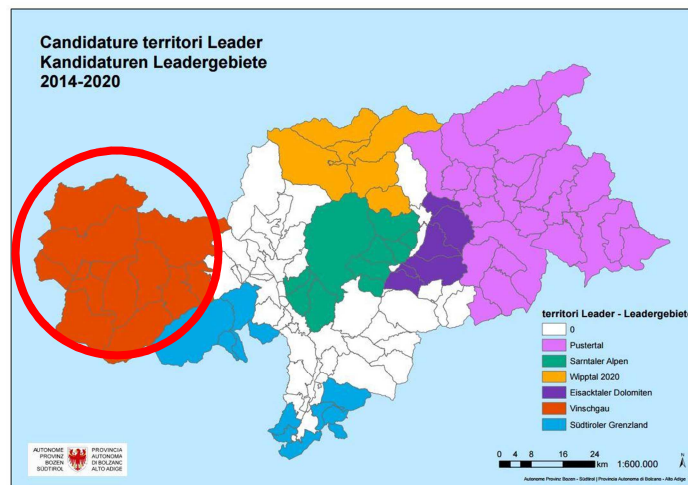


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Report on Local Trends

LAG "Vinschgau"

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*Plattform Land, **WIFO



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The Vinschgau A Socio-Economic Portrait

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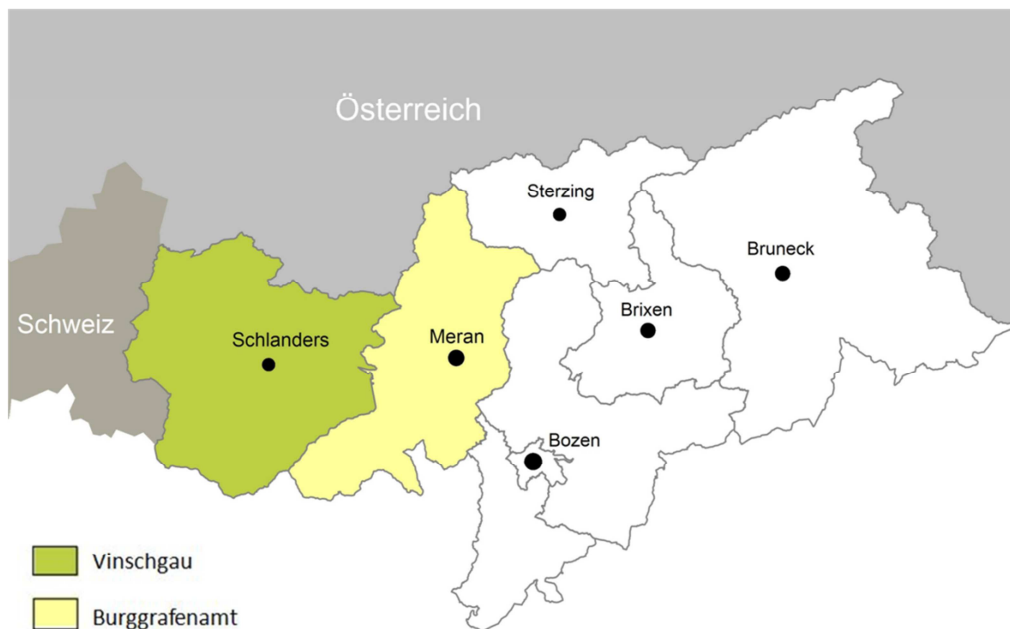
1. POPULATION

This report examines the socio-economic structure of the Vinschgau district. In order to highlight the special features of this region even better, a comparison with the neighbouring district of Burggrafenamt and South Tyrol as a whole will be carried out.

The district Vinschgau consists of 13 municipalities and is located in the west of South Tyrol on the border to Austria and Switzerland. With 35,500 inhabitants and an area of 1,442 km², it is one of the least densely populated areas in South Tyrol. Due to its central location and around 6,000 inhabitants, Schlanders is the capital of the Vinschgau district. The Burggrafenamt, on the other hand, has a much larger population of around 101,600 inhabitants, 40 percent of which are living in Merano, the district's capital. The 26 municipalities of this district cover an area of 1,101 km².

Figure 1.1

Location of the districts Vinschgau and Burggrafenamt



Source: WIFO

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Until the reopening of the Vinschgau railway in 2005, the district of Vinschgau was only poorly integrated into South Tyrol's public transport network. The accessibility of the valley by road has also always been difficult, as it is remote from the main traffic axis (Brenner motorway) and the main road is regularly congested.

The Vinschgau was an agricultural area for a long time. Nonetheless, the value added in agriculture in the Vinschgau was lower than in other regions of the province, as the companies had a relatively small average farm size. One reason for this was the so called "gavelkind" according to which the property of a family, especially the land ownership, was divided equally among the heirs.

