

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Austria Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

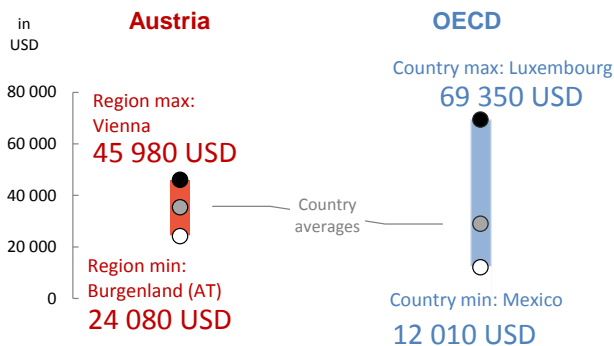
Austria has the 2nd lowest regional disparities in GDP per capita among OECD countries.

Local governments in Austria spent 42% of their budget on health and social protection, compared to the OECD's 30% average in 2012.

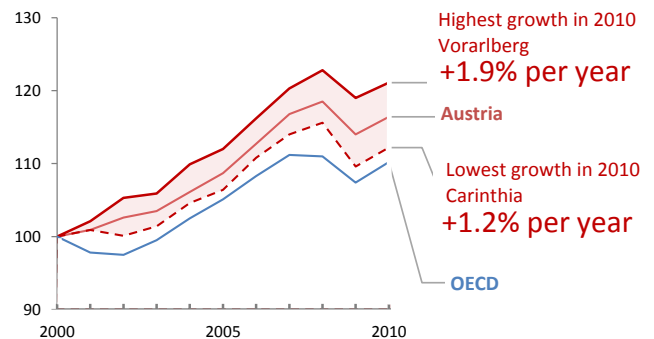
The three metropolitan areas in Austria contributed to half of the national GDP growth in 2000-10.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010, in USD PPP

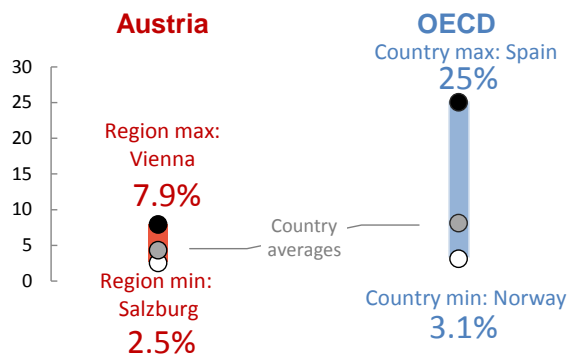


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

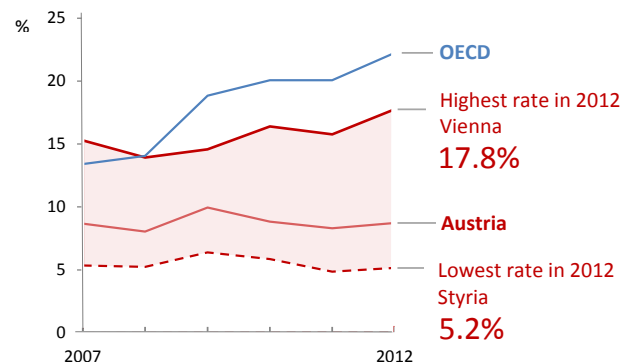


Austria has the 2nd lowest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries. In the past decade, **GDP growth** in Austrian regions was above the OECD average, with the largest difference observed between **Vorarlberg** (+1.9% annually) and **Carinthia** (+1.2% annually).

Unemployment rate, 2012



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

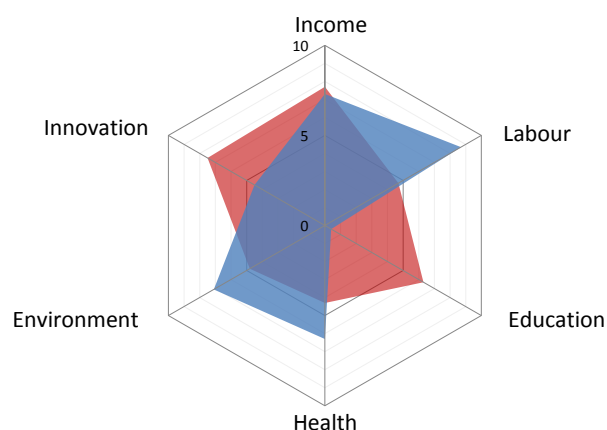


Unemployment rates vary between 2.5% in Tyrol to 8% in Vienna. The **youth unemployment rate** in Vienna reached **18%** in 2012, twice the national average but below the 22% OECD average.

