



the total population in private households, this corresponded to a share of 23%. About 1.49 million people belong to the so-called "first generation", since they were born abroad and subsequently moved to Austria. The remaining 530,000 persons were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born parents ("second generation").

- Among the foreign nationals in Austria, Germans remain by far the largest group. On 1 January 2019, around 192,400 Germans lived in Austria, followed by 121,300 Serbian and 117,200 Turkish nationals. Citizens of Romania (112,700) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (95,800) ranked fourth and fifth, respectively. Nationals of Hungary, Croatia, Poland, Syria, Afghanistan and Slovakia ranked sixth to tenth. Other numerically important nationalities were the citizens of Russia, Italy, Bulgaria, Kosovo and North Macedonia.

03

- The average age of the Austrian population was 42.8 years on 1 January 2019. With an average age of 35.1 years, foreign nationals were significantly younger than Austrian nationals (44.3 years). Within the population with foreign citizenship, however, the age structure was extremely heterogeneous. Persons from the EU tended to be older, immigrants from third countries significantly younger.

03

- During the entire period of compulsory schooling, there is hardly any difference between Austrian and foreign children in the rate of out-of-home childcare in after-school care centres and other institutions. The proportion of children with a mother tongue other than German is lowest in kindergartens at 28% and rises to nearly 35% in after-school care.

03

- In the 2017/18 school year, the proportion of foreign pupils was 15.5%. The highest proportions of foreigners with a rising tendency were to be found in special needs schools and polytechnic schools with 23% and 22%, out of which more than two thirds were third-country nationals. The lowest proportions were in schools leading to a university entrance qualification (Matura) with 11% or 10% and the apprenticeship with 13%. 8% of young people with an everyday language other than German finish compulsory schooling without a degree compared with 3% of German-speaking young people. Boys tend to drop out of school without any qualifications more often than girls do. Participation in education after compulsory schooling is with 57% clearly lower for those born abroad than for those born in Austria (80%). With 31%, it is the least among young people from the group of countries of the recent refugee migration Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq.

06

- The number and proportion of foreign regular students in the Austrian public universities and universities of applied sciences remained relatively unchanged compared to the previous year. In the winter semester 2017/18, 27% (76,000) of all students at universities and 18% (9,000) at universities of applied sciences were foreign students. 72% of foreign students came from EU or EFTA countries. The largest number of students comes from Germany (27,100), followed by Italy - mainly South Tyrol (8,900), Bosnia-Herzegovina (3,200), Turkey (2,900) and Croatia (2,700). On an annual average for 2017, the share of foreign students was 17%, and was third in Europe only to the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

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Demographic parameters

As part of the National Action Plan for Integration, specific integration indicators have been defined in order to enable the evaluation of the various dimensions of the integration process in Austria and to monitor this process in the long term. There can be changes to the indicators over time, yet these are kept as minor as possible in order to allow for comparability of the results over the years. Based on the 25 specified integration indicators, particularly the five core indicators, and taking account of demographic parameters and subjective views, the status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2018/2019 and the main changes that occurred since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

Further decline in immigration to pre-2014 levels

- In 2018, around 146,900 people migrated to Austria, while 111,600 people left the country. The resulting net immigration of around +35,300 persons was 21% lower than in the previous year (2017: +44,600 persons). This was primarily due to a further sharp decline in the number of asylum seekers from third countries compared to the previous year, while the number of EU citizens who immigrated remained largely unchanged.

- Of the 146,900 people moving to Austria from abroad in 2018, around 15,100 were returning Austrian citizens while another 87,900 were EU/EFTA citizens. With 19,200 new arrivals, Romania had the largest share, followed by Germany (17,000) and Hungary (12,600). In total, immigrants from third countries (43,900) accounted

01

Development of the birth rate

- In 2018, slightly more than 85,500 children were born in Austria, while just under 84,000 people died. Thus, the rate of natural population increase (the difference between live births and deaths) was clearly positive at around +1,600 persons. There were, however, considerable differences among people of different nationality in Austria due to different age structures and fertility rates. Foreign nationals recorded a birth surplus of +13,200 persons, while Austrian citizens displayed a death surplus (-11,600 persons).

- On average, women living in Austria gave birth to 1.48 children in 2018 (2017: 1.52). Women born in Austria gave birth to an average of 1.37 children, while those born abroad gave birth to 1.83 children. Women from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq particularly stand out with 3.48 children. Naturalised women approached the average fertility level in Austria and had only 1.51 children, significantly fewer than women with foreign citizenship (1.86).