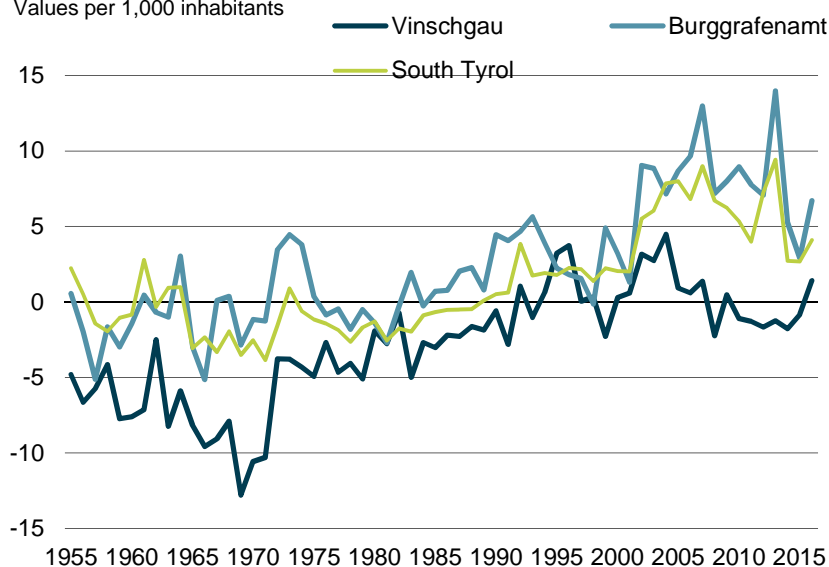
In the second half of the 20th century, net migration in the district of Vinschgau - as it is characteristic for structurally weak areas - was significantly worse than in other parts of the

province. For decades, the Vinschgau recorded more emigration than immigration, which points to a structural crisis in the district during this period. Due to the low attractiveness of Vinschgau as a business location (especially in the industrial and commercial sectors), it experienced a much higher emigration than South Tyrol's average. The lack of jobs in the Vinschgau district led some of its younger population groups - especially those living in the side valleys - to emigrate in search of work. In the Burggrafenamt, on the other hand, the migration balance was for the majority of its municipalities even higher than at provincial level, which indicates the structural strength of this district.

Figure 1.2

Migration balance - 1955-2015

Values per 1,000 inhabitants



Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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While the Vinschgau's population has not declined in the last ten years, it experienced a population growth (1.3 percent) well below the South Tyrolean average (7.9 percent). In the district of Burggrafenamt (9.7 percent), by contrast, population growth was even higher than the provincial average. The reason for this different development lies in the immigration of foreigners, which was noticeably lower in the Vinschgau than at provincial level. While immigration and emigration in the Vinschgau largely balanced each other out during this time period, the Burggrafenamt and South Tyrol recorded significantly more immigration than emigration. By contrast, the birth balance (i.e. the difference between births and deaths) remained relatively positive in all parts of the province.

Table 1.1

Population in Vinschgau, Burggrafenamt and South Tyrol - 2005-2015

Absolute values

		Population	Of which: Women	Of which: Aged between 15 and 34 years	Of which: Immigrants
Vinschgau	2005	35,043	17,331 (49.5%)	5,004 (14.3%)	1,357 (3.9%)
	2015	35,497	17,594 (49.6%)	4,668 (13.2%)	1,992 (5.6%)

	Change 2005-2015 (%)	1.3	1.5	-6.7	46,8
Burggrafenamt	2005	92,631	47,060 (50.8%)	11,634 (12.6%)	5,122 (5.5%)
	2015	101,592	51,707 (50.9%)	11,641 (11.5%)	9,823 (9.7%)
	Change 2005-2015 (%)	9.7	9.9	0.1	91.8
South Tyrol	2005	482,650	244,024 (50.6%)	62,159 (12.9%)	25,317 (5.2%)
	2015	520,891	263,943 (50.7%)	61,164 (11.7%)	46,806 (9.0%)
	Change 2005-2015 (%)	7.9	8.2	-1.6	84.9

Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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Consequently, the share of the foreign population in the Vinschgau (5.6 percent) is clearly below the average of South Tyrol as a whole (9.0 percent) and of the Burggrafenamt (9.7 percent). More than half of the foreigners in the Vinschgau come from the EU-28 countries (54.7 percent), while another quarter come from other European countries (25.8 percent). About 12 percent come from Africa, 8 percent from Asia and the rest of the world.

