

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



Migration & Integration

SHORT VERSION

2025



Integration at a glance

Demographic situation

Integration indicators were defined as part of the National Action Plan on Integration in order to make the different dimensions of the integration process in Austria measurable and to establish long-term integration monitoring. Changes over time are kept to a minimum so it is easy to compare the results of the different years. Based on the 25 defined integration indicators ① – ②⑤, in particular the five core indicators, and taking the demographic situation into account as well as subjective viewpoints, the current state of immigration and integration in Austria for 2023/24 and the main changes compared to previous years can be summarised as follows:

Slightly lower net immigration and fewer asylum applications

- After a pandemic-related decline in 2020, migration-related movements with foreign countries went back to pre-pandemic levels in 2021 and rose very sharply in 2022, mainly due to strong refugee migration of people from Ukraine (2022: 261,900 immigrants, 125,000 emigrants, balance of 137,000). In 2023 and 2024, immigration fell again (2023: 195,000; 2024: 178,600), whereas emigration continued to increase (2023: 128,300; 2024: 128,500), which is why the balance with foreign countries fell (2023: 66,600; 2024: 50,100).

- Of the total 178,600 immigrants in 2024, only a very small proportion (8%) were Austrian nationals returning home (around 13,700 people). Meanwhile, 85,100 nationals of EU

or EFTA states or the United Kingdom (GB) accounted for 48% of all new immigrants. Of these, German (19,400) and Romanian nationals (16,100) formed the largest groups, followed by Hungarian nationals (13,100). Immigration of third-country nationals (79,900) accounted for less than half (45%) of all immigration. As in the previous year, the largest share of these were Ukrainians (2024: 16,800, 2023: 15,700).

- With around 25,400 asylum applications, significantly fewer people lodged an asylum application in Austria in 2024 than in the previous year (2023: 59,200). The majority of applications submitted in 2024 comprised around 22,300 (88%) first-time applications (2023: 94%), while only 3,100 were so-called subsequent applications (2023: also around 3,100). The significant decline in asylum applications is mainly due to the decrease in applications from Syrian (2024: 13,900; 2023: 21,400), Afghan (2024: 3,400; 2023: 8,600), Turkish (2024: 1,100; 2023: 7,800) and Moroccan nationals (2024: 600; 2023: 6,900), who had submitted a comparatively high number of applications in the previous year.

Increase in the foreign resident population

- Around 2.509 million people with a migrant background lived in Austria on average in 2024. This equated to a share of 27.8% of the total population in private households. Around 1.875 million people belong to the so-called “first generation”, as they themselves were born abroad and moved to Austria. The remaining population of approximately 634,000 people with a migrant background are descendants born in Austria of parents who were born abroad (“second generation”).

- The number of foreign nationals in Austria at the beginning of 2025 was approximately 1.855 million people. This equated to a share of 20.2% of the total population.

- Germans continue to be by far the largest group of foreign nationals in Austria. There were around 239,500 Germans living in Austria on 1 January 2025, followed by 155,700 Romanian nationals. These are ahead of Turkish (124,800) and Serbian nationals (122,500). Hungary occupies fifth place (112,400). Places six to ten are occupied by nationals of Croatia, Syria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine and Poland. Nationals of Afghanistan, Slovakia, Italy, Bulgaria, the Russian Federation, Kosovo and North Macedonia are also strongly represented in Austria.

- The average age of Austria's population on 1 January 2025 was 43.6 years. With an average age of 36.3 years, foreign nationals were significantly younger than Austrian nationals (45.4 years). The age structure among foreign nationals, however, was relatively heterogeneous: of the 25 nationalities with the largest representation in Austria, Syrian and Afghan nationals were the youngest, with an average age of 24 and 27 years respectively, while those with Dutch, German, Serbian and Bosnian-Herzegovinian passports were the oldest at 41 to 43 years.

Birth rate trends

- There were 77,200 children born in Austria in 2024, while 88,500 people passed away. The rate of natural increase (the difference between live births and deaths) was therefore clearly negative. Foreign nationals registered a surplus of births (12,800 people), Austrian citizens a surplus of deaths (24,000 people).

- Women in Austria gave birth to around 1.31 children on average in 2024. Those born in Austria gave birth to 1.22 children on average, while those born abroad gave birth to 1.57 children. At 1.27 children, the fertility of foreign-born and naturalised women was slightly below the average fertility level in Austria, whereas women with foreign nationality gave birth to significantly more children (1.58).

Fields of action and integration indicators

Language and education

Knowledge of the German language plays an important role in the process of integrating into Austrian society. It makes it easier to deal with the population, with authorities as well as with care facilities. Education is also a key aspect of integration. The level of education of people without Austrian citizenship (25- to 64-year-olds) has improved significantly over time, with the proportion of people with foreign nationality who had at most a compulsory school leaving certification standing at 22% in 2024 (2004: 38%, 2014: 27%), while the proportion of university graduates was 29% (2004: 15%, 2014: 22%).

1 2 Learning the German language begins at the latest in kindergarten. The proportion of children aged one to five years attending a crèche, kindergarten or other elementary educational institution was higher for children with Austrian citizenship in 2023/24 at just over 78% than for children with foreign nationality (70%).

The proportion of non-German-speaking children in elementary childcare facilities remained largely constant at 33% from the 2018/19 to the 2023/24 kindergarten year, although language diversity increased.

In 2023/24, the proportion was highest in mixed-age care groups (48%) and lowest in crèches and kindergartens (30%). The nationwide language assessment at the beginning of the 2023/24 kindergarten year revealed a need for support to learn German for 49,400 children between the ages of 4 and 5 (29%). The proportion had decreased to 23% by the end of the kindergarten year.

3 The proportion of pupils without Austrian citizenship as a percentage of all pupils increased in the 2023/24 school year compared to the previous year (from 19% to 20%). The proportion of pupils whose first

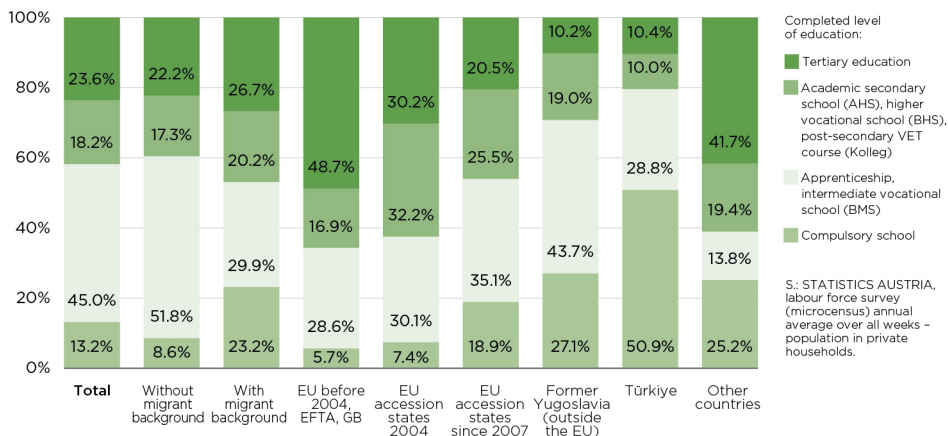
language was not German fell slightly compared to the previous year, from 27% to 26%. The highest proportion of pupils with a first language other than German in the 2023/24 school year was found in special needs schools (44%) and polytechnic schools (40%), the lowest in pure vocational schools (11%), higher vocational schools (just over 17%) and lower academic secondary schools (just over 19%). A total of 72% of Turkish youths in the 10th grade attended schools that do not lead to a higher school-leaving exam (Matura). This proportion was slightly lower for young people from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq at 69%. The figure was just 49% among youths with Austrian citizenship. A lower proportion of 15- to 19-year olds born abroad (61%) than of those born in Austria (80%) attended secondary school following compulsory education in 2023. In 2013, the gap between young people born in Austria (79%) and those born abroad (63%) was slightly smaller. Among young people with a first language other than German, it is more common for 14-year-olds who attended school in the 2020/21 school year not to have completed compulsory school two years later (9%) than among German-speaking young people (3%).

