

Demographic situation

As part of the National Action Plan for Integration, integration indicators were defined to render measurable the various dimensions of the integration process in Austria and establish long-term integration monitoring. Using the 25 defined integration indicators, especially the five core indicators the current state of immigration and integration in Austria for 2019/2020 and the significant changes from the previous years can be summarised as follows:

Net immigration almost unchanged, decreases in immigration and emigration due to the pandemic

- Due to the pandemic, in 2020 both immigration and emigration from Austria decreased. There were some 136,300 immigrations and 96,300 emigrations. The resulting net immigration of around 40,000 persons was only slightly under last year's value (-1.4%). Of the immigrants, some 15,000 were returning Austrians and a further 84,500 were nationals of EU or EFTA states or of the United Kingdom (GB). The largest group was from Germany with 19,000, followed by Romania (17,500) and

Hungary (10,100). Immigrants from third countries (36,800) represented 27% of all immigrants. The refugee migration from Iran (900) was much lower than in 2015/2016. Around as many people (1,500) came from Afghanistan as in 2019 (1,400), while a bit more came from Syria (3,700). Of the third-country nationals, the immigration of some 9,800 citizens from states of the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) was the largest number.

- At 14,775 cases, in 2020 slightly more asylum applications were submitted in Austria than in 2019 (12,886). The last time similar numbers were reached was in 2010 (11,012) and 2011 (14,416), while in 2015 the figure was 88,340 and in 2016 it was 42,285. In 2020, most asylum seekers came from Syria (5,121; 2019: 2,708), followed by Afghanistan (3,137; 2019: 2,979) and Morocco (745; 2019: 164). In an EU comparison of absolute figures of asylum applications, in 2020 Austria was in 9th place (behind Germany, France, Spain, but also Greece and Italy, amongst others), by capita it was in 7th place (behind Cyprus, Malta and Greece, amongst others).

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year, it showed that 40,600 four- and five-year-olds (24%) were in need of support in the German language. By the end of the kindergarten year, the proportion had dropped by almost a quarter to 19%.

02 In school year 2019/2020, the proportion of foreign pupils hardly changed from the previous year (17%). This was also true for the proportion of pupils with a first language other than German, although their proportion was much higher at 27%. The highest proportion of foreigners, or the proportion of pupils with a first language other than German, was found in special needs schools (26% and 40%) and polytechnic schools (23% and 36%), the lowest in upper secondary schools - academic secondary schools (13% and 20%), higher vocational schools (11% and 22%, respectively) and vocational schools (15% and 18%). Especially Turkish adolescents and adolescents from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq in 10th grade attended schools that do not lead to a university entrance qualification exam (73% or 80%). The gap between school types in the share of foreigners or of pupils with a first language other

than German increased in the past 10 years. As a result, in school year 2018/2019 a smaller proportion of pupils born abroad (61%) attended an upper secondary school after compulsory school (15- to 19-year-olds) than that of adolescents born in Austria (81%). However, the difference in the rate of further education did not increase further since the introduction of the apprenticeship obligation to the age of 18 (2017 law). Leaving school early is more common among adolescents with a first language that is not German (11%) than among German-speaking adolescents (3%).

04 The number of regular foreign students at Austrian public universities reached a share of 29% of all students in the winter semester 2019/2020 (76,300). 88% of the foreign students came from European states, especially Germany and Italy (South Tyrol). Another 10,300 were inscribed in universities of applied sciences (share of foreigners: 19%). Austria ranks highly in Europe in the share of foreign students at its universities, together with the United Kingdom (GB) and Switzerland.

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07 Employment rates 2020 by age and migrant background status. In % of population of the same age with same migrant background. The chart shows employment rates for different age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 years) and migrant background status. The rates are generally higher for younger age groups and for those with a migrant background. The rate for those with a migrant background is 66%, or 9 percentage points lower than that of people without a migrant background. The rate is especially low for third-country nationals, and rather low for nationals of Central Eastern and South Eastern EU states. Especially women from third countries are much less integrated into the labour market than the average rate for women of 68%. The rate was particularly low for women from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq at 11%, followed by Turkish women at 47%. The employment rate of women without a migrant background is higher than that of migrants in all age groups.