Table 1.2

Population of the municipalities in Vinschgau - 2005-2015

Absolute values

	2005	2015	Change 2005-2015	
			Absolute values	Percentage
Kastelbell-Tschars	2,331	2,309	-22	-0.9
Graun im Vinschgau	2,407	2,381	-26	-1.1
Glurns	882	896	14	1.6
Latsch	5,050	5,188	138	2.7
Laas	3,799	3,993	194	5.1
Mals	4,975	5,162	187	3.8
Martell	885	869	-16	-1.8
Prad am Stilfser Joch	3,292	3,474	182	5.5
Schnals	1,413	1,267	-146	-10.3
Schlanders	5,908	6,016	108	1.8
Schluderns	1,846	1,804	-42	-2.3
Stilfs	1,279	1,161	-118	-9.2
Taufers im Münstertal	976	977	1	0.1
Total Vinschgau	35,043	35,497	454	1.3

Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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Vinschgau has 13 municipalities. The largest communities are Schlanders (around 6,000 inhabitants) as well as Mals and Latsch, each with around 5,000 inhabitants. Three municipalities have less than 1,000 inhabitants and are therefore extremely small in structure. In the period 2005 to 2015, the population in the various communities did not develop equally. For example, the communities of Laas and Prad am Stilfserjoch achieved significant population growth (over 5 percent). On the other hand, the communities of Schnals or Stilf lost about 10 percent of their population.

The proportions of men and women were (2005) and are (2015) almost equally high in the districts of Vinschgau and Burggrafenamt as well as in South Tyrol. In contrast, there are differences with regard to the age structure: Vinschgau has a slightly higher proportion of young people aged between 15 and 34 years (13.2 percent) than the neighbouring Burggrafenamt (11.5 percent) and South Tyrol as a whole (11.7 percent). However, the number of young people in the Vinschgau has decreased significantly in recent years.

According to the forecasts of the South Tyrolean Institute of Statistics ASTAT, the population in the Vinschgau region will continue to stagnate or increase only slightly until 2030 (1.7 percent). For Burggrafenamt (6.2 percent) and South Tyrol as a whole (7.0 percent), however, a significant increase is expected.

South Tyrol and the neighbouring province of Trentino are the only provinces in Italy with a strongly developed autonomy. A pillar of autonomy is the protection of language groups. There are three officially recognised language groups in South Tyrol: German, Italian and Ladin. In South Tyrol as a whole, 69.4 percent of the 2011 census (source ASTAT) declared themselves to belong to the German language group, 26.1 percent to the Italian language group and a small part of 4.5 percent to the Ladin language group. Vinschgau is the district in South Tyrol with the highest share of the German language group (97.3 percent), while only 2.7 percent belong to the Italian or Ladin language group. In the Burggrafenamt, for example, the proportion of the Italian-speaking population is already 21.2 percent.

2. ECONOMY

2.1 Tourism

South Tyrol is one of the top tourist destinations in the Alps. Also the Vinschgau can offer a wide variety of natural and cultural attractions in the summer and winter¹: Examples are the Reschen Lake, which is adorned with a Romanesque church tower and is a paradise for hikers, bikers and surfers. Other attractions are a 80 km long cycle-trail along the old Romane trade route “Via Claudia Augusta”, a panoramic tour with the “Vinschger Train”, the mediaval Coira Castle with a significant armor collection, Glurns, the smallest medieval town in Europe, the “Two Country Skiarena” for skiers, the Stilfersjoch National Park, Italys largest nature reserve, the world-known marble of Laas and the Ortles, one the highest glacier in Italy.

Table 2.1

Tourism in Vinschgau, Burggrafenamt and South Tyrol - 2005-2015

Absolute values

		Overnight Stays	Of which: Visitors from Germany	Of which: Hotels, inns, residences	Of which: Summer season
Vinschgau	2005	2,007,057	1,131,168 (56.4%)	1,585,037 (79.0%)	1,198,450 (59.7%)
	2015	2,176,689	1,190,165 (54.7%)	1,673,138 (76.9%)	1,327,137 (61.0%)
	Change 2005-2015 (%)	8.5	5.2	5.6	10.7
Burggrafenamt	2005	5,499,146	3,965,966 (72.1%)	4,646,590 (84.5%)	4,478,522 (81.4%)
	2015	6,538,738	4,506,914 (68.9%)	5,336,878 (81.6%)	5,162,677 (79.0%)
	Change 2005-2015 (%)	18.9	13.6	14.9	15.3
South Tyrol	2005	26,150,824	12,833,868 (49.1%)	21,076,534 (80.6%)	15,831,131 (60.5%)
	2015	29,475,245	14,378,294 (48.8%)	23,147,916 (78.5%)	18,264,943 (62.0%)
	Change 2005-2015 (%)	12.7	12.0	9.8	15.4

Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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In 2015, a total of around 2.2 million overnight stays were recorded in Vinschgau's accommodation establishments. The development of overnight stays over the past ten years reveals a largely positive trend; since 2005, the number of overnight stays has increased by around 8.5 percent. In the same period, a similar dynamic was observable for South Tyrol as a whole, where the increase in overnight stays was even more pronounced. In the Burggrafenamt district, tourist overnight stays have increased by around 19 percent since 2005, which contributed significantly to the positive trend experienced by the province.

