



WIENER WOHNEN – Social Housing in Vienna

+ 500 000 residents 100 % renewables Economic center of the region



Why

Affordable housing means competitiveness.

Historical causes - catharsis after the war

Quality of life

Possibility to face the challenges of the 21st century

Solutions

Urban developer

Social mix

Integration of climate, social and smart city policies

Acceptance of different housing quality

Residential Construction Tax

Attractiveness and security of rental housing

Goals and challenges

1910

1930

1950

1970

1990

2010



1840 - 1918



**Extremely dense
population**

**Unhygienic
conditions**

**Tuberculosis =
Viennese disease**



Europe's worst housing situation

1910

1930

1950

1970

1990

2010



1919 - 1934



Hugo Breitner

Residential Construction Tax

1910

1930

1950

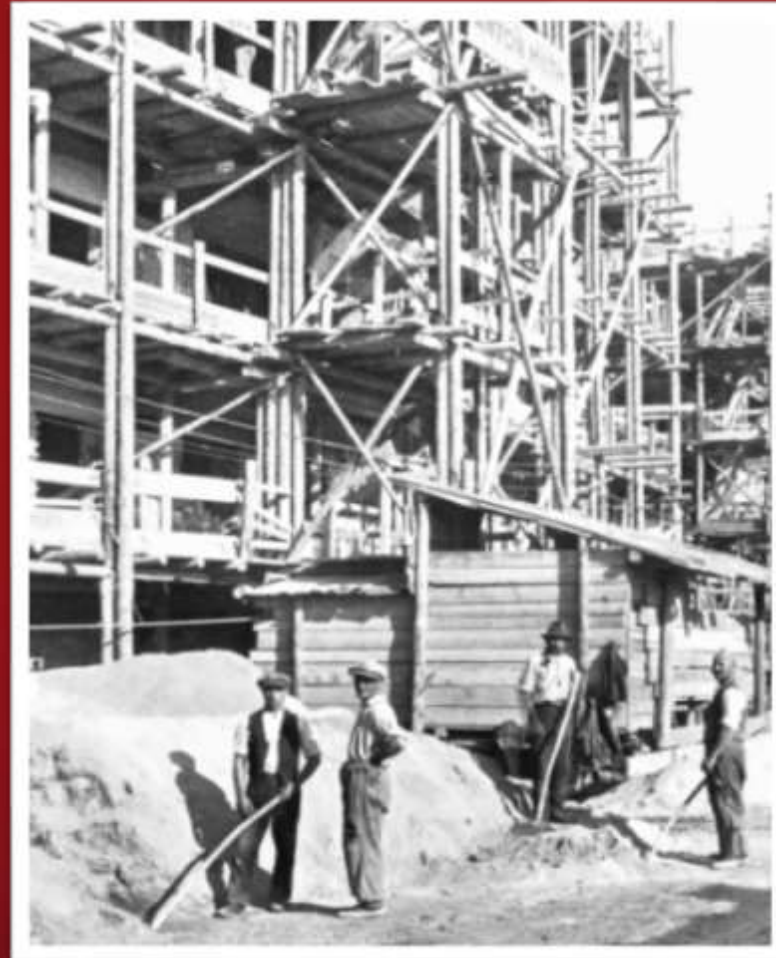
1970

1990

2010



1919 - 1934



Karl-Marx-Hof,
1927 - 1930



dental clinic, Karl-Marx-Hof

Elimination of the housing shortage

1910

1930

1950

1970

1990

2010



1919 - 1934



“Red Vienna”

