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### Formal education and employment increase COVID-19 vaccination rate

**Vienna**, 2021-12-28 – The COVID-19 vaccination/recovery-status of the Austrian population varies depending on people's socio-economic characteristics. This is a result of an analysis by Statistics Austria on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, investigating the vaccination status (reference date 30 November 2021) in relation to COVID-19 infections, based on the criteria currently used for the digital COVID-19 certificates (Grüner Pass).

"The individual's willingness to be vaccinated depends to a large extent on the level of education and participation in working life. The vaccination rate among 25- to 64-year-olds with a university degree is significantly higher at just under 84% than among those with at most a compulsory education at 68%. Employed persons in this age group have at 76% a significantly higher vaccination rate than those who are not employed, at 69%. The influence of employment on the vaccination rate remains demonstrable even if the influence of education on labor market opportunities is excluded. Significant differences also exist between economic sectors: High vaccination propensities are observed, for example, in the information and communications industry, public administration, or the finance and insurance industry, while the lowest vaccination rates are observed in the construction industry or agriculture and forestry. The evaluation of vaccination occurrence according to socioeconomic characteristics enables vaccination campaigns and other measures to be more precisely targeted," says Statistics Austria Director General Tobias Thomas.

For more detailed information, please refer to the [German version](#).