throughout Austria than were contained in the CPR on the reference date of 31 October 2011, including the retrospective correction of the CPR entries.

Table 1.1 Final results leading to the population number on 31 October 2011

S: Statistics Austria, Register-based Census 2011.

- 1 Central population register (CPR); data extraction on 31 October 2011, 11:59 pm.
- 2 Retrospective correction of the CPR-entries: Correction of Registration-gaps: A registration-gap occurs, if individuals don't have a main residence in Austria on the reference date, but were registered in Austria before and after the reference date. If the gap of registration around the reference date in the central population register is less than 90 days, the case is counted nevertheless.
- 3 Pursuant to Register Census Act, Section 7 (2).
- 4 Persons died before November 1, 2011, but still showed up in the Central Population Register on the reference date.
- 5 These are cases who shows up more than one time in the Central Population Register on the reference date. Therefore the resident's registration office has to decide which case to keep and which case to delete.
- 6 According to Register Census Act, Section 7 (3).
- 7 According to Register Census Act, Section 5 (5).

¹ The Federal Minister of the Interior announced the number of citizens and population of Austria in the Federal Law Gazette II No. 181/2013, as amended, on 24 June 2013 pursuant to Section 7 (5) of the Register Census Act.



2 Demography and Migration





2 Demography and Migration

4.6 % increase in number of inhabitants since 2001

According to the final results of the Register-based Census of 31 October 2011, Austria has 8 401 940 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants has thus risen by 369 083 (4.6 %) since the last census, which was held on 15 May 2001. This population increase is the second highest since 1951. Only the decade from 1961 to 1971 registered stronger growth, with the number of inhabitants in Austria increasing by around 417 700 (5.9 %). The lion's share of the trend was driven by the high birth rates at the time; there was only a small positive migration balance, with guest workers beginning to be recruited in the late 1960s. This picture has changed dramatically: Austria's population growth between 2001 and 2011 was largely due to migration, while the balance of births and deaths was only marginally positive.

The strongest population growth between 2001 and 2011 was found in Eastern Austria (7.1 %), particularly in Vienna (10.6 %), the federal capital, where a slight increase in the birth rate was observed for the first time in decades. The southern and western parts of the country exhibited significantly weaker population growth, albeit with differing trends within the NUTS 1 regions. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the population grew at around double the rate of Salzburg and Upper Austria. Carinthia is the only federal province to record a decline in the number of inhabitants (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Population on 31.10.2011, population change since 2001 and proportion of foreign citizens 2001 and 2011 by NUTS Units

S: Statistics Austria, Register-based Census 2011, Population Census 2001.
1 Net migration is calculated as total population change minus natural increase.

NUTS Units	Population 31.10.2011	Population change 2001-2011		Components of population change (in %)		Proportion of foreign population (in %)	
		total	in %	natural increase	net migration ¹	2011	2001
Austria	8 401 940	369 083	4.6	0.3	4.3	11.2	8.9
Eastern Austria	3 614 605	240 992	7.1	-0.5	7.6	13.9	10.5
Burgenland	285 685	8 127	2.9	-3.1	6.0	6.0	4.5
Lower Austria	1 614 693	68 899	4.5	-1.1	5.5	7.1	6.1
Vienna	1 714 227	163 966	10.6	0.6	10.0	21.7	16.0
Southern Austria	1 764 748	22 156	1.3	-1.1	2.4	7.1	4.9
Carinthia	556 173	-3 173	-0.6	-1.1	0.5	7.2	5.7
Styria	1 208 575	25 329	2.1	-1.1	3.3	7.0	4.5
Western Austria	3 022 587	105 935	3.6	2.0	1.6	10.3	9.3
Upper Austria	1 413 762	37 155	2.7	1.2	1.5	8.4	7.2
Salzburg	529 066	13 612	2.6	2.1	0.6	12.6	11.7
Tyrol	709 319	35 776	5.3	2.6	2.7	11.0	9.4
Vorarlberg	370 440	19 392	5.5	4.0	1.5	13.2	13.3

An ageing population

On the reference date of the Register-based Census, 31 October 2011, around 15 % of the population are children aged up to 14. Slightly more than two thirds of the population are of working age between 15 and 64 (67.6 %), while some 18 % are older than 64, i.e. of retirement age. The average age is 41.8, with women being on average 2.8 years older than men. There is a clear east-west divide in the age structure in Austria. The western region is characterised by a higher proportion of children and a lower proportion of elderly people, while the reverse is true in the



eastern and southern regions. The difference between the average age in Vorarlberg (Western Austria) and Burgenland (Eastern Austria), for example, is 3.9 years.

Demographic ageing – fewer children and more elderly persons due to people living longer on the whole – has been compounded over the last ten years by the baby boomer generation reaching retirement age. The average age has risen by 2.2 years.

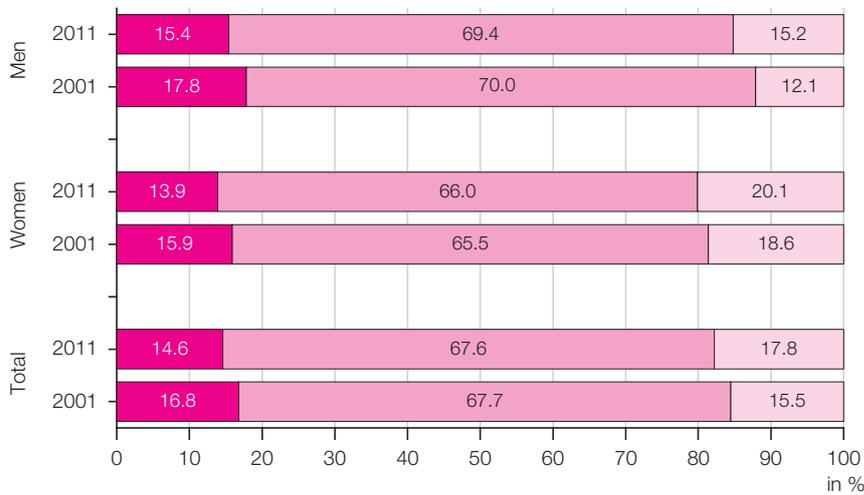


Figure 2.2 Population by sex and broad age-groups, 2001 and 2011 (in %)

■ Under 15 years
 ■ 15 to 64 years
 ■ 65 years and over

S: Statistics Austria, Register-based Census 2011, Population Census 2001.

As a result of increasing life expectancy, a growing number of women and men are reaching the age of 100. According to the 2011 Register-based Census, more than 1 100 were aged 100 or older. Over the past ten years, this figure has thus slightly more than doubled (+111 %).

Since women have a longer life expectancy, the ratio of “men to 1 000 women” is drifting further apart with increasing age. Among younger people, too, there is not a balanced proportion of males to females in individual year groups, firstly because more boys are born than girls and secondly because the figure is influenced by migration. Looking at the population as a whole, a ratio of 950 men to 1 000 women was determined for 2011.

More widowed and divorced women than men

On the reference date of the 2011 Register-based Census, just under half of women and men aged 15 and over are married (49.7 %). In addition to these 3.56 million people, 2.40 million people are single (33.7 %), 573 070 widowed (8.0 %) and 637 965 divorced (8.9 %). The marital status rates of women and men vary significantly. Since women tend to outlive their husbands, the percentage of widows is higher than the percentage of widowers. Elderly widowed or divorced men also have significantly better chances of marrying again than widowed or divorced women. This also results in a difference in the number of divorced women and men.



2 Demography and Migration

Number of foreigners has risen by a third since 2001

939 987 of Austria's inhabitants do not have Austrian citizenship. The percentage of persons who have non-Austrian citizenship is thus 11.2 % on the 31 October 2011. The number of non-Austrians has risen by around 230 000 since 2001, equating to an increase of just under one third (+32.2 %).

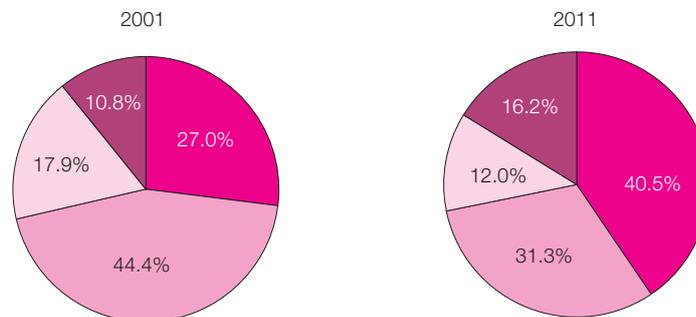
At a regional level, the proportion of migrants is highest in Vienna (21.7 %), the federal capital, followed by the western federal provinces. The lowest percentage is recorded in Burgenland, followed by the southern federal provinces.

The last ten years have seen not just an increase in the proportion of migrants but also significant changes in composition by citizenship. In 2001 slightly more than three fifths of the foreigners living in Austria were citizens of the successor states to Yugoslavia and of Turkey. Slightly more than a quarter were persons from the present European Union and the EEA states of Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. The EU enlargements of 2004 and 2007 combined with continuing immigration from the EU 14 countries (see Glossary) have increased the percentage of non-Austrians from within the EU to 40.5 %. The percentage of persons living in Austria who are from other European states and from states outside Europe has also grown. On the other hand, the proportion of citizens of the traditional "guest worker" countries (former Yugoslavia and Turkey) has declined, amounting to only 43.3 % in 2011.

Figure 2.3 Composition of the foreign population by citizenship, 2001 and 2011



S: Statistics Austria, Register-based Census 2011, Population Census 2001. Rounding differences not adjusted.



Over 1.3 million inhabitants born abroad

15.7 % of persons living in Austria (1 315 784) were born abroad, a figure that includes both Austrian and non-Austrian citizens. In 2001 12.5 % of the population had been born abroad. The figure was then just over 1 million and has since risen by 312 385 (31.1 %).

If citizenship and country of birth are combined, the following groups can be distinguished: Around 518 600 Austrian citizens were born abroad (6.2 % of the population), with most of this figure comprising migrants who have become naturalised citizens. A larger group, roughly 797 200 (9.5 % of the population), were born abroad and still have non-Austrian citizenship. Since citizenship cannot automatically



be acquired in Austria through having been born in the country, the third group comprises foreigners born in Austria (second generation) and is made up of around 142 800 people (1.7 % of the population).

Only a small proportion of the population is mobile

8.4 % of the population (around 700 000 women and men) who have their main residence in Austria on 31 October 2011 have changed their place of residence since 31 October 2010. The overwhelming majority have therefore not moved over the previous year, but are still living at the same address in 2011 as in 2010. Of those who changed their place of residence, 13.9 % moved to Austria from abroad (97 020). Almost half (48.4 %) moved within the municipality in which they already lived. A relatively small proportion of internal migration was between different municipalities (37.7 %).

Topics	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
	in absolute numbers			in %		
Total population	8 401 940	4 308 002	4 093 938	100.0	100.0	100.0
Citizenship						
Austrian	7 461 953	3 840 649	3 621 304	88.8	89.2	88.5
Non Austrian (incl. stateless, unknown)	939 987	467 353	472 634	11.2	10.8	11.5
Country of birth						
Austria	7 086 156	3 619 622	3 466 534	84.3	84.0	84.7
Other country	1 315 784	688 380	627 404	15.7	16.0	15.3
Foreign origin						
Austrian citizenship, born abroad	518 568	288 916	229 652	6.2	6.7	5.6
Non-citizens, born in Austria	142 771	67 889	74 882	1.7	1.6	1.8
Non-citizens, born abroad	797 216	399 464	397 752	9.5	9.3	9.7
Legal marital status (population 15 years or over)						
Never married	2 400 266	1 098 169	1 302 097	33.5	29.6	37.6
Married	3 562 949	1 771 382	1 791 567	49.7	47.8	51.7
Widowed	573 070	478 112	94 958	8.0	12.9	2.7
Divorced	637 965	361 564	276.401	8.9	9.7	8.0
Place of residence one year prior to census (population 1 year or over)						
Usual residence unchanged	7 622 820	3 920 972	3 701 848	91.6	91.8	91.3
Usual residence changed	699 871	348 725	351 146	8.4	8.2	8.7
Person moved within municipalities	338 923	168 850	170 073	4.1	4.0	4.2
Person moved between municipalities	263 928	136 065	127 863	3.2	3.2	3.2
Person moved from abroad	97 020	43 810	53 210	1.2	1.0	1.3

Table 2.4 Population by sex and citizenship, country of birth, legal marital status and usual residence one year prior to census, 2011

S: Statistics Austria, Register-based Census 2011.



3 Employment





3 Employment

Employment statistics deal with characteristics relating to the economic activity of the Austrian population. They enable employment and unemployment figures in Austria to be systematically observed over long periods of time, for example. The key characteristic here is the current activity status, which breaks down the population into important social groups such as employed persons, unemployed persons, students (not economically active) and persons receiving a pension.

Current activity status of the population

On the reference date of the register-based census, 31 October 2011, just over half of the Austrian population are counted as currently economically active persons (4 271 555 or 50.8 %), meaning that they are either employed or unemployed. The remaining half, i.e. those who are currently not economically active (4 130 385 or 49.2 %), consists of persons aged under 15, persons receiving a pension, students (aged 15 and over who are not economically active) and other persons who are currently not economically active.

At 1 855 735, persons receiving a pension make up the largest group of persons who are currently not economically active (22.1 %). The percentage of women in this group – almost a quarter of the female population (23.7 %) – is slightly higher than the percentage of men (20.4 %) due to women reaching retirement age earlier and having a higher life expectancy. The second largest group is persons aged under 15; combined with students (aged 15 and over who are not economically active), they make up almost a fifth of the population (1 585 827 persons altogether or 18.9 %). A further 688 823 persons (8.2 %) belong to the group of other persons who are currently not economically active. These are persons aged 15 and over who are covered by another person's health insurance, receive social welfare, live solely on investment income, or who do not participate in the labour market and are not in education for other reasons. Again, more women (11.4 %) than men (4.8 %) are found in this group.

Employment rates among 15 to 64 year olds

In 2011 the number of 15 to 64 year olds in employment as a percentage of all those in this age group – the employment rate – is 69.6 % nationwide. The employment rate for 15 to 64 year old women (65.0 %) is lower than that for men (74.3 %).

Examining employment by age reveals that the differences between women and men vary according to age. For instance, around 13.3 % of women and 24.8 % of men are already in employment at the age of 15. This major difference between the sexes at the start of their employment careers is attributable to the fact that far more men than women undertake an apprenticeship and therefore have already begun their working life at the age of 15, whereas girls more frequently go on to further schooling and therefore start work at a later age. Employment rates increase signi-



ificantly up to the age of 28, with the increase being even more pronounced among women. As a result, there is a convergence in the employment rates of women and men. The difference between women and men is smallest at the age of 24 (women 69.9 %, men 73.6 %).

The employment rate continues to rise up to the age of 44, with the increase being considerably flatter among women – due to births and periods spent raising children – than men. The age at which the highest employment rate is found is 45 for women (82.1 %) and 39 for men (88.7 %). The employment rate subsequently falls – gradually to start with, but at an increasing rate from the age of 55 onwards. Since women reach retirement age earlier, the difference between the employment rates for women and men is greatest at the age of 60 (women 19.0 %, men 40.4 %).

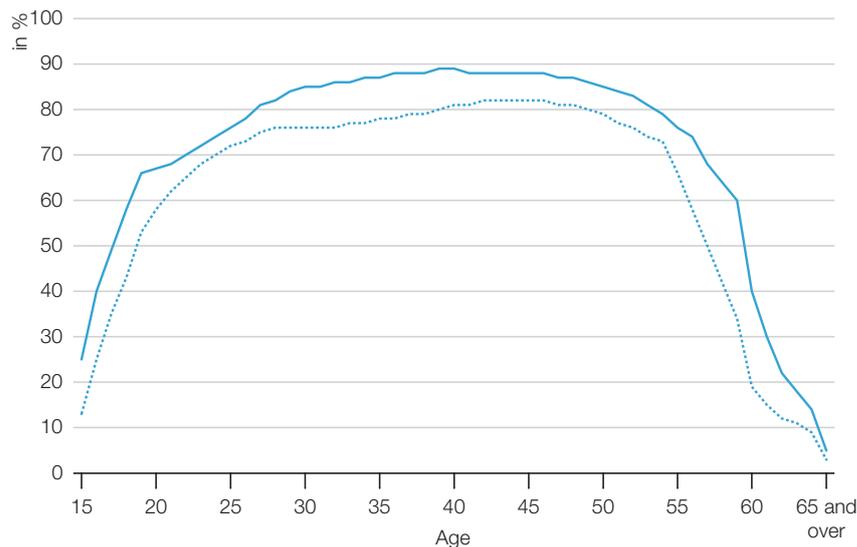


Figure 3.1 Employment rate by age and sex, 2011

— men
 women

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA: Register-based Census 2011.

