

migration & integration

figures.data.indicators 2012



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Prepared by

STATISTIK AUSTRIA

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Foreword



Austria is a country with widely diverse cultural and historic heritage. And this diversity is reflected within our society - both within that of the majority and that of those immigrants who have chosen to come to live in Austria. One of the purposes of the annual statistical yearbook on migration and integration is to make the benefits and

challenges of this diversity visible and apparent.

Even though the Austrian State Secretariat for Integration has now been in existence for 12 months, views have tended to become polarised and the subject is often seen from one perspective only. But the reality of life in Austria shows just how complex the issue of integration actually is, making it thus necessary to take a strategic approach to this topic. If this is to be possible and we are to conduct a multilevel, dispassionate debate, we need to put emotional disputes to one side and concentrate on the facts, so that we can make an honest appraisal of the challenges represented by integration policies.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sebastian Kurz', written in a cursive style.

Sebastian Kurz
State Secretary for Integration

The statistical yearbook represents a significant contribution towards making the debate on integration more objective. This debate can only be systematically conducted if the facts and data are at hand on which arguments can be based. The 2012 statistical yearbook, an integral component of the Second Integration Report, demonstrates how actively immigrants are participating in life here in Austria. The information provided here is not just relevant to the general discussion on integration policies, but is also important to the day-to-day activities of the State Secretariat for Integration as it reveals developments and also potentials that can be exploited.

Integration represents both an opportunity and a challenge. If our efforts to further promote a fact-based, positive outlook with regard to integration prove to be successful, this will mean that we will be able to unlock the potential of people with and without a migrant background - to the benefit of Austria as a whole. Behind the figures and data presented here are real people and only if we learn to live together in greater harmony will we be able to master the challenges and use the opportunities that lie before us.

Migration and integration are core concerns of our time. The availability of information is a necessary prerequisite if integration is to be successfully achieved. This underlying concept with regard to our integration policy is the essential rationale behind the "migration & integration" yearbook.

The "migration & integration" statistical yearbook provides current figures and data relevant to migration and integration in Austria. It is thus a valuable source of information for the receiving country and provides material for the fact-based public discussion of these subjects.

At the same time, the yearbook also presents objective integration indicators that provide insight into the results of current integration policies in Austria and thus make it possible to evaluate the outcome of these. They reveal on-going developments with regard to integration and show to what extent the integration strategies being employed at the various levels - from local authority to state level - are proving to be effective. The provision of this information will make it possible to further develop priorities and tools to enhance the integration process.

There can be no doubt that we need to be able to review the potentials and challenges of integration objectively if we are together to be successful.



Dr. Alexander Janda
Director of the Austrian Integration Fund



It is a major challenge to represent the aspect of social integration in the form of statistics. On the basis of the work undertaken by Statistik Austria in preparing the "migration & integration" statistical yearbooks, a total of 25 relevant indicators have been defined for the Austrian National Action Plan "Integration". Using the information available, Statistik Austria has put statistical flesh on the bones of these indicators. It was necessary for this purpose to collate and condense the available data on one particular population group, namely on immigrants and their descendants in Austria. Thanks to the use of various sources and the augmentation of existing data, it has been possible to generate significant information covering all statistical fields. Statistik Austria once again took on this challenge and has now produced, for the third time in this form, an integration indicator report. General readers will find herein an objective depiction of a subject that is currently at the focus of interest, while it is hoped that the report will aid politicians and public authorities make fact-based decisions.



Dr. Konrad Pesendorfer
General Director of Statistics STATISTIK AUSTRIA

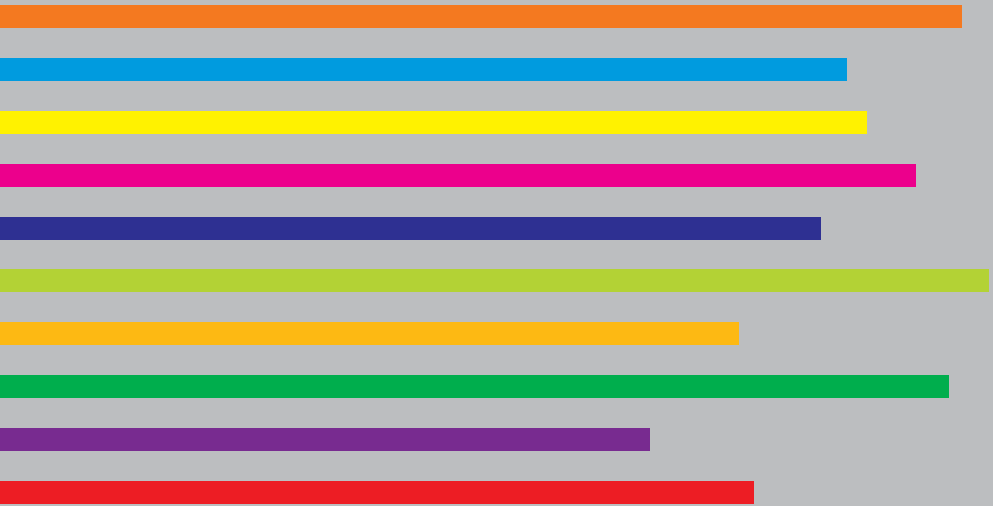


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Integration in overview



Demographic parameters

As part of the National Action Plan for Integration, specific integration indicators have been defined in order to make it possible to evaluate the various dimensions of the integration process within Austria and to monitor this process over the long term. With the help of the 25 specified integration indicators (1 - 25) - in particular, the five core indicators (see page 15) - and taking into account demographic parameters and subjective views, the current status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2011/2012 and the main changes that have occurred here since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