1 See also: <https://www.vinschgau.net/de/vinschgau-top-10.html>

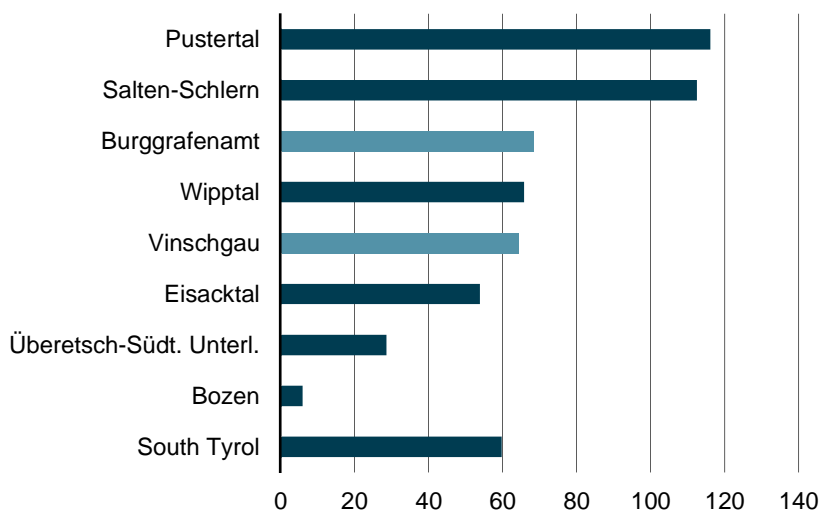
The Vinschgau can offer 714 accommodation establishments with 18,743 beds. About half of the establishments belong to hotels, inns, residences and similar establishments, while the other half belong to camping sites, farm holidays or private room rentals. In terms of overnight stays, however, the share of the first group is significantly higher with 76.9 percent. The German guest is not only the most important customer in South Tyrol as a whole, but also in the Vinschgau and especially in the Burggrafenamt. With 61.0 percent, the summer season predominates before the winter season in Vinschgau, similar to South Tyrol as a whole. In the Burggrafenamt however, the summer season accounts for even 79 percent of all overnight stays.

The overnight stays per inhabitant in the various districts in South Tyrol reveal a clear picture; although the Vinschgau is not one of the most tourist-intensive areas of the region, such as the Pustertal (including Badia Valley) or Salten-Schlern, it ranks, similar to the Burggrafenamt, above the provincial average in terms of overnight stays per inhabitant. Tourism is therefore an important economic factor for the districts of Vinschgau and Burggrafenamt, which makes a significant contribution to growth and employment.

Figure 2.1

Tourism intensity by district - 2016

Values per inhabitants



Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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2.2 Jobs

Despite an almost constant population in the Vinschgau in recent years, the number of employees has risen continuously. Between 2005 and 2015, an increase of around 21.5 percent was recorded. The Burggrafenamt also recorded a similar increase in the number of employees. Across the province, the number of employees has grown slightly less over the same period.

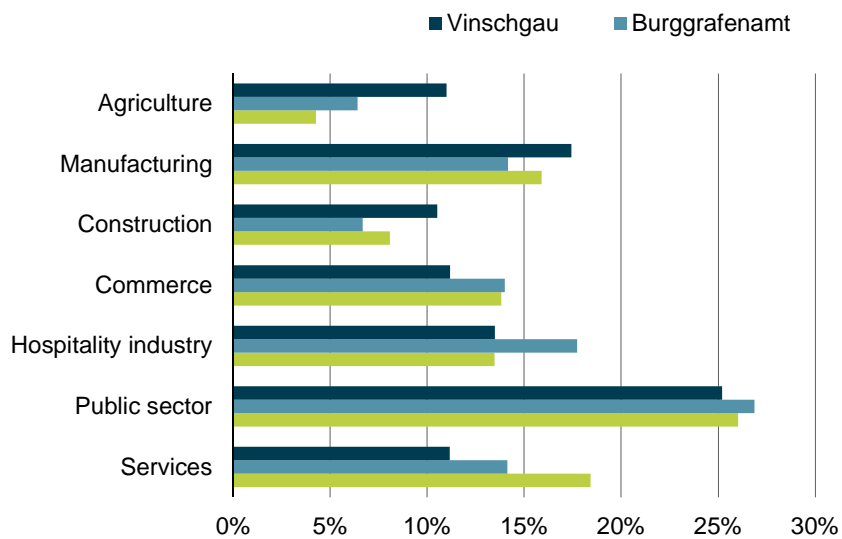
In the districts of Vinschgau and Burggrafenamt as well as at the provincial level most employees work in the public sector. Compared to South Tyrol as a whole, however, there are

some differences: The agricultural and construction sectors in the Vinschgau employ relatively more people than they do in the other parts of the province. The same applies to the hospitality industry in the Burggrafenamt. At the provincial level, however, the percentage of employees working in the trade and services sectors is higher than in the districts of Vinschgau and Burggrafenamt. The proportion of employees in manufacturing is similar in the three areas studied.