**Viennese residential
construction
programm by building
25,000 apartments**

1910

1930

1950

1970

1990

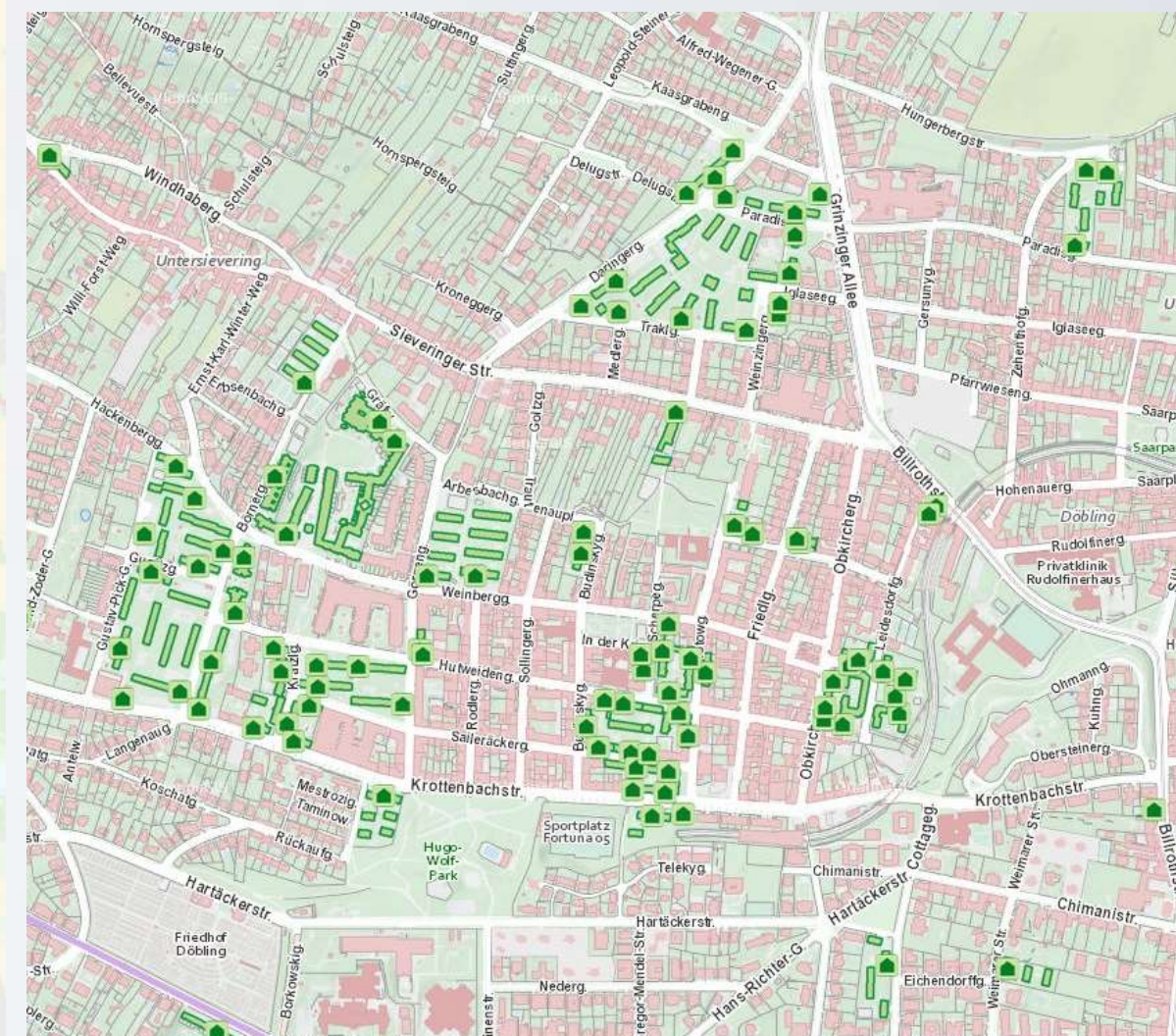