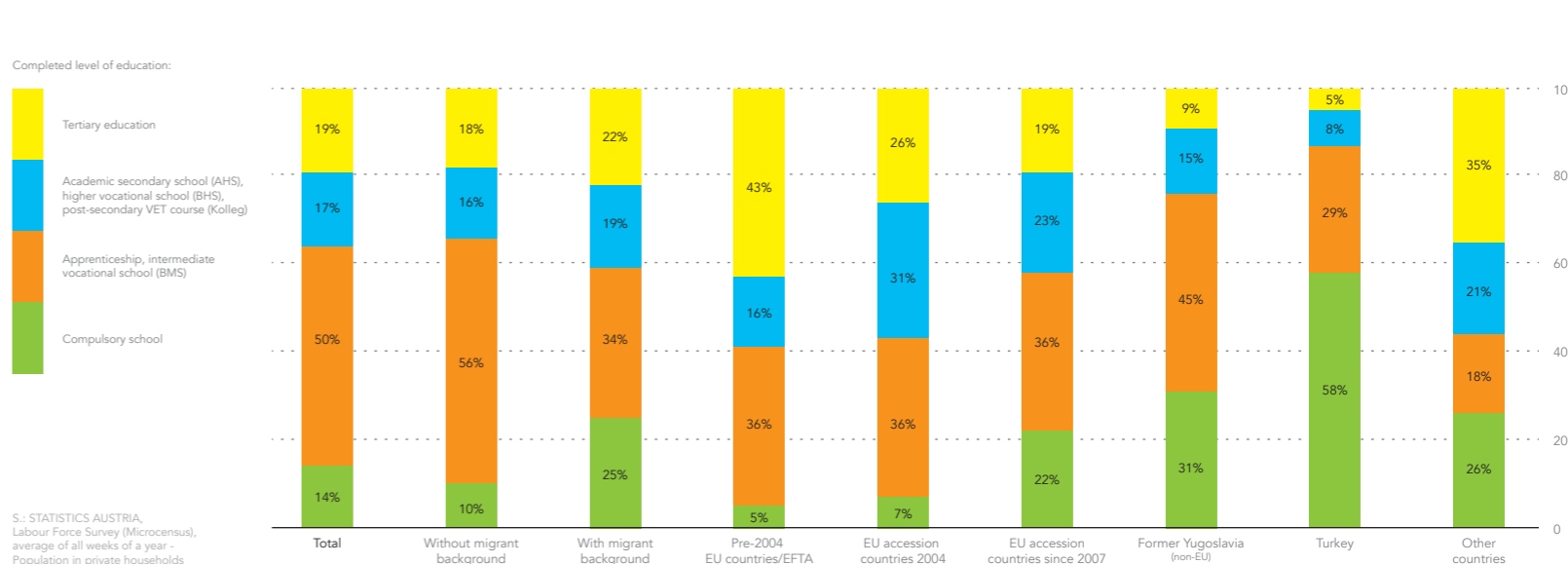
04

Level of education of people aged 25 to 64 years in 2018

- In recent decades, the educational level of the Austrian and foreign population has continuously increased. However, little has changed in terms of the main structural features. Compared to the host society, the population with a migrant background is represented above average in the lowest and highest education segment and below average in the middle qualification. While 22% of 25 to 64-year-olds with a migrant background had an academic degree in 2018, the proportion among the population of the same age without a migrant background was at 18%. In return, 25% of the 25- to 64-year-old population with a migrant background had at most a compulsory school-leaving certificate compared to 10% of the same age population without migrant background. In generational change, the proportion of persons who only finished compulsory schooling decreased from 25.9% for the first generation to 21% for the second generation.

07

15 Level of education of people aged 25 to 64 years in 2018 by migrant background status



07

Work and profession

The second good economic year in a row saw a significant increase in employment and a fall in unemployment among persons with and without a migrant background in 2018, despite a further increase in labour supply. However, foreign workers are still more affected by unemployment than domestic workers (11% vs. 7%). Structural long-term unemployment has also been reduced for the first time in 6 years. By contrast, the high unemployment rate of 27% among young people from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq remains a challenge for labour market policy, although it was reduced significantly compared to the previous year (-10 percentage points) as a result of an above-average training rate.