Full-time and part-time employees

In 2011 a total of 1 702 755 women and 1 868 440 men in Austria are employees. Excluding persons who are temporarily absent, there are 1 626 463 employed women at work and 1 861 225 employed men at work. The number of part-time persons employed as a percentage of all employees at work in the reference week is 26.2 % in total nationwide.

There are striking differences between women and men here. While 44.9 % of women work part-time, only 9.8 % of men do so. The highest part-time rate for men by far (15.9 %) and the lowest part-time rate for women (38.9 %) are recorded in Vienna. The difference between the part-time rate for women and men in Vienna is therefore almost only half that in Upper Austria, where the difference between the sexes is most pronounced (women 49.9 %, men 7.7 %).



3 Employment

The part-time rate also depends on the size of the municipality. 17.9 % of male employees at work who live in a municipality with 200 000 to 499 999 inhabitants work part-time. In municipalities with 100 000 to 199 999 inhabitants, the part-time rate for men is 13.6 %. In smaller municipalities, the rate is less than 10 %. Among women, the correlation tends to be the reverse. In municipalities with fewer than 5 000 inhabitants, the part-time rate for women is significantly higher than average (47.8 %).

At the start of their employment careers, the percentages of women and men in part-time employment are still at a roughly comparable level. Among 15 to 17 year old employees at work, the part-time rate is 12.2 % for women and 4.3 % for men. By the time they are in their early twenties, the part-time rate for women has already reached around a third, while the rate for men is around 15 %. Up to the age of 39 the part-time rate for women continues to grow at a steady rate, whereas the rate for men decreases slightly and levels off at under 10 %. Between the ages of 40 and 52, part-time employment among women decreases slightly before – as is the case with men – rising again significantly from an age of just under 60 due to measures such as partial retirement. Among employees at work over 60, 67.4 % of women and 43.1 % of men work part-time.

Status in employment

In 2011, 1 878 029 women and 2 141 379 men throughout Austria are in employment. At 43.1 %, white collar workers (including freelance employees) are the largest group of employed persons. More than half of all employed women (53.3 %) are employed as white collar workers, while the equivalent figure for men is just a third (34.1 %). In addition, 12.4 % are female civil servants and 10.4 % male civil servants (including employees under special contract in the public sector). 22.0 % of employed women and 37.1 % of employed men are employed as blue collar workers. The percentage of apprentices in blue and white collar occupations is also slightly higher among men (3.9 %) than women (2.4 %). In total, 88.8 % of employed persons are employees. The percentage of self-employed persons (including family workers) stands at 11.2 % (women 9.3 %, men 12.7 %).

An individual's status in employment depends not just on his or her sex but also on the highest completed level of education. In order to prevent distortions caused by persons still in education, analysis is restricted here to the group of 25 to 64 year olds.

53.2 % of women who have only completed compulsory schooling are employed as blue collar workers. Among men with the same education level, the percentage of blue collar workers is 69.7 %. The percentage of female blue collar workers (29.3 %) and male blue collar workers (52.1 %) is also well above average among employed persons who have completed an apprenticeship.



The percentage of white collar workers among 25 to 64 year olds in employment increases significantly as the level of education rises. 74.1 % of women and 66.7 % of men who attended a higher technical and vocational school are employed as white collar workers (including freelance employees).

A particularly large number of persons with an academic background (women 27.2 %, men 18.1 %) are civil servants (including employees under special contract). The percentage of self-employed persons is remarkably high among men who attended an intermediate technical and vocational school (24.2 %).

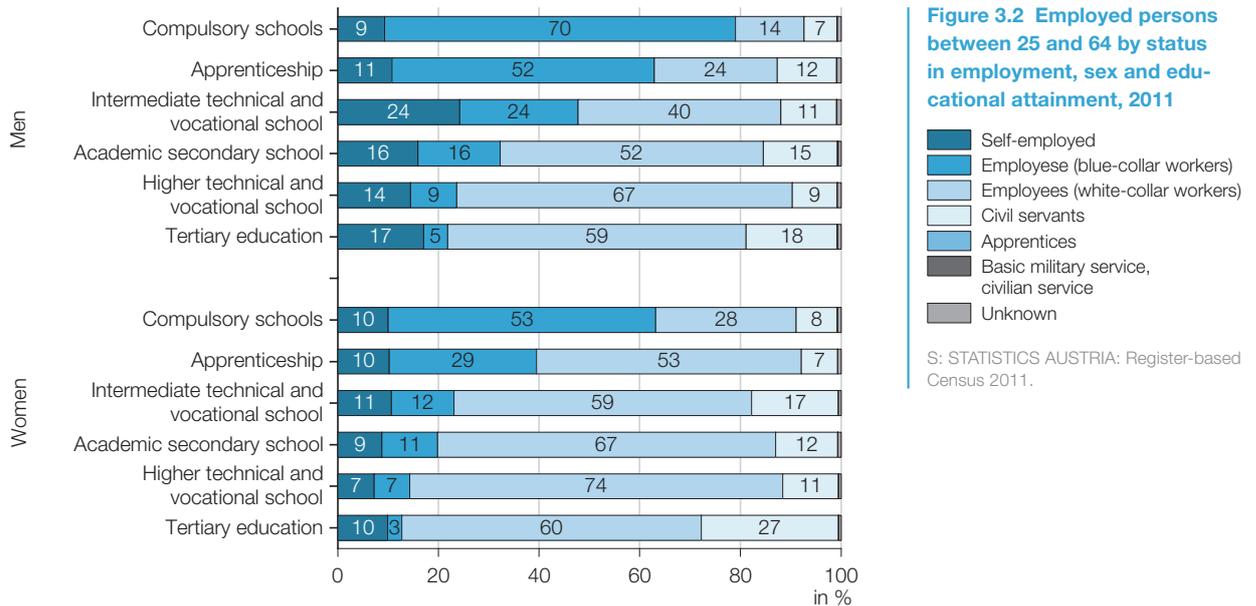


Figure 3.2 Employed persons between 25 and 64 by status in employment, sex and educational attainment, 2011

- Self-employed
- Employees (blue-collar workers)
- Employees (white-collar workers)
- Civil servants
- Apprentices
- Basic military service, civilian service
- Unknown

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA: Register-based Census 2011.



4 Education





4 Education

Collated information about the qualifications acquired or recognised in Austria has been available since the 2001 Population Census, when the educational attainment register was established. In addition to educational attainment (highest completed level), participation in formal education is also surveyed in the 2011 Register-based Census using data from school and university statistics. School statistics relate to school education in Austria. University statistics provide data on students at Austrian universities and other educational institutions that offer university-level courses.

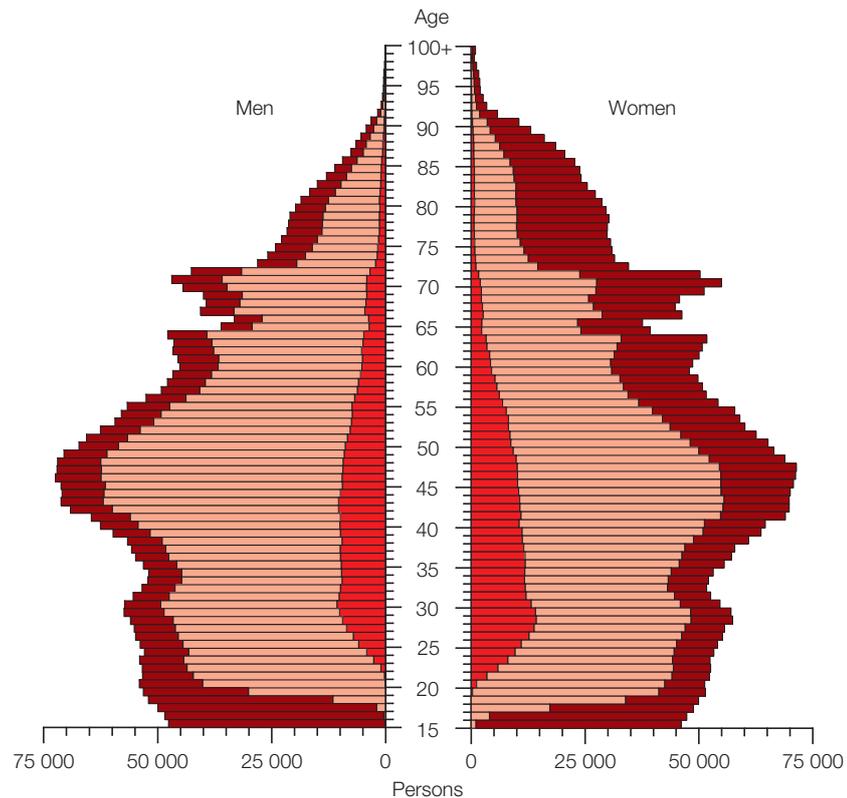
Educational structure of the population

The population pyramid (see Figure 4.1), broken down by gender and the highest completed level of education, gives an overview of the current educational attainment levels of the Austrian population.

Figure 4.1 Highest completed level of education of the Austrian population age 15 and higher by age and sex, 2011

- Compulsory schools
- Secondary education
- Tertiary education

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.



The long-term trend towards higher formal qualifications is clearly evident from the smaller proportion of the younger age groups who have completed only compulsory schooling. These are individuals who finished their compulsory education and who have not acquired any higher qualifications (regardless of the type of school or school year in which they completed their compulsory schooling). In contrast the



proportion of individuals who completed secondary education has increased. The secondary education category includes individuals who have qualifications from an academic secondary school, a higher technical and vocational school or an intermediate technical and vocational school or who have completed an apprenticeship. A higher proportion of tertiary education graduates is particularly evident among the younger age groups. Tertiary education graduates comprise graduates of universities, universities of applied sciences, university colleges of education, academies and post-secondary courses (at a "Kolleg").

A catch-up process for women can be observed: Up to the age of 28, a higher proportion of women than men have completed at least secondary education. There is in fact a higher proportion of female tertiary education graduates than male graduates up to the age of 56.

The largest group of individuals aged 15 and over in Austria (2 302 563) are those who have completed an apprenticeship. Of this figure, around 40 % are female and 60 % male. The second largest group (2 032 240) covers individuals who have only completed compulsory schooling, of whom approximately 60 % are female. A further 1 031 066 individuals have qualifications from an intermediate technical and vocational school; at around 60 %, women again make up the majority of this figure. Among those with qualifications from academic secondary schools, women are also in the majority at 55 %. In total, 788 321 individuals with academic qualifications in the broader sense live in Austria, with a balanced male-to-female ratio being recorded – as is also the case for those who attended higher technical and vocational schools.

Fields of education

In addition to information about the education level of the population, data from the 2011 Register-based Census also includes information about the subject of study, specialisation or field of education. The fields of education at the highest level are subdivided into: general programmes; education; humanities and arts; social sciences, business and law; science; engineering, manufacturing and construction; agriculture; health and welfare; services.

There are major differences between the sexes when it comes to choosing fields of education, seen throughout all stages of education. For instance, only around 14 % of female apprentices have completed an apprenticeship in engineering, manufacturing or construction, while just under 70 % of male apprentices have done so. Girls mainly completed apprenticeships in the field of social sciences, business and law (48.9 %) and in the services sector (19.4 %).

A similar pattern can also be observed among those with qualifications from intermediate technical and vocational schools, where the high percentage of women in health and welfare is also striking. Among those who have qualifications from higher technical and vocational schools, women are particularly well represented in the



4 Education

fields of social sciences, business and law, services and education, whereas a high proportion of men can be found in engineering, manufacturing and construction.

At the level of universities and universities of applied sciences, a balanced gender distribution can be observed in most fields of education. However, there are two major exceptions: the education field on the one hand, with 74 % female graduates, and engineering on the other, with 83 % male graduates.

Participation in formal education

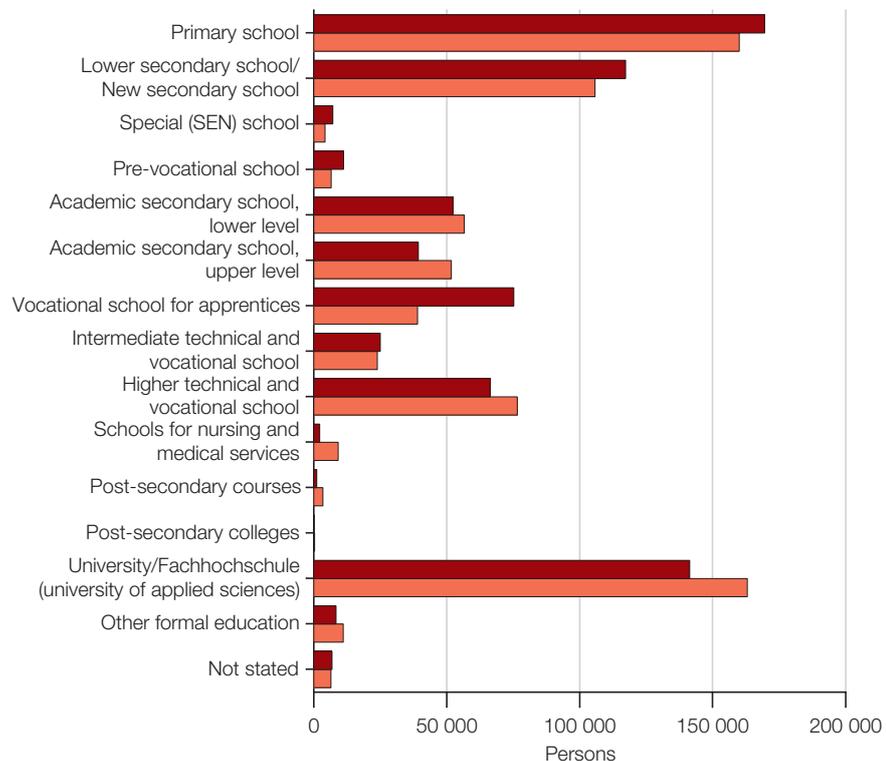
A total of 1 440 223 persons, equating to 17.1 % of the Austrian population, are in education on 31 October 2011, of whom 49.8 % are female and 50.2 % male. Looking at all educational institutions as a whole, differences between the sexes can be observed. There are only half as many female pupils as male pupils at vocational schools (114 133 in total), for example, but more than four times as many female pupils as male pupils attend a medical and health care school (11 265 in total).

At compulsory school level, more girls attend the lower level of academic secondary schools, while more boys are recorded in general secondary schools/new secondary schools, pre-vocational schools and special (SEN) schools (see Figure 4.2). There are also more female than male students at higher-level schools and universities. Virtually all post-secondary colleges have now been converted into universities of

Figure 4.2 Participation in formal education on 31 October 2011 by type of school and sex

■ Male
■ Female

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.