4 The number of regular foreign students at Austria's public universities has risen steadily in recent years and reached a share of 33% of all students at public universities in the 2023/24 winter semester (87,300). A total of 73% of foreign students came from EU and EFTA states (including GB), primarily from Germany and Italy (South Tyrol). A further 13,100 or so were enrolled at universities of applied sciences; this corresponded to around 22% of all students at universities of applied sciences. Compared to the EU and EFTA states, Austria had the highest proportion of students with a secondary education completed abroad in 2022 (19%). This value was similar for Switzerland (19%).

5 6 The level of education for the population with a migrant background has improved significantly in a longer-term comparison. Less than a quarter (23%) of 25- to 64-year-olds had compulsory education as their highest educational level in 2024, while 50% had a mid-level or higher level of education and 27% had a university degree. The proportion of first-generation immigrants with a compulsory school leaving certification as their maximum level was 24%, while for the second generation this was 17%.

On the other hand, the proportion of the second generation with mid-level qualifications (apprenticeship, intermediate vocational school) increased to 45% compared to 28% in the first generation, thereby approximating the proportion for the population with no migrant background (52%). First-generation immigrants were more likely to have an academic education (28%) than those from the second generation (18%) and those with no migrant background (22%).

15 Level of education of people aged 25 to 64 years 2024 by migrant background



Work and employment

The labour market is a further key driver of integration alongside the education system. Although the Austrian economy was in recession for the second year in a row in 2024, the overall employment rate remained unchanged compared to the previous year at 74.1%. There was also no change in the employment rate for foreign nationals compared to the previous year (2024: 68.7%), while the labour force participation rate among Austrian nationals increased slightly (+0.1 percentage points; 2024: 75.7%). The unemployment rate (national definition) was 7.0% in 2024 and was thereby higher than in 2023 (6.4%). The unemployment rate

for foreign nationals rose from 9.4% in 2023 to 10.5% in 2024. The unemployment rate for Austrian nationals also increased compared to the previous year (2023: 5.3%; 2024: 5.7%). The number of long-term unemployed (those unemployed for more than twelve months) also increased compared to the previous year, rising by 10% from 2023 to 2024 to around 35,700 people (2023: 32,500). The proportion of long-term unemployed as a percentage of all unemployed remained the same overall at 12% compared to the previous year, while among foreign nationals it rose from 7.9% to 8.5%.

The sector-specific pattern of gainful employment differed between individuals

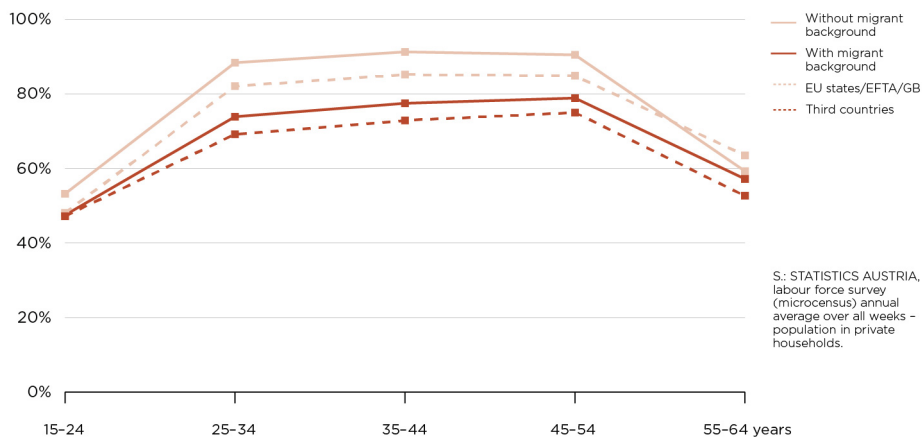
with and those without a migrant background. Individuals with a migrant background were more frequently employed in the catering and accommodation sector (9.2% compared to 3.9% of the population with no migrant background), the construction industry (9.2% compared to 7.1%) and in transport (6.5% compared to 4.1%). Individuals with a migrant background were also more likely to work in the retail sector (15.2% compared to 13.4%), especially the second generation (22.7% compared to 13.7% of the first generation). Conversely, employees with no migrant background were more likely to work in public administration and defence (8.6% compared to 2.8%), in the health and social services sector (12.0% compared to 9.2%) and in education and teaching (7.5% compared to 6.4%) than those with a migrant background.

7 The employment rate for individuals with a migrant background was 69% in 2024, 7.4 percentage points lower than that for the working-age population with no migrant background. The rate was lower among people with a migrant background from third countries (64%). Women with a migrant background from third countries showed a significantly lower level of labour market

integration than all women able to participate in gainful employment (60% compared to 71%). This figure was particularly low among women with a migrant background from Afghanistan, Syria or Iraq at 24%, followed by women with a Turkish migrant background at 56%. Compared to the previous year, the proportion of gainfully employed persons increased most significantly among women with a migrant background from the former Yugoslavia outside the EU (+4.7 percentage points; 2024: 69%). The employment rate for women with no migrant background was higher than that for women with a migrant background until the age of 54. Only women aged 55 to 64 with a migrant background from EU and EFTA states and the United Kingdom (GB) (55%) had a higher labour force participation rate than women with no migrant background (53%).

8 33% of people with a migrant background were blue-collar workers in 2024 compared to 16% of people with no migrant background. A total of 68% of the population with no migrant background were white-collar employees, civil servants, contract workers or freelancers compared to 55% of people with a migrant background. The proportion of self-employed persons in the non-

17 Employment rates 2024 by age and migrant background, in % of population of the same age with the same migrant background



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, labour force survey (microcensus) annual average over all weeks - population in private households.

agricultural sector differed only slightly between people with (9%) and without a migrant background (11%). The occupational status of gainfully employed persons in the second generation of immigrants contrasted significantly with that of the first generation and was thereby more similar to that of the population with no migrant background. While 36% of first-generation immigrants were blue-collar workers and 9% were self-employed outside of agriculture, the proportion of blue-collar workers in the second generation fell to 18% and the proportion of self-employed in the non-agricultural sector to 7%; by contrast, the proportion of white-collar employees increased from 53% to 67%.

There were some significant differences when it came to countries of origin. People with a migrant background from the former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) had the lowest self-employment rate (5%), while people with a migrant background from the EU states before 2004, EFTA states and the United Kingdom (GB) had the highest (14%). Men were more likely to be self-employed than women in all groups.