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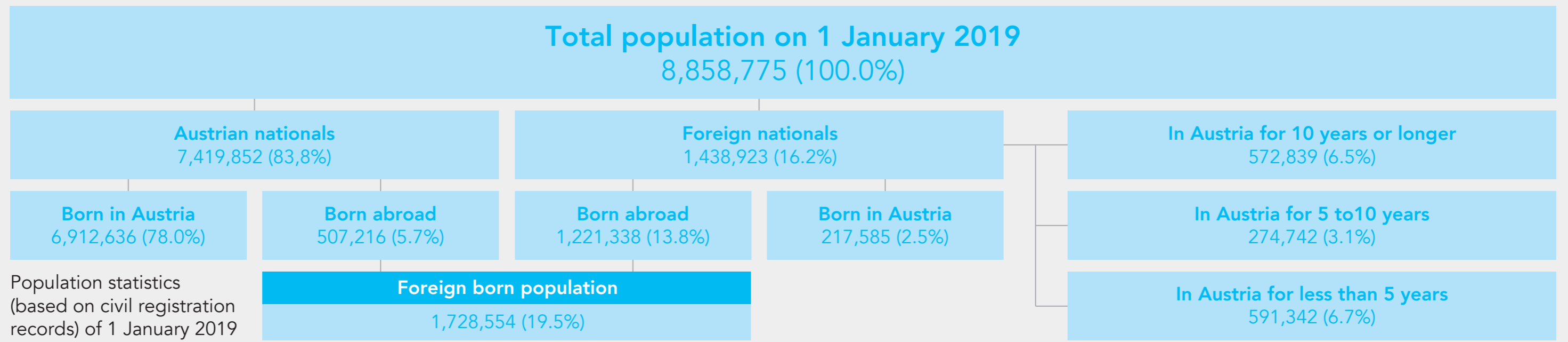
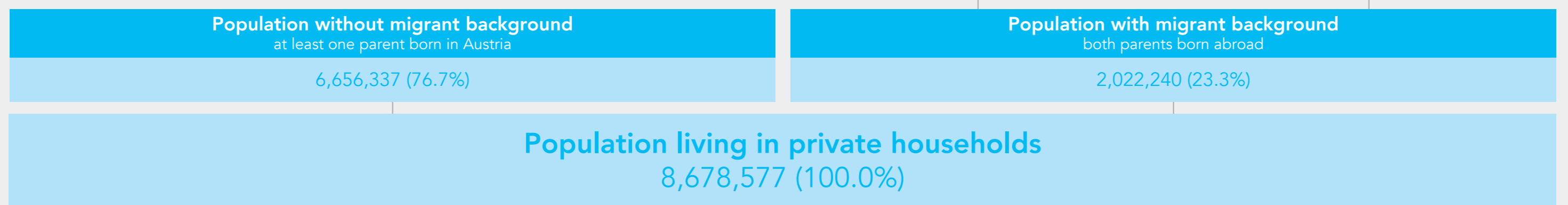
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The Austrian population by citizenship and country of birth or migrant background in overview

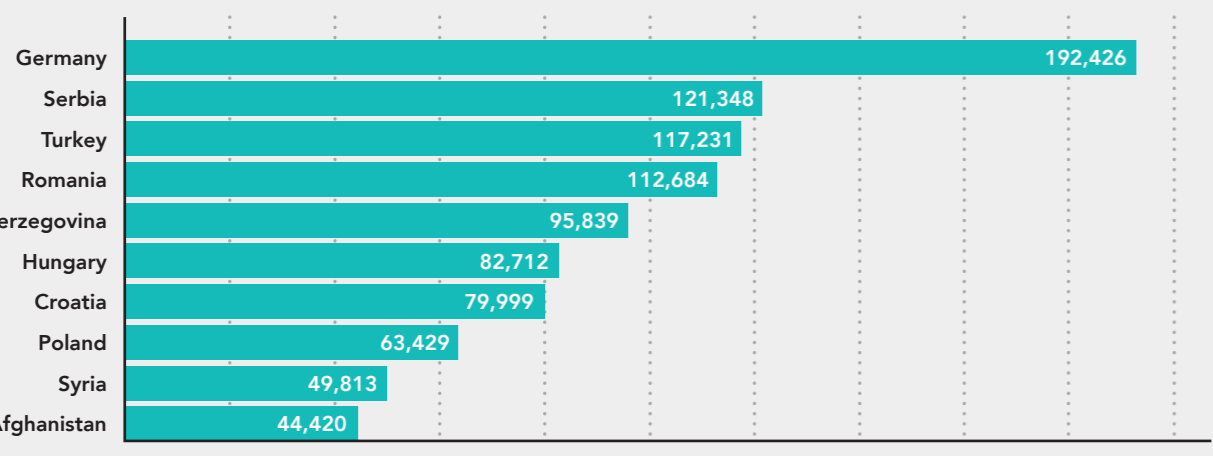
Microcensus
(survey in private households) Annual average 2018



