How’s Life in Austria?

Austria’s current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: This chart shows Austria’s relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher wellbeing), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) - including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes, and missing data in white.

Austria’s resources for future well-being, 2018 or latest available year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Capital</th>
<th>Economic Capital</th>
<th>Human Capital</th>
<th>Social Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions per capita</td>
<td>Produced fixed assets</td>
<td>Educational attainment of young adults</td>
<td>Trust in others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material footprint</td>
<td>Financial net worth of government</td>
<td>Premature mortality</td>
<td>Trust in government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red List Index of threatened species</td>
<td>Household debt</td>
<td>Labour underutilisation rate</td>
<td>Gender parity in politics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1=top-performing OECD tier, 2=middle-performing OECD tier, 3=bottom-performing OECD tier. ➴ indicates consistent improvement; ↔ indicates no clear or consistent trend; ▼ indicates consistent deterioration, and “… indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. For methodological details, see the Reader’s Guide of How’s Life? 2020.
Deprivations in Austria

Deprivations in selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: Relative income poverty refers to the share of people with household disposable income below 50% of the national median; financial insecurity refers to the share of individuals who are not income poor, but whose liquid financial assets are insufficient to support them at the level of the national relative income poverty line for at least three months; housing cost overburden refers to the share of households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing costs; and low satisfaction with life and with time use refer to the share of the population rating their satisfaction as 4 or lower (on a 0-10 scale).

Inequalities between men and women in Austria

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

- Homicide victims
- Earnings
- Employment rate
- Feeling safe
- Adult skills (numeracy)
- Perceived health
- Hours worked (paid and unpaid)
- Time off
- Job strain
- Student skills (science)
- Life satisfaction
- Social interactions
- Having a say in government
- Social support
- Satisfaction with personal relationships
- Life expectancy
- Long-term unemployment rate
- Long working hours (in paid work)
- Deaths from suicide, alcohol, drugs

Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between men and women, defined as gender ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.
Inequalities between age groups in Austria

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

A. Younger and middle-aged people

B. Younger and older people

Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator and are only broadly comparable. They generally refer to 15-24/29 years for young people, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle-aged and 50 years and over for older people. See How’s Life? 2020 for further details. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups, defined as age ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.
Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Austria

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between groups with different educational attainment, defined as education ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.
**Inequalities between top and bottom performers in Austria**

Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

- **Household income of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%**
  - Percentile: 5.4
  - Rate: 4.5

- **Share of wealth owned by the top 10%, percentage**
  - Percentile: 55.6
  - Rate: 51.7

- **Earnings of the top 10% relative to the bottom 10%, full-time employees**
  - Percentile: 3.4
  - Rate: 3.2

- **PISA score in science of the top 10% relative to the bottom 10%**
  - Percentile: 1.70
  - Rate: 1.67

- **Life satisfaction scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%**
  - Percentile: 2.1
  - Rate: 1.8

- **Satisfaction with time use scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%**
  - Percentile: 2.79
  - Rate: 2.78

Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from left (most unequal) to right (least unequal).
## Trends in current well-being since 2010 in Austria - I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>OECD</th>
<th>AUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income and Wealth</strong></td>
<td>Household income (household net adjusted disposable income, USD at 2017 PPPs*, per capita)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>AUT 34,000</td>
<td>AUT 34,000</td>
<td>OECD 28,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household wealth</strong></td>
<td>(median net wealth, USD at 2016 PPPs)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>AUT 103,500</td>
<td>AUT 103,500</td>
<td>OECD 162,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S80/S20 income share ratio</strong></td>
<td>(the household income for the top 20%, divided by the household income for the bottom 20%)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>OECD 5.4</td>
<td>OECD 4.5</td>
<td>AUT 4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td>Housing affordability (share of disposable income remaining after housing costs)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>AUT 70.9</td>
<td>AUT 70.9</td>
<td>OECD 79.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overcrowding rate</strong></td>
<td>(share of households living in overcrowded conditions)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>AUT 12</td>
<td>AUT 12</td>
<td>OECD 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work and Job Quality</strong></td>
<td>Employment rate (employed people aged 25-64, as a share of the population of the same age)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>AUT 77.2</td>
<td>AUT 77.2</td>
<td>OECD 76.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender wage gap</strong></td>
<td>(difference between male and female median wages expressed as a share of male wages)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>AUT 12.9</td>
<td>AUT 12.9</td>
<td>OECD 15.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long hours in paid work</strong></td>
<td>(share of employees usually working 50+ hours per week)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>OECD 7</td>
<td>OECD 7</td>
<td>AUT 6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Life expectancy (number of years a newborn can expect to live)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>OECD 80.5</td>
<td>OECD 80.5</td>
<td>AUT 81.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The snapshot depicts data for 2018, or the latest available year, for each indicator. The colour of the circle indicates the direction of change, relative to 2010, or the closest available year: ● = consistent improvement, ○ = consistent deterioration, □ = no clear trend, and white for insufficient time series to determine trends. The OECD average is marked in black. For methodological details, see the Reader’s Guide of How’s Life? 2020. * = Purchasing Power Parity.
## Trends in current well-being since 2010 in Austria - II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge and Skills</th>
<th>Student skills in science (PISA mean scores)</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality</td>
<td>Exposure to outdoor air pollution (share of population &gt; WHO threshold)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective Well-being</td>
<td>Life satisfaction (mean value on a 0-10 scale)</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Homicides (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-life Balance</td>
<td>Gender gap in feeling safe (percentage difference that women feel less safe than men when walking alone at night)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Connections</td>
<td>Time off (time allocated to leisure and personal care, hours per day)</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Engagement</td>
<td>Social interactions (hours per week)</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of social support (share of people who report having no friends or relatives whom they can count on in times of trouble)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voter turnout (share of registered voters who cast votes)</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See note on page 7.