9 Despite the ongoing recession, the number of employed persons in salaried employment remained almost unchanged in 2024, increasing by 4,400 (+0.1%) compared to the previous year. The number of employed persons in salaried employment among Austrian nationals fell by 20,500 (-0.7%) compared to the previous year, while among foreign nationals this number rose by 24,900 (+2.5%). The average number of unemployed persons in 2024 was 297,900, an increase of 27,100 (+10.0%) compared to the previous year. The number of unemployed Austrian nationals rose by 10,800 (+6.5%), while foreign nationals recorded an increase of 16,300 (+15.7%). The unemployment rate (unemployed persons registered with Public Employment Service Austria – AMS) rose by 0.4 percentage points to 5.7% for persons of Austrian nationality and by 1.1 percentage

points to 10.5% for foreign nationals. The gap between foreign and Austrian nationals thereby increased to 4.8 percentage points following 4.2 in the previous year. The increase in unemployment was slightly higher for men than for women. Particularly among men with foreign nationality, there was an increase of 1.2 percentage points to 10.4%, while for women with foreign nationality the unemployment rate rose by 0.6 percentage points to 10.6% compared to the previous year. Nationals from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq continued to have the highest unemployment rate at 31.3%, followed by people with Turkish nationality (15.4%) and nationals from other third countries (13.3%).

19 Unemployment rate 2024 by nationality with change since previous year in percentage points

Nationality	Total
Total	7.0% (+0.6)
Austria	5.7% (+0.4)
Non-Austria	10.5% (+0.9)
EU states before 2004, EFTA, GB	5.4% (+0.5)
EU accession states 2004	5.5% (+0.6)
EU accession states since 2007	11.1% (+1.2)
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	11.4% (+0.9)
Türkiye	15.4% (+0.9)
Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	31.3% (+1.7)
Other countries	13.3% (+1.1)

S.: AMS AUSTRIA, employment market survey/stats

10 The educational level among the gainfully employed was highly heterogeneous and dependent on the region of origin. The proportion of gainfully employed persons who had at most completed their compulsory school leaving certification was significantly higher among foreign nationals in 2024 (18%) than among Austrian nationals (7%). This was the case in particular for gainfully employed persons from Türkiye (54%) and from the former Yugoslavia outside the EU (30%). At the same time, foreign gainfully employed persons also had a significantly higher proportion of university graduates

(32%) than Austrian gainfully employed persons (25%). Gainfully employed persons from the EU states before 2004, EFTA states and the United Kingdom (GB) had the highest level of education, with a share of university graduates amounting to 51%. The proportion of skilled workers with mid-level qualifications was particularly high among gainfully employed persons from the former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) at 44%. There were 9,600 people in 2023/24 who had an assessment/recognition of qualifications obtained abroad. EU nationals accounted for almost half of the total, while Austrian nationals with qualifications acquired abroad accounted for a further 10%. University qualifications were the main items assessed/recognised (54% of cases), followed by mid-level qualifications (28%).

Among young people aged 15–24, 9% were not in employment, education or training (NEET). The proportion was significantly higher among young people who had a migrant background (13%) than among those who did not (7%). The first generation was affected the most at 14%. A total of 9% of 14-year-olds in the 2020/21 school year whose everyday language was not German had not completed the compulsory school leaving certification by the end of the 2022/23 school year, which reduces opportunities for further education and makes it more difficult to enter the workforce.

11 The proportion of long-term unemployed as a percentage of all unemployed has remained the same compared to the previous year (2024: 12.0%). Foreign nationals were less likely to be long-term unemployed (unemployed for more than twelve months) than Austrian nationals (long-term unemployment rate in 2024: 8.5% compared to 14.4%), partly because they frequently did not meet the eligibility requirements for unemployment assistance. The long-term unemployment rate among foreign nationals was highest among those from the former Yugoslavia outside the EU (13.3%). The

number of those in training increased by 10.0% (+3,700) among foreign nationals and by 3.8% (+1,300) among Austrian nationals in 2024.

12 Youth unemployment among 15- to 24-year-olds increased in 2024 compared to the previous year. The youth unemployment rate (national definition) was 6.8% in 2024 (+0.8 percentage points on the previous year). The rate among young people with foreign nationality was 9.7% (+1.4 percentage points) and therefore rose stronger than among young people with Austrian citizenship (5.7%; +0.6 percentage points). It was highest among young people from the refugee countries of origin Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq at 24.9% (2023: 22.7%) and lowest among young people from EU states before 2004, EFTA states and the United Kingdom (GB) at 4.1% (2023: 3.5%).

Social affairs and health

Foreign nationals are worse off than Austrians when it comes to income and are more likely to be employed in low-wage sectors; moreover, foreign women are less likely to be in gainful employment than Austrian nationals, especially when these women come from third countries. This increases the risk of poverty in households with a migrant background. In addition to the material burdens, there are also greater psychosocial strains, such as difficult working conditions, above-average levels of unemployment, as well as an uncertain residence status for certain groups, all of which put strains on health.

13 Average net annual income (median) of employed persons throughout the year was €31,900 in 2023, and was therefore €2,300 higher than in 2022 (€29,600). Austrians earned €1,500 more (+5%) in 2023 compared to the average, while foreign nationals earned €4,700 less (-15%). Only people from the EU states before 2004, EFTA states and the United Kingdom (GB) earned a similar amount on average to Austrians. All other

groups of origin had a lower average net annual income, with relatively small differences identified between them. Only nationals of other third countries still had a reduction compared to the average of foreign workers of €2,400 (-8%). The proportion of those employed in low-wage industries (hourly wage less than two thirds of the median) rose by two percentage points to 25% among immigrants between 2018 and 2023. For those born in third countries, this figure was 29% in 2023.

A total of 197,000 people (2.2% of the population) received minimum benefits or social assistance in 2023, of which 41% (81,400 persons) were Austrian nationals and a further 41% (80,200) were persons entitled to asylum or subsidiary protection. 14,500 of these recipients (7%) were EU citizens and 21,000 (11%) were third-country nationals.

14 A total of 17% of the population in Austria were at risk of poverty or exclusion in 2023. Those born in third countries were exposed to the highest risk (45%) and those born in Austria to the lowest (13%). A total of 4% were at repeated risk of poverty and exclusion, affecting immigrants to a greater extent than those born in Austria (9% compared to 3%). Welfare benefits reduced the risk of poverty from 25% to 15% on average in 2023. Welfare benefits had a particularly significant impact in reducing the risk of poverty for people from Türkiye (31% compared to 60%), the former Yugoslavia outside the EU (20% compared to 37%) and other third countries (51% compared to 65%).

15 Life expectancy at birth differed in 2024 between persons born in Austria and those born abroad. Persons born abroad had a greater life expectancy than the population born in Austria, with this figure 1.3 years higher for men at 80.7 years and 0.5 years higher for women at 84.6 years. By contrast, men and women from the former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) recorded the lowest life expectancy at 79.4 years and 82.2 years

respectively. Stillbirths and infant deaths are slightly more frequent among mothers born abroad than among mothers born in Austria (4.5 stillbirths per 1,000 live births and 3.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births respectively compared to 3.9% and 2.8%).

16 According to the 2019 Health Interview Survey, people with a migrant background used early detection and healthcare services less frequently than persons born in Austria; e.g., they were less likely to visit general practitioners (especially people with migrant background from the EU accession states of 2004) and dentists (especially people from the former Yugoslavia outside the EU and Türkiye). Women with a migrant background were less likely to have a mammogram (68% compared to 75% of women with no migrant background). People with a migrant background were also less likely to be up-to-date with their vaccinations than those without.