Population statistics
(based on civil registration records) of 1 January 2019

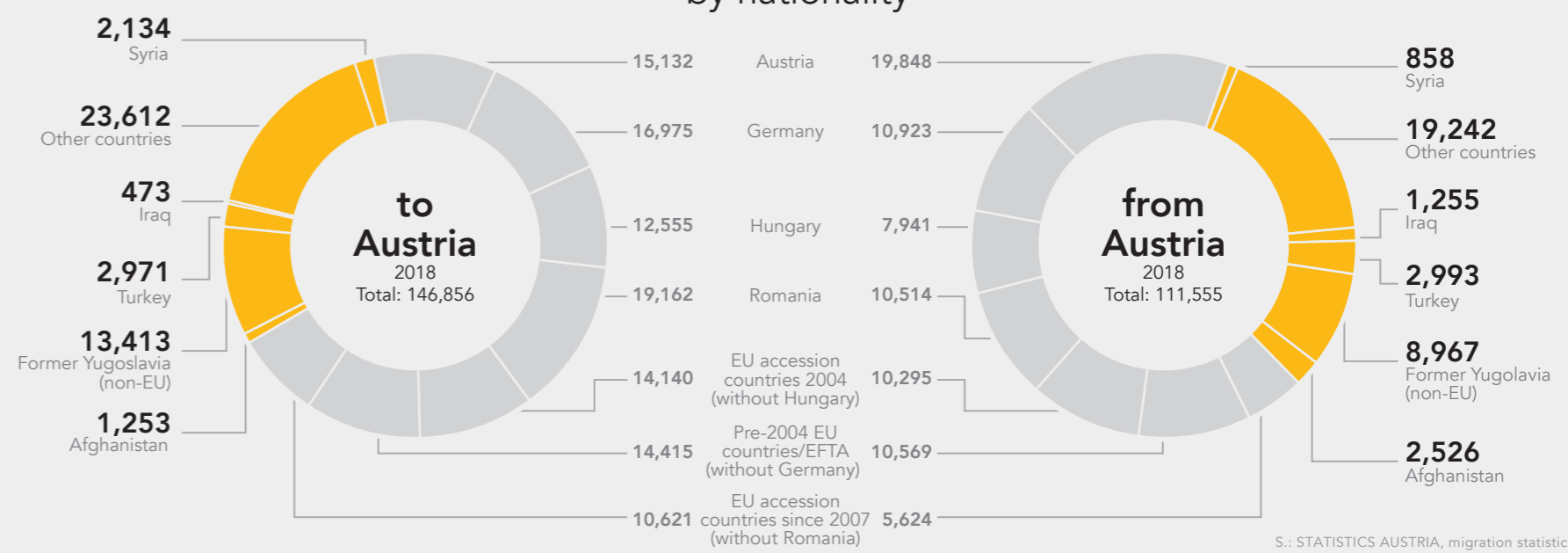
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics, 1.1.2019