Figure 2.2

Employees by sector - 2017

In percent



Source: Amt für Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung; elaboration WIFO

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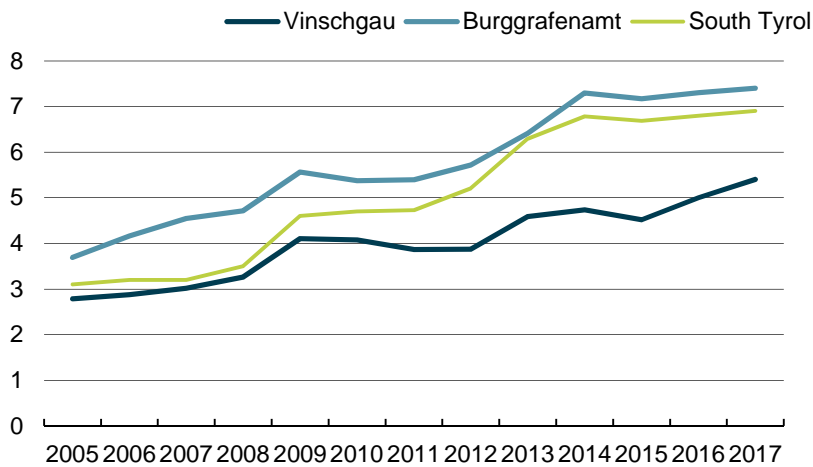
In 2015, the unemployment rate in the Vinschgau, calculated according to the method of the local statistical office "Amt für Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung"², was 4.5 percent, well below that the provincial level. This interesting difference has increased significantly over the past ten years. Since 2009, in particular, the unemployment rate in the Vinschgau has risen less sharply than in the other parts of the province. The unemployment rate in the Burggrafenamt, on the other hand, is slightly higher than in South Tyrol as a whole.

² This indicator is calculated on the basis of administrative data. See also: <http://www.provinz.bz.it/arbeitswirtschaft/arbeit/default.asp>

Figure 2.3

Unemployment rate - 2005-2017

In percent



Source: Amt für Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung; elaboration WIFO

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Another indicator of unemployment is the so-called official unemployment rate of ASTAT, which follows Eurostat's methodology. In this respect, South Tyrol has a total value of 3.8 percent in 2015, whereas no clear values are available for the Vinschgau district. However, the Italian National Statistical Office ISTAT estimates values for so-called "statistical small regions", which only partly coincide with the borders of Val Venosta. Two small regions clearly belong to the Vinschgau: In 2015, the estimated official unemployment rate (according to EU standards) was 3.0 percent in the small region of "Mals" and 4.1 percent in the small region of "Schlanders", which is below or in the South Tyrolean average. Also in the last 10 years the unemployment rates in these small regions were mostly below the value for South Tyrol as a whole, which confirms the statements made above with the information of the "Amt für Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung".

At present, between 1,000 and 1,500 inhabitants of Vinschgau commute to work in Switzerland. The number of cross-border commuters is currently 50 to 70 percent higher than in 2005 (Amt für Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung), which is probably the decisive reason for the comparatively positive development of the unemployment rate in Vinschgau. Especially in the canton of Graubünden (in nearby Engadin, in the Münster valley and in Samnaun) the people of the Upper Vinschgau tend to find work - without having to relocate.

3. PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIETY

In all districts of South Tyrol, including the Vinschgau, there is a dense network of public services in the areas of school, health and social affairs.

In the 2016/17 school year, 1,117 children (655 boys and 562 girls) attended the 33 kindergartens in the Vinschgau. The primary schools, on the other hand, educated 1,779 children in 205 classes, 921 of whom were boys and 858 girls. The 59 classes of the middle schools were attended by 1,058 children, 572 of them boys and 486 girls. Finally, the secondary schools trained 996 young people in 57 classes, 496 of whom were boys and 500 girls.³

Apart from the wide range of schools, the Vinschgau also offers a dense network of public social and health services.⁴ The “Sozialpädagogische Grundbetreuung (SPG)”, for example, sees itself as a basic service for social services, in the so called “Sozialsprengeln”. With its psychosocial and social-legal competence the SPG represents an important cornerstone of the social network in the Vinschau. Its institutional mandate is multi-faceted and includes prevention, elimination and alleviation of emergencies, the promotion of the social integration of vulnerable persons, families and groups. In 2014, 218 minors and 442 adults, i.e. a total of 660 persons, took advantage of these basic social care services.