Austria-wide, the proportion of people with a registered disability is 8% of the total resident population. Among people born in Austria, 9% have a registered disability, compared to 6% of those born abroad. Among people born abroad, those born in Türkiye have the highest proportion of people with a registered disability (8%), while the lowest proportion is found among people from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq and from other countries (3% each). People aged 65 and over are particularly often affected. Around one in four people born in Austria and one in five people born abroad have a registered disability. The highest proportion of these are people from EU accession states in 2004 (25%), the lowest from other countries (12%).

Safety

Integration monitoring includes indicators that record immigrants both as perpetrators and victims of crime. Immigrants are more likely to be both perpetrators as well as victims of crime. This situation has not changed much over the longer term.

17 A total of 335,900 suspects were recorded by the police in 2024. Of these, 157,100 were foreign suspects (47%), of whom 65% were resident in Austria, 32% abroad, and 3% had illegal residence status. The total number of prisoners at the beginning of 2024 was just over 9,700, with 53% of these being foreign nationals. These were primarily nationals of Serbia, Romania, Slovakia, Afghanistan, Türkiye and the Russian Federation. The detention rate among foreign nationals was 0.28% in 2024, while it was 0.06% for Austrians. The proportion of foreign nationals who were newly imprisoned remained constant in 2024 at 60% compared to the previous year.

18 Foreign nationals accounted for over a third (36%) of all victims of criminal offences in 2024. Compared with the proportion of foreigners as a percentage of the population in an annual average (20%), the rate of foreign nationals affected was nearly twice as high as among Austrian nationals (1.9% compared to 0.8%). As in the past five years, nationals of African states, Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq (each 3.4%) were particularly frequent victims of crime. Crimes against foreign nationals were committed by both Austrians and other foreign nationals.

Housing and residential context

Access to housing is important for the integration of migrants. Given the high proportion of immigrants on low incomes, the majority of people with a migrant background live in rented housing (71%), which is often poorly furnished and cramped. In the last ten years, people with a migrant background from the former Yugoslavia outside the EU and Türkiye in particular have increasingly invested in flats.

19 The average living space per capita in Austria in 2024 was 47m². Households headed by someone with a migrant background had an average of 31m² per

capita at their disposal, while households headed by someone with no migrant background had 53m². The least available living space per capita was found in Turkish households (26m²), followed by households from other third countries (27m²) and the former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) with 28m². The housing situation improved the longer they resided in the country. Second-generation households had an average of 37m² per capita at their disposal compared to 31m² for the first generation of immigrants.

20 The share of housing costs relative to income is significantly higher among immigrants. Just under 17% of households headed by individuals born in Austria reported spending more than 25% of household income on housing costs in 2023, however, this figure was 40% for households headed by migrants. Compared to 2018, this proportion has risen by one percentage point for individuals born in Austria and by two percentage points for immigrants. The proportion of people living in dwellings of a very poor standard is also significantly higher among immigrants (4.6%) than among the population with no migrant background (2.1%).

21 A total of 44% of households in Austria lived in rented accommodation in 2024, 48% owned their own homes and 8% lived in other types of accommodation (e.g. company accommodation). In this context, 71% of households with a migrant background lived in rented accommodation compared to 35% of households with no migrant background. The highest proportion of households in rented housing was among households headed by individuals from other third countries (80%) and Türkiye (75%). The proportion of homeowners was 23% for members of the first generation and 36% for the second generation. However, this proportion is still significantly lower than among persons with no migrant background (56%).

22 Immigrants are more likely to live in towns and cities than in rural areas. Almost 40% of persons born abroad lived in Vienna alone at the beginning of 2025, compared to 17% of the population born in Austria. The concentration in Vienna is highest for nationals of Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq, with around 55% of people from these countries in Austria living in the federal capital. Around 43% of all those born in Austria lived in municipalities with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, compared to just 18% of people born abroad. The number of municipalities with an immigrant population of more than 25% has increased significantly over the past decade, from 30 in 2015 to 104 in 2025. These are not just larger cities but also important tourist municipalities, towns close to the border or municipalities with large refugee accommodation centres. In 2025, two thirds of foreign-born people living in Austria lived in municipalities where immigrants made up more than 25% of the population. According to the segregation index, the spatial segregation of people born abroad is lowest among the Hungarian and German population groups but is relatively high among people from Somalia, India, Iran, Serbia, Syria, North Macedonia and Slovenia.

Family structures

Social integration is also reflected in the development of family structures where approaches to marriage play a role. A high level of exogamous marriages (marriages outside one's own group) is seen as an indicator of mutual acceptance. Between 1991 and 2024, Austria has seen a steady increase in the proportion of marriages between a person born in Austria and a person born abroad by around eight percentage points to 22% of all marriages.

23 In total, around 45,800 marriages took place in Austria in 2024, a number similar to the previous year (2023: 45,900). As in the previous year, the proportion of opposite-sex couples in which one person was born

abroad was 22%. The number of marriages between two people born in Austria amounted to 31,300 (68%). The proportion of marriages in which both spouses were born abroad was 10%. There were 784 same-sex marriages in 2024, one fewer than in the previous year. With these, one partner is from abroad in 33% of cases and both partners in 8%. More than half of all marriages between people born abroad and those born in Austria involved people from another EU or EFTA country or the United Kingdom (GB) (55%), among which the most common were people born in Germany (30%). A further 10% were between people born in Austria and Türkiye, and 6% were marriages between spouses from Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The average household size in 2024 for the population with a migrant background was 2.4 persons, slightly larger than that of the population with no migrant background (2.0). On average, households of reference persons with a Turkish or an Afghan, Syrian or Iraqi migration background had the largest number of household members (3.1 persons respectively). Households with a reference person without a migration background and those with a migration background from the EU accession states of 2004 or from the EU states until 2004, EFTA states and the United Kingdom (GB) had the lowest number of household members with an average of less than 2.0 persons.

Naturalisations

Granting citizenship legally signifies the completion of foreign citizens' integration in Austria. Given the length of time required for legal and uninterrupted residence in Austria (ten years, or six years in some cases), the course for naturalisations follows movements in immigration with an interval of around ten years. There were 10,500 naturalisations that took place in Austria in 2019. There were fewer than 10,000 naturalisations in 2020 and 2021 (due to the pandemic), while at 11,900 in 2023 and 13,000 in 2024 the number

of domestic naturalisations increased slightly again. More than 406,100 people living in Austria have been naturalised since the turn of the millennium. The naturalisation rate (naturalisations as a percentage of foreign nationals living in Austria) was 0.7% in 2024. Austria has one of the lowest naturalisation rates in Europe, with only Lithuania, Latvia, Czechia and Denmark having lower rates in 2023.

24 Of the 13,000 people who were naturalised in Austria in 2024, 33% had already been born in Austria. Naturalisations after ten years of residence and fulfilment of all other requirements accounted for around 9%, while a further 26% took place after six years of residence and sustainable integration. The highest number of domestic naturalisations was for citizens from Syria (2,200), Türkiye (1,400), Afghanistan (1,100) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (800). Of the just over 1.1 million people born abroad who have lived in Austria for more than ten years, a total of 42% had Austrian citizenship. Among those born in third countries, the proportion of Austrian nationals (46%) was significantly higher than among those born in EU and EFTA states and the United Kingdom (GB) at 37%. 50% of those born in Türkiye who had lived in Austria for more than ten years were Austrian citizens.