Foreign nationals Top 10 nationalities on 1 January 2019



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics, 1.1.2019

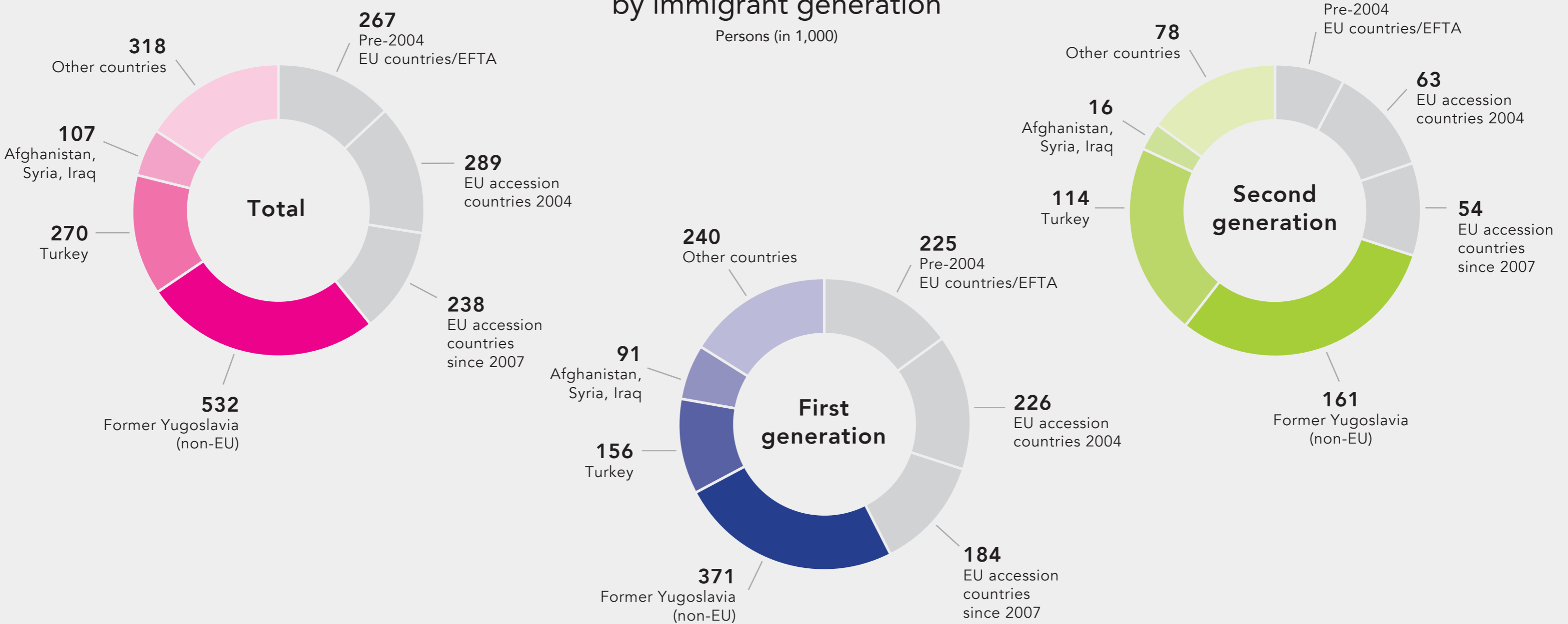
Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2018 by nationality



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics

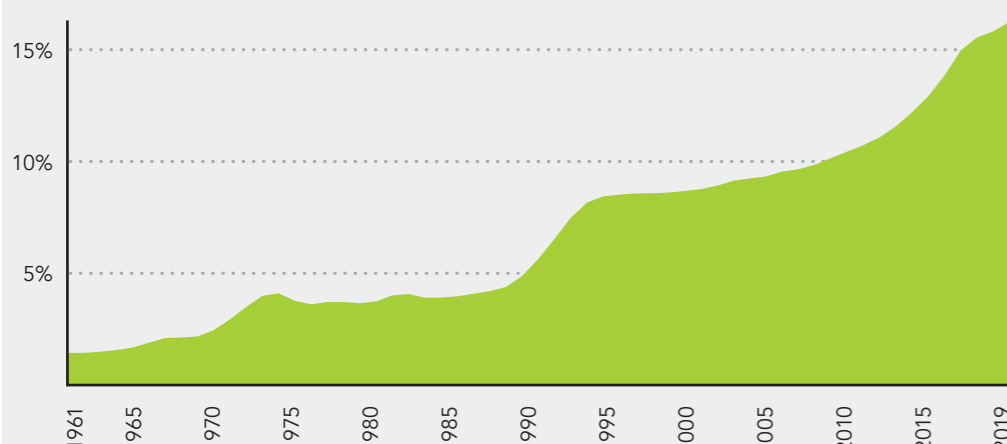
Population with migrant background 2018 by immigrant generation

Persons (in 1,000)