Regional dynamics

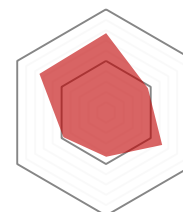


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



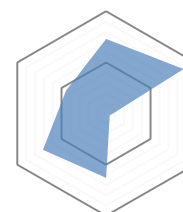
Highest GDP per capita region:

Vienna



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Burgenland



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Vienna, the Austrian region with the highest GDP per capita, fares better than the OECD median region for income, education and innovation. Burgenland, the Austrian region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country enjoys better labour, health, and environment than the region of Vienna.

Dimensions	Indicators	Vienna	Burgenland	Austria	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	21 281	20 433	20 971	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	7.9	4.4	4.3	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2010 (%)	28.9	14.0	20.0	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	79.7	80.9	80.7	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	7.8	5.5	10.2	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	112.9	40.5	158.9	108.8

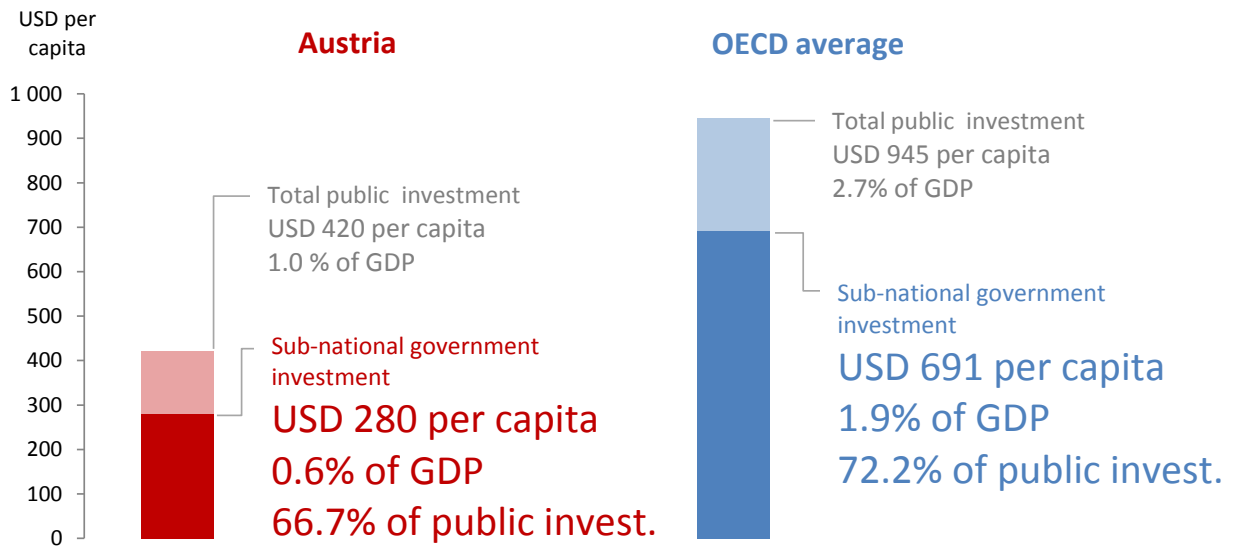
Source: OECD Regional Database. Household income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Austria is composed by 9 regions.

Subnational government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

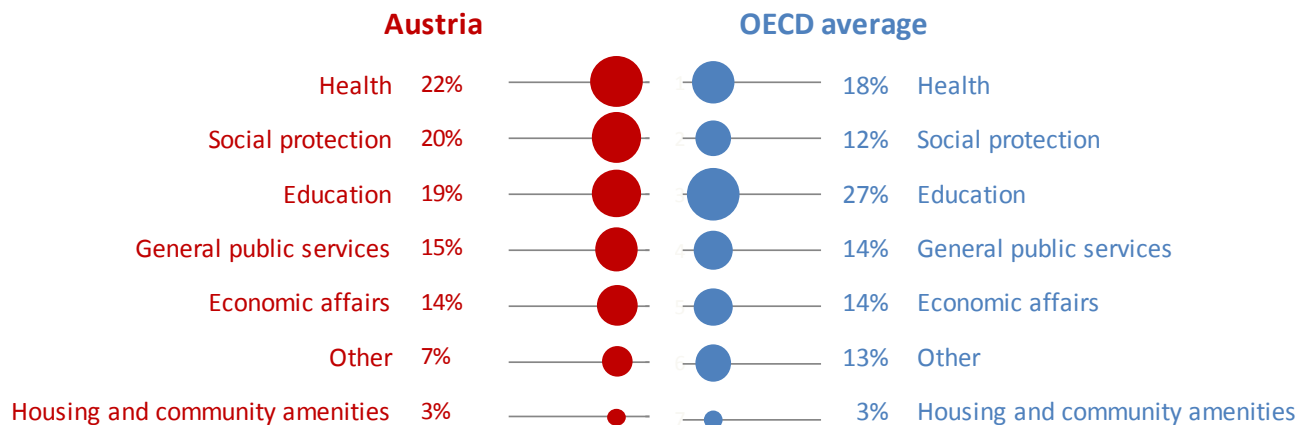
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Austria **67%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has decreased in Austria from **USD 308 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 280 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 7 456 USD 6 173