08 Professional status differs clearly between people with and without a migrant background. The chart shows the distribution of professional status (unemployed, part-time, full-time) for people with and without a migrant background. The rate of unemployment is significantly higher for people with a migrant background (13%) compared to those without (8%).

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09 Social and health issues. The topics under the rubric "social and health issues" are very heterogeneous. On the one hand, they refer to income and risk of poverty; on the other, to life expectancy and health. With regard to income, the foreign population is worse off than the local. They more frequently work in low-wage sectors, and foreign women, especially from third countries, do not work at a higher rate than Austrian women. This increases the poverty risk of households with a migrant background. The material stress is compounded by stronger psychosocial stress, such as harder working conditions, above-average unemployment and, for some groups, insecure residency situation, which together negatively affect health. To this are added specific behavioural patterns like less frequent early detection and screening examinations, overweight and too little movement, which also contribute to the fact that the subjective feeling of health is lower among migrants than among the general population. Despite this, there is hardly any difference in life expectancy between the populations with and without a migrant background.

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17 In 2020, the police recorded 276,344 suspects. Of these, 109,200 were foreign suspects (39.5%), of which again 79% were resident in Austria, 17% abroad and 4% had an illegal residency status. This means that 21% of foreign suspects were "transiting" or had travelled to Austria for the purpose of committing a criminal act. The total number of incarcerated people decreased by 607 (6.7%) from the previous year to 8,488. Of these, 49% were foreign nationals. The majority were from Romania, the former Yugoslavia (non-EU), Hungary, Nigeria and Turkey. The incarceration rate of foreign nationals decreased in 2020 as a result of the pandemic, to 0.28% of the foreign population, from 0.32% in the previous year; the incarceration rate of Austrians stayed at the previous year's level (0.06%). Austria is in the European middle field, ranked equally with Belgium and France with regard to the incarceration rate, with 95 incarcerated per 100,000 inhabitants. The Nordic countries are far below, with incarceration rates of 53 (Finland) to 68 (Sweden), while the Southern and Central European states and the United Kingdom have higher rates.

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23 As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, 2020 saw a clear reduction in the number of marriages. In total, some 39,000 heterosexual marriages were concluded in Austria, some 7,000 (15%) less than in the previous year. As a result, the share of couples with one spouse from abroad dropped from 23% to 21%. The share of marriages in which both spouses were born in Austria stayed stable (27.200, or 70% of cases). The share of marriages in which both spouses were born abroad increased to 9.5% (7.6% in 2019). The number of same-sex marriages also decreased strongly from the previous year, by 523 cases (-46%) to 612. In these, one spouse is foreign in 30% of cases, and both are in 6% of cases. The tendency towards a greater internationalisation of marriages thus continued during the pandemic year. This is a result of the increased immigration, which is also a family migration. The majority of spouses born abroad came from an EU state (4,526), mainly Germany.

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belonging to Austria than to their country of origin, this figure dropped to 70% for survey participants who had lived in Austria for less than five years.

When Austrians were asked whether coexistence with immigrants had improved or worsened in recent years, 22% stated that coexistence had improved a lot or somewhat, but 46% felt that it had worsened a lot or somewhat. 45% of Austrians with more qualifications perceived a worsening of the relations between migrants and Austrians, while 35% of those with at most a compulsory education felt this way. A worsening of the situation was perceived more often by survey participants in agglomerations than in smaller municipalities, and more often by low-income respondents (54%) than by wealthier ones (43%). The immigrant population with a longer immigration history was asked whether their personal life conditions had improved or worsened in the past five years. 60% replied that their conditions had improved, 33% saw no change and 7% stated that their life conditions had worsened. Younger people (16 to 29 years) and those of a middle age

(30 to 44 years) were more likely to state that their situation had improved (72% and 65%) than other age groups. The question was also posed to the immigrant population with a shorter immigration history. 86% felt that their life conditions in Austria had improved, 10% stated that they had not changed and 4% that they had worsened. Especially migrants with primary to intermediate education levels were more likely to improve their situation (87-89%) than academics (78%).