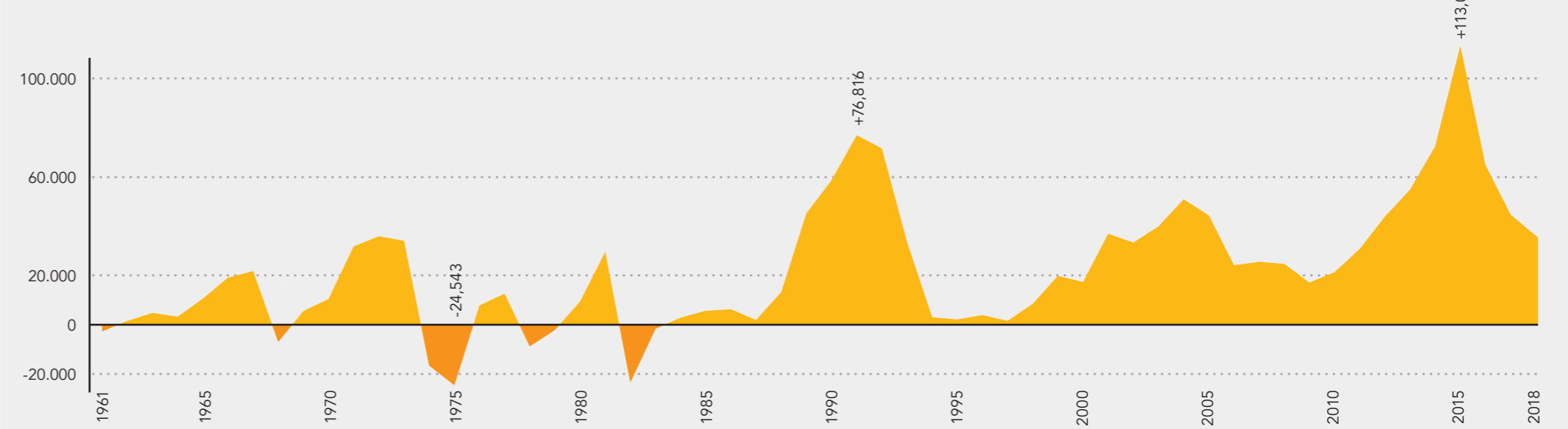
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus on workers, annual average over all weeks - Population in private households

Development of the proportion of foreign citizens in Austria 1961 - 2019



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics

Net migration in Austria (difference between immigration and emigration) 1961 - 2018



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration balance statistics

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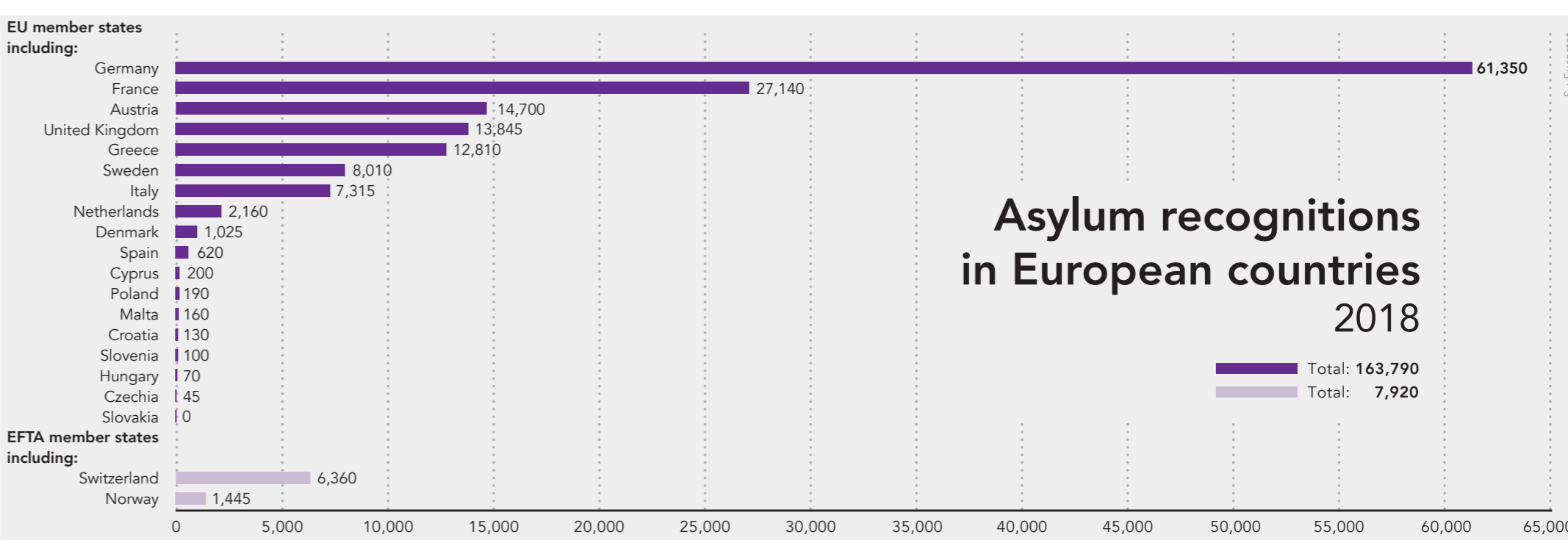
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