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **33%** of the **total public expenditure** and **17%** of **GDP** in Austria, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 7 456 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Health and social protection are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Austria: together they represent **42%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 30% in the OECD area.

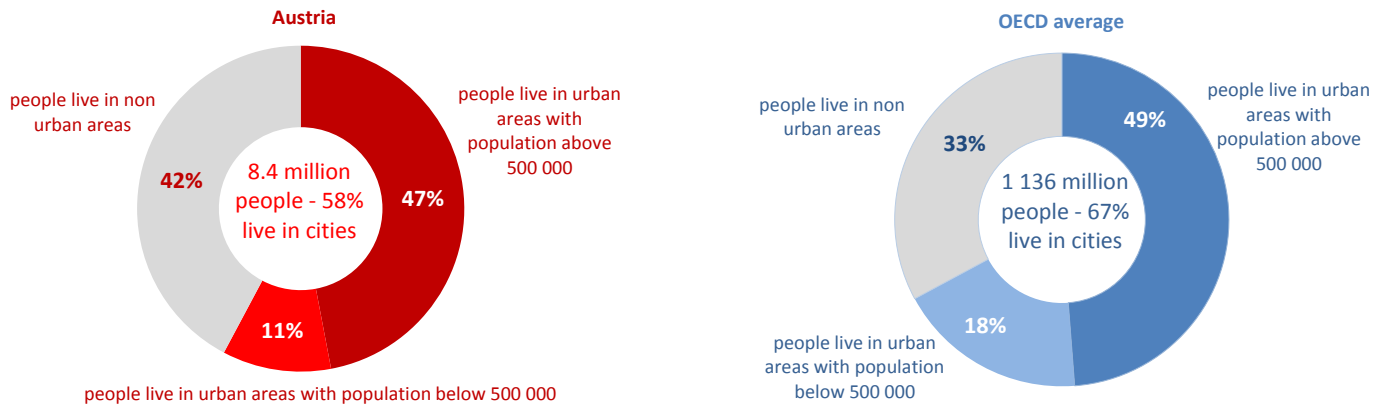
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

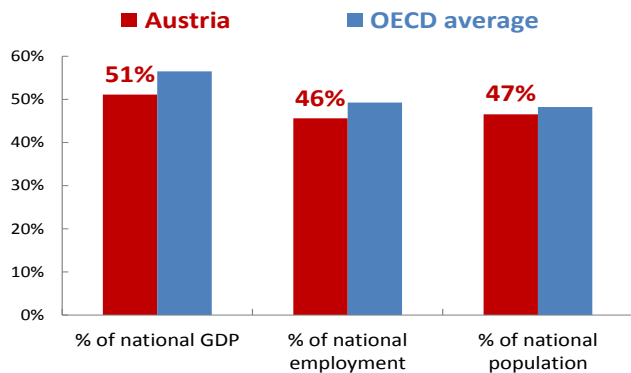
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



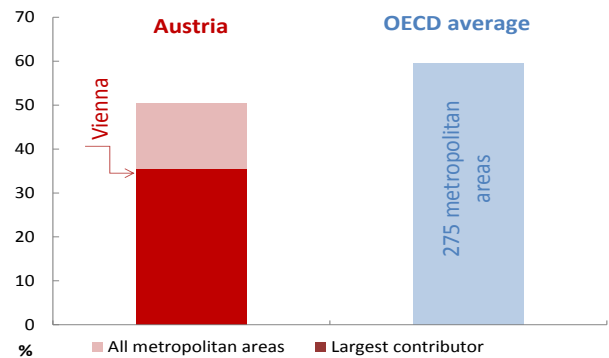
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 6 in Austria and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Austria, **58%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **47%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 3 in Austria compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in the Austria concentrate **51%** of national **GDP** and **46%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **50%** of **GDP growth**.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