In another block of questions, Austrians were asked whether they had contacts with immigrants who were treated worse than people without a migrant background due to their origins. 15% of Austrians stated that they have contacts with immigrants who are disadvantaged, another 47% said that they had contacts with migrants but that they did not perceive them to be disadvantaged. Another 38% had no contacts with immigrants. The highest share of people who had no contacts with migrants was among the older population (above 60 years): 46%, followed by the 45- to 59-year-olds (37%).

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Increase in the foreign resident population

The foreign resident population in Austria was around 1.531 million persons at the start of 2021. This represents 17.1% of the total population.

- On a yearly average, in 2020 some 2,138 million people with a migrant background lived in Austria. In relation to the total population in private households, this represents 24.4%. Around 1,579 million people belong to the so-called "first generation" as they were born abroad and moved to Austria. The remaining 559,000 persons with a migrant background are persons born in Austria to parents born abroad ("second generation").

- Germans continue to make up by far the largest group of foreign nationals living in Austria. On 1 January 2021, almost 209,000 Germans lived in Austria, followed by 132,000 Romanians. These come right behind the Serbian (122,000) and Turkish (118,000) nationals. Fifth place is occupied by Bosnia and Herzegovina (97,000). Places six to ten are filled by nationals from Hungary, Croatia, Poland, Syria and Slovakia.

- On 1 January 2021, the average age of the Austrian population was 43.1 years. Foreign nationals were significantly younger (average age 35.7) than Austrian citizens (44.6). Within the foreign nationals group persons from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Germany were oldest, with an average age just over 40, while immigrants from Afghanistan (25.4) and Syria (25.7) were the youngest.

Birth rate

- In 2020 83,600 children were born in Austria, while 91,600 people died. The rate of natural increase (the difference between live births and deaths) was therefore clearly negative, with 8,000 persons. Foreign nationals had a birth surplus (12,100 persons), Austrians a death surplus (20,100 persons).

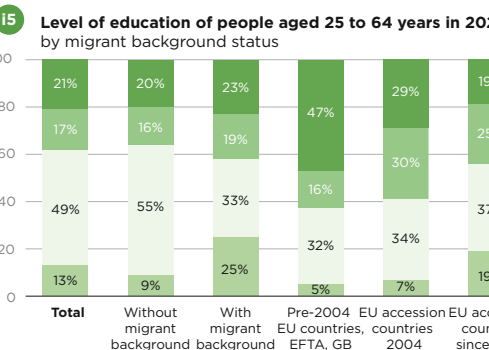
- On average, in 2020 women in Austria had 1.44 children. Those born here gave birth on average to 1.35 children, those born abroad in contrast to 1.73. The fertility of naturalised women, at 1.44 children, was almost exactly the average fertility rate in Austria, while women with a foreign nationality had significantly more children (1.76).

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In the second generation the share of intermediate qualifications (apprenticeship, intermediate vocational school) increased to 50% - compared to 31% in the first generation - and so came closer to the proportion in the general population (55%).

First-generation immigrants more frequently have academic training than second-generation immigrants (24% compared to 15%) and than the population without a migrant background (20%).

05 In a long-term comparison, the level of education of the population with a migrant background has significantly improved. In 2020, a quarter of 25- to 64-year-olds had compulsory school as their highest degree, while 52% had an intermediate or higher degree and 23% had a university degree. Among first-generation immigrants, the share of persons with at most a compulsory school degree was 26%, while this dropped to 19% in the second generation.



15 Level of education of people aged 25 to 64 years in 2020 by migrant background status. The chart shows the percentage of the population with different levels of education (Completed level of education, Apprenticeship, intermediate vocational school (BRS), Compulsory school) for different migrant background statuses (Total, Without migrant background, With migrant background, Pre-2004 EU accession EU countries, EFTA, GB, 2004, Former Yugoslavia (non-EU), Turkey, Other countries).