Subjective issues regarding the integration climate

In addition to the statistics which are used as objective indicators of integration, integration monitoring also includes subjective perceptions on the issues of integration and migration, both from the perspective of those born in Austria as well as from the perspective of immigrants. This indicator of sentiment has been recorded since 2010. People with the following countries of birth were interviewed for the 2025 migration survey as part of five random samples: Austria (1,061 people), Bosnia and Herzegovina (524), Serbia (414),

Türkiye (446), Afghanistan (427), Russian Federation (447), Somalia (499), Syria (443), Romania (444) and Ukraine (514). A total of 5,219 people were interviewed for the 2025 migration survey.

25 Social coexistence between Austrians and migrants is assessed as “very good” or “somewhat good” by 21% of those born in Austria, while 46% view this as “somewhat bad” or “very bad”. The number of voices who are critical of coexistence has increased significantly compared with the previous years (2022: 25%; 2023: 34%, 2024: 40%). People born in Austria who have frequent contact with immigrants generally rate social coexistence as better than those who rarely or never have any contact. By contrast, immigrants perceive social coexistence with Austrians in a more positive light, with 58% of those born abroad considering this to be “very good” or “somewhat good”. People who have lived in Austria for a longer period of time tend to rate social coexistence with Austrians less positively than immigrants who have lived in the country for shorter periods.

- Six out of ten people born in Austria (61%) generally perceive a worsening of coexistence between Austrians and migrants over the past three years. Only 47% felt this way in 2023. Only 10% of those born in Austria believe that coexistence has improved in general. Immigrants rate the development of social coexistence as significantly better. The highest percentages are found among those born in Somalia (72%), Afghanistan (58%) and Syria (55%). Improvements in social coexistence are perceived more frequently in the workplace or school, apprenticeship location or university as well as in the residential environment and neighbourhood than in general and in public spaces.

- The sense of belonging to Austria is strong among immigrants, with 76% feeling they belong to Austria in 2025. The perceived

sense of belonging is particularly strong among immigrants from Syria (84%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (80%). The longer immigrants stay in the country, the more their sense of belonging to Austria increases, from 62% (stay of one to under five years) to 75% (five to 15 years) to 82% (over 15 years). Just under half (47%) of those born abroad feel that they belong to their country of origin. Immigrants from Ukraine have the strongest ties to their country of origin at 59%, followed by those from Somalia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (52% respectively). The personal living situation of 35% of those born in Austria has improved in the past three years (2024: 38%), while around one sixth (15%) complain that it has deteriorated. At 42%, immigrants were slightly more likely to see an improvement, especially people born in Somalia and Afghanistan (73% each) and Syria (70%). It is primarily younger immigrants and people who have spent shorter periods in Austria who perceive that their personal living situation has improved in the past three years. However, three out of ten people born in Türkiye (29%) are affected by a deterioration in their living situation.

- Other questions posed included immigrants' experiences of discrimination in the past twelve months. Six out of ten immigrants at least rarely experience discrimination based on their origin in general. People born in Afghanistan (75%), Türkiye (71%) and the Russian Federation (70%) report this most frequently. Among those born in Romania (52%), Ukraine (55%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (58%) the proportion stating that they are at least rarely disadvantaged in general due to their origin is the lowest. In the context of work or education, immigrants report at least occasional discrimination relatively often (64%). The highest proportions are found among those born in Afghanistan (73%), Syria and Türkiye (70% each). Contact with public authorities also gives rise to similar experiences. Immigrants

are less likely to experience discrimination due to their origin when visiting doctors or hospitals.

- In order to record attitudes towards minorities and religious communities, both those born in Austria and immigrants were asked if it would bother them if they had someone from a certain group as their neighbour. Those born in Austria most often disliked having asylum seekers or refugees (41%) living in the neighbourhood. A total of 33% would be bothered by having Roma and Sinti as neighbours and 28% by Muslims. Immigrants, on the other hand, are most likely to have reservations about asylum seekers or refugees (20%), Roma and Sinti (18%) and sexual minorities (15%) in their neighbourhood. Both 11% of those born in Austria and 11% of immigrants would not be comfortable having Jews as neighbours.

- A further set of questions dealt with the immigrants' way of life. Two out of three immigrants (65%) try to combine both the Austrian way of life and the way of life in their country of origin. A further 32% prefer to adhere to the Austrian way of life, while 3% of those born abroad prefer to base their way of life around that of their country of origin. People born in Austria and immigrants were also asked whether migrants should try to participate fully in the social life of Austrians. While 86% of those born in Austria agree with the statement, the proportion of immigrants is slightly lower at 77%.

Language usage and language skills

The 2025 migration survey also included questions on language usage and language skills. People born in Serbia and Afghanistan (69% each) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (68%) are most likely to rate their current knowledge of the German language as at least good. This proportion is lowest among immigrants from Ukraine (44%), Türkiye (51%) and Syria (61%). A total of 16% of immigrants state that they communicate "exclusively"

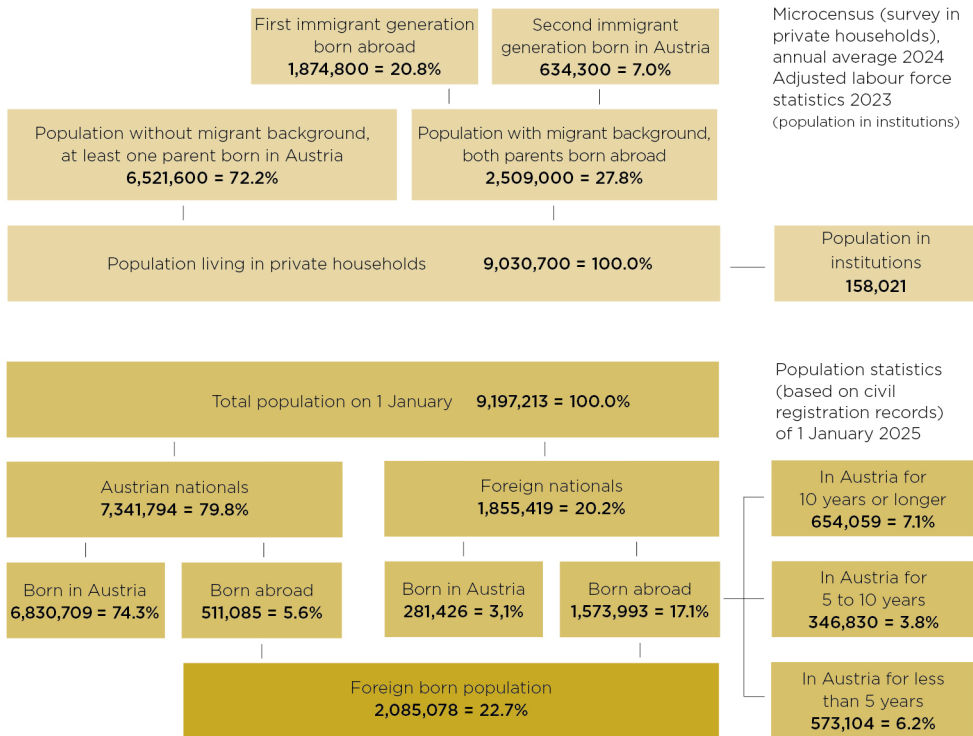
or “predominantly” in German at home, with half (45%) communicating “exclusively” or “predominantly” in their language of origin. Compared to the language used at home, communication with friends is somewhat more often in German. A total of 30% of immigrants state that they speak German “exclusively” or “predominantly” with their friends, while just under half (49%) use German and another language or languages for this purpose.