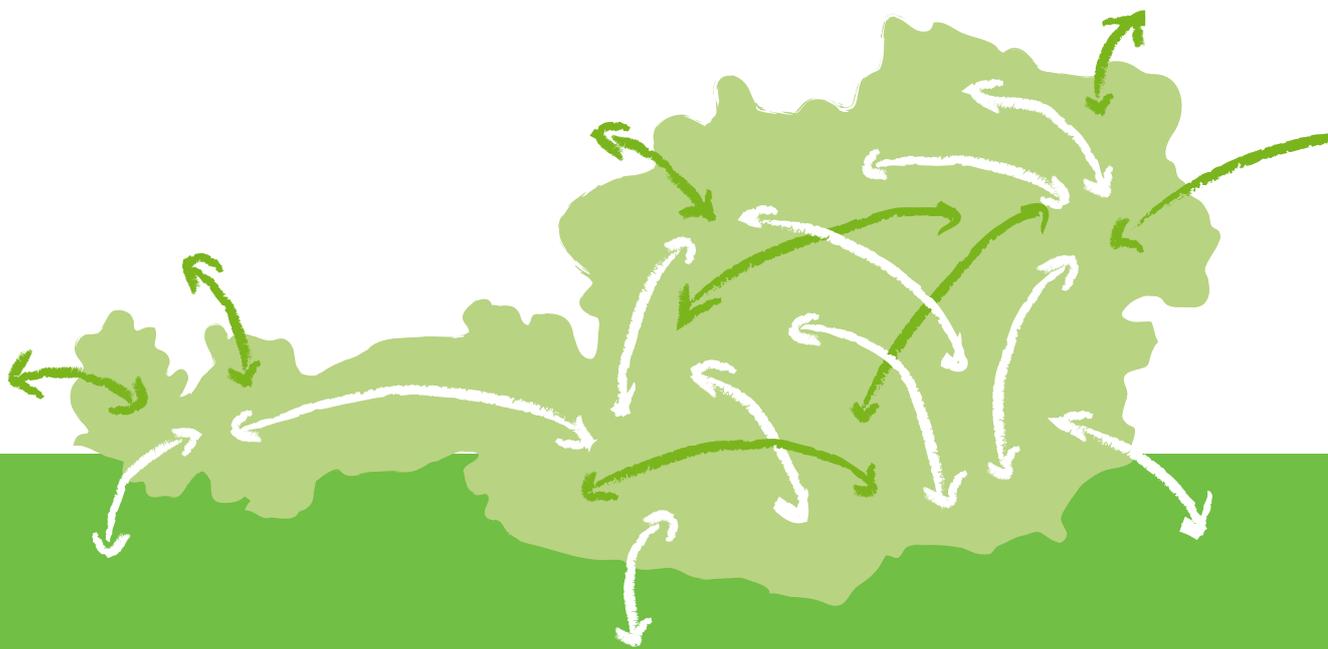
applied sciences or university colleges of education, with the result that almost no students are recorded at post-secondary colleges.

More than 300 000 people, or 3.6 % of the Austrian population, attend a university or university of applied sciences, a figure that has doubled since the 2001 Population Census. The number of children at primary schools, on the other hand, has decreased by around 20 % to 330 000 due to demographic change in Austria.

Education and citizenship

Looking at the composition of school pupils by background, significant differences between the individual school types can be observed. Non-Austrian EU citizens, for example, are less likely to attend vocational schools, intermediate technical and vocational schools or higher technical and vocational schools, while other non-Austrians rarely attend medical and health care schools. Non-EU citizens are particularly likely to attend pre-vocational schools and general secondary schools as well as special schools. Pupils from the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) are more frequently found in intermediate technical and vocational schools.

The 2001 Population Census found that around 10 % of all students were from outside Austria, a figure that had risen to around 13 % by 2011. This is attributable to an approx. 3 % increase in non-Austrian EU students to almost 7 % of all students. The number of Austrian students, who still make up more than 87 % of all students, has almost doubled over the past ten years, while the number of students from the EU has virtually quadrupled from around 6 500 to around 21 000.



5 Commuters





5 Commuters

Statistics on commuters provide a picture of the journeys made by employed persons, pupils and students to their place of work or educational institution (education in the formal educational system). The group of commuters at work does not contain all currently economically active persons, but only the subset of persons at work. Persons with a valid employment contract who are temporarily absent from a job, e.g. women on maternity leave, persons on parental leave or educational leave, are not included in commuter statistics. Although they have a place of work to which they can return after their period of leave, they are not part of commuter traffic during this period.

If pupils or students are also employed, they are considered to be economically active commuters rather than pupils or students who commute.

Changes in the commuting mobility of employed persons

Commuter traffic is becoming ever more important. First, more people are prepared to take up a job that is relatively far from their place of main residence and second, a longer commute to work is very often accepted as the consequence of deliberately choosing to live outside the large cities. Of the 3 935 187 economically active persons counted in the 2011 Register-based Census, more than half (53.7 %) do not work in the municipality in which they live but in another municipality in the same political district (18.2 %), in another political district in the same federal province (21.6 %), in another federal province (12.9 %) or abroad (1.0 %). The number of economically active commuters, who leave the municipality in which they live to

Table 5.1 Economically active persons¹ by the category of distance, 2001 and 2011

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population census 2001. Register-based Census 2011.

1 Economically active persons without those who are temporarily absent.

2 Not commuting in the sense that the place of work is in the same building as the place of residence.

3 Vienna: considered as a municipality.

Category of distance	2001	2011	2001	2011
	in absolute numbers		in %	
Economically active persons at the place of main residence	3 624 116	3 935 187	100.0	100.0
Not commuting ²	293 639	354 668	8.1	9.0
Commuting within the municipality ³	1 509 296	1 467 961	41.6	37.3
Commuting not within the municipality	1 821 181	2 112 558	50.3	53.7
in another municipality of the same political district	673 975	716 776	18.6	18.2
in another political district of the same federal province	680 319	849 546	18.8	21.6
in another federal province	409 157	505 843	11.3	12.9
abroad	57 730	40 393	1.6	1.0
Commuting into the municipality	1 763 451	2 072 165	49.4	53.2
Economically active persons at the place of work	3 566 386	3 894 794	98.4	99.0



carry out their work, rose by 3.4 percentage points compared with the figures in the 2001 Population Census.

Commuter centres in Austria in 2011

Almost 40 % (49 869 persons) of employed persons in Burgenland work outside their federal province. As in 2001, the highest percentage of commuters in Austria who commute to another federal province or abroad is recorded in Burgenland, followed by Lower Austria (28.9 %) and Vienna (11.7 %). However, the highest proportion of persons commuting into a municipality is also registered in the federal capital.

751 353 economically active persons live in Vienna, with 88 032 of those working outside the federal province. A total of 262 761 persons commute to Vienna from the other federal provinces. After deducting persons commuting to another municipality or abroad, 925 982 employed persons thus work in Vienna. Measured against the number of employed persons living in Vienna, this gives a surplus of 23.3 %. The indicator formed is also known as the index of the commuter balance and, in the case of Vienna, is 123.3. If one looks at the index of the commuter balance at municipality level, municipalities such as Schwechat (305.2), and Eisenstadt (242.0) rank far ahead of Vienna.

Federal provinces	Economically active persons at the place of residence	Commuting within the federal provinces (including not commuting) ³		Commuting not within the federal provinces ^{2,3}		Commuting into the federal provinces ⁴		Economically active persons at the place of work	Commuter balance ⁵
		abs.	in %	abs.	in %	abs.	in %		
Austria	3 935 187	3 388 951	86.1	546 236	13.9	505 843	13.0	3 894 794	.
Burgenland	133 564	83 695	62.7	49 869	37.3	12 787	13.3	96 482	72.2
Carinthia	250 856	227 363	90.6	23 493	9.4	10 285	4.3	237 648	94.7
Lower Austria	766 073	544 699	71.1	221 374	28.9	107 127	16.4	651 826	85.1
Upper Austria	691 174	637 492	92.2	53 682	7.8	44 614	6.5	682 106	98.7
Salzburg	256 914	235 899	91.8	21 015	8.2	29 549	11.1	265 448	103.3
Styria	570 006	518 825	91.0	51 181	9.0	23 256	4.3	542 081	95.1
Tyrol	337 841	318 751	94.3	19 090	5.7	9 673	2.9	328 424	97.2
Vorarlberg	177 406	158 906	89.6	18 500	10.4	5 791	3.5	164 697	92.8
Vienna	751 353	663 321	88.3	88 032	11.7	262 761	28.4	926 082	123.3

Table 5.2 Economically active persons¹ by the federal provinces and the category of distance, 2011

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.

- 1 Economically active persons without those who are temporary absent.
- 2 Including commuters abroad.
- 3 As a percentage of the economically active persons at the place of residence.
- 4 As a percentage of the economically active persons at the place of work.
- 5 Economically active persons at the place of work in relation to the economically active persons at the place of residence.

Other federal provinces with a high proportion of persons commuting in from other federal provinces include Lower Austria (16.4 %), Burgenland (13.3 %) and Salzburg (11.1 %). At the same time, however, the number of people commuting from Lower Austria and Burgenland to other federal provinces is higher, with the result that Vienna and Salzburg are the only federal provinces with a positive commuter balance, i.e. the number of employed persons working in these federal provinces is greater than the number of employed persons living there.



Pupils/students commuting to an educational institution¹

Pupils and students are defined in accordance with the current activity status (see glossary). As in the 2001 Population Census, pupils and students aged 15 and over were counted as employed persons in the 2011 Register-based Census if they were in employment, even if they held a marginal job.

The group of pupils/students commuting to an educational institution contains pupils and students 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. The latter are described as “non-commuters”, but are very few in number.

Decline in pupils/students commuting to an educational institution

Commuter statistics in 2011 show 1 081 965 pupils and students. Compared with the 1 188 926 commuters in 2001, the number has decreased by 106 961 (9.0 %).

The decreasing number of pupils in this sector can be attributed to the significant decline in the birth rate that began in the second half of the 1990s and the resultant reduction in the school population aged between six and ten, which could not be offset by migration in recent years. The fall in the number of pupils who attend a lower secondary school or new secondary school (a new type of school introduced in the 2008/09 school year) from 271 833 to 222 898 is also due to the decline in the birth rate. This development reflects the trend of recent years, which has seen an increase in the number attending academic secondary schools (lower level) and a decline in the number of pupils at lower secondary schools.

Almost two thirds (681 493 or 63.0 %) of pupils and students commute within the municipality in which they live, with the proportions varying significantly depending on the type of education. They range from 92.4 % among girls and boys attending primary school to 25.3 % among pupils at higher technical and vocational schools. Compared with the 2001 Population Census, the percentage of pupils who commute to a primary or lower secondary school in the same municipality has hardly changed. However, there has been an increase in the percentage of young people at pre-vocational schools (by 2.9 percentage points) and pupils at intermediate technical and vocational schools (by 2.4 percentage points).

In the university sector, the percentage of students commuting within the municipality in which they live rose by as much as 15.0 percentage points. A possible reason for this trend is that the number of universities of applied sciences has increased by a third throughout Austria since 2001, giving more students the opportunity to study in the municipality in which they are resident.

¹ When comparing the 2001 Population Census with the 2011 Register-based Census, it should be noted that pupils who commute to an educational institution abroad do not appear in any registers. For this reason, those who commute abroad are excluded from comparisons. Furthermore, young people who attend a vocational school for apprentices are excluded from comparisons over time since they were counted as employed persons in the 2001 Population Census.



Slightly more than a third (37.0 %) of pupils and students commute to another municipality, i.e. their educational institution is located in a different municipality from their main residence. As in the 2001 Population Census, the percentages of persons commuting to another municipality are greatest in the secondary sector. The highest percentage of persons commuting to another municipality (74.7 %) is recorded among pupils who attend a higher technical and vocational school.

The very low number of primary school pupils who commute to another municipality has declined by 0.2 percentage points in comparison to 2001. A slight increase is recorded in the percentage of pupils who commute to a special (SEN) school in another municipality (1.8 percentage points). Among young people who attend a pre-vocational school, the percentage of those who commute to another municipality is in decline (2001: 57.0 %, 2011: 54.1 %).

Educational institution	Pupils and students total		Thereof			
			commuting within the municipality ²		commuting in another municipality	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	in absolute numbers		in %			
Total	1 188 926	1 081 965	63.6	63.0	36.4	37.0
Primary school	407 262	329 528	92.2	92.4	7.8	7.6
Lower/new secondary school	271 833	222 898	63.7	63.8	36.3	36.2
Special (SEN) school	13 477	11 389	60.1	58.3	39.9	41.7
Pre-vocational school	18 807	17 616	43.0	45.9	57.0	54.1
Grammar school – lower level	106 854	108 787	55.6	55.7	44.4	44.3
Grammar school – upper level	80 535	85 046	50.5	50.8	49.5	49.2
Medium-level vocational school ³	50 450	41 656	25.8	28.3	74.2	71.7
Higher-level vocational school	120 906	126 372	27.0	25.3	73.0	74.7
Tertiary level ⁴	11 165	134 185	37.1	52.1	62.9	47.9
Other formal education	6 637	4 488	53.1	58.0	46.9	42.0

Table 5.3 Pupils and students¹ by educational institution and the category of distance, 2001 and 2011

S: Statistics Austria, Population Census 2001. Register-based Census 2011.

1 2001: Excluding commuters abroad.

2011: Excluding vocational schools for apprentices.

2 Including not commuting and commuting between the districts of Vienna.

3 Including medical and health care schools.

4 Including University, University of applied sciences, Post-secondary colleges, Post-secondary courses.



6 Households and Families





6 Households and Families

Although the register-based census only records characteristics of individual persons, the precise allocation of addresses and information about relationships between individual household members from various registers enables the form of cohabitation of multiple individuals (households, families) to be depicted. Household and family statistics show the individuals living together in one conventional dwelling (household-dwelling concept); household members do not need to be related to be part of a household.

3.65 million private households

On the reference date of the register-based census, 31 October 2011, there are 3 649 309 private households in Austria with a population of 8 276 628 persons (equating to 98.5 % of the population who have their main residence in Austria). A total of 116 594 persons (1.4 % of the population) live in the 3 171 institutional households, while a further 5 811 persons (0.1 %) are considered to be primary homeless persons, i.e. they have a residence confirmation.

In 2011 more than one in three private households (36.3 %) is occupied by only one person. Two-person households are slightly less common (29.6 %). 15.3 % of private households are occupied by three persons and 12.2 % by four persons. 4.3 % of private households consist of five persons, and only one in around 40 households being occupied by six or more people (2.3 %).

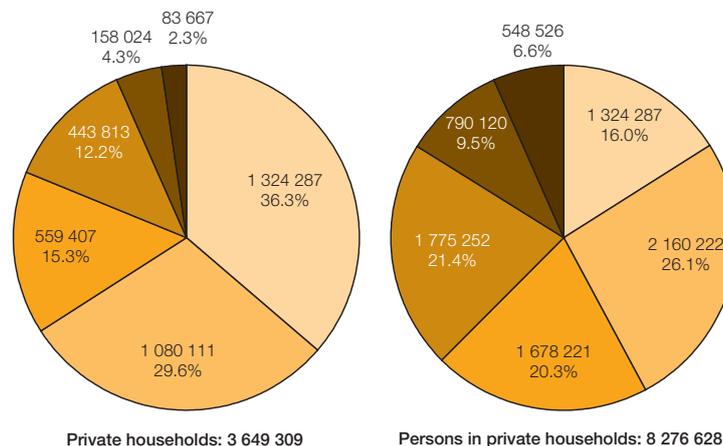
The number of small households (one-person and two-person households) has risen substantially in recent decades, while the number of larger households has fallen significantly. Over the last few decades, the average household size has decreased from 3.11 (1951) to 2.70 (1981) and finally to 2.27 persons per private household in 2011.

Figure 6.1 Private households and persons in private households by household size, 2011

Household size

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 persons
- 4 persons
- 5 persons
- 6 or more persons

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.



In addition to the number of households, the number of persons in these households is another important aspect when describing households: 16.0 % of the Austrian



population in private households live alone. Just over a quarter (26.1 %) of the population live in a two-person household, a fifth (20.3 %) in a three-person household and a further fifth (21.4 %) in a four-person household. 16.2 % of the Austrian population in private households (1.34 million persons in total) live in households with five or more persons.

Types of households in Austria

One-person households are now the most frequent type of household. The remaining 63.7 % of households are divided into “family households” (61.4 %) and “multi-person households” without family nucleus (2.3 %). Family households in turn are initially broken down by the number of family nuclei in the household: Most are single-family households (59.7 %), households with two or more family nuclei – generally a parent-and-child relationship – making up just 1.7 % (63 100 households).

Type of household	Private households	
	in absolute numbers	in %
Total	3 649 309	100.0
Family households together	2 241 564	61.4
Couples	1 828 765	50.1
Without children	829 806	22.7
without further persons	779 254	21.4
with further persons	50 552	1.4
With child(ren)	998 959	27.4
without further persons	923 180	25.3
with further persons	75 779	2.1
Lone parent households together	349 729	9.6
without further persons	322 492	8.8
with further persons	27 237	0.7
Two or more-family households	63 070	1.7
Non-family households together	1 407 745	38.6
One-person households	1 324 287	36.3
male	582 792	16.0
female	741 495	20.3
Multi-person households	83 458	2.3

Table 6.2 Private households by type of household, 2011

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.

Families

According to the family nucleus concept defined in the CES Recommendations of the United Nations, married or cohabiting couples with or without children and lone parents with children form a family. Children are defined here as all biological, step- and adopted children (regardless of age and marital status) who are living with one or both of their parents in the same household and who have no partner or children



of their own in the household. This definition is exclusively restricted to persons living together in one household.

