## Labour market dynamics and commuting patterns in Vienna 2012

## Summary

Commissioned by the Vienna Employment Promotion Fund



## **SYNTHESIS**FORSCHUNG

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High flexibility of economically active persons	Due to changing labour market conditions or private life situations, economically active persons need to be more flexible. This high level of flexibility is reflected in the dynamics of Vienna's labour market as well as in the commuting patterns of working persons.
Jobs in Vienna are to a large extent held by commuters	The demand for labour force is not completely met by the labour supply of the resident population of Vienna. A significant part (namely more than one third) of all jobs in Vienna (almost one million in 2012) is held by persons living outside Vienna.
A fifth of all persons living in Vienna is commuting to other regions	On the other hand, not all the persons living in Vienna find a job in Vienna. About a fifth of a total of about 762,000 employees living in Vienna in 2012 worked in enterprises outside the municipal territory.
More than 1.1 million cases of transition annually	Economically active persons show great flexibility when it comes to adjust their labour market positioning to changed staffing levels in enterprises or personal circumstances. More than 1.1 million cases of the total of economically active persons (of working age) living in Vienna are affected by transitions between different labour market states. Women and men who completed a programme conducted by the waff – Wiener ArbeitnehmerInnen Förderungsfonds (Vienna Employment Promotion Fund), in 2011 account for approximately 4% of these cases (49,700 cases of transition).
Standard employment relationships started	In 2012 about 357,700 new standard employment relationships were started by employees living in Vienna. A »direct changeover« between two employment relationships was successfully realised in 95,000 cases.
Risk of dropping out of the labour market after termination of an employment contract	About 35% of all cases of termination of (standard) employment lead (at least temporarily) to unemployment (119,300 cases in 2012). In 28% of the cases the persons affected feel compelled to drop out (temporarily) of the labour market. In contrast, 31% of all employment relationships are commenced immediately after unemployment or economic inactivity (112,400 / 109,600 cases of transition).

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