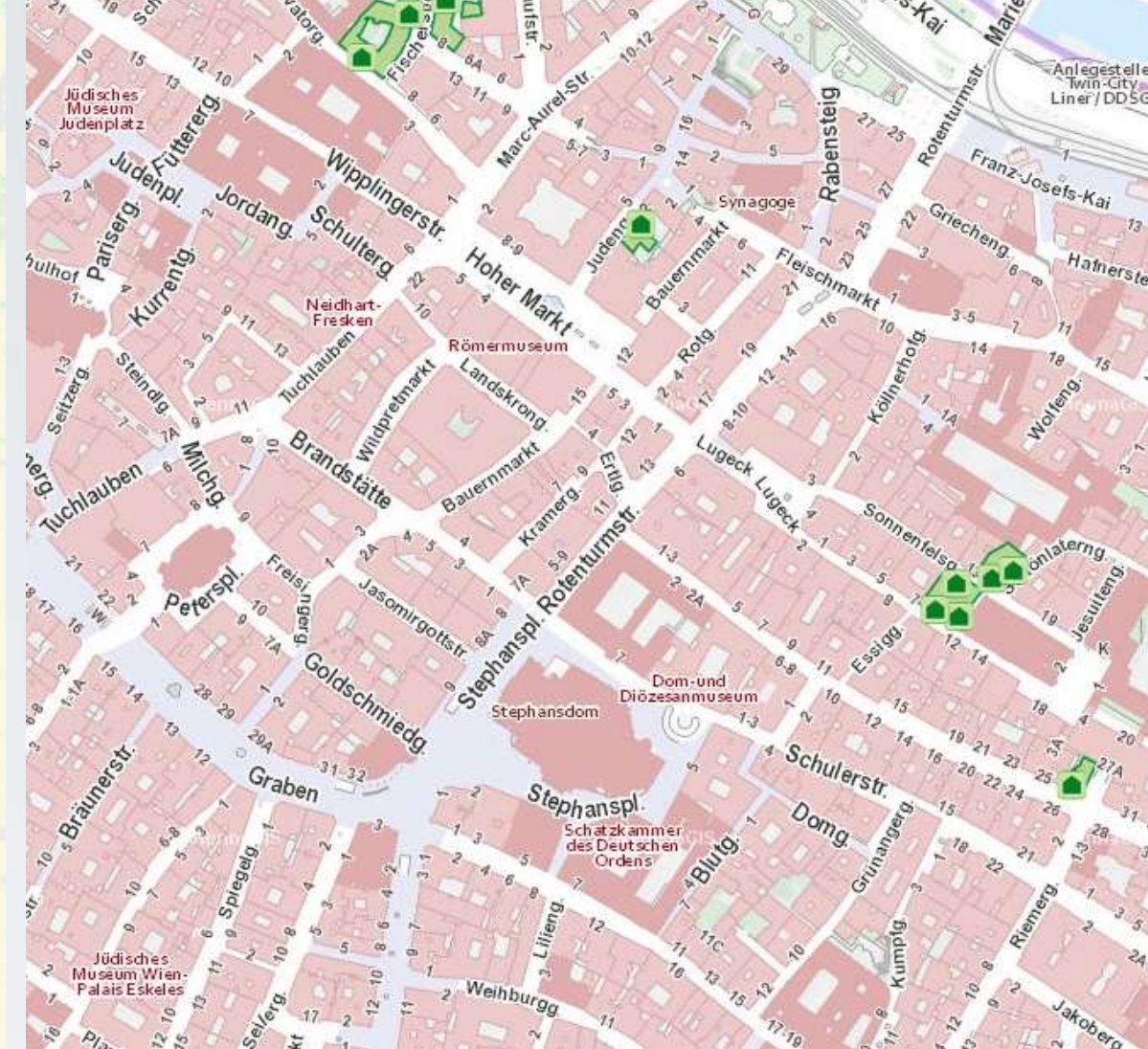
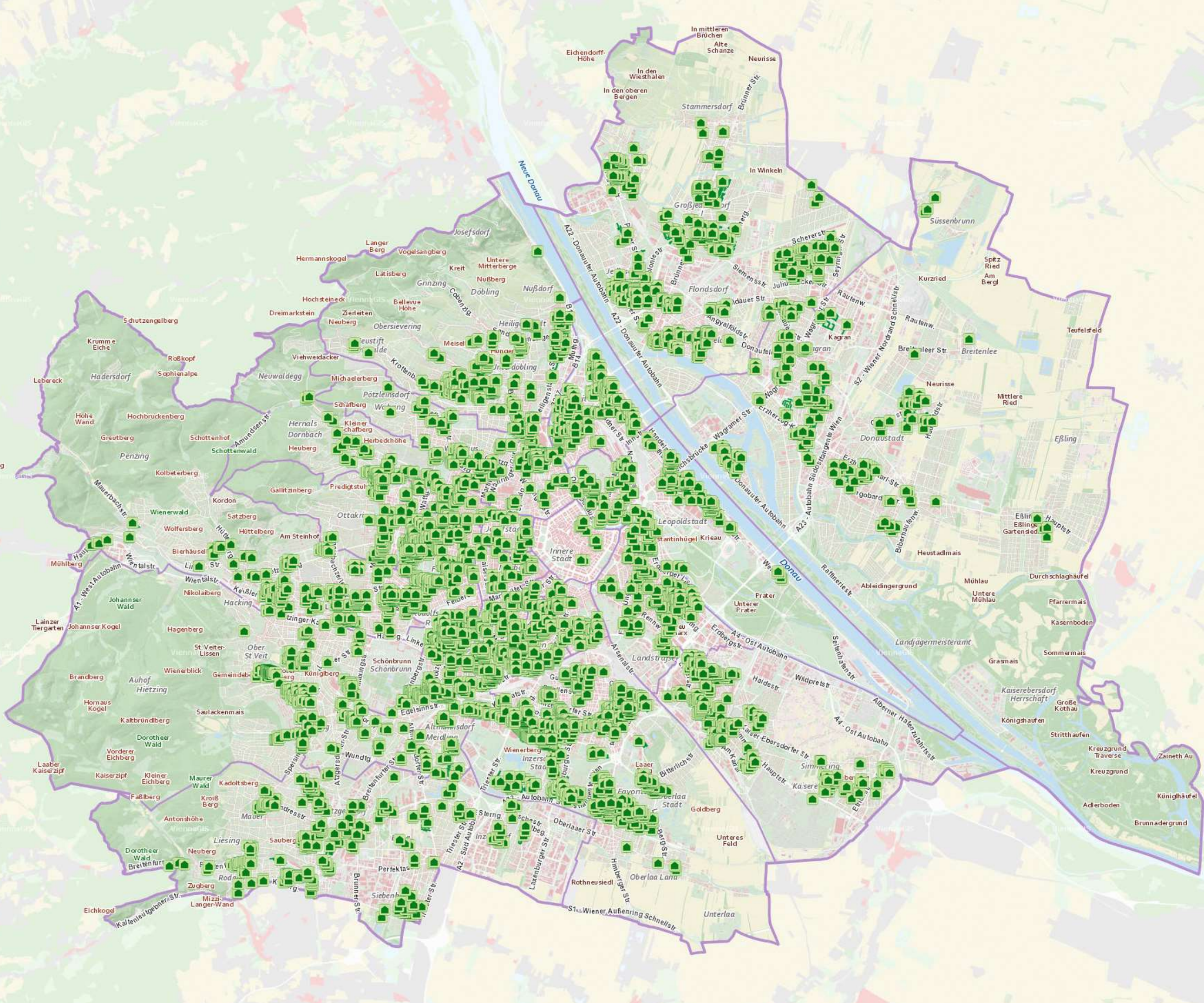
2010