2.31 million families

According to the definition described above, there are 2 306 650 families in Austria on 31 October 2011. Children live in around 1 427 000 families (61.9 %), while some 879 700 families consist of couples without children (38.1 %). Since family statistics cover only family members living together in the same household, these “childless” couples are frequently couples whose children have already left the parental home.

In total around 906 600 married couples (39.3 % of families) and 149 700 cohabiting couples with at least one child (6.5 %) live in Austria. In addition, there are just under 370 700 lone parent families. The majority of these (316 000 or 13.7 % of families) are mothers with their child or children of all ages. Families consisting of fathers who live with their children and do not have a partner living in the same household (54 700 or 2.4 %) account for a much lower percentage.

The number of families has increased by 100 500 (4.6 %) since 2001. There has been a significant increase in the number of families without children (+14.0 %), whereas the number of families with children has declined (-0.5 %).

Table 6.3 Families by type of family and federal provinces, 2011

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.

Federal provinces	Families						
	total	without children		with child(ren)			
		married couples	cohabiting couples	married couples	cohabiting couples	lone mothers	lone fathers
Austria	2 306 650	707 648	172 039	906 625	149 650	315 952	54 736
Burgenland	83 242	26 793	4 113	35 441	4 455	10 478	1 962
Carinthia	155 979	46 901	10 437	58 755	12 835	23 342	3 709
Lower Austria	460 444	152 391	27 114	187 507	24 964	57 228	11 240
Upper Austria	391 671	119 283	26 978	166 439	26 566	44 864	7 541
Salzburg	144 697	41 300	10 005	60 822	9 902	19 554	3 114
Styria	337 974	104 905	26 624	128 007	26 204	44 917	7 317
Tyrol	193 919	52 566	14 703	83 083	13 993	25 419	4 155
Vorarlberg	102 522	28 566	7 807	44 249	6 794	13 009	2 097
Vienna	436 202	134 943	44 258	142 322	23 937	77 141	13 601

In approximately half of all families with children, there is one child (51.9 %); 35.7 % have two children and 9.7 % three children. In total, only around 38 600 families with four or more children (2.7 %) live in Austria.

On average, 1.64 children live in the families with children in 2011 (2001: 1.69). Married couples (with children) have on average 1.77 children, while cohabiting couples have an average of 1.53 children. On average, 1.37 children of all ages live in lone parent families (with mothers: 1.39; with fathers: 1.29).



Children living in families

A total of 2 341 743 children according to the definition in the CES Recommendations live in Austria. The number of children (of all ages) has decreased by 3.4 % compared with the 2001 Population Census and by 10.5 % since 1971. This is a consequence of the decline in the birth rate since the mid-1960s.

When children living in families are broken down by age in more detail, just under 467 000 children are under 6 years old and 738 000 are aged between 6 and 14. More than one million (approximately 1 136 800) young people and adults aged 15 and over still live with their parents. Only just half (51.5 %) of all children are thus under 15 years old.

Persons in institutional households

Institutional households are institutions that provide shelter and subsistence (generally over the long term) to a group of persons. The 2011 Register-based census shows 3 171 institutional households in Austria with a population of 116 594 persons (1.4 % of the population). Table 6.4 contains only the main residence registrations. Due to secondary residence registrations, the actual occupancy of individual institutions may be higher.

Significantly more than half of the institutional landscape is dominated by institutions for elderly people, with 55.6 % (64 812) of the identified institutional population living in health care institutions as well as in retirement and old people's homes. Institutions for refugees account for 9.7 %, while institutions occupied by young people during their education accommodate 8.6 %.

Persons in institutional households	Total	Men	Women
Total	116 594	47 540	69 054
of which persons in...			
educational institution	10 022	5 037	4 985
health care institution or institution for retired or elderly people	64 812	16 250	48 562
institution for disabled	5 604	2 941	2 663
institution for children and adolescents	2 127	1 165	962
religious institution	4 805	1 644	3 161
military institution	14	14	-
correctional and penal institution	4 969	4 723	246
institution for refugees	11 292	7 463	3 829
welfare institution including those for the homeless	4 388	2 978	1 410
other institution	2 031	985	1 046
group quarter	6 530	4 340	2 190

Table 6.4 Persons in institutional households by sex and type of institution, 2011

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.



8 Census of Enterprises and their Local Units of Employment





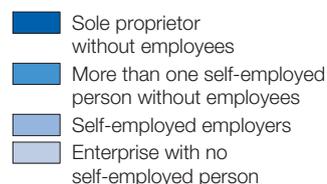
7 Census of Enterprises and their Local Units of Employment

For many years, the census of enterprises and their local units of employment followed a ten-year cycle, being held together with the population census and the housing census. For the first time in 2011 it was conducted as a register-based survey. The census is no longer based on personal interviews with the owners of the enterprises; instead, information from existing registers – such as the statistical business register of enterprises and their local units – was used.

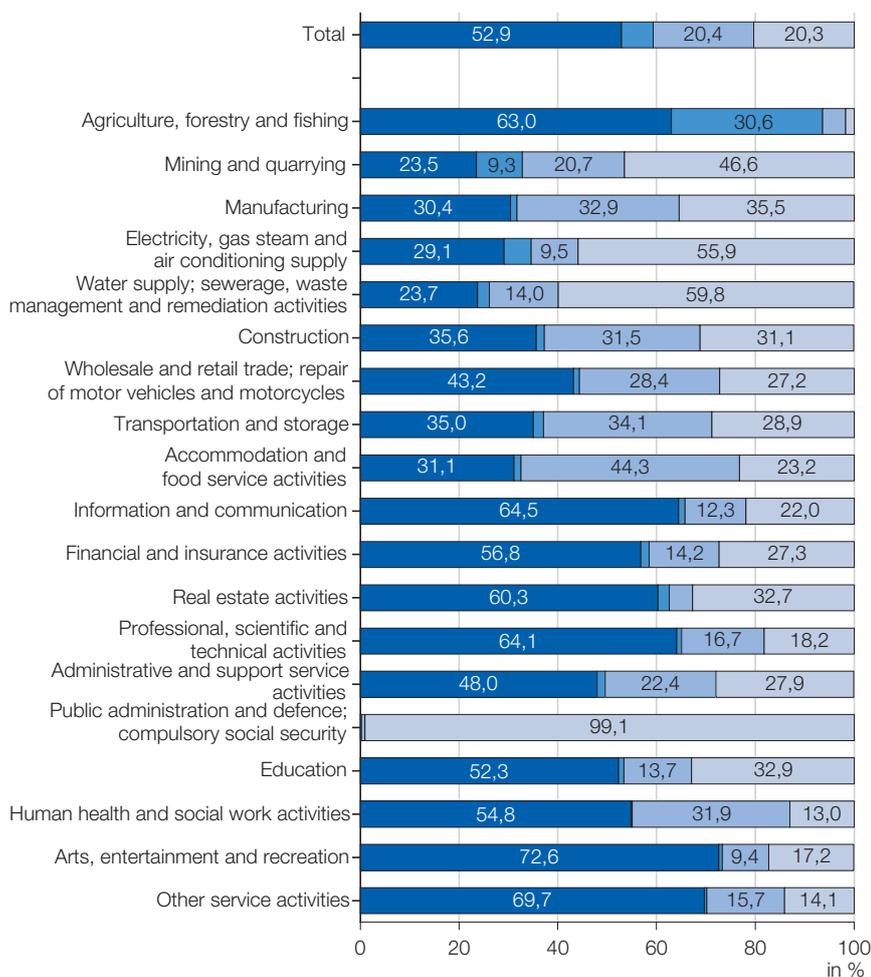
Structure of enterprises (legal units)

On the reference date of the register-based census, 31 October 2011, there are 622 591 enterprises (legal units) in Austria with a total of 706 817 local units and 4 167 164 persons employed. Slightly more than half of all enterprises in Austria

Figure 7.1 Structure of the Austrian enterprises, 2011



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.





(52.9 %) consist of just one self-employed person without employees. A particularly high percentage of sole proprietors without employees – more than two thirds of all enterprises – are found in the economic activity sectors “Arts, entertainment and recreation” (72.6 %) and “Other service activities” (69.7 %).

Around a fifth of all enterprises in Austria (20.4 %) are run by self-employed employers who employ employees. This form of enterprise is particularly common in tourism (44.3 %). A further fifth of all enterprises in Austria (20.3 %) employ only employees, but no self-employed persons. Other than in public administration, where almost all enterprises are of this kind, this form of enterprise is most frequently found in the economic activity sectors “Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” (59.8 %) and “Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply” (55.9 %). In total, slightly more than 40 % of all enterprises therefore have employees.

Enterprises in Austria which have more than one self-employed person and no employees account for the smallest share (6.4 %). Only in agriculture and forestry does this form of enterprise play a significant role (30.6 %).

Only 4.5 % of all enterprises in Austria have more than one site. However, these enterprises employ more than half of all employees (53.2 %) in total. Most enterprises with more than one local unit are found in “Public administration” (83.3 %). The economic activity sector “Mining” (e.g. gravel sites) has the second highest share (15.9 %), followed by “Manufacturing” (9.3 %).

Structure of local units (workplaces)

In 2011, the highest number of local units are located in Vienna (139 523), followed by Lower Austria (135 835), Upper Austria (113 872) and Styria (103 167).

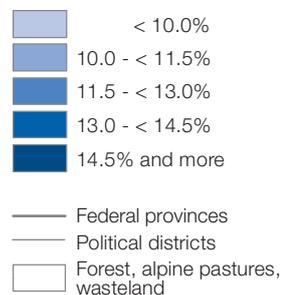
Most local units in the agriculture and forestry sector are found in districts of the regions Waldviertel, Weinviertel, Mostviertel and Mühlviertel as well as in upper and eastern Styria. In a number of districts in these regions, agriculture and forestry account for more than 40 % of all local units, whereas only 15.8 % of all local units belong to the primary sector nationwide. In urban centres, the proportion of local units in the agriculture and forestry sector is inevitably particularly small.

The proportion of local units in industry and manufacturing is 10.9 % nationwide, with no clearly pronounced regional differences being evident. In Vienna, 8.8 % of local units can be assigned to industries and construction, while the corresponding figure in Vorarlberg – where the proportion is highest – is 14.6 %. Industries and construction also account for an above-average share in parts of Lower Austria (Wiener Neustadt-Land), Upper Austria (Braunau am Inn, Wels (Land), Steyr (Land)) and Burgenland (Mattersburg). In absolute terms, most local units in industries and construction (more than 1 500 in each case) are located in the districts of Salzburg (Umgebung), Graz (Stadt), Innsbruck (Land) and Bregenz.

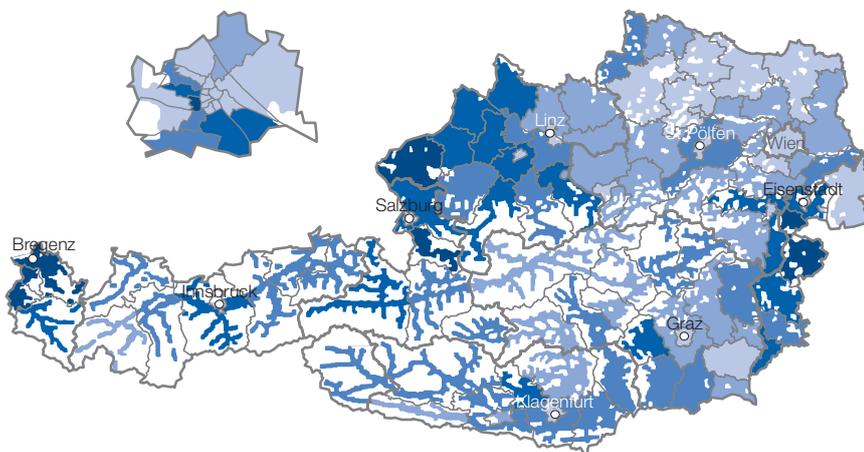


The fairly minimal regional differences are due to the fact that there are only a few local units in the industrial sector, but these units are very large and have many employees. While the small number of industrial enterprises do not account for a very large percentage of local units, they do create a large number of jobs.

Figure 7.2 Local units of employment in industry and trade by political districts, 2011



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.



Almost three quarters of all local units (73.3 %) nationwide belong to the service sector, which thus forms the largest economic activity sector. The proportion is over 90 % in Vienna, in the provincial capitals of Linz, Salzburg, Graz and Innsbruck, and in the Wiener Neustadt (city) district. In absolute terms, most local units in the service sector are located in the provincial capitals of Graz (19 928), Linz (13 386), Salzburg (13 211) and Innsbruck (10 856), and in the districts of Mödling and Vienna inner city with more than 10 000 local units each. In some regions of Lower Austria, Upper Austria and Styria with a particularly high proportion of agriculture, on the other hand, the proportion of local units in the service sector is less than 50 %.

Structure of employed persons

Numbering around 707 000, local units nationwide provide a total of 4 167 164 jobs in 2011. In terms of employment relationships, 3 615 352 are employees and 551 812 are self-employed.

At 4.2 % nationwide, the proportion of employed persons in agriculture and forestry is much smaller than the proportion of local units in this sector. The proportion of jobs in agriculture and forestry is highest in Burgenland at 7.6 %, followed by Lower Austria at 7.0 %. In a number of regions of Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Styria, Burgenland and Carinthia where agriculture is a major activity, the proportion of employed persons in agriculture and forestry is more than 12 %.

Due to the high number of employed persons in many industrial enterprises, industries and construction play a key role in a number of regions. At almost a third, the proportion is highest in Vorarlberg (31.8 %), followed by Upper Austria (29.8 %) and



Styria (26.4 %), and is lowest in Vienna at 13.1 %. In individual regions of Upper Austria and Styria, up to 40 % of employed persons are found in industries and construction. A particularly high number of industry and manufacturing jobs are recorded in the provincial capitals of Linz (37 979) and Graz (27 978), followed by the districts of Bregenz, Vöcklabruck, Salzburg (surrounding area) and Innsbruck (Land), each with more than 20 000 employed persons in industries and construction.

72.6 % of all persons employed in Austria work in the service sector. At 86.7 %, the proportion is highest in Vienna, followed by Salzburg (73.4 %) and Tyrol (72.0 %). In absolute terms, most jobs in the service sector are found in the provincial capitals of Graz (151 032) and Linz (139 063) as well as in the district Vienna (inner city) (111 774). The importance of the service sector is particularly low in the districts of Weiz, Braunau am Inn, Völkermarkt, Perg and Deutschlandsberg, where only around half of all jobs are in this sector.

Commuters from abroad

A total of 2.5 % of persons employed in Austria do not have their main residence in the federal territory. At 12.1 %, the proportion of persons commuting into Austria is particularly high in the “Other service activities” sector (e.g. energy therapists) as measured against all persons employed in this economic activity sector. The lowest numbers of employed persons who do not have their main residence in Austria are found in the economic activity sectors “Public administration” (0.3 %), “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (0.5 %) and “Financial and insurance activities” (0.8 %).

The proportion of employed persons who do not have their main residence in Austria is highest in Burgenland, with a total of 10.6 % of all employed persons (in local units in “Accommodation and food service activities” in Burgenland, the proportion is slightly more than a quarter of all employed persons), while the figure is lowest in Carinthia at just 1.5 %.



8 Housing Census





8 Housing Census

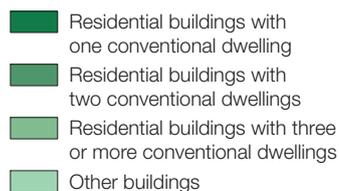
Like the population census and census of enterprises and their local units of employment, the housing census is conducted every ten years and was also held as a register-based survey for the first time in 2011. The census is no longer based on personal interviews with the owners of buildings and dwellings but on the register of buildings and dwellings which was established in 2004.