In the medical field, two so-called “Gesundheitssprengel” work in the Vinschgau in close cooperation with the “Sozialsprengeln” and provide services in the areas of prevention, diagnostics, therapy, rehabilitation and counselling. In addition, a hospital in Schlanders offers a wide range of basic medical care.⁵ For older people there are also a variety of public facilities and offers. For example, 412 senior citizens are looked after in eleven day-care centres and 325 places are available in five retirement and nursing homes.

Apart from the strong public sector, there is also an above-average level of voluntary commitment on the part of the civilian population in South Tyrol compared to other European regions. A large number of associations and organisations are active in various ways in the fields of health and social care, sport, recreation and leisure, culture, education and training, as well as civil, environmental and landscape protection. South Tyrol has no less than 1,309 voluntary organisations, 115 of which (8.8 percent) work in the Vinschgau region and 211 (16.1 percent) in the Burggrafenamt.

3 See also: <http://www.provinz.bz.it/schulamt/>

4 See also <http://www.bzgvn.it/system/web/default.aspx?sprache=1>

5 See also: <http://www.sabes.it/de/kh-schlanders.asp>

4. SUMMARY

A comparison of the most important economic indicators with South Tyrol shows that the socio-economic development of Vinschgau has been positive in recent years. The district, which was originally known as an emigration area, has managed to halt this trend and has largely been able to keep pace with South Tyrolean economic dynamics in recent years.

In contrast to the Vinschgau, the Burggrafenamt with the Merano valley basin has always been a region with a much stronger structure. A comparison of the most important socio-economic indicators of the Burggrafenamt with those at provincial level clearly shows that this trend has continued in recent years.

APPENDIX TABLES

Tabella A-1

Migration balance - 1955-2015

Absolute values per 1,000 inhabitants

Year	Vinschgau	Burggrafenamt	South Tyrol
1955	-4,8	0,6	2,2
1956	-6,6	-2,0	0,5
1957	-5,7	-5,1	-1,4
1958	-4,2	-1,6	-1,9
1959	-7,7	-3,0	-1,1
1960	-7,6	-1,4	-0,8
1961	-7,1	0,5	2,8
1962	-2,5	-0,7	-0,3
1963	-8,2	-1,0	0,9
1964	-5,9	3,0	1,0
1965	-8,2	-3,0	-3,1
1966	-9,6	-5,1	-2,3
1967	-9,1	0,1	-3,3
1968	-7,9	0,4	-1,9
1969	-12,8	-2,9	-3,5
1970	-10,6	-1,1	-2,5
1971	-10,3	-1,3	-3,9
1972	-3,8	3,5	-1,6
1973	-3,8	4,5	0,9
1974	-4,3	3,8	-0,6
1975	-4,9	0,4	-1,2
1976	-2,7	-0,9	-1,4
1977	-4,7	-0,5	-1,9
1978	-4,1	-1,8	-2,6
1979	-5,1	-0,5	-1,7
1980	-1,9	-1,4	-1,3
1981	-2,8	-2,7	-2,5
1982	-0,7	-0,3	-1,8
1983	-5,0	2,0	-2,0
1984	-2,7	-0,3	-0,9
1985	-3,0	0,7	-0,7
1986	-2,2	0,8	-0,5
1987	-2,3	2,0	-0,5
1988	-1,6	2,3	-0,5
1989	-1,9	0,8	0,1
1990	-0,6	4,5	0,5
1991	-2,8	4,1	0,6
1992	1,0	4,7	3,8
1993	-1,0	5,7	1,8

1994	0,6	3,9	1,9
1995	3,2	2,2	1,8
1996	3,7	1,8	2,3
1997	0,1	1,6	2,2
1998	0,3	-0,1	1,4
1999	-2,3	4,9	2,2
2000	0,3	3,2	2,0
2001	0,6	1,3	2,0
2002	3,2	9,0	5,5
2003	2,7	8,8	6,0
2004	4,5	7,1	7,8
2005	0,9	8,7	8,0
2006	0,6	9,6	6,8
2007	1,4	13,0	9,0
2008	-2,2	7,2	6,7
2009	0,5	8,0	6,2
2010	-1,1	9,0	5,3
2011	-1,3	7,8	4,0
2012	-1,7	7,1	7,2
2013	-1,2	14,0	9,4
2014	-1,8	5,2	2,7
2015	-0,8	2,9	2,7
2016	1,4	6,7	4,1

Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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Tabella A-2