Media usage

The frequency of usage of different types of media and the language in which the media are used were also surveyed. Social media are used on a daily basis by 63% of those born in Austria; the proportion is significantly higher among immigrants from Ukraine (84%), Syria (75%) and Romania (72% each). By contrast, watching television or listening

to the radio every day (including streaming) and reading daily newspapers are more common among those born in Austria than among immigrants. The language in which media offerings are consumed varies depending on the country of birth and the type of media involved. The percentage of people who watch television or listen to the radio in German is highest among those born in Somalia (65%), Afghanistan (59%) and the Russian Federation (46%). Compared with watching television and reading newspapers, social media are used most frequently in the language of origin. The percentage of people who read German-language newspapers is highest among immigrants from Somalia (76%), Afghanistan (74%) and the Russian Federation (69%), and is lowest among those born in Ukraine (39%), Türkiye (44%) and Serbia (54%).

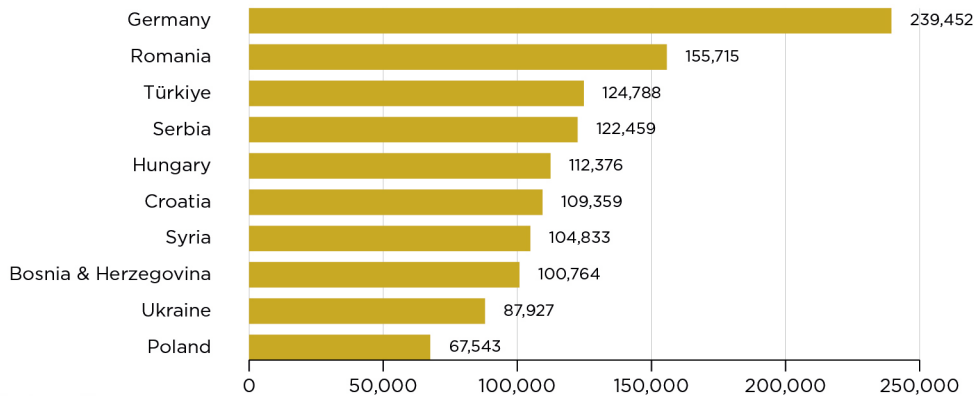
The Austrian population 2024 by citizenship and country of birth or migrant background in overview



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics, adjusted labour force statistics, microcensus

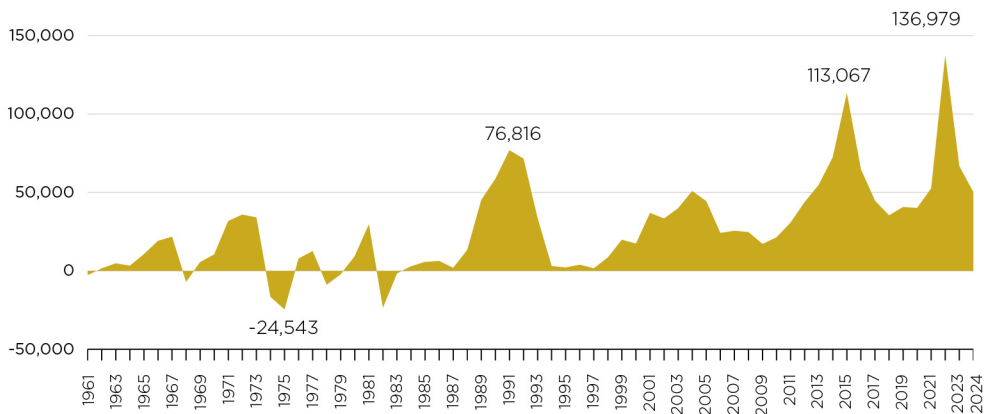
Foreign nationals

Top 10 nationalities on 1 January 2025



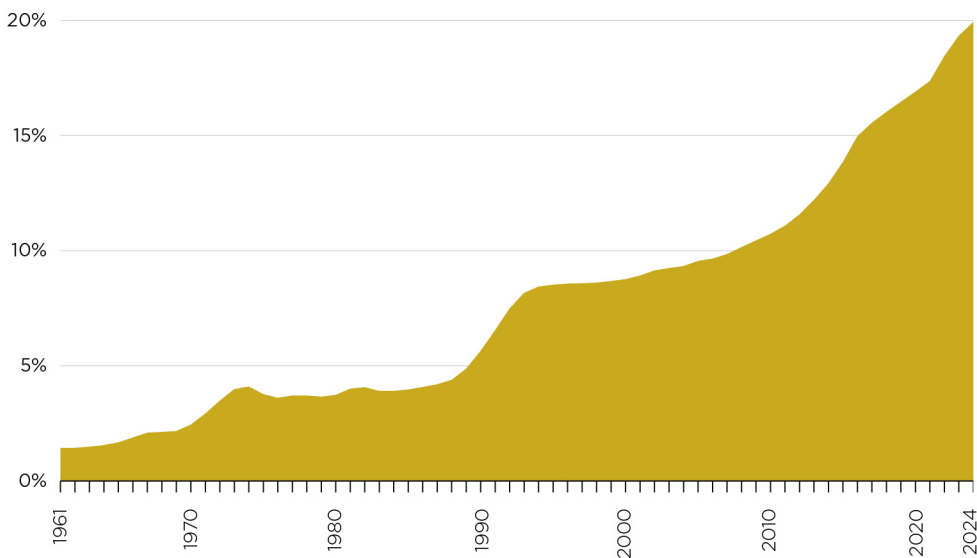
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics

Net migration in Austria (difference between immigration and emigration 1961–2024)