The rate of immigration is continuing to grow

- In 2011, more than 130,000 individuals moved to Austria while nearly 95,000 persons left the country. The net population increase attributable to the migration rate was thus 35,000. In comparison with 2010, the percentage of persons leaving Austria increased by 9.2% although the percentage of immigrants entering Austria increased by 14.0%, representing a significant increase to the immigrant population. This increase can be attributed to the relatively positive economic situation in Austria and the associated increased demand for labour, the higher number of students at Austria's institutes of higher education and the increase in the number of asylum seekers.
- Of the roughly 130,000 who moved to Austria from other countries, 15,000 were returning Austrian citizens while another 72,000 were citizens of other EU countries. This means that there was again a significant increase in the proportion of persons moving to Austria from other EU states. The largest group came from Germany (nearly 18,000), followed by persons from Romania

(13,713), Hungary (9,638) and Poland (6,907). Those moving to Austria in 2011 also included ca. 43,000 nationals from 'third countries' (EU definition). Of these, 14,500 came from countries of the former Yugoslavia, 12,300 were from Asian countries and 3,800 were from Africa and North and South America. The number of immigrants from Turkey (3,900) was relatively small.

- The positive migration balance of more than 35,000 persons in 2011 was constituted as follows: 6,500 represented a migration surplus from Germany, with some 6,200 as a migration surplus from Romania, there was another 4,400 surplus from Hungary, a ca. 3,400 surplus from Poland and 2,200 from Slovakia. There was also a positive migration balance in the case of citizens from the former Yugoslavia (+2,500). Although the migration balance in the case of persons from Turkey was positive, the absolute figure was surprisingly, representing only 600 individuals. There was a negative migration balance, as in previous years, in the case of Austrian citizens. In 2011, some 21,000 Austrian citizens emigrated from Austria and only 15,300 returned.
- The number of incoming asylum seekers also increased. In 2010, nearly 11,000 asylum applications were submitted; this increased to 14,000 in 2011. Most asylum seekers originated from Afghanistan (3,609), the Russian Federation (particularly Chechnya: 2,314), Pakistan (949) and Somalia (610). Larger numbers of asylum applications were also received from individuals originating from Iraq (484), India (476), Iran (457), Algeria (447), Syria (422), Turkey and Nigeria (414 in each case). In comparison with other EU states, Austria was in seventh place with regard to absolute numbers of asylum applications received in 2011. However, if the figures are considered in relation to population density, Austria was in fifth place after Malta, Luxembourg, Sweden and Belgium.

Increase in the size of the immigrant population

- At the beginning of 2012, there were 971,000 foreign nationals resident in Austria (11.5% of the population), an increase of 43,000 individuals in comparison with 2011. This increase is attributable to a positive birth rate and migration balance among the resident population of foreign nationals in Austria in 2011 (less naturalisations). On average, there were some 1,569 million people living in Austria in 2011 with a migrant background (equivalent to 18.9% of the population). Of these, ca. 1,153 million belonged to the “first immigrant generation”, i.e. they had been born outside Austria but had moved to this country. The remaining nearly 415,000 individuals were born in Austria as the children of immigrants born outside Austria (i.e. belonged to the “second immigrant generation”).
- The largest group originated from Germany (nearly 227,000, born in Germany or with German citizenship), followed by 209,000 individuals from Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo (as of 1 January 2012). These were followed by: Turkey (186,000), Bosnia and Herzegovina (133,000), Romania (75,000), Croatia (70,000), Poland (63,000), Hungary (46,000), the Czech Republic (44,000) and Italy (30,000).
- The average age of citizens born and living in Austria on 1 January 2012 was 42.2 years. In comparison, persons of foreign origin were slightly younger, with an average age of 40.5 years. Those who retained foreign citizenship were significantly younger (at 35.3 years) than those who had acquired Austrian citizenship (50.1 years). Immigrants from the EU tended to be older than the population as a whole, while immigrants from third countries were younger (e.g. immigrants from the former Yugoslavia [excluding Slovenia]: 40.3 years, from Turkey: 36.2 years and from Africa: 34.7 years).

Birth and naturalisation rates

- In 2011, there were 78,109 live births and 76,479 deaths in Austria.