Birth balance - 1955-2015

Absolute values per 1,000 inhabitants

Year	Vinschgau	Burggrafenamt	South Tyrol
1955	12,9	8,3	10,4
1956	11,0	7,7	10,2
1957	12,7	9,4	10,7
1958	14,7	8,7	10,9
1959	16,6	10,6	12,2
1960	15,7	10,1	12,2
1961	15,8	11,2	13,0
1962	15,5	11,0	12,9
1963	16,2	13,0	13,4
1964	17,0	12,9	15,1
1965	16,7	13,5	14,9
1966	15,4	11,9	13,5
1967	12,0	10,9	12,8
1968	13,0	11,2	12,2
1969	12,8	11,4	12,2
1970	10,8	9,1	11,3
1971	11,6	8,9	11,1
1972	9,6	8,2	9,9
1973	8,1	7,4	8,5
1974	9,0	6,8	8,2
1975	8,3	4,5	6,5
1976	6,0	3,4	5,4
1977	6,2	3,9	4,7
1978	7,6	4,2	4,6
1979	6,9	2,3	3,9
1980	6,1	1,9	4,0
1981	8,2	3,2	4,0
1982	8,8	2,4	4,3
1983	8,0	1,9	3,5
1984	8,5	1,3	3,2
1985	6,9	1,8	3,3
1986	6,5	1,4	2,9
1987	6,0	2,9	3,3
1988	5,2	2,1	3,7
1989	7,1	2,5	3,9
1990	7,5	2,3	3,8
1991	6,4	3,9	4,2
1992	5,7	3,0	4,1
1993	6,2	2,5	3,6
1994	6,9	3,3	3,5

1995	6,0	2,5	3,8
1996	6,1	2,9	3,8
1997	7,0	3,5	4,5
1998	4,5	2,7	3,7
1999	4,1	2,4	3,9
2000	5,0	2,9	3,8
2001	4,1	3,2	4,0
2002	1,9	2,3	3,3
2003	2,9	1,9	3,1
2004	2,9	2,5	3,5
2005	3,5	2,7	3,6
2006	3,6	3,2	3,5
2007	3,5	2,9	3,6
2008	1,8	2,6	3,2
2009	3,2	2,5	2,8
2010	1,5	3,5	3,0
2011	2,9	2,9	2,7
2012	3,1	1,2	2,4
2013	3,1	2,3	2,4
2014	3,0	2,5	2,7
2015	1,5	2,3	1,9

Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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Table A-3

Population by district, gender and age - 2005-2015

Absolute values and share in percentage

Gender	Age groups (years)	Vinschgau				Burggrafenamt				South Tyrol			
		2005		2015		2005		2015		2005		2015	
		Absolute values	Share in percentage	Absolute values	Share in percentage	Absolute values	Share in percentage	Absolute values	Share in percentage	Absolute values	Share in percentage	Absolute values	Share in percentage
Men	0-14	3,253	9.28	2,837	7.99	7,865	8.49	8,261	8.13	42,126	8.73	42,929	8.24
	15-24	2,479	7.07	2,297	6.47	5,168	5.58	5,705	5.62	27,463	5.69	30,129	5.78
	25-34	2,525	7.21	2,371	6.68	6,466	6.98	5,936	5.84	34,696	7.19	31,035	5.96
	35-44	3,142	8.97	2,397	6.75	8,431	9.10	7,083	6.97	43,485	9.01	36,518	7.01
	45-54	2,365	6.75	2,962	8.34	6,057	6.54	8,491	8.36	31,167	6.46	42,970	8.25
	55-64	1,652	4.71	2,223	6.26	5,164	5.57	5,841	5.75	26,354	5.46	29,964	5.75
	65-74	1,332	3.80	1,480	4.17	3,795	4.10	4,692	4.62	19,940	4.13	23,656	4.54
	>74	964	2.75	1,336	3.76	2,625	2.83	3,876	3.82	13,395	2.78	19,747	3.79
	Total	17,712	50.54	17,903	50.44	45,571	49.20	49,885	49.10	238,626	49.44	256,948	49.33
Women	0-14	3,070	8.76	2,620	7.38	7,365	7.95	7,670	7.55	39,940	8.28	40,264	7.73
	15-24	2,267	6.47	2,169	6.11	4,928	5.32	5,397	5.31	25,885	5.36	28,578	5.49
	25-34	2,396	6.84	2,199	6.19	6,342	6.85	5,966	5.87	33,581	6.96	29,953	5.75
	35-44	2,862	8.17	2,303	6.49	7,842	8.47	7,232	7.12	40,549	8.40	36,651	7.04
	45-54	2,098	5.99	2,824	7.96	5,824	6.29	8,164	8.04	29,915	6.20	41,723	8.01
	55-64	1,537	4.39	2,069	5.83	5,540	5.98	5,989	5.90	27,475	5.69	30,450	5.85
	65-74	1,535	4.38	1,493	4.21	4,480	4.84	5,346	5.26	22,845	4.73	26,485	5.08
	>74	1,566	4.47	1,917	5.40	4,739	5.12	5,943	5.85	23,834	4.94	29,839	5.73
	Total	17,331	49.46	17,594	49.56	47,060	50.80	51,707	50.90	244,024	50.56	263,943	50.67
Total	0-14	6,323	18.04	5,457	15.37	15,230	16.44	15,931	15.68	82,066	17.00	83,193	15.97
	15-24	4,746	13.54	4,466	12.58	10,096	10.90	11,102	10.93	53,348	11.05	58,707	11.27
	25-34	4,921	14.04	4,570	12.87	12,808	13.83	11,902	11.72	68,277	14.15	60,988	11.71
	35-44	6,004	17.13	4,700	13.24	16,273	17.57	14,315	14.09	84,034	17.41	73,169	14.05
	45-54	4,463	12.74	5,786	16.30	11,881	12.83	16,655	16.39	61,082	12.66	84,693	16.26
	55-64	3,189	9.10	4,292	12.09	10,704	11.56	11,830	11.64	53,829	11.15	60,414	11.60
	65-74	2,867	8.18	2,973	8.38	8,275	8.93	10,038	9.88	42,785	8.86	50,141	9.63
	>74	2,530	7.22	3,253	9.16	7,364	7.95	9,819	9.67	37,229	7.71	49,586	9.52
Total		35,043	100.00	35,497	100.00	92,631	100.00	101,592	100.00	482,650	100.00	520,891	100.00