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16 Professional status differs clearly between people with and without a migrant background. The chart shows the distribution of professional status (unemployed, part-time, full-time) for people with and without a migrant background. The rate of unemployment is significantly higher for people with a migrant background (13%) compared to those without (8%).

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18 The median net annual income of people employed year-round was 26,761 euros in 2019, a year of particularly strong economic growth. Austrians earned some €1,106 more (+4%), foreigners some €4,372 less (-16.3%). While persons from pre-2004 EU/EFTA/GB on average earned as much as Austrians, groups of all other origins saw a lower median net annual income, with the differences between them being slight. Only year-round employees from other third countries were still worse off at €2,168 less than the average foreign worker (-10%). The proportion of workers in low-wage sectors in which the hourly rate is less than two thirds of the median dropped between 2014 and 2019 among immigrants by 6 percentage points to 21%, while it increased slightly among workers born in Austria, to 11%. For those born in third countries it was 26%. Only 16% of immigrants were employed in the high-wage sector, where hourly wages are more than double the median, compared to 27% of the labour force born in Austria. The wage differences largely reflect the difference in education between the two groups.

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19 In 2020, life expectancy at birth was almost the same for people born in Austria and abroad. Men born in Austrian had a life expectancy of 78.9 years, the same as men born abroad; women born in Austria had a life expectancy of 83.8 years, just marginally longer than immigrant women (83.6). The lowest life expectancy was for men and women from the former Yugoslavia excluding EU states (76.6

+0.2%), while that of foreign labour increased significantly (+22,100, +2.5%), like in previous years. In light of the dramatic collapse of non-self-employed work across the economy by 80,100 (-4.7%) - Austrians -57,900 (-1.9%), foreigners -22,200 (-2.8%) - the number of unemployed Austrians grew by 64,000 (+31.2%) and that of unemployed foreigners by 44,300 (+46%). As a consequence, the unemployment rate increased by 2 percentage points to reach 8.4% (Austrians) and 4.5 percentage points to reach 15.3% (foreigners). The difference between foreign and Austrian nationals thus increased to 6.9 percentage points from 4.4 in the previous year. The unemployment rate of foreign women grew most strongly (+5 percentage points, to 16.8%), followed by foreign men (+4.3 percentage points, to 14.3%), while that of Austrian women and men only increased by two percentage points to 8% and 8.8%, respectively. The highest unemployment rate continued to be among persons from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq, at 41.8%, followed by Turks and nationals of other third countries (21.8 and 20.8% respectively). During the pandemic all qualification

19 Unemployment rate 2020 by nationality with change since previous year in percentage points. The table shows the unemployment rate for different nationalities (Total, Austrian, Non-Austrian, Pre-2004 EU countries, EFTA, GB, EU accession countries 2004, EU accession countries since 2007, Former Yugoslavia (non-EU), Turkey, Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Other countries).

10 The education level of the employed is very heterogeneous and depends on the area of origin. The highest education levels are found in employed people from pre-2004 EU/EFTA/GB: 50% had a university degree in 2020, compared to 22% of Austrians, and only 5% had compulsory education as their high-

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est educational attainment, compared to 8% of Austrians. The opposite is true for Turkish workers, with a share of people with only compulsory education of 56%. Among the working population, the share of skilled labourers with intermediate qualifications from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) was especially high at 44%, as was that from Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia (40%). In 2019/2020, 6,800 persons had their foreign qualifications evaluated/recognised. Half were nationals of EU states, another 12% were Austrians. Evaluated/recognised qualifications included especially university degrees (56%) followed by intermediate qualifications (24.4%). Among the youths aged 15 to 24, 8% had no employment and were also not involved in training or further education (NEET). In youths with a migrant background, the share was much higher at 13% than in youths without a migrant background (6%). The first generation was most affected, with 17%. 11% of youths with another language than German as their first language had no compulsory school degree in school year 2018/2019, reducing their chances for further education and making a transition into professional life more difficult.

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11 Foreign nationals are less likely to be long-term unemployed (longer than 12 months without a job) than Austrians (2020: 11.2% compared to 17.2%), in part because they frequently do not fulfil the requirements for receiving unemployment assistance. The share was highest among nationals of the states of the former Yugoslavia excluding EU states (16.1%) and Turkey (13.9%). The number of schoolings dropped by 7.8% (-4,900) in 2020 due to the pandemic.