1947 - 1960



Reconstruction and new start



2018 1.85 mil.
2030 + 0,5 mil.

1.8 million people are living in Vienna ...



1/4



... of those, apx. 500,000 are living in public housing facilities.

Allocation criterias:

- **Two years primary residence for EU citizens**
- **Minimum age 17**
- **Maximum income € 3,172,-**
- **Socially criterias such as overcrowding**
- **Reservation for Youngsters**

Widely fair applicant acceptance criteria

9,50

€/m²

PRIVATE
MARKET

5,39

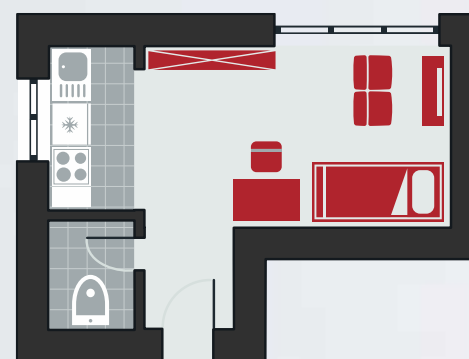
€/m²

WIENER
WOHNE

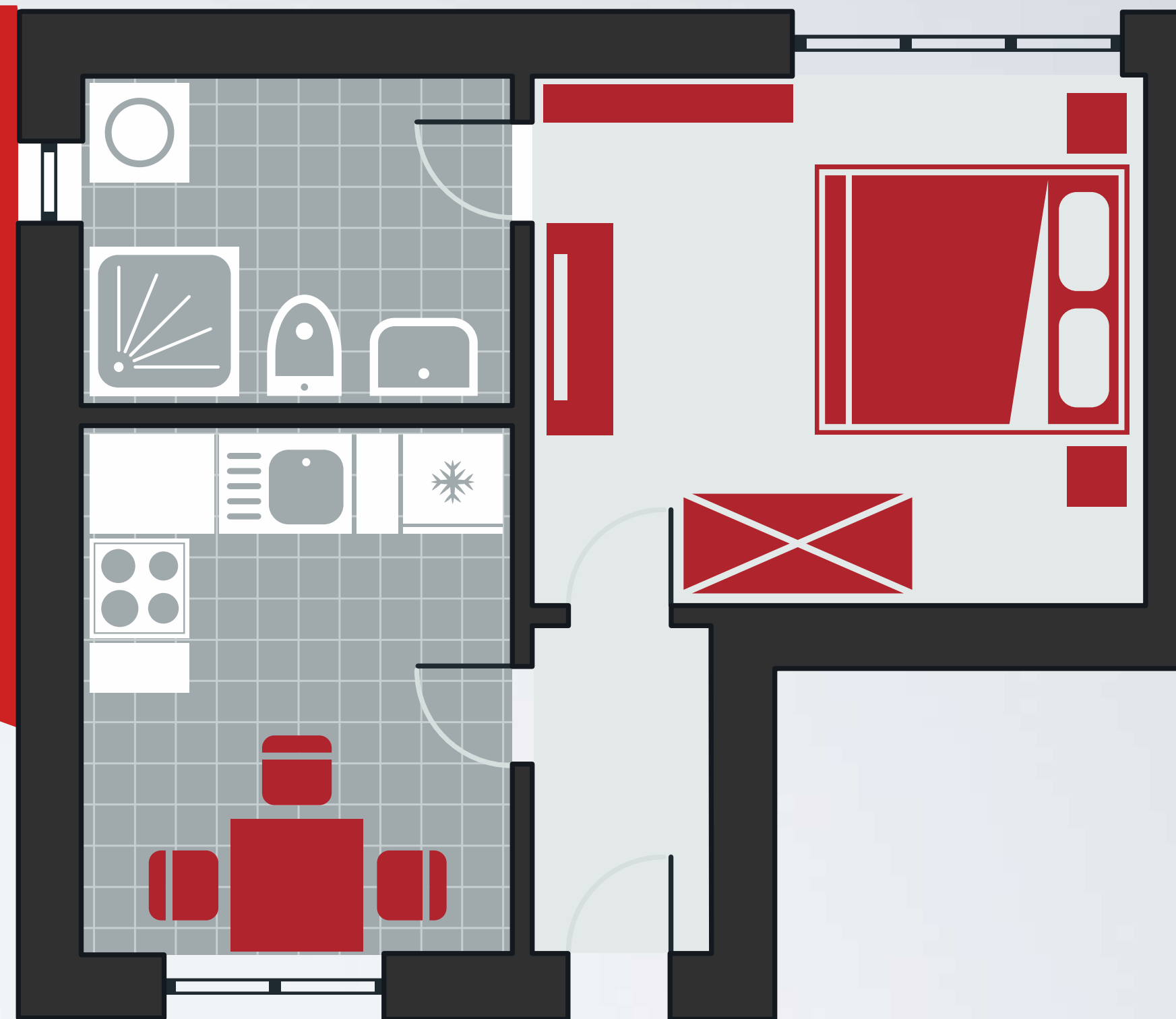
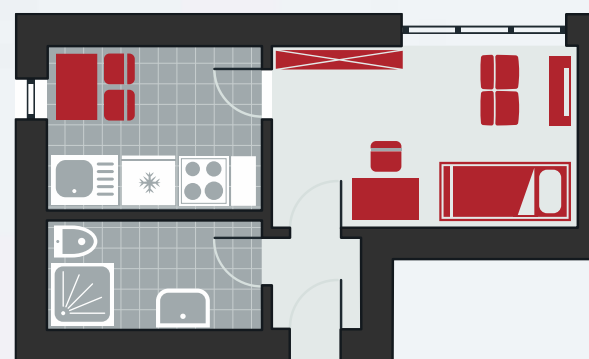
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Cat. A