Single-family houses make up the majority of buildings

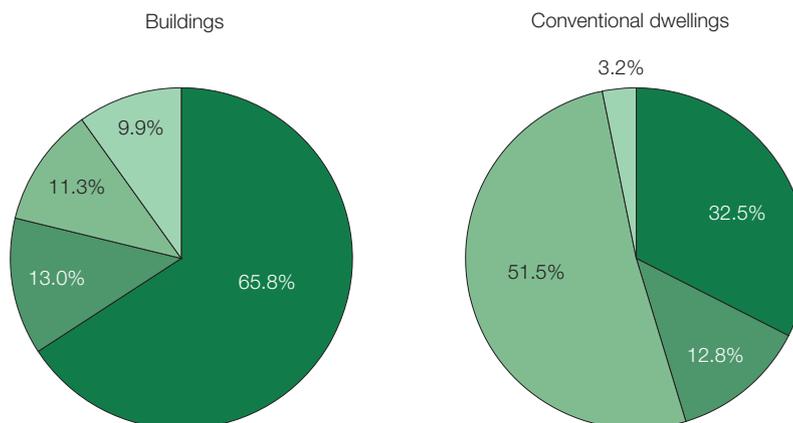
The 2011 Housing Census counted 2 191 280 buildings and 4 441 408 conventional dwellings. The highest proportion of buildings (27.0 %) is recorded in Lower Austria, the federal province with the largest area and second highest number of inhabitants, while the highest proportion of dwellings (22.2 %) is found in Vienna, where a fifth of all Austria's inhabitants live.

The majority of buildings in Austria – nine out of ten – are mainly used for residential purposes. Residential buildings with one conventional dwelling, i.e. single-family houses, are predominant. As well as 1.44 million single-family houses, around 285 000 residential buildings with two dwellings and 247 000 residential buildings with three or more dwellings were counted. Approximately one in ten buildings in Austria is predominantly used for other purposes; dwellings are also found in these buildings, but they only account for a small percentage of the total number of dwellings (3.2 %). Just over half of all dwellings are situated in apartment buildings and around 45 % are in buildings with one or two dwellings (see Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Buildings and conventional dwellings by type of building, 2011



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.



Around a quarter of buildings were built in the last twenty years

Approximately one building in seven in Austria dates back to the years before 1919. Fewer buildings were constructed in the economically difficult interwar period and during the Second World War, with only one building in 13 dating back to this time. No major fluctuations can be observed in the distribution of buildings constructed after 1944. The years from 1971 to 1990 account for the largest percentages



(28.8 % altogether), with a quarter of buildings having been constructed post-1990 – approximately the same number as were built between 1945 and 1970. Older buildings (built before 1945) account for a significantly higher proportion of apartment buildings than buildings with one or two dwellings.

Topics	Buildings	Of which			
		residential buildings	of which		other buildings ¹
			with one or two conventional dwellings	with three or more conventional dwellings	
Total	2 191 280	1 973 979	1 727 129	246 850	217 301
	Year of construction (in %)				
Before 1919	14.9	14.4	13.4	21.2	19.9
1919 to 1944	7.6	7.7	7.4	9.8	6.4
1945 to 1970	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.6	22.8
1971 to 1990	28.8	28.8	29.8	21.2	28.8
1991 or later	24.7	25.0	25.2	23.2	22.1
	Type of ownership (in %)				
Private person(s)	88.7	92.1	96.6	60.7	58.3
Public bodies	4.0	2.5	1.1	11.9	17.5
Limited profit housing associations	3.3	3.6	1.2	20.0	0.5
Other legal entities	4.0	1.8	1.0	7.4	23.6

Table 8.2 Buildings by type of building, year of construction and type of ownership, 2011

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.

¹ Other buildings include residences for communities and buildings designed for commercial, industrial or cultural purposes or for the provision of services.

The majority of buildings are owned by one or more persons

In Austria, the majority of buildings are privately owned by one or more persons (88.7 %). Legal entities such as enterprises (legal units), associations and national, regional or local authorities (federal republic of Austria, federal provinces, municipalities) and other public bodies account equally for the second largest share of ownership, while the third largest share is owned by limited profit housing associations. Municipalities make up the majority of the “public body” category of owners.

This ownership structure varies considerably according to the main use of the building. Residential buildings with one or two dwellings (single-family and two-family houses) are almost exclusively owned by one or more individuals. With regard to the owners of residential buildings with three or more dwellings (apartment buildings), private ownership is the leading group here (60.7 %) followed by limited profit housing associations (20.0 %).



Structural characteristics of the dwellings

The following description of the structural characteristics of conventional dwellings focuses on the 3 644 958 conventional dwellings with usual residents (82.1 % of all dwellings recorded in the housing census). For comparative purposes, however, dwellings not used as a main residence are also shown in the overview table.

More than half of all conventional dwellings with usual residents in Austria are owner-occupied (two out of five are owners of the building in which the dwelling is situated, while 12 % are owners pursuant to the Condominium Act). Two fifths of all conventional dwellings with usual residents are rented, in accordance with either the Tenancy Act or the Limited Profit Housing Act (see Table 8.3). The category “rented dwellings” also covers dwellings in cooperative ownership and dwellings owned by the local authorities.

Table 8.3 Conventional dwellings by occupancy status and other characteristics of the dwelling, 2011

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.

Topics	Total	Conventional dwellings with at least one usual resident	Conventional dwellings with no usual residents
Conventional dwellings	4 441 408	3 644 958	796 450
	Type of ownership/tenure (in %)		
Owner-occupied	51.6	51.9	50.4
by the owner of the building	39.3	39.7	37.1
by the owner of the dwelling	12.3	12.1	13.3
Rented dwellings	38.9	40.0	33.9
Other types of ownership	9.5	8.2	15.6
	Number of rooms (in %)		
1 room	5.6	3.9	13.5
2 rooms	10.8	9.3	17.9
3 - 5 rooms	63.9	65.1	58.2
6 rooms or more	19.7	21.7	10.4
	Usual floor space (in %)		
Under 45 square metres	11.3	8.6	23.7
45 and less than 60 square metres	14.0	13.2	18.0
60 and less than 90 square metres	33.1	33.4	31.7
90 and less than 130 square metres	24.7	26.1	18.0
130 square metres and over	16.9	18.7	8.6
	Absence of basic facilities (in %)		
No piped water in the housing unit	0.3	0.1	1.1
No fixed bath or shower in the housing unit	2.3	1.5	6.3
No flush toilet in the housing unit	3.0	2.2	6.5
Average number of rooms	4.2	4.3	3.4
Average usual floor space in square metres	89.8	93.4	73.6

Dwellings occupied by least one person as their main residence have an average useful floor space of 93.4 square metres. The average floor space available per person is 41.2 m². The size of the dwelling can also be represented by the number of rooms. The average number of rooms per dwelling is 4.3, while the average number



of rooms per person is 1.9. Dwellings that were not occupied by usual residents on the reference date of the register-based census are on average smaller than conventional dwellings with usual residents.

The size of the dwelling is closely linked to the type of building. In single-family houses, the average dwelling has 5.6 rooms and a floor space of 127.3 m². These figures decrease to 4.6 rooms and 99.8 m² in buildings with two dwellings and to 3.4 rooms and 70.6 m² in dwellings in apartment buildings. Dwellings in buildings that are primarily used for purposes other than residential are equivalent to dwellings in two-family houses in terms of their size (see Figure 8.4).

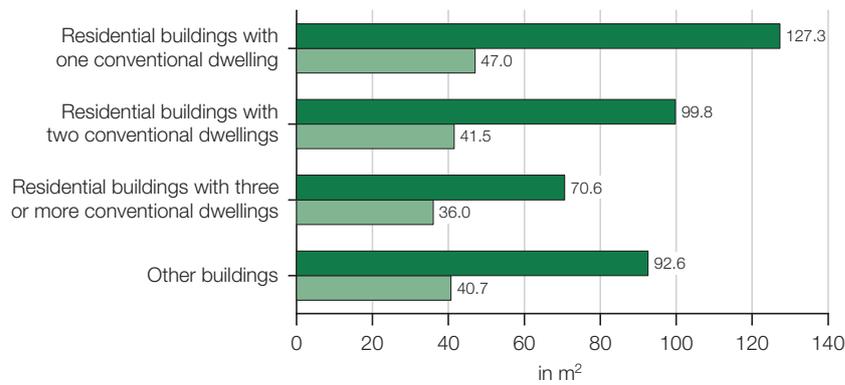
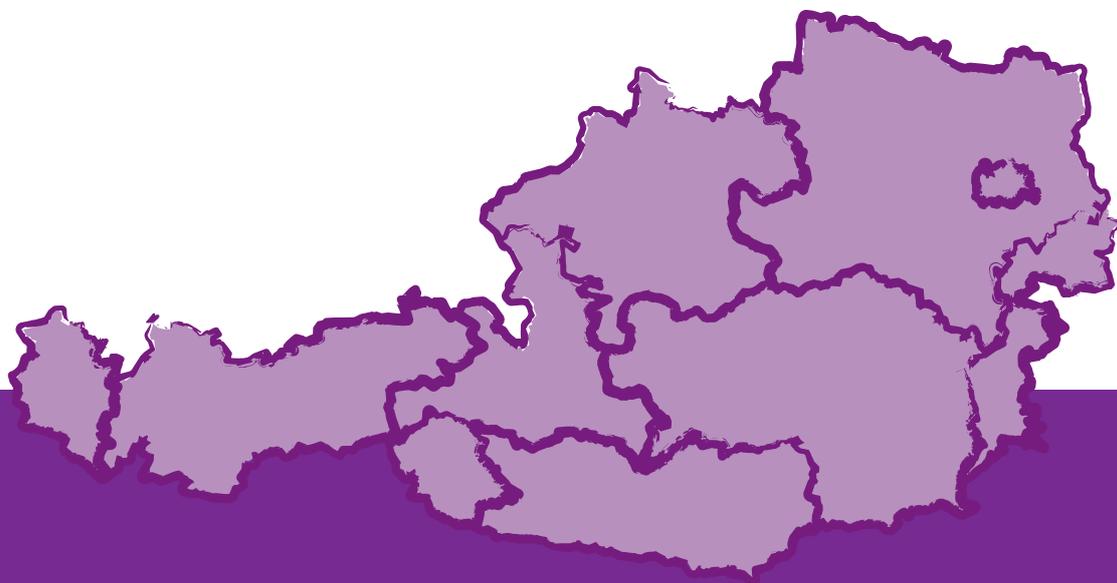


Figure 8.4 Average useful floor space per dwelling and per occupant by type of building, 2011

■ Average useful floor space per dwelling
 ■ Average useful floor space per occupant

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.

Very few conventional dwellings do not have basic amenities such as a bath/shower, WC and running water in the dwelling. A lack of running water in the dwelling is very rare (0.1 % of all dwellings), while a lack of bathroom or shower (1.5 % of all dwellings) or toilet (2.2 % of all dwellings) within the dwelling is slightly more common. There is a close link between the size of the dwelling and the lack of basic amenities. It is also found that dwellings in which no residents are registered on the reference date of the Register-based Census or that are used as secondary or seasonal residences have poorer amenities than conventional dwellings with usual residents (see Table 8.3).



7 Tables:
Key Results
for the Federal
Provinces and
Political Districts



9 Tables: Key Results for the Federal Provinces and Political Districts

Table 9.1 Population Census, 2011

Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters (in %)	Private households	Average household-size (in persons)	Families
		total	persons below 15 years (in %)	persons 65 years and over (in %)	foreign citizens (in %)	employment rate (15-64 years)	unemployment rate	persons with secondary education (in %)	persons with tertiary education (in %)				
	Austria	8 401 940	14.6	17.8	11.2	69.6	5.9	60.1	11.6	53.7	3 649 309	2.3	2 306 650
1	Burgenland	285 685	13.3	19.5	6.0	70.2	5.0	60.0	8.2	73.8	116 898	2.4	83 242
101	Eisenstadt (Stadt)	13 101	13.8	18.2	9.4	70.9	4.3	59.5	18.7	43.6	5 950	2.1	3 597
102	Rust (Stadt)	1 896	13.8	22.2	4.7	74.9	3.2	61.4	7.6	62.4	798	2.3	549
103	Eisenstadt- Umgebung	40 936	13.6	19.2	5.9	70.9	4.3	63.1	8.2	80.8	17 164	2.4	12 189
104	Güssing	26 624	11.9	21.5	6.0	68.5	5.2	55.1	6.8	74.4	10 610	2.5	7 779
105	Jennersdorf	17 573	11.8	20.4	4.6	70.6	5.0	56.0	6.6	74.7	7 144	2.4	5 198
106	Mattersburg	39 050	14.3	18.3	6.6	70.9	4.9	62.6	8.7	78.1	16 052	2.4	11 450
107	Neusiedl am See	55 337	13.3	18.9	6.9	72.2	3.8	58.6	7.9	72.3	22 477	2.4	16 219
108	Oberpullendorf	37 583	12.7	21.0	4.2	69.8	4.9	62.0	6.9	75.8	15 152	2.5	10 836
109	Oberwart	53 585	13.6	19.2	5.4	67.9	7.1	59.6	8.0	72.6	21 551	2.4	15 425
2	Carinthia (Kärnten)	556 173	13.9	19.5	7.2	67.9	6.9	65.0	10.0	54.5	240 602	2.3	155 979
201	Klagenfurt (Stadt)	94 483	13.3	18.9	11.0	67.5	7.1	60.3	17.0	24.4	47 336	2.0	25 175
202	Villach (Stadt)	59 324	13.5	19.3	12.8	65.8	9.4	64.2	12.3	33.8	28 636	2.1	16 368
203	Hermagor	18 718	13.4	22.4	6.0	68.4	6.3	67.8	8.0	47.7	7 214	2.6	5 232
204	Klagenfurt Land	58 499	14.0	19.4	6.1	69.3	5.0	65.6	11.5	77.8	24 277	2.4	16 982
205	Sankt Veit an der Glan	56 061	14.1	19.7	4.4	69.0	5.7	65.2	7.6	64.3	23 510	2.3	15 655
206	Spittal an der Drau	78 043	14.0	20.0	5.8	65.2	9.2	67.7	6.6	60.8	31 730	2.4	22 070
207	Villach Land	64 499	13.4	19.9	6.6	67.4	7.0	67.8	8.4	72.2	27 127	2.3	18 686
208	Völkermarkt	42 237	14.7	18.8	5.3	68.6	6.3	65.8	7.5	67.2	16 850	2.5	11 882
209	Wolfsberg	54 024	14.5	19.5	4.0	71.5	5.0	63.7	6.9	51.6	21 781	2.5	15 449
210	Feldkirchen	30 285	14.3	18.8	5.6	68.7	5.3	65.5	7.7	63.0	12 141	2.4	8 480
3	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)	1 614 693	14.7	18.7	7.1	71.6	4.8	63.2	9.8	70.8	679 828	2.3	460 444
301	Krems an der Donau (Stadt)	24 032	12.4	20.6	9.7	65.7	6.7	59.0	13.6	45.8	11 534	2.0	6 426
302	Sankt Pölten (Stadt)	51 955	14.3	19.3	12.3	67.5	7.7	59.3	10.4	33.5	23 513	2.2	14 399
303	Waidhofen an der Ybbs (Stadt)	11 455	15.9	20.1	4.6	74.7	3.2	62.2	10.7	42.9	4 617	2.4	3 082
304	Wiener Neustadt (Stadt)	41 305	15.2	17.2	12.2	66.2	9.0	56.0	12.5	52.5	18 497	2.2	11 302
305	Amstetten	112 355	16.1	16.6	4.5	74.9	3.7	64.2	7.1	67.2	43 056	2.6	31 744



Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters (in %)	Private households	Average household-size (in persons)	Families
		total	persons below 15 years (in %)	persons 65 years and over (in %)	foreign citizens (in %)	employment rate (15-64 years)	unemployment rate	persons with secondary education (in %)	persons with tertiary education (in %)				
306	Baden	139 039	15.0	17.8	11.8	69.8	6.4	62.1	11.5	76.3	60 455	2.3	39 439
307	Bruck an der Leitha	42 910	14.2	18.7	10.2	70.2	4.9	65.9	7.5	76.3	18 217	2.3	12 561
308	Gänserndorf	95 841	14.5	18.0	7.8	70.2	5.5	65.6	7.1	79.0	40 567	2.3	28 175
309	Gmünd	37 761	12.7	22.9	3.0	70.6	6.2	59.0	5.7	64.4	16 441	2.3	10 749
310	Hollabrunn	50 301	13.4	19.9	4.4	69.6	4.7	62.6	7.2	70.7	21 210	2.3	14 278
311	Horn	31 429	13.4	21.3	3.2	72.3	4.0	63.6	7.7	64.6	13 204	2.4	8 818
312	Korneuburg	75 281	14.9	17.7	7.3	73.3	4.2	64.4	12.9	76.9	32 180	2.3	21 918
313	Krems (Land)	55 874	14.5	19.0	3.6	73.8	3.6	63.6	8.5	73.3	22 635	2.5	16 141
314	Lilienfeld	26 369	14.1	21.5	7.0	71.3	5.0	64.1	6.2	64.2	11 223	2.3	7 377
315	Melk	76 344	15.4	17.6	4.3	73.9	3.2	64.4	6.5	72.4	29 368	2.6	21 586
316	Mistelbach	73 962	13.7	18.9	5.0	71.6	4.3	64.3	7.3	72.2	31 218	2.4	21 333
317	Mödling	114 086	15.0	19.9	9.4	71.7	4.7	61.4	19.8	79.1	51 066	2.2	32 591
318	Neunkirchen	85 460	14.0	20.2	6.4	69.3	6.1	63.7	7.7	73.2	37 387	2.3	24 238
319	Sankt Pölten (Land)	96 522	15.2	17.8	5.5	72.8	4.2	65.0	8.4	73.8	38 726	2.5	27 765
320	Scheibbs	41 020	16.2	17.8	2.6	76.2	2.5	65.1	6.6	64.5	15 253	2.7	11 432
321	Tulln	70 963	14.6	17.4	7.9	73.3	3.7	65.3	9.7	73.7	29 634	2.4	20 519
322	Waidhofen an der Thaya	26 738	13.0	21.8	1.5	72.3	4.8	61.9	6.0	61.9	11 398	2.3	7 498
323	Wiener Neustadt (Land)	75 064	14.8	18.5	7.0	70.7	5.5	64.4	7.9	78.1	31 453	2.4	21 851
324	Wien-Umgebung	114 920	15.2	18.6	9.9	71.6	4.6	62.9	15.2	76.8	50 244	2.3	33 089
325	Zwettl	43 707	14.3	19.7	1.5	76.0	3.1	61.9	5.9	56.9	16 732	2.6	12 133
4	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	1 413 762	15.3	17.2	8.4	73.0	3.9	59.7	9.2	64.1	589 950	2.4	391 671
401	Linz (Stadt)	189 889	13.2	19.2	15.3	68.9	5.5	55.5	14.7	29.3	100 330	1.9	46 291
402	Steyr (Stadt)	38 205	14.1	19.9	14.0	66.6	9.1	59.3	9.3	40.4	18 804	2.0	10 285
403	Wels (Stadt)	58 591	15.7	17.3	18.3	68.5	7.3	56.4	9.7	40.1	26 215	2.2	15 643
404	Braunau am Inn	97 826	15.0	16.8	9.7	73.1	4.1	58.4	6.2	67.1	39 028	2.5	27 930
405	Eferding	31 741	15.7	16.7	5.2	75.3	2.4	60.6	7.6	76.8	12 219	2.6	9 045
406	Freistadt	65 113	16.5	15.4	2.4	76.0	2.7	60.5	6.8	71.2	23 705	2.7	18 316
407	Gmunden	99 403	14.7	19.1	7.2	72.0	3.7	63.1	9.8	59.1	42 241	2.3	28 031
408	Grieskirchen	62 555	15.9	16.8	5.0	74.8	2.8	59.2	7.3	72.8	23 475	2.6	17 422
409	Kirchdorf an der Krems	55 557	16.2	17.4	6.7	74.2	3.8	59.7	7.1	64.6	21 568	2.5	15 527
410	Linz-Land	139 116	15.8	16.2	10.5	73.2	3.9	60.6	10.5	77.2	58 375	2.4	40 245
411	Perg	65 738	16.4	15.6	5.2	74.9	3.0	61.1	7.0	72.7	24 194	2.7	18 777
412	Ried im Innkreis	58 553	15.3	17.2	6.6	74.5	3.5	57.8	7.8	69.1	23 372	2.5	16 459
413	Rohrbach	56 688	15.6	16.6	2.8	76.6	1.9	58.1	6.6	72.4	21 304	2.6	15 520
414	Schärding	56 426	15.4	17.0	6.1	72.7	3.1	56.3	6.3	71.0	21 228	2.6	15 661
415	Steyr-Land	58 700	15.3	18.0	3.6	74.1	3.4	64.0	7.9	73.2	22 778	2.5	16 717
416	Urfahr-Umgebung	81 400	15.9	16.2	2.8	76.4	1.8	62.5	12.3	78.4	31 948	2.5	23 537



Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters (in %)	Private households	Average household-size (in persons)	Families
		total	persons below 15 years (in %)	persons 65 years and over (in %)	foreign citizens (in %)	employment rate (15-64 years)	unemployment rate	persons with secondary education (in %)	persons with tertiary education (in %)				
417	Vöcklabruck	130 316	15.7	16.9	7.7	72.9	3.8	61.4	8.1	71.3	52 717	2.4	36 648
418	Wels-Land	67 945	16.2	15.9	7.4	75.3	3.2	63.3	8.3	75.4	26 449	2.5	19 617
5	Salzburg	529 066	15.2	16.9	12.6	71.9	4.9	61.6	11.5	54.2	223 443	2.3	144 697
501	Salzburg (Stadt)	145 270	13.4	19.5	20.5	68.0	5.3	54.4	18.0	28.3	71 732	2.0	36 799
502	Hallein	57 651	16.6	15.6	11.5	73.8	3.6	63.3	9.8	67.8	23 124	2.5	16 185
503	Salzburg- Umgebung	143 081	15.9	15.3	8.2	75.6	2.7	65.0	11.3	72.0	56 532	2.5	40 586
504	Sankt Johann im Pongau	78 138	16.3	16.3	11.1	72.6	6.3	64.0	6.9	55.3	30 866	2.5	21 737
505	Tamsweg	20 502	15.4	18.1	5.3	72.0	5.4	62.9	7.2	57.5	7 442	2.7	5 641
506	Zell am See	84 424	15.3	16.2	10.6	70.1	7.6	64.9	6.9	52.8	33 747	2.5	23 749
6	Styria (Steiermark)	1 208 575	13.6	18.9	7.0	70.2	5.1	62.1	10.5	61.4	512 586	2.3	337 974
601	Graz (Stadt)	261 726	13.0	17.2	15.2	64.7	7.2	55.5	22.8	26.0	128 849	2.0	64 694
602	Bruck an der Mur	62 003	12.4	22.6	7.7	68.2	6.3	65.3	7.2	61.1	28 538	2.1	17 839
603	Deutschlandsberg	60 689	13.8	18.4	3.1	71.9	4.3	62.9	7.0	72.8	23 790	2.5	17 457
604	Feldbach	66 795	14.4	18.1	3.4	74.4	3.7	59.0	5.3	73.9	24 152	2.7	19 283
605	Fürstenfeld	22 777	13.9	18.9	4.3	72.6	4.7	61.3	7.4	69.2	9 246	2.4	6 579
606	Graz-Umgebung	143 060	14.7	17.1	5.1	73.7	3.7	64.9	10.9	80.3	56 578	2.5	41 757
607	Hartberg	66 643	14.3	17.3	3.0	73.5	4.1	62.9	5.5	70.7	23 545	2.8	19 033
608	Judenburg	44 588	13.0	22.4	4.4	69.1	5.3	65.6	5.9	65.2	19 529	2.3	12 736
609	Knittelfeld	29 096	14.2	20.0	6.9	68.9	4.9	65.2	6.9	69.2	12 660	2.3	8 343
610	Leibnitz	77 332	14.2	16.9	4.5	71.9	5.2	61.9	6.1	76.4	30 095	2.5	22 434
611	Leoben	62 689	11.5	24.5	6.8	66.8	5.8	65.3	7.5	59.5	30 265	2.0	17 954
612	Liezen	79 367	14.1	20.4	7.1	71.3	5.0	66.6	6.9	60.6	33 367	2.4	22 572
613	Mürzzuschlag	39 976	12.1	23.7	4.8	68.0	4.8	65.3	5.9	64.4	17 864	2.2	11 766
614	Murau	29 186	13.9	19.8	3.5	72.0	4.3	65.1	6.9	67.6	11 067	2.6	8 223
615	Radkersburg	22 783	13.0	20.4	3.3	72.2	4.0	61.4	6.0	71.9	8 554	2.6	6 573
616	Voitsberg	52 063	12.9	20.4	2.9	69.8	5.3	64.2	6.3	73.1	21 947	2.3	15 280
617	Weiz	87 802	14.8	17.3	3.4	75.8	2.9	64.0	6.5	72.4	32 540	2.7	25 451
7	Tyrol (Tirol)	709 319	15.1	16.5	11.0	69.9	6.0	60.4	10.7	59.3	296 712	2.4	193 919
701	Innsbruck-Stadt	119 617	12.3	18.6	16.4	65.6	5.3	54.7	20.4	26.5	60 234	1.9	28 971
702	Imst	56 557	16.5	14.1	8.5	70.1	6.3	60.6	7.8	64.0	21 213	2.6	15 715
703	Innsbruck-Land	166 762	15.5	15.9	9.4	73.3	3.7	60.7	12.0	74.4	68 066	2.4	47 172
704	Kitzbühel	61 705	14.4	18.2	12.6	69.5	6.6	64.3	7.5	52.9	26 305	2.3	17 179
705	Kufstein	101 047	15.9	15.8	12.0	71.6	4.9	62.1	7.8	62.4	41 703	2.4	28 262
706	Landeck	43 591	16.1	15.5	7.6	63.6	14.8	59.9	6.6	62.9	16 238	2.7	12 103
707	Lienz	49 319	15.7	18.1	3.5	69.0	7.7	63.6	8.0	60.2	18 667	2.6	13 169
708	Reutte	31 618	14.7	17.1	15.2	67.8	6.8	61.0	7.2	65.0	12 779	2.5	9 013
709	Schwaz	79 103	16.2	15.4	10.3	72.3	6.0	61.1	6.5	65.5	31 507	2.5	22 335



Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Population				Employment		Education (15 years and over)		Proportion of commuters (in %)	Private households	Average household-size (in persons)	Families
		total	persons below 15 years (in %)	persons 65 years and over (in %)	foreign citizens (in %)	employment rate (15-64 years)	unemployment rate	persons with secondary education (in %)	persons with tertiary education (in %)				
8	Vorarlberg	370 440	16.6	15.7	13.2	70.9	5.0	57.4	9.4	64.4	151 812	2.4	102 522
801	Bludenz	61 025	15.8	16.6	11.5	70.1	6.3	60.5	7.8	69.5	24 868	2.4	17 067
802	Bregenz	126 930	16.7	15.8	14.1	71.0	4.7	57.6	9.4	64.4	52 015	2.4	34 597
803	Dornbirn	82 386	16.7	15.9	13.9	70.4	5.6	53.6	9.9	52.9	34 259	2.4	22 866
804	Feldkirch	100 099	16.8	14.8	12.5	71.7	4.1	58.2	10.2	70.4	40 670	2.4	27 992
9	Vienna (Wien)	1 714 227	14.4	16.9	21.7	64.1	9.6	54.4	17.9	80.7	837 478	2.0	436 202
901	Wien 1., Innere Stadt	16 374	10.4	24.3	20.0	64.8	4.1	45.9	39.2	51.5	8 618	1.88	3 917
902	Wien 2., Leopoldstadt	96 113	14.8	15.5	28.5	61.6	10.7	50.1	19.1	79.7	45 824	2.02	23 157
903	Wien 3., Landstraße	84 527	12.8	17.0	23.4	64.4	9.3	51.1	24.5	74.7	43 458	1.91	20 662
904	Wien 4., Wieden	30 700	11.7	17.4	24.1	64.2	7.2	48.6	32.6	79.5	15 865	1.89	7 399
905	Wien 5., Margareten	52 595	12.6	13.9	28.9	63.4	10.3	49.7	21.3	85.8	27 589	1.88	12 411
906	Wien 6., Mariahilf	29 375	10.7	15.0	22.6	65.7	8.0	50.0	31	80.4	15 328	1.85	6 861
907	Wien 7., Neubau	30 019	10.7	14.2	23.1	68.2	6.1	48.7	33.7	78.2	16 245	1.81	6 953
908	Wien 8., Josefstadt	23 529	10.4	15.4	22.5	63.0	5.6	49.0	35.9	82.0	11 910	1.84	5 302
909	Wien 9., Alsergrund	39 291	10.6	15.8	24.6	63.5	6.7	49.5	32.7	76.7	20 780	1.82	8 981
910	Wien 10., Favoriten	177 989	15.5	16.7	25.3	61.7	12.4	55.1	9.1	81.2	85 384	2.05	45 872
911	Wien 11., Simmering	91 087	16.6	14.3	20.0	64.9	11.1	58.4	8.0	82.5	42 102	2.11	24 227
912	Wien 12., Meidling	88 503	15.1	16.3	24.6	62.1	12.1	53.7	13.6	85.4	43 262	2.00	21 764
913	Wien 13., Hietzing	50 626	13.2	25.2	12.4	67.3	6.3	53.2	29.6	78.1	24 893	1.96	13 095
914	Wien 14., Penzing	84 871	13.5	18.9	18.0	65.7	9.2	56.2	18.7	82.0	42 526	1.96	22 106
915	Wien 15., Rudolfshheim-Fünfhaus	71 286	14.1	13.4	34.0	61.2	12.3	50.5	14.8	85.2	35 592	1.97	16 872
916	Wien 16., Ottakring	95 694	14.3	15.3	28.4	63.0	10.7	51.7	15.3	83.6	48 239	1.96	23 631
917	Wien 17., Hernals	52 521	14.0	16.0	26.5	63.6	9.7	51.2	20.5	85.5	26 096	1.97	13 081
918	Wien 18., Währing	47 627	13.7	18.7	21.7	65.6	7.2	48.2	33	83.0	24 305	1.91	11 687
919	Wien 19., Döbling	68 307	13.3	23.5	17.2	62.7	7.8	52.9	27.6	79.2	34 221	1.93	17 055
920	Wien 20., Brigittenau	83 356	15.0	15.4	29.2	60.6	12.4	51.8	13.0	86.7	40 327	2.02	20 590
921	Wien 21., Floridsdorf	143 962	15.1	17.5	14.6	65.0	9.9	60.4	10.4	80.4	68 186	2.08	38 971
922	Wien 22., Donaustadt	161 419	16.8	15.0	12.5	67.8	7.4	62.5	12.1	76.9	72 491	2.21	45 412
923	Wien 23., Liesing	94 456	14.9	19.9	11.8	67.8	8.0	61.0	15.7	78.6	44 237	2.09	26 196

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.