12 Youths (15-24 years) were more affected by the growth in unemployment than other age groups (+43.6%, +13,200 compared to 2019), and foreign youths (+49.5%) more than Austrians (+41%). Consequently, the youth unemployment rate (national definition) increased to 9.3 - 12.9% for foreign youths and 8.3% for Austrians. At 28.4%, it is highest for youths from the refugee countries of origin Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq (22.4% in 2019), while for youths from pre-2004 EU/EFTA/GB it is lowest (8.1%, compared to 3.8% in the previous year).

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14 In Austria, 17% of the population was at risk of poverty or marginalisation in 2019. The risk was highest for persons born in third countries (41%), and lowest for those born in Austria (13%). Overall, 13% were subject to several risks of poverty or marginalisation, with migrants being more at risk than persons born in Austria (24% compared to 11%). In 2019, social benefits reduced the poverty risk on average to almost half the persons. Social benefits were especially effective at reducing poverty in persons from Turkey (26% compared to 52%), the former Yugoslavia excluding EU states (24% compared to 43%) and from other third countries (45% compared to 61%).

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16 The subjective perception of health is a good indicator of the general wellbeing of a population. In contrast to clinical findings, it implicitly also gathers psychological and social aspects in addition to physical ones. According to the 2019 health survey, and 81.8 years, respectively). The life expectancy of persons from other EU states - with the exception of women from the EU accession states 2004 - was above that of Austrians. Persons from other third countries on average also had a higher life expectancy than men and women born in Austria. Stillbirths and infant deaths were more common in mothers who were born abroad than in mothers born in Austria (4.4 stillbirths per 1,000 live births and 3.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 3.5 and 2.8%). The stillbirths figure was highest for mothers from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq, with 8.2 stillbirths per 1,000 live births, followed by mothers from Turkey with 6.8%; babies of Turkish mothers had the highest infant death rates with 4.7 cases per 1,000 live births, followed by mothers from other third countries (4.6%).