Cat. C



Cat. B



An ever-higher standard of living



Flat ownership



Municipally owned flats



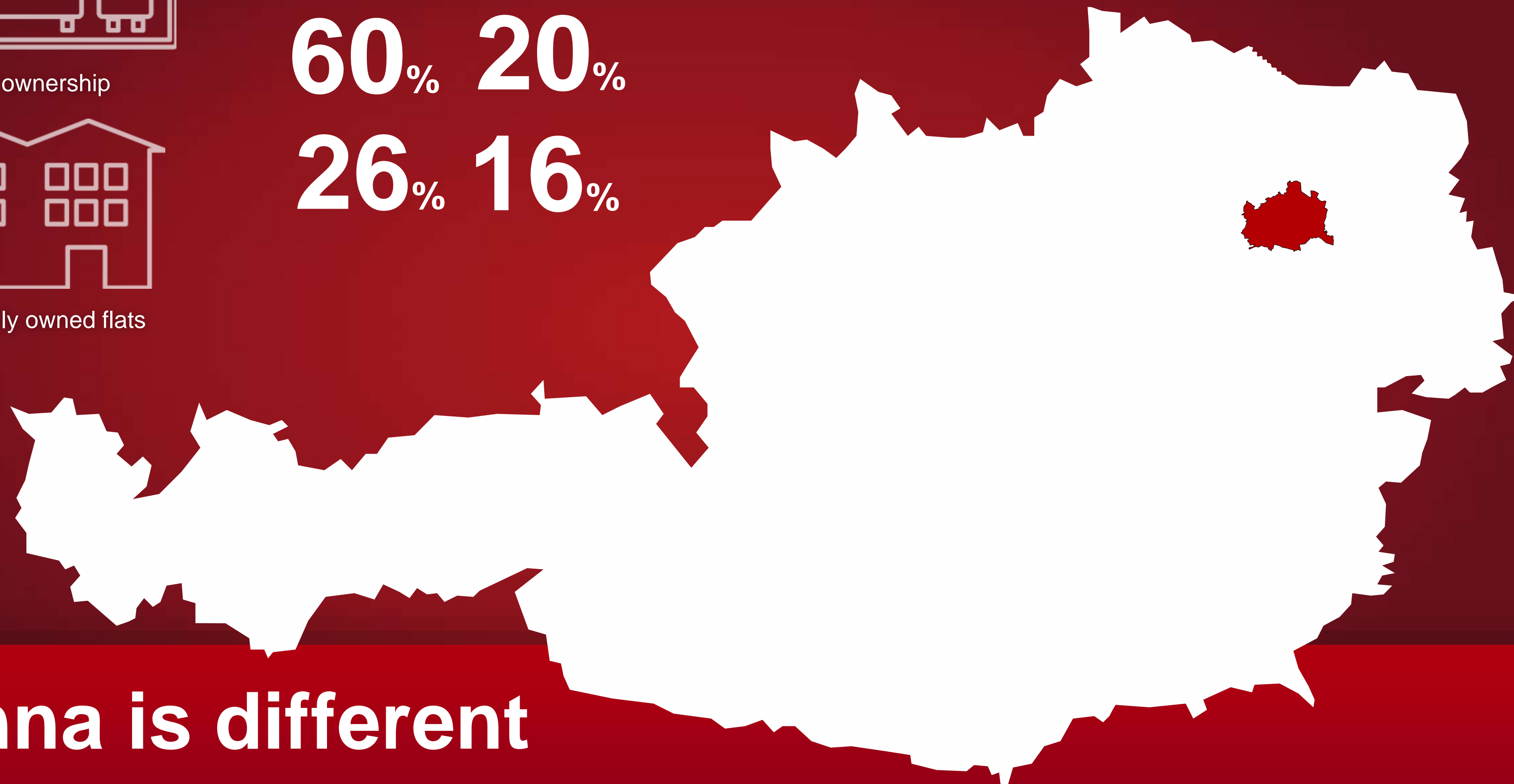
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26%