Table 9.2 Census of Enterprises and their Local Units of Employment, 2011

Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Enterprises	Local Units of Employment	Jobs
	Austria	622 591	706 817	4 167 164
1	Burgenland	21 278	24 416	113 592
101	Eisenstadt (Stadt)	1 394	1 768	16 060
102	Rust (Stadt)	191	216	865
103	Eisenstadt-Umgebung	2 819	3 083	10 447
104	Güssing	1 896	2 168	8 529
105	Jennersdorf	1 181	1 369	5 849
106	Mattersburg	2 430	2 743	13 416
107	Neusiedl am See	5 035	5 671	22 089
108	Oberpullendorf	2 728	3 110	13 792
109	Oberwart	3 604	4 288	22 545
2	Carinthia (Kärnten)	40 872	46 958	251 496
201	Klagenfurt (Stadt)	7 361	8 832	71 140
202	Villach (Stadt)	3 881	4 687	36 884
203	Hermagor	1 736	1 968	7 324
204	Klagenfurt (Land)	4 126	4 494	14 962
205	Sankt Veit an der Glan	4 265	4 831	22 236
206	Spittal an der Drau	5 768	6 649	29 444
207	Villach (Land)	4 249	4 724	17 871
208	Völkermarkt	3 197	3 614	15 430
209	Wolfsberg	4 072	4 628	25 436
210	Feldkirchen	2 217	2 531	10 769
3	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)	119 727	135 835	699 978
301	Krems an der Donau (Stadt)	1 826	2 285	17 560
302	Sankt Pölten (Stadt)	3 228	4 100	53 734
303	Waidhofen an der Ybbs (Stadt)	941	1 084	6 363
304	Wiener Neustadt (Stadt)	2 980	3 643	32 442
305	Amstetten	7 872	8 891	47 393
306	Baden	9 393	10 574	48 046
307	Bruck an der Leitha	2 877	3 291	13 383
308	Gänserndorf	6 068	6 923	26 422
309	Gmünd	2 769	3 163	16 765
310	Hollabrunn	3 910	4 410	15 496
311	Horn	2 741	3 160	14 611
312	Korneuburg	5 433	6 102	30 052
313	Krems (Land)	5 013	5 431	16 240
314	Lilienfeld	1 966	2 246	11 826
315	Melk	5 580	6 345	29 201
316	Mistelbach	5 443	6 162	25 194
	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	99 683	113 872	729 543
317	Mödling	10 313	11 617	71 958
318	Neunkirchen	5 413	6 195	29 784
319	Sankt Pölten (Land)	7 359	8 073	30 517
320	Scheibbs	3 511	3 935	18 416
321	Tulln	5 051	5 685	25 508
322	Waidhofen an der Thaya	2 297	2 580	11 797
323	Wiener Neustadt (Land)	4 967	5 536	23 623
324	Wien-Umgebung	8 320	9 457	63 907
325	Zwettl	4 456	4 947	19 740
4	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	99 683	113 872	729 543
401	Linz (Stadt)	12 334	14 793	177 330
402	Steyr (Stadt)	2 069	2 553	26 802
403	Wels (Stadt)	4 263	5 079	46 681
404	Braunau am Inn	6 693	7 519	41 892
405	Eferding	2 317	2 602	11 929
406	Freistadt	4 981	5 596	21 662
407	Gmunden	7 065	8 155	46 446
408	Grieskirchen	4 751	5 389	27 532
409	Kirchdorf an der Krems	4 434	4 988	26 094
410	Linz (Land)	8 450	9 853	68 922
411	Perg	4 439	5 020	25 040
412	Ried im Innkreis	4 477	5 066	31 863
413	Rohrbach	4 227	4 785	21 111
414	Schärding	4 102	4 624	22 805
415	Steyr (Land)	4 245	4 717	20 118
416	Urfahr-Umgebung	6 090	6 651	22 893
417	Vöcklabruck	9 772	11 028	59 601
418	Wels (Land)	4 974	5 454	30 822
5	Salzburg	44 801	50 846	287 238
501	Salzburg (Stadt)	12 547	14 576	108 101
502	Hallein	4 334	4 849	22 680
503	Salzburg-Umgebung	11 879	13 218	71 538
504	Sankt Johann im Pongau	6 754	7 701	36 971
505	Tamsweg	1 774	2 032	8 571
506	Zell am See	7 513	8 470	39 377
6	Styria (Steiermark)	90 380	103 167	581 706
601	Graz (Stadt)	19 084	22 061	179 833
602	Bruck an der Mur	3 548	4 305	28 524
603	Deutschlandsberg	5 074	5 641	26 091
604	Feldbach	5 928	6 527	26 934



Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Enterprises	Local Units of Employment	Jobs
605	Fürstenfeld	1 938	2 256	12 205
606	Graz-Umgebung	10 230	11 547	62 279
607	Hartberg	6 008	6 627	26 891
608	Judenburg	2 943	3 458	20 537
609	Knittelfeld	1 812	2 111	11 255
610	Leibnitz	6 257	7 012	29 573
611	Leoben	3 198	3 954	28 309
612	Liezen	6 228	7 300	35 311
613	Mürzzuschlag	2 359	2 731	14 660
614	Murau	2 617	2 988	11 099
615	Radkersburg	2 095	2 358	10 275
616	Voitsberg	3 715	4 187	17 631
617	Weiz	7 346	8 104	40 299
7	Tyrol (Tirol)	55 607	63 826	350 498
701	Innsbruck (Stadt)	10 126	12 038	93 784
702	Imst	4 119	4 758	23 201
703	Innsbruck (Land)	11 320	12 871	66 072
704	Kitzbühel	6 417	7 155	29 438
705	Kufstein	7 777	8 907	48 155
706	Landeck	3 347	3 855	17 042
707	Lienz	3 866	4 427	21 441
708	Reutte	2 433	2 791	14 557
709	Schwaz	6 202	7 024	36 808
8	Vorarlberg	24 935	28 374	176 212
801	Bludenz	4 096	4 741	27 299
802	Bregenz	9 230	10 387	62 087
803	Dornbirn	5 587	6 389	42 213
804	Feldkirch	6 022	6 857	44 613
9	Vienna (Wien)	125 308	139 523	976 901
90101	Wien 1., Innere Stadt	9 789	11 105	114 628
90201	Wien 2., Leopoldstadt	6 680	7 485	63 415
90301	Wien 3., Landstraße	8 544	9 443	95 377
90401	Wien 4., Wieden	4 726	5 076	30 172
90501	Wien 5., Margareten	4 297	4 609	20 612
90601	Wien 6., Mariahilf	4 531	4 947	31 456
90701	Wien 7., Neubau	6 428	6 907	36 561
90801	Wien 8., Josefstadt	3 352	3 633	15 823
90901	Wien 9., Alsergrund	4 994	5 606	56 513
91001	Wien 10., Favoriten	7 300	8 362	64 114
91101	Wien 11., Simmering	3 349	3 938	35 936
91201	Wien 12., Meidling	4 719	5 310	35 205
91301	Wien 13., Hietzing	4 411	4 791	27 137

Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Enterprises	Local Units of Employment	Jobs
91401	Wien 14., Penzing	5 098	5 657	28 604
91501	Wien 15., Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus	4 823	5 436	30 159
91601	Wien 16., Ottakring	5 833	6 368	28 690
91701	Wien 17., Hernals	3 670	3 970	15 390
91801	Wien 18., Währing	4 484	4 804	16 391
91901	Wien 19., Döbling	6 199	6 681	32 249
92001	Wien 20., Brigittenau	3 661	4 159	27 260
92101	Wien 21., Floridsdorf	5 699	6 662	54 994
92201	Wien 22., Donaustadt	6 792	7 844	58 526
92301	Wien 23., Liesing	5 929	6 730	57 689

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.



Table 9.3 Housing Census, 2011

Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Buildings		Conventional dwellings with at least one usual resident
		total	of which: residential buildings	
Austria				
1	Burgenland	123 109	113 488	116 710
101	Eisenstadt (Stadt)	3 661	3 109	5 938
102	Rust (Stadt)	1 250	1 149	790
103	Eisenstadt-Umgebung	19 640	18 320	17 125
104	Güssing	11 784	10 926	10 591
105	Jennersdorf	7 260	6 710	7 137
106	Mattersburg	15 776	14 654	16 021
107	Neusiedl am See	23 385	21 447	22 446
108	Oberpullendorf	17 730	16 420	15 127
109	Oberwart	22 623	20 753	21 535
2	Kärnten	172 465	153 854	240 122
201	Klagenfurt (Stadt)	20 150	17 257	47 304
202	Villach (Stadt)	12 080	10 625	28 600
203	Hermagor	7 357	6 282	7 199
204	Klagenfurt (Land)	22 140	20 282	24 216
205	Sankt Veit an der Glan	17 543	15 857	23 461
206	Spittal an der Drau	25 948	22 734	31 645
207	Villach (Land)	23 708	21 448	27 045
208	Völkermarkt	15 746	14 189	16 800
209	Wolfsberg	16 809	15 289	21 744
210	Feldkirchen	10 984	9 891	12 108
3	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)	591 433	541 385	678 922
301	Krems an der Donau (Stadt)	5 618	4 648	11 529
302	Sankt Pölten (Stadt)	12 152	10 644	23 459
303	Waidhofen an der Ybbs (Stadt)	3 100	2 812	4 618
304	Wiener Neustadt (Stadt)	9 135	7 814	18 471
305	Amstetten	31 257	28 315	42 996
306	Baden	43 857	39 970	60 346
307	Bruck an der Leitha	18 000	16 510	18 181
308	Gänserndorf	43 472	40 579	40 515
309	Gmünd	16 898	15 337	16 423
310	Hollabrunn	24 893	23 045	21 166
311	Horn	13 772	12 489	13 191
312	Korneuburg	28 483	26 280	32 101
313	Krems (Land)	22 920	20 910	22 589
314	Lilienfeld	9 727	8 751	11 199
315	Melk	25 112	22 783	29 334
316	Mistelbach	36 447	34 047	31 169

Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Buildings		Conventional dwellings with at least one usual resident
		total	of which: residential buildings	
317	Mödling	33 760	30 793	51 034
318	Neunkirchen	33 246	30 321	37 339
319	Sankt Pölten (Land)	34 930	32 397	38 682
320	Scheibbs	12 978	11 704	15 235
321	Tulln	29 862	27 784	29 610
322	Waidhofen an der Thaya	12 637	11 468	11 388
323	Wiener Neustadt (Land)	30 220	27 954	31 429
324	Wien-Umgebung	41 627	38 406	50 203
325	Zwettl	17 330	15 624	16 715
4	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)	383 429	346 004	589 366
401	Linz (Stadt)	23 307	19 066	100 434
402	Steyr (Stadt)	6 809	5 848	18 789
403	Wels (Stadt)	10 133	8 452	26 145
404	Braunau am Inn	32 189	29 286	38 987
405	Eferding	9 745	8 944	12 202
406	Freistadt	19 480	17 858	23 678
407	Gmunden	30 975	27 973	42 175
408	Grieskirchen	19 543	17 582	23 416
409	Kirchdorf an der Krems	17 660	15 746	21 533
410	Linz (Land)	34 888	31 927	58 324
411	Perg	18 593	16 995	24 171
412	Ried im Innkreis	18 546	16 652	23 335
413	Rohrbach	18 245	16 630	21 271
414	Schärding	17 746	16 128	21 211
415	Steyr (Land)	18 342	16 698	22 746
416	Urfahr-Umgebung	25 124	23 728	31 912
417	Vöcklabruck	40 907	37 109	52 622
418	Wels (Land)	21 197	19 382	26 415
5	Salzburg	129 233	112 649	222 933
501	Salzburg (Stadt)	21 171	18 269	71 777
502	Hallein	14 749	13 218	23 074
503	Salzburg-Umgebung	40 853	37 260	56 412
504	Sankt Johann im Pongau	20 373	16 676	30 716
505	Tamsweg	6 531	5 680	7 413
506	Zell am See	25 556	21 546	33 541
6	Styria (Steiermark)	350 651	315 841	511 882
601	Graz (Stadt)	39 984	35 084	128 860
602	Bruck an der Mur	17 132	15 005	28 506
603	Deutschlandsberg	22 673	20 713	23 739



Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Buildings		Conventional dwellings with at least one usual resident
		total	of which: residential buildings	
604	Feldbach	22 273	20 482	24 111
605	Fürstenfeld	7 928	7 142	9 223
606	Graz-Umgebung	47 177	43 875	56 478
607	Hartberg	22 248	20 262	23 485
608	Judenburg	13 175	11 684	19 490
609	Knittelfeld	7 927	7 089	12 639
610	Leibnitz	27 390	24 922	30 034
611	Leoben	15 879	13 973	30 232
612	Liezen	27 908	24 301	33 251
613	Mürzzuschlag	12 834	11 353	17 843
614	Murau	10 903	9 652	11 040
615	Radkersburg	9 020	8 117	8 543
616	Voitsberg	18 178	16 684	21 924
617	Weiz	28 022	25 503	32 484
7	Tyrol (Tirol)	177 745	153 200	295 891
701	Innsbruck (Stadt)	12 656	10 531	60 298
702	Imst	16 724	14 387	21 038
703	Innsbruck (Land)	41 120	36 893	67 924
704	Kitzbühel	21 755	18 752	26 203
705	Kufstein	26 581	23 135	41 615
706	Landeck	12 513	9 880	16 104
707	Lienz	14 074	12 229	18 622
708	Reutte	10 386	8 832	12 721
709	Schwaz	21 936	18 561	31 366
8	Vorarlberg	98 469	88 432	151 515
801	Bludenz	18 988	16 625	24 799
802	Bregenz	32 401	28 987	51 919
803	Dornbirn	19 804	17 787	34 193
804	Feldkirch	27 276	25 033	40 604
9	Vienna (Wien)	164 746	149 126	837 617
90101	Wien 1., Innere Stadt	1 539	801	8 635
90201	Wien 2., Leopoldstadt	4 758	4 069	45 837
90301	Wien 3., Landstraße	3 732	3 078	43 472
90401	Wien 4., Wieden	1 476	1 236	15 875
90501	Wien 5., Margareten	2 114	1 892	27 603
90601	Wien 6., Mariahilf	1 439	1 139	15 342
90701	Wien 7., Neubau	1 552	1 345	16 257
90801	Wien 8., Josefstadt	1 130	972	11 918
90901	Wien 9., Alsergrund	1 910	1 582	20 799
91001	Wien 10., Favoriten	12 958	11 838	85 404
91101	Wien 11., Simmering	6 931	6 125	42 100
91201	Wien 12., Meidling	6 958	6 047	43 275

Regional identification number	Federal province Political district	Buildings		Conventional dwellings with at least one usual resident
		total	of which: residential buildings	
91301	Wien 13., Hietzing	10 116	9 416	24 903
91401	Wien 14., Penzing	12 388	11 596	42 526
91501	Wien 15., Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus	3 117	2 699	35 614
91601	Wien 16., Ottakring	6 623	6 054	48 255
91701	Wien 17., Hernals	6 013	5 593	26 100
91801	Wien 18., Währing	4 585	4 228	24 332
91901	Wien 19., Döbling	8 515	7 720	34 247
92001	Wien 20., Brigittenau	2 434	2 102	40 342
92101	Wien 21., Floridsdorf	18 983	17 458	68 150
92201	Wien 22., Donaustadt	29 900	28 242	72 454
92301	Wien 23., Liesing	15 575	13 894	44 177

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Census 2011.

Glossary

A

Academic secondary school (AHS): This type of school (Allgemein bildende höhere Schule) provides a general education and ends with a school-leaving certificate (Reifeprüfung). 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: The activity rate is calculated as the percentage of currently economically active persons in the population.

Age: Age in completed years on the reference date of the census. Calculated from the actual date of birth. The reference date of the 2011 Register-based Census was 31 October 2011 and the date of the 2001 Population Census was 15 May 2001.

Apartment building: This term is used as a synonym for residential buildings with three or more dwellings. Normally, it refers to a building with rented or owner-occupied apartments rather than a detached, semi-detached or terrace house.

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.

Apprenticeship (completed): 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 Austrian citizenship, i.e. it includes those with multiple citizenships.

B

Balance of births and deaths: Difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths within a territorial unit and within a defined period of time.

Branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN OS): The branch-specific personal identification number for official statistics (bPIN OS) is generated by the Data Protection Commission in its capacity as registration 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 without names and ensures complete personal anonymity.

Building: A building is defined as any independent 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 different 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 cultural and recreational purposes, educational and healthcare buildings as well as churches and other religious buildings.

For reasons of comparability with earlier housing censuses, the 2011 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 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).

C

Category of distance: The key characteristic of commuter destination 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

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 using the “heat supply system”, “type of fuel” and “type of heat supply” characteristics in the register of buildings and dwellings. It is not fully comparable with the “central heating” equipment characteristic in the 2001 housing census.

Central Population Register (CPR): The Central Population Register (CPR) 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 2010 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 on 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, irrespective of their age or marital status. Sons and daughters 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: The legal bond between an individual and his/her state.

Clarification case: Person who has a main residence registration solely in the Central Population Register but not in any other administrative register.

Cohabiting couple: At least one of the persons living as a partner in a cohabiting couple is not married (*de jure* status).

Commuter balance: See Index of the commuter balance

Commuters: Commuters are employed persons, school pupils and students who have to travel between their home and place of work or educational institution.

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.

Compulsory school: This educational level covers all persons who have acquired no other educational qualification apart from compulsory schooling (primary school, general secondary school, special school or pre-vocational school). 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.

Condominium Act: 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: Confirmation of main residence enables homeless persons to provide proof of domicile in a municipality.

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.

Conventional dwelling with usual residents: Dwellings in which at least one person has their main residence (dwellings that form 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.

Couple: Covers married couples (including registered partnerships) and cohabiting couples.

Current activity status: Current activity 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 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:

Currently economically active persons:

- employed persons
- unemployed persons

Currently not economically active persons:

- persons under 15 years of age
- persons receiving a pension
- school pupils and students aged 15 and over
- other currently not economically active persons

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 school pupils and students aged 15 and over. In previous censuses the economic activity of the population was recorded according to the main activity status. Up to the 1991 Population Census marginally employed persons and persons aged 65 and over receiving a pension who were also employed were not counted as employed persons. Starting with the 2001 Population Census a second main activity status (main activity I) was introduced in which these groups were considered as employed persons, which was therefore more closely comparable with the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization. The “main activity I” characteristic can therefore be used for comparisons with the employment status in the 2011 Register-based Census.