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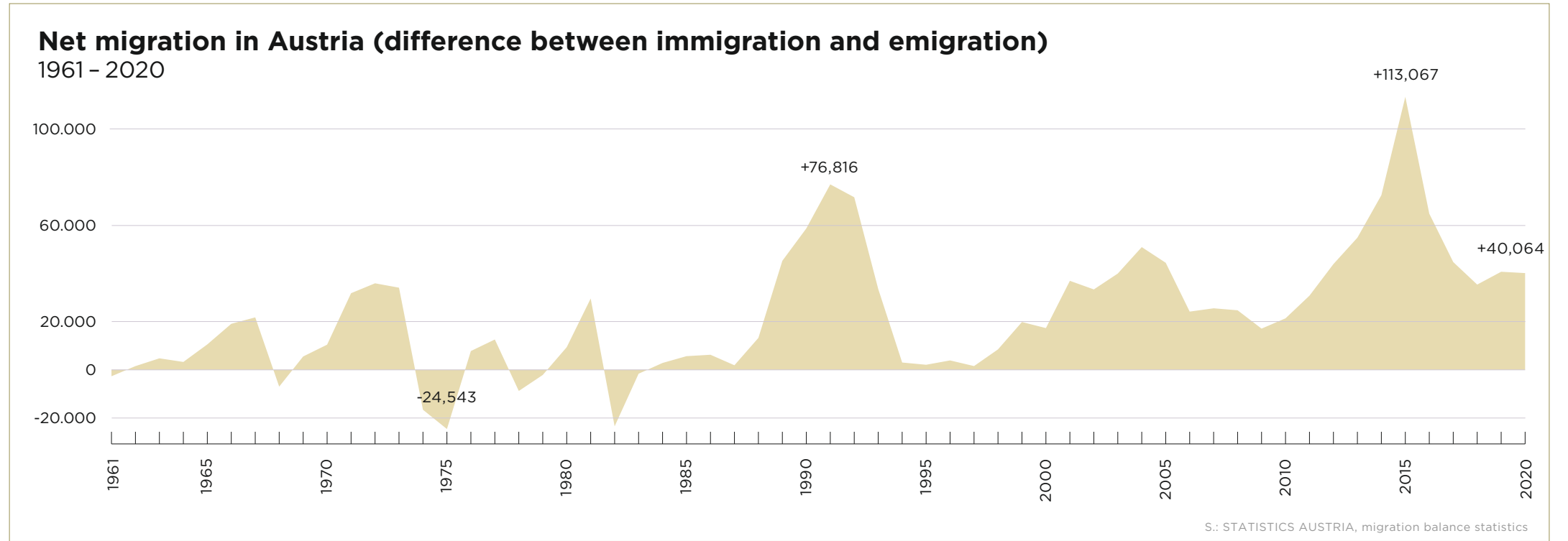
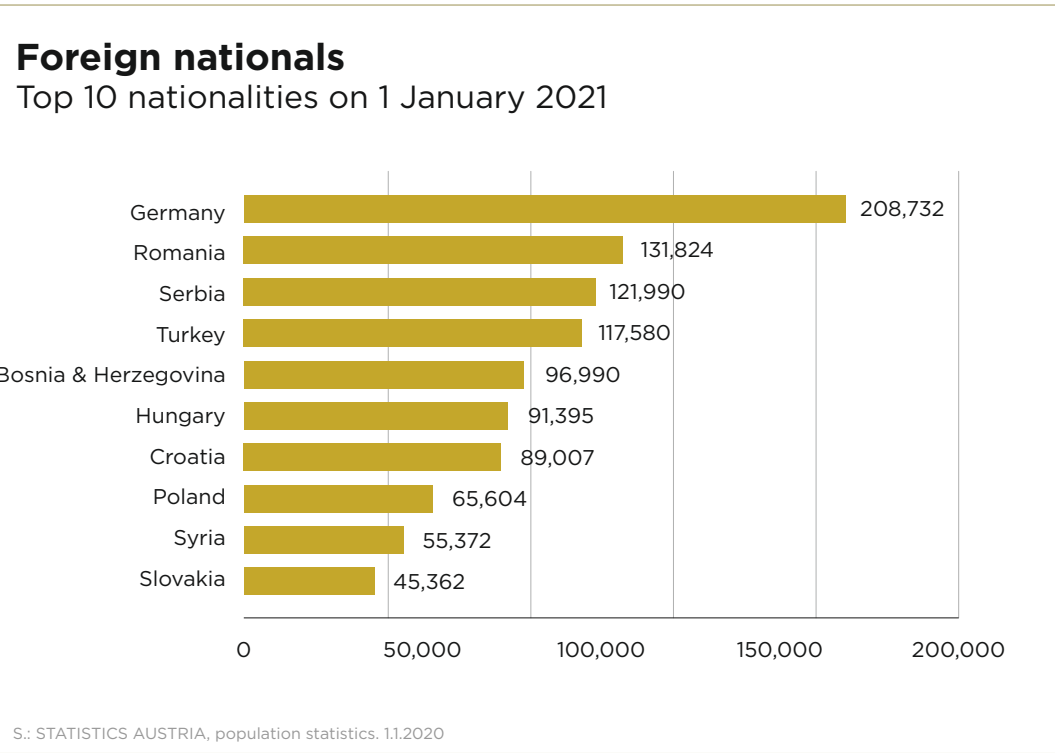
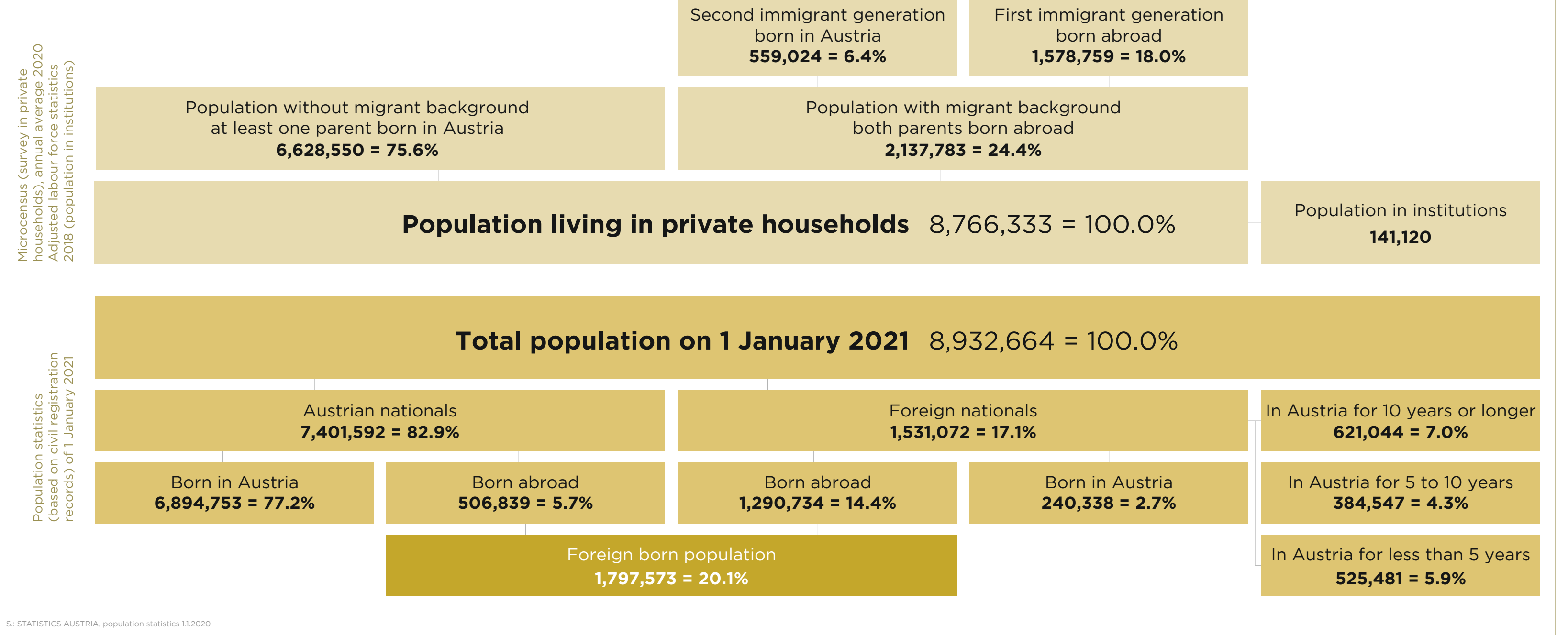
17 In 2020, life expectancy at birth was almost the same for people born in Austria and abroad. Men born in Austrian had a life expectancy of 78.9 years, the same as men born abroad; women born in Austria had a life expectancy of 83.8 years, just marginally longer than immigrant women (83.6). The lowest life expectancy was for men and women from the former Yugoslavia excluding EU states (76.6

11

18 The subjective perception of health is a good indicator of the general wellbeing of a population. In contrast to clinical findings, it implicitly also gathers psychological and social aspects in addition to physical ones. According to the 2019 health survey, and 81.8 years, respectively). The life expectancy of persons from other EU states - with the exception of women from the EU accession states 2004 - was above that of Austrians. Persons from other third countries on average also had a higher life expectancy than men and women born in Austria. Stillbirths and infant deaths were more common in mothers who were born abroad than in mothers born in Austria (4.4 stillbirths per 1,000 live births and 3.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 3.5 and 2.8%). The stillbirths figure was highest for mothers from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq, with 8.2 stillbirths per 1,000 live births, followed by mothers from Turkey with 6.8%; babies of Turkish mothers had the highest infant death rates with 4.7 cases per 1,000 live births, followed by mothers from other third countries (4.6%).

19 Unemployment rate 2020 by nationality with change since previous year in percentage points. The table shows the unemployment rate for different nationalities (Total, Austrian

The Austrian population by citizenship and country of birth or migrant background in overview



Population with migrant background 2020 by immigrant generation