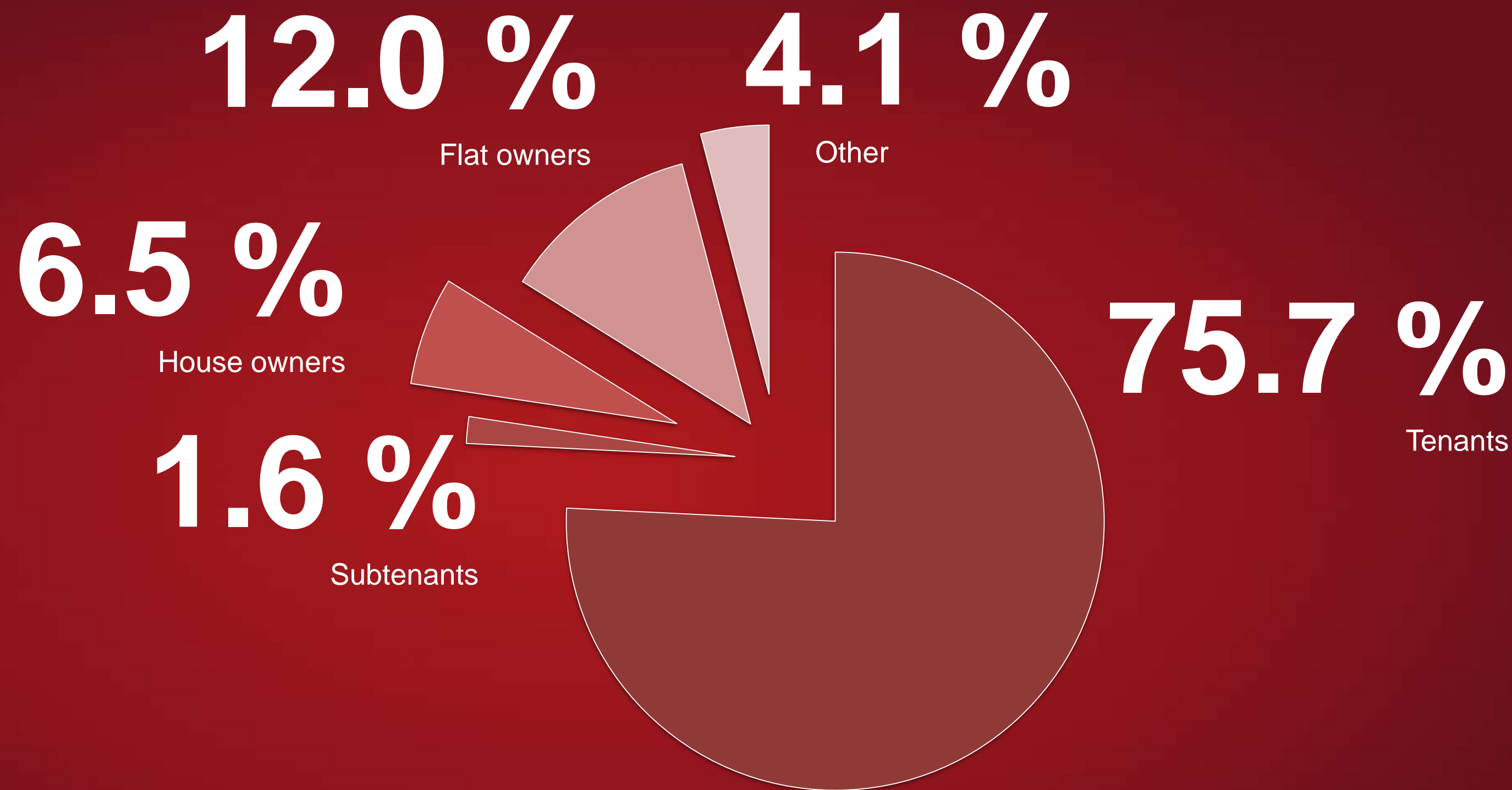


20%

16%



Vienna is different



Tenancy - Vienna's primary form of residence



Thanks for your attention