



SALZBURG - POPULATION

POPULATION

The age structure in the state of Salzburg is similar to that of Austria as a whole and of the rest of central Europe, with the

baby boom generation (ages 34 to 44) representing a significant bulge. The "Pill inflection" of the 70s and the trend toward single-child families or no children at all is

clearly apparent starting with the 25-to-29 age group. Significant gender differences are evident only in the oldest part of the population.

	1991	2001	Change
Salzburg (City)	144,326	144,689	+0.25%
Hallein	49,998	54,060	+8.12%
Salzburg Surroundings	118,425	135,901	+14.76%
St. Johann im Pongau	71,699	77,929	+8.69%
Tamsweg	21,100	21,523	+2.00 %
Zell am See	77,039	84,487	+9.67%
Austria	7,768,944	8,121,345	+4.54%

Fig.1: Population growth; source: Salzburg Statistical Services; Statistik Austria

POPULATION TRENDS

Population growth over a period of ten years was stronger in the state of Salzburg than in Austria as a whole. Especially the

attractive region around the city of Salzburg grew by 14,76 % within ten years. Whereas Austria's total population grew 3.7% from 1991 to 1996 and 0.8% from 1996 to 2001, the

state of Salzburg's grew 6.0% and 1.4% respectively.

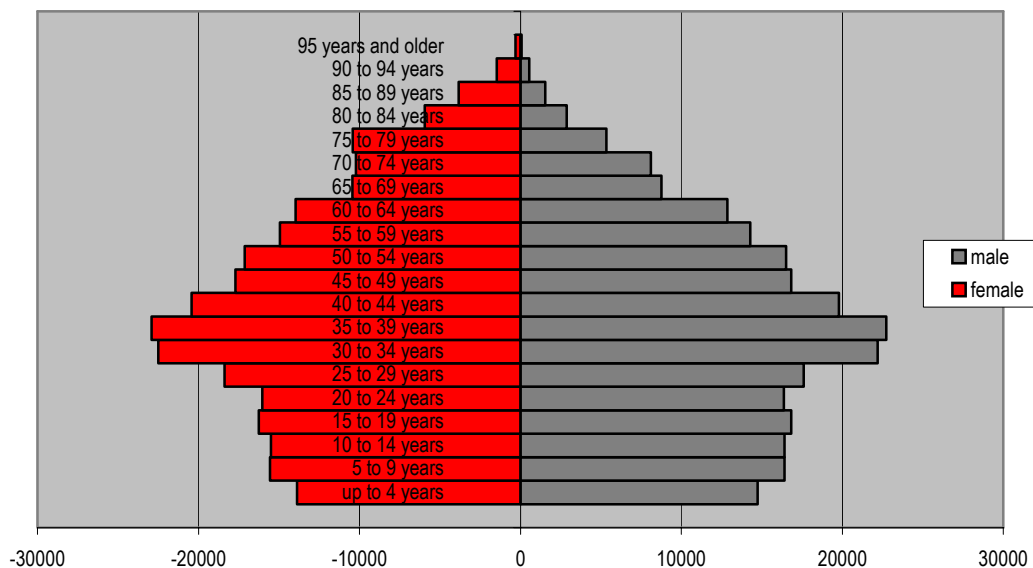


Fig.2: Austrian age pyramid; source: Statistik Austria

EDUCATION LEVELS

With regard to maximum education levels attained, the trend toward a more educated population continues. Among both the male and female population, a significant decline can be observed in people completing only compulsory education.

Conversely, the category of “completed apprenticeship” has grown slightly. The greatest change is a large increase in the “advanced education” category, while the proportion of university graduates remains largely unchanged.

The advent of the new

University of Applied Sciences and Technologies is not reflected in the statistics, since the first students graduated only in 2001.

Nevertheless, the regional differences among the various political districts are of interest: Salzburg-Surroundings, Hallein, St. Johann, and Zell am See — in that order — saw relatively rapid advances, whereas the districts of Salzburg (City) and Tamsweg remained flat or contracted slightly.

While the reasons for this trend in the city of Salzburg may be attributed to flight from the city to the

neighboring districts of Salzburg-Surroundings and Hallein, the situation in Tamsweg is different and specific to that district. Due to the relatively undeveloped agricultural infrastructure in Lungau and the magnet effect of the greater state capital region, the district is characterized by a high proportion of daily and weekly commuters.

On the political level, efforts are being made to counter the “rural flight” trend by declaring the region an EU Objective 2 subsidized development area as well as a national regional development area.

PURCHASING POWER

In terms of purchasing power, the state of Salzburg is slightly below the figure for Austria as a whole. In a comparison of federal states, Salzburg ranks third after Vienna and Vorarlberg. Here too, however, there are significant differences between the central Salzburg conurbation (Salzburg-City, Salzburg-Surroundings and Hallein districts) and the mountain districts (St. Johann, Zell am See and Tamsweg).

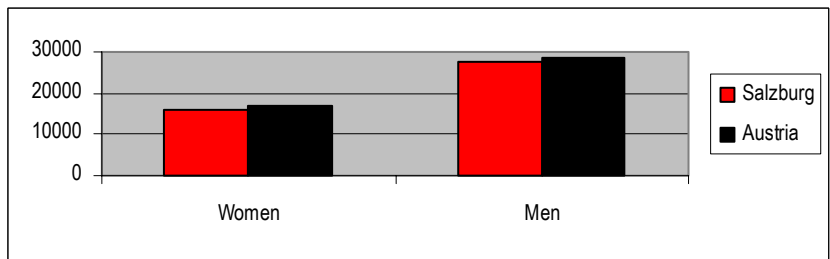


Fig. 3: Gross annual income 1999

Source: WKO (Austrian Federal Economic Chamber)

1999	Salzburg	Austria
Average gross annual income		
total	22,222	23,346
women	15,911	16,907
men	27,659	28,540
Average gross annual income		
total	15,516	16,279
women	11,596	12,264
men	18,892	19,519

Fig. 4: Gross annual income 1999

Source: WKO (Austrian Federal Economic Chamber)