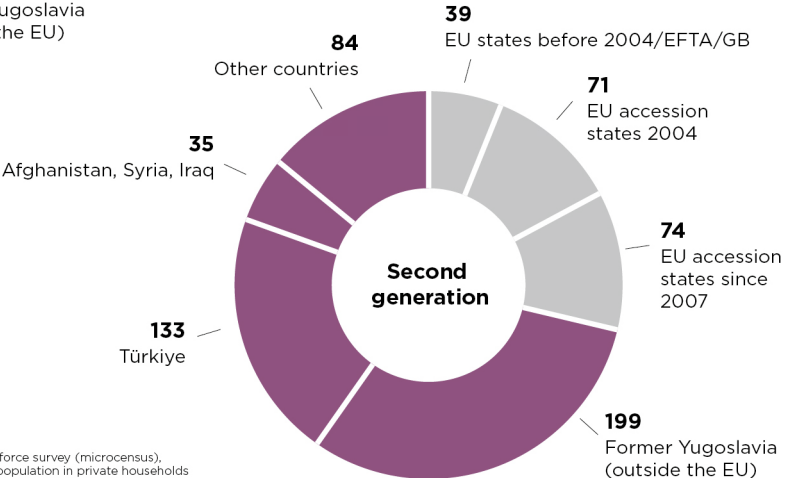
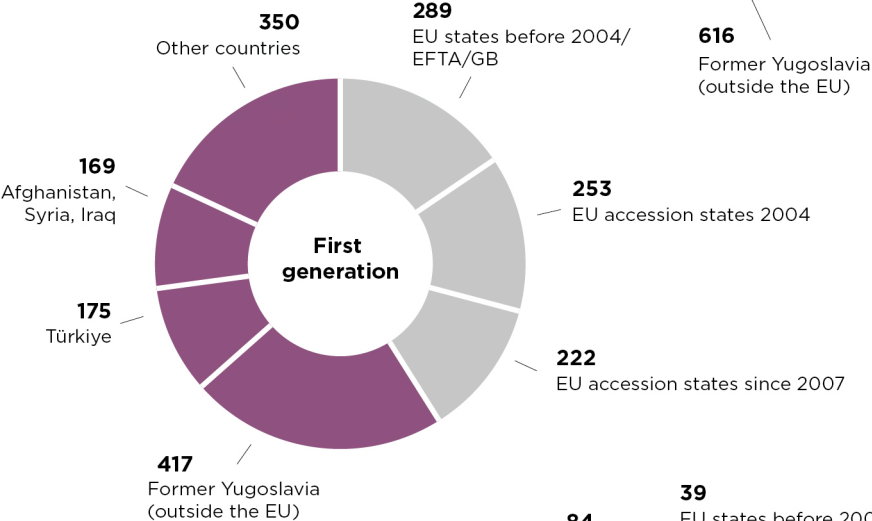
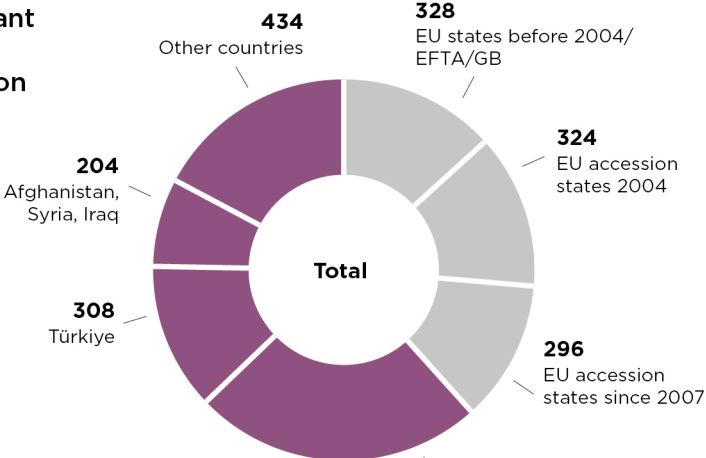
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration balance statistics

Development of the proportion of foreign citizens in Austria (1961–2024)



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics

Population with migrant background 2024 by immigration generation (persons in 1,000)



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, labour force survey (microcensus), annual average over all weeks - population in private households

Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2024

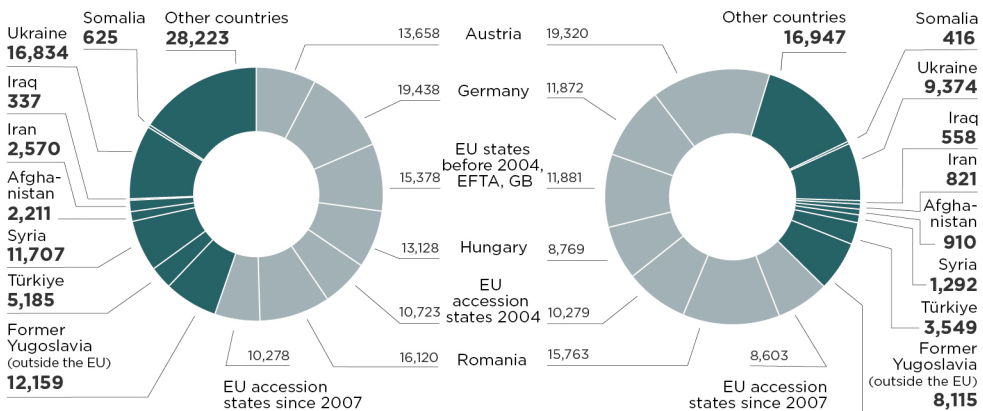
by nationality

To Austria 2024

Total: 178,574

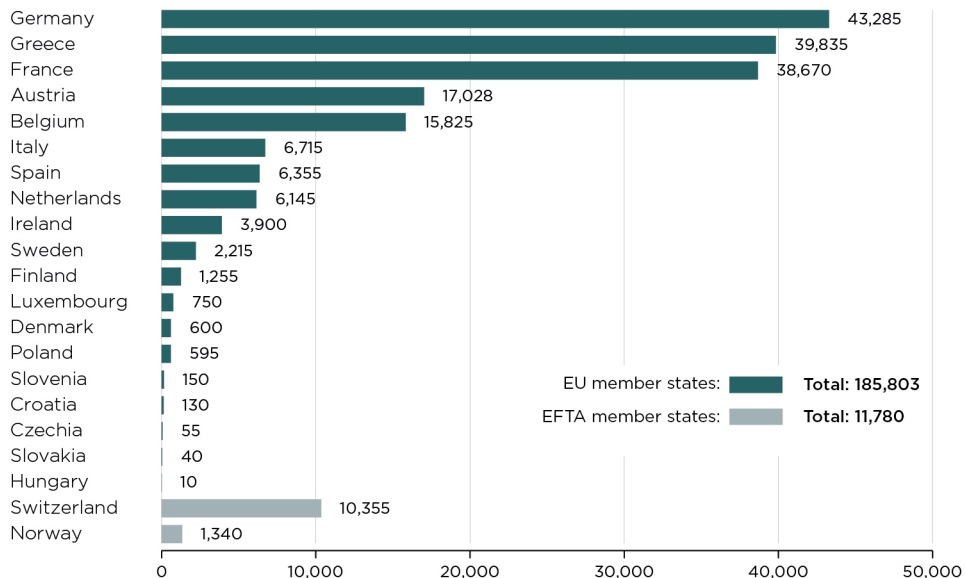
From Austria 2024

Total: 128,469



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics

Asylum recognitions in European countries 2024



S.: BMI asylum statistics; EUROSTAT

Appendix

Table 1, i5: Level of education of people aged 25 to 64 years 2024 by migrant background, in percent

Population with a migrant background	Compulsory school	Apprenticeship, intermediate vocational school (BMS)	Academic secondary school (AHS), higher vocational school (BHS), post-secondary VET course (Kolleg)	Tertiary education
Total	13.2%	45.0%	18.2%	23.6%
Without migrant background	8.6%	51.8%	17.3%	22.2%
With migrant background	23.2%	29.9%	20.2%	26.7%
EU before 2004, EFTA, GB	5.7%	28.6%	16.9%	48.7%
EU accession states 2004	7.4%	30.1%	32.2%	30.2%
EU accession states since 2007	18.9%	35.1%	25.5%	20.5%
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	27.1%	43.7%	19.0%	10.2%
Türkiye	50.9%	28.8%	10.0%	10.4%
Other countries	25.2%	13.8%	19.4%	41.7%

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, labour force survey (microcensus) annual average over all weeks - population in private households

Table 2, i7: Employment rates 2024 by age and migrant background, in % of population of the same age with the same migrant background

Migrant background	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years
Without migrant background	53,2	88,4	91,3	90,5	59,3
With migrant background	47,5	73,9	77,5	78,9	57,2
EU states, EFTA, GB	48,1	82,1	85,2	84,9	63,5
Third countries	47,2	69,2	72,9	75,0	52,7

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, labour force survey (microcensus) annual average over all weeks - population in private households

Table 3, i9: Unemployment rate 2024 by nationality with change since previous year in percentage points