Currently economically active persons: The total number of currently economically active persons is calculated by adding together the number of employed and unemployed persons.

Currently not economically active person: All members of the population who are currently neither employed, self-employed nor unemployed.

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.

Dwelling: See Conventional dwelling

E

Economic activity (OENACE 2008) of the local unit: OENACE is the Austrian version of the international classification of economic sectors NACE “Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes”. Employed persons are assigned to these categories at local unit (workplace) level. Temporarily absent employed persons and unemployed persons are assigned by OENACE to 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: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/classifications/implementation_of_the_onace2008/index.html

Economic activity section: Refers to an OENACE 2008 section; see OENACE 2008

Economically active commuters: The group of economically active commuters does not include all currently economically active persons; it only includes the subset of all employed persons. Temporarily absent persons with a valid contract of employment, e.g. women on maternity leave, persons on parental leave, educational leave etc., are not included in the commuter destination statistics. Although they have a workplace to which they can return after their period of leave expires, they do not commute during this period.

Educational attainment (highest completed level): The educational attainment (level of education) of a person refers to their highest completed level of formal education.

Educational institution: School or university at which pupils/students are educated.

Employed persons: According to the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization, a person is employed if he or she has reached a specified minimum age and has worked (been economically active) for at least one hour during the reference week in return for payment or in the enterprise of a family member, or has only temporarily not undertaken his or her employed or self-employed activity (see Temporarily absent from a job). Completion of the individual's 15th year was specified in the register-based census as the minimum age. In contrast to the workforce survey, persons performing basic military service, training service or civilian service are also counted as employed persons in accordance with the CES Recommendations.

Employees at work in the reference week: Comprises employed persons excluding persons who are temporarily absent from a job.

Employees under special contract (public sector): Employees under special contract are persons who are employed by the federal government, federal provinces or municipalities pursuant to the Employees Under Special Contract Act.

Employer enterprise: Employer enterprises are enterprises that employ one or more employees.

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 (including the reference week) as employees. In the case of self-employed persons, it is not possible to differentiate directly based on the data of the register-based census 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: The employment rate is calculated as the percentage of employed persons in the population. This is often restricted to particular age groups, e.g. 15-64 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-unit 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.

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 Central Association of Austrian Social Insurance Institutions 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. In order to provide better coverage of the total number of family workers in agriculture and forestry, an additional method is used to determine this characteristic based on complex rules from a wide variety of available sources.

Field of education: The field of education comprises the following types:

General programmes; education; humanities and arts; social sciences, business and law; science; engineering, manufacturing and construction; agriculture; 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.

Full-time: Refers to the number of hours worked. This is obtained from pay slip information in the register-based census. For this reason, information 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) is part of the lower secondary education system and comprises school years 5 to 8. A basic general education is provided over four years (see also New secondary school).

H

Higher technical and vocational school (BHS): 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 (including teacher-training 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.

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 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.

Homemakers: Homemakers are classified as those persons who perform unpaid duties within their own home during the reference week, e.g. managing the home or caring for children and the elderly. Domestic workers who are paid for their work are counted as employed persons.

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.

I

Index of the commuter balance: The relationship of employed persons at the place of work to employed persons at the place of main residence is recorded in the commuter balance.

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

Value greater than 100: there are more jobs than employed persons 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.

In contrast to the 2001 Population Census, the 2011 Register-based Census also considers non-institutional forms of living together in collective living quarters (e.g. company accommodation, hotels etc.) as institutional households.

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

Intermediate technical and vocational school (BMS): 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.

Internal migration: Geographical movement of persons in order to set up a permanent main residence within the territory of Austria.

ISCED 97: In the ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education), which was developed by UNESCO, the various types of education are standardised into six levels of education classified hierarchically according to the complexity of the educational content. These are: Primary (ISCED 1), Lower Secondary (ISCED 2), Upper Secondary (ISCED 3), Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary (ISCED 4), Tertiary (ISCED 5 and 6).

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.

J

Jobs: In the census of enterprises and local units of employment, a job is designated as an employment relationship connected with a local unit of employment. See also Employed persons

L

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 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 not currently economically active.

Labour participation: See Activity rate

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 (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.

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.

Lone parent families: Families with mothers or fathers 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 employed 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 activity status: See Current activity status

Main economic activity: The main economic activity of a legal 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).

Main residence: A person's 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 refers to an employment relationship in which the social security marginal

earnings threshold of monthly gross income is not exceeded. In 2011, the marginal monthly earnings threshold was EUR 374.02.

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". Same-sex couples who have entered into a registered partnership are also classified as "married couples".

Maternity leave: In the register-based census 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 by the receipt of maternity benefits, which replace the income of female employees during the statutory period of maternity leave.

Medical and health care school: Secondary school specialising in medical and health care.

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

Migration balance: see Net migration

Migration balance, computed: Total change in the population between two reference dates minus the balance of births and deaths for this period. The computed migration balance includes net migration and statistical corrections (e.g. differences in the coverage of the two counts).

Multi-person household: Private household with more than one main residence registration in which no family (nucleus) lives (see Family).

Municipality: Municipalities in Austria are the lowest level of administrative subdivision.

N

National, regional or local authority: 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.

Net migration: Difference between immigration and emigration for a territorial unit and a defined period of time.

New secondary school: The new secondary school (Neue Mittelschule) is part of the lower secondary education system and covers school years 5 to 8. This new type of school, which was introduced in the 2008/09 school year, is due to completely replace the general secondary school (Hauptschule) by the 2018/19 school year. New secondary school classes have currently almost exclusively been established at existing general secondary school locations and only in isolated cases at academic school (allgemein bildende höhere Schule) locations.

Non-commuters: Place of main residence and place of work or education are located in the same building.

Non-residential building: These are buildings that are used mainly or entirely for non-residential purposes (e.g. factories, administrative buildings etc.).

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.

Number of population: see Population

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 some years ago by EUROSTAT in collaboration with the member states and must be used in conjunction with Regulation (EC) No. 1059/2003 of 26 May 2003 (latest version: No. 31/2011 of 17 January 2011). 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) and
 - West Austria (Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg).
- NUTS level 2 represents the federal provinces.
- The 35 units at NUTS level 3 consist of several municipalities. Each municipality is assigned precisely to one NUTS 3 unit. Vienna forms its own NUTS 3 unit.

O

Occupancy status of the dwelling: Distinguishes between dwellings where persons live in as their main residence (dwellings occupied with one or more usual residents) and dwellings, where no persons are registered as having their main residence in (dwellings with no usual residents).

Occupation: This characteristic refers to the type of work undertaken, described by the tasks and duties to be performed, and is available for employed and unemployed 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 coordination with other characteristics is only possible to a limited extent.

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.

Other formal education: Attendance of programmes and courses of study in the formal education system.

P

Parental leave: Parental leave describes the statutorily regulated legal entitlement to relief from the obligation to perform work after the birth of a child up to the 2nd 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) in accordance with the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization.

Part-time: Refers to the numbers of hours worked. This is obtained from pay slip information in the register-based census. 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.

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.

Persons below the age of 15 without school attendance: These are primarily persons who have not yet reached the age for starting school. However, the group also includes persons who do not attend any school, as well as persons being educated abroad or at home and persons whose education is unknown for other reasons.

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) given in the evidence of payment of social insurance premiums form (Beitragsgrundlagennachweis) and the foreign location addresses in the business register of enterprises and 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.

Persons commuting within the 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: The term “persons employed” is a term used in the census of enterprises and their local units of employment and differs from the term “employed persons” in the way that instead of counting persons in terms of their main activity, all employment relationships (jobs) of a person are counted. In addition, the census of enterprises and their local units of employment is not limited to the population of Austria and also counts employment relationships at places of work in Austria of persons who do not have a main residence in Austria. Employment relationships of persons with their main residence in Austria but whose place of work is not in Austria are not counted. The “persons employed” group is based on the number of employed persons at work in the database of the register-based census (population census). Because of the restriction to 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.

Persons receiving a pension: This group covers all persons aged 15 and over who are neither employed nor unemployed and receive pensions from former employment, disability pensions or widow(er) pensions.

Place of main residence: Place at which a person has his or her main residence on the reference date of 31 October 2011.

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

Population: All persons with their main residence in Austria on the reference date 31 October 2011 were counted.

Post-secondary college: Includes vocational and teacher training colleges and colleges in the healthcare sector; also includes various university courses.

Post-secondary course (Kolleg): Austrian “Kollegs” offer a 4-6 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 (Polytechnische Schule): Includes other types of vocational statutory schools that replace the 9th year of compulsory schooling.

Primary homeless persons: The Central Population Register (CPR) contains information on residence confirmations as well as the designation of main or secondary residence. Residence confirmation enables primary homeless persons (as defined in the CES Recommendations) to prove residency. Persons whose main residence is in an institution for homeless persons are included in the institutional population.

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 body: 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 and students commuting to an educational institution: School pupils and students are defined according to their current activity status. (See Commuters)

R

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 2011 Register-based Census the last 7 days before and including the reference date (25.10. to 31.10.2011) were chosen.

Register of Buildings and Dwellings: The Register of Buildings and Dwellings contains addresses and details of buildings and units within a building (dwellings and other units) as well as structural data for buildings, housing and other units within a building. 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 in so 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 Register of Buildings and Dwellings are also made available to the Central Population Register. This is designed to ensure that registrations are only possible at valid addresses.

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

Registered partnership: Since 1 January 2010 same-sex couples in Austria can enter into a registered partnership. In the analyses same-sex 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 person was counted in the municipality in which the date of deregistration or registration was closest to the reference date.

Residence analysis: The residence analysis of the 2011 Register-based Census determines which persons had their main residence in Austria on the reference date of 31 October 2011 and how these main residences are distributed between the individual municipalities and federal provinces.

Residence confirmation: Confirmation of main residence enables primary homeless persons to provide proof of domicile in a municipality.

Residential buildings: These are buildings that consist entirely or predominantly of conventional dwellings.

Retirement age: The standard retirement age in Austria is 60 years for women and 65 years for men. For civil servants the retirement age is 65 years for both men and women.

Retrospective correction of the CPR entries: This includes registrations and deregistrations up to 30 June 2012 in the Central Population Register, which affected the reference date 31 October 2011 (see also Registration gap).

Rooms: 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

Scaled population multiplier: This is a multiplier for the number of inhabitants of a municipality and has the effect that larger municipalities receive more money per inhabitant than smaller ones. It is also known as the “enhanced population figure”.

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. Secondary economic activity: All economic activities in respect of which the value creation is less than that for the main activity are recorded as secondary economic activities in the unit.

Secondary education leaving certificate: Secondary education leaving certificate covers the leaving certificates from

higher academic, technical and vocational schools, apprenticeship qualifications and leaving certificates from intermediate technical and vocational schools.

Self-employed 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 (including the reference week) as employees. In the case of self-employed persons, it is not possible to differentiate directly based on the data in the register-based census between such persons with employees and those without employees; however the assignment of self-employed persons to enterprises and a check as to whether 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.

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

Settlement area: The settlement area comprises the area in a territorial unit (e.g. municipality) available for agriculture, settlement and transport infrastructure.

Sex ratio: Unit of measurement that records the number of men per 1 000 women.

Share of part-time employees: The share of part-time employees is calculated as the number of part-time persons employed as a percentage of all employees at work in the reference week.

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

Single entry in the Central Population Register: See Clarification case

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.

Sole proprietor without employees: A sole proprietor without employees runs an enterprise that consists of just one self-employed person without any employees.

Status in employment: According to the CES Recommendations, “Status in employment” refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment that a person has with other person or organisations. In the register-based census this can be obtained directly from the register data.

The characteristic “Status in employment” can be used both for employed persons at work and temporarily absent persons as well as for unemployed persons who have worked in the past. In the case of temporary absence or unemployment it refers to the last employment undertaken.

Status in employment (census of enterprises and their local units of employment): The characteristic “Status in employment” refers to the employment relationship and subdivides persons employed into the following categories in the census of enterprises and their local units of employment:

- Self-employed persons
- Employees:
 - White collar workers and civil servants
 - Blue collar workers
 - Apprentices

Students (not economically active): 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 status characteristics needs to be taken into account (see Current activity status) in accordance with which, for example, students in marginal employment are counted as employed persons.

Suburbanisation: Process of migration of the urban population to the suburbs.

Swapping (SW): See Target record swapping

T

Target record swapping: In order to ensure that data is protected, the target 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 should be easy to identify due to their combinations of characteristics (e.g. highest educational attainment & status in employment & 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.

Technical deletions: These include: Persons died before 1 November 2011, 90-days rule, 180-days rule and KIT cases (see chapter 1 Determining the Population and Number of Citizens).

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 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 and weapons and military training for the Austrian army and persons on long-term sick leave (receiving sickness benefit).

Tenancy Act (MRG): The Tenancy Act (MRG) 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: The tertiary sector comprises post-secondary courses, post-secondary colleges and universities.

Total persons employed by size class: Grouping of persons employed by standardised size groups.

Two-family house: Residential buildings with two conventional dwellings are also referred to as two-family houses. Both dwellings must have separate entrances.

Type of building (predominant use): Assignment to 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:

- a) Cellar, garage, traffic and loft areas are not included in the calculation.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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: building 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 healthcare facilities. This category also includes churches and other religious 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.

Type of ownership (building): A distinction is made between:

- Private individual(s)
- Federal government
- Federal province
- Municipality
- Other body governed by public law
- Limited-profit housing association
- Other enterprise
- Other owner

If shares in a building belong to several different owners, the classification is performed according to the majority ownership. If the shares are exactly equal, the person stated as owner is the one who primarily makes the decisions for the building or who appears to be the person with authority to decide.

Type of ownership/tenure (dwelling): This describes the legal basis for use of the dwelling.

A distinction is made between:

- Own use by the building owner
- Home ownership in a condominium (as defined in the Condominium Act (Wohnungseigentumsgesetz))
- Rent (including apartments in cooperative ownership)
- Service or tied accommodation: 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 building characteristic is calculated from the assigned floor space data.

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

- Dwelling
- Dwelling with workplace
- Living space for communities
- Hotel and other units for short-term accommodation
- Office areas
- Wholesale and retail areas
- Transportation and communications
- Industry and storage
- Culture, recreation, education and healthcare
- Agricultural use
- Private garage
- Church, other religious buildings
- Pseudo-building: e.g. tents, caravans
- Other built structure: does not have to be included in the

- Register of Buildings and Dwellings, e.g. tool shed, bus stop
- Loft area
- Cellar area
- Traffic areas: used for accessing or leaving useful floor space or functional areas or for movement between these areas
- Jointly used areas: e.g. sauna, party room

U

Unemployed persons: 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 (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.

This definition is essentially congruent with the ILO criteria. However, there is a significant difference in terms of the ILO criterion “not employed”, which excludes marginal employments. In the register-based census, employment (see “Employed persons” in the glossary) 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 still be met without problem. In terms of the criterion of availability there is some slight fuzziness as a result of different time definitions. The registrar with the AMS on the other hand is interpreted in the register-based census as a step in the search for work in accordance with the third ILO criterion. In addition to the AMS record of unemployed persons, the register-based census counts individuals in training and apprenticeship seekers who are available to the labour market as unemployed since these groups also essentially meet the ILO criteria for unemployment. Under certain conditions persons from the AMS records of job seekers are also counted as unemployed in the register-based census.

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 are not congruent with the official unemployment statistics of the AMS. However, it should also be pointed out in qualification that only persons previously recorded 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 persons

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate is calculated as the percentage of those currently economically active persons who are unemployed.

Units within a building: 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: Gives the floor space within the external walls of all levels of the dwelling.

Usually resident persons: Only persons with their main residence in the relevant dwelling are counted as usually resident persons. 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.

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Wage tax: Wage tax is a tax on wages and salaries of employees and on pensions, which is withheld by every employer or pension-paying agency and transferred directly to the tax office.

Wage tax statistics: The wage tax statistics give information about the income of employees and recipients of pensions. Other important characteristics are the social insurance contribution payments and withheld wage tax. The aim of the wage tax statistics is to show the distribution of income and tax revenue from employees and recipients of pensions. The wage tax statistics comprise a full survey with the character of secondary statistics since data from the tax authorities is analysed. It is based on around 9.4 million wage/payment slips for employees and pension recipients issued by relevant wage/pension offices.

With connection to the Commercial Register: This refers to companies and natural persons that are registered in the Commercial Register.

Workforce supplier: A workforce supplier (personnel provider) is an employer who makes his/her workforce available to another employer.