Tabelle A-4

Population projections by district and gender - 2017-2030

Absolute values

Year	Vinschgau			Burggrafenamt			South Tyrol		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
2017	18,133	17,777	35,910	50,893	52,504	103,397	260,823	266,927	527,750
2018	18,097	17,965	36,062	51,049	53,141	104,190	262,871	272,043	534,914
2019	18,114	18,015	36,129	51,289	53,465	104,754	264,092	273,717	537,809
2020	18,127	18,062	36,189	51,516	53,778	105,294	265,254	275,342	540,596
2021	18,138	18,106	36,244	51,732	54,083	105,815	266,364	276,927	543,291
2022	18,146	18,148	36,294	51,938	54,380	106,318	267,428	278,480	545,908
2023	18,152	18,187	36,339	52,133	54,670	106,803	268,450	280,005	548,455
2024	18,155	18,223	36,378	52,319	54,954	107,273	269,434	281,504	550,938
2025	18,156	18,258	36,414	52,497	55,230	107,727	270,381	282,977	553,358
2026	18,153	18,290	36,443	52,665	55,499	108,164	271,295	284,421	555,716
2027	18,148	18,320	36,468	52,827	55,759	108,586	272,178	285,834	558,012
2028	18,139	18,348	36,487	52,980	56,012	108,992	273,035	287,218	560,253
2029	18,127	18,374	36,501	53,128	56,257	109,385	273,870	288,573	562,443
2030	18,111	18,398	36,509	53,269	56,495	109,764	274,685	289,902	564,587

(a) For the year 2017, actual, not projected absolute values have been included.

Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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Table A-5

Tourism intensity by district - 2017

Absolute values per inhabitants

Bozen	6.0
Überetsch-Südt. Unterland	28.7
Eisacktal	53.9
Vinschgau	64.3
Wipptal	65.9
Burggrafenamt	68.4
Salten-Schlern	112.5
Pustertal	116.13
South Tyrol	59.8

Source: ASTAT; elaboration WIFO

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Table A-6

Employees by sector 2017

Absolute values and percentage

Sector	Vinschgau		Burggrafenamt		South Tyrol	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Agriculture	1,363	11.00	2,177	6.42	8,628	4.27
Manufacturing	2,160	17.44	4,802	14.16	32,088	15.90
Construction	1,303	10.52	2,264	6.68	16,291	8.07
Commerce	1,385	11.18	4,748	14.00	27,899	13.82
Hospitality industry	1,671	13.49	6,013	17.73	27,203	13.48
Public sector	3,122	25.20	9,112	26.87	52,544	26.03
Services	1,384	11.17	4,796	14.14	37,191	18.43
Total	12,388	100.00	33,918	100.00	201,844	100.00

Source: Amt für Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung; elaboration WIFO

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Table A-7

Unemployment rate - 2005-2017

Percentage

Year	Vinschgau	Burggrafenamt	South Tyrol
2005	2,8	3,7	3,1
2006	2,9	4,2	3,2
2007	3,0	4,5	3,2
2008	3,3	4,7	3,5
2009	4,1	5,6	4,6
2010	4,1	5,4	4,7
2011	3,9	5,4	4,7
2012	3,9	5,7	5,2
2013	4,6	6,4	6,3
2014	4,7	7,3	6,8
2015	4,5	7,2	6,7
2016	5,0	7,3	6,8
2017	5,4	7,4	6,9

Source: Amt für Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung; elaboration WIFO

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