Nationality	Total	Change
Total	7.0%	(+0.6)
Austria	5.7%	(+0.4)
Non-Austria	10.5%	(+0.9)
EU states before 2004, EFTA, GB	5.4%	(+0.5)
EU accession states 2004	5.5%	(+0.6)
EU accession states since 2007	11.1%	(+1.2)
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	11.4%	(+0.9)
Türkiye	15.4%	(+0.9)
Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	31.3%	(+1.7)
Other countries	13.3%	(+1.1)

S: AMS AUSTRIA, employment market survey/stats

Table 4a: The Austrian population by migrant background, in total numbers and in percent

Population	Total	Percent
Population living in private households	9,030,700	100.0%
Population in institutions	158,021	-
Population with migrant background, both parents born abroad	2,509,000	27.8%
First immigrant generation born abroad	1,874,800	20.8%
Second immigrant generation born in Austria	634,300	7.0%
Population without migrant background, at least one parent born in Austria	6,521,600	72.2%

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics, adjusted labour force statistics, microcensus

Table 4b: The Austrian population by citizenship and country of birth, in total numbers and in percent

Population	Total	Percent
Total population on 1 January	9,197,213	100.0%
Austrian nationals	7,341,794	79.8%
Austrian nationals: Born in Austria	6,830,709	74.3%
Austrian nationals: Born abroad	511,085	5.6%
Foreign nationals	1,855,419	20.2%
Foreign nationals: Born in Austria	281,426	3.1%
Foreign nationals: Born abroad	1,573,993	17.1%
Foreign nationals: Born abroad: In Austria for 10 years or longer	654,059	7.1%
Foreign nationals: Born abroad: In Austria for 5 to 10 years	346,830	3.8%
Foreign nationals: Born abroad: In Austria for less than 5 years	573,104	6.2%
Foreign born population	2,085,078	22.7%

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics, adjusted labour force statistics, microcensus

Table 5: Top 10 foreign nationalities on 1 January 2025, in total numbers

Nationality	Total
Germany	239,452
Romania	155,715
Türkiye	124,788
Serbia	122,459
Hungary	112,376
Croatia	109,359
Syria	104,833
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100,764
Ukraine	87,927
Poland	67,543

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics

Table 6: Net migration in Austria (difference between immigration and emigration 1961–2024), in total numbers

Year	Net migration total	Year	Net migration total
1961	-2,679	1993	33,517
1962	1,521	1994	3,012
1963	4,744	1995	2,080
1964	3,246	1996	3,880
1965	10,518	1997	1,537
1966	19,049	1998	8,451
1967	21,712	1999	19,787
1968	-6,970	2000	17,272
1969	5,512	2001	36,856
1970	10,406	2002	33,294
1971	31,727	2003	39,873
1972	35,826	2004	50,826
1973	34,018	2005	44,332
1974	-16,550	2006	24,103
1975	-24,543	2007	25,470
1976	7,766	2008	24,650
1977	12,545	2009	17,053
1978	-8,774	2010	21,316
1979	-2,146	2011	30,705
1980	9,356	2012	43,797
1981	29,519	2013	54,728
1982	-23,410	2014	72,324
1983	-1,627	2015	113,067
1984	2,830	2016	64,676
1985	5,641	2017	44,630
1986	6,223	2018	35,301
1987	1,871	2019	40,613
1988	13,207	2020	40,064
1989	45,151	2021	52,488
1990	58,562	2022	136,979
1991	76,816	2023	66,629
1992	71,480	2024	50,105

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration balance statistics

Table 7: Development of the proportion of foreign citizens in Austria (1961-2024), in percent

Year	Foreign citizens	Year	Foreign citizens
1961	1.44%	1993	8.17%
1962	1.44%	1994	8.44%
1963	1.49%	1995	8.52%
1964	1.56%	1996	8.57%
1965	1.68%	1997	8.58%
1966	1.89%	1998	8.61%
1967	2.10%	1999	8.68%
1968	2.13%	2000	8.76%
1969	2.17%	2001	8.92%
1970	2.45%	2002	9.14%
1971	2.93%	2003	9.24%
1972	3.49%	2004	9.33%
1973	3.99%	2005	9.55%
1974	4.10%	2006	9.65%
1975	3.77%	2007	9.85%
1976	3.61%	2008	10.15%
1977	3.71%	2009	10.44%
1978	3.71%	2010	10.73%
1979	3.66%	2011	11.08%
1980	3.74%	2012	11.57%
1981	4.01%	2013	12.20%
1982	4.07%	2014	12.92%
1983	3.91%	2015	13.85%
1984	3.91%	2016	14.97%
1985	3.97%	2017	15.55%
1986	4.08%	2018	16.02%
1987	4.20%	2019	16.46%
1988	4.39%	2020	16.90%
1989	4.88%	2021	17.36%
1990	5.65%	2022	18.44%
1991	6.55%	2023	19.33%
1992	7.49%	2024	19.92%

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics

Table 8a: Population with migrant background 2024 by immigration generation (persons in 1,000), in total numbers

Nationality	Total
EU states before 2004, EFTA, GB	328
EU accession states 2004	324
EU accession states since 2007	296
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	616
Türkiye	308
Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	204
Other countries	434

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, labour force survey (microcensus), annual average over all weeks - population in private households

Table 8b: Population with migrant background 2024 by immigration generation (persons in 1,000), first generation

Nationality	Total
EU states before 2004, EFTA, GB	289
EU accession states 2004	253
EU accession states since 2007	222
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	417
Türkiye	175
Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	169
Other countries	350

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, labour force survey (microcensus), annual average over all weeks - population in private households

Table 8c: Population with migrant background 2024 by immigration generation (persons in 1,000), second generation

Nationality	Total
EU states before 2004, EFTA, GB	39
EU accession states 2004	71
EU accession states since 2007	74
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	199
Türkiye	133
Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	35
Other countries	84

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, labour force survey (microcensus), annual average over all weeks - population in private households

Table 9: Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2024 by nationality, in total numbers

Citizenship	Immigration to Austria	Emigration from Austria	Total
Total	178,574	128,469	50,105
Austria	13,658	19,320	-5,662
Germany	19,438	11,872	7,566
EU states before 2004, EFTA, GB	15,378	11,881	3,497
Hungary	13,128	8,769	4,359
EU accession states 2004	10,723	10,279	444
Romania	16,120	15,763	357
EU accession states since 2007	10,278	8,603	1,675
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	12,159	8,115	4,044
Türkiye	5,185	3,549	1,636
Syria	11,707	1,292	10,415
Afghanistan	2,211	910	1,301
Iran	2,570	821	1,749
Iraq	337	558	-221
Ukraine	16,834	9,374	7,460
Somalia	625	416	209
Other countries	28,223	16,947	11,276

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics

Table 10: Asylum recognitions in European countries 2024, in total numbers

European countries	Asylum recognitions	European countries	Asylum recognitions
EU member states total	185,803	Finland	1,255
Germany	43,285	Denmark	750
France	39,835	Luxembourg	600
Greece	38,670	Poland	595
Austria	17,028	Croatia	150
Belgium	15,825	Slovenia	130
Spain	6,715	Czechia	55
Italy	6,355	Slovakia	40
Netherlands	6,145	Hungary	10
Sweden	3,900	EFTA member states total	11,780
Ireland	2,215	EFTA: Switzerland	10,355
		EFTA: Norway	1,340

S.: BMI asylum statistics; EUROSTAT

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Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich,
Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna

Federal Chancellery (BKA)
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