The birth/death balance was thus moderately positive (+1,630). There were, however, considerable differences with regard to the birth rates among national groups in Austria. The birth/death balance in the case of the non-Austrian population was clearly positive (+9,221) while that of the Austrian population was negative (-7,591 i.e. there were more deaths than births).

- Women living in Austria gave birth on average to 1.43 children in 2011. Austrian women had an average of 1.32 children and women of foreign origin had an average of 1.83 children (women from Turkey: 2.02 children, women from the former Yugoslavia: 1.95 children). The fertility of foreign women who had acquired Austrian citizenship relatively rapidly fell to that of the level of native Austrians (1.49 children), while women who retained their foreign citizenship had significantly more children (1.96). In 2011, the average age of mothers on giving birth to their first child was 28.9 years in the case of native Austrians and 26.9 years in the case of women of foreign origin. Women from Turkey were the youngest when giving birth to their first child (24.7 years) while women from the EU and EEA were the oldest (28.8 years).
- Since 2003, when nearly 45,000 persons became naturalised Austrians, the number of naturalisations has continued to fall, with 6,135 persons assuming Austrian citizenship in 2010. The main reasons for this are the new legal stipulations, which require that those applying for naturalisation must now demonstrate that they have been legally and continually resident in Austria for at least 10 years, the standardisation of naturalisation conditions (with regard to income and housing) and the need to meet the specifications of the integration agreement and pass the citizenship test. In 2011, there were slightly more naturalisations (6,690) than in 2010. Those assuming Austrian citizenship originated mainly from the former Yugoslavia (42%) and Turkey (18%). Only 11% of naturalisations were of citizens of other EU states.

Fields of action and integration indicators

Education and language

Persons with a migrant background living in Austria have a significantly different educational profile in comparison with those with no such background. Immigrants are thus overproportionally represented in the strata with both the highest and lowest levels of education, while the native Austrian population most commonly has an intermediate level of education in terms of vocational and academic qualifications. This difference with regard to education has remained relatively constant over time, although there has been a significant improvement in the level of education of both the native Austrian and the immigrant population. In the case of the immigrant population, this improvement in the years 1991 - 2011 was mainly attributable to the arrival of highly qualified personnel from other EU states.

- 1 Education commences at kindergarten. Although non-Austrian children of preschool age are less likely to attend a nursery school, kindergarten or similar childcare facility than native Austrian children, this situation is actually reversed when it comes to children of compulsory school age. The differences are minor - only in the case of three-year-olds is the difference more prominent; this difference has remained largely unchanged over time.
- 2 The language skills monitoring survey conducted in 2008 showed that 90% of German-speaking children in the age range 4½ - 5½ years attending a nursery school had language skills consistent with their age, while 58% of children in the same age range whose first language was not German required remedial help.
- 3 Immigrant children relatively infrequently attend schools at which a university entrance qualification (Matura) can be obtained; they are more likely to attend a lower level secondary school (Hauptschule), a polytechnic school or one of the new

mid-level schools of general education (Mittelschulen). Special needs schools (Sonderschulen) continue to be the educational institute attended by the largest proportion of immigrant children (18.1%). The proportion of children whose mother tongue is not German is increasing at all types of schools, particularly at those concerned with vocational education.

- 4 The number of foreign students attending university in Austria and thus also the proportion that these represent of the student body as a whole have increased. In winter semester 2009/10, some 54,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 59,000 by winter semester 2010/11. Two-thirds of the foreign students come from EU and EEA countries, the largest proportion come from Germany (21,800 students). In the case of certain students, the programme of study was itself the reason for their move to Austria; others were already resident in Austria before attending university. A larger group of students (7,200 individuals) are of Italian nationality and originate mainly from South Tyrol. Students who are citizens of one of the successor states to the former Yugoslavia and have moved to Austria in order to study or previously attended school in Austria tend to be less common (constituting less than 11% of foreign students as a whole); it is similar in the case of students with Turkish citizenship (5%).
- 5 In 2011, some 29% of persons aged 25 - 64 years who did not have a migrant background had a university entrance qualification (Matura) or academic qualification; among those in the same age group with a migrant background, however, the corresponding figure was 35%. While only very few individuals from the former Yugoslavia and Turkey held a university degree, there was a high proportion of academics among those

from the EU, EEA and Switzerland (25%) and immigrants from other countries (35%). It is interesting to note that the level of education of the second immigrant generation is tending to become aligned with that of the native Austrian population. Hence, the percentage of members of the second immigrant generation aged 25 - 64 years who had only completed mandatory schooling was 22%; this percentage is much lower than that of their parents (32%). The percentage with professional and vocational qualifications was much higher (51% versus 33%), and was not far off the corresponding percentage (59%) among the population with no migrant background.

- 6 Action is required in the case of young people who hold only a school leaving certificate of mandatory education or who have no educational qualifications whatsoever. Some 13% (2008: 15%) of school children whose first language is not German who completed 8th grade (the final year of compulsory schooling) at a lower level secondary school (Hauptschule) did not continue in education (at least, not in Austria). In the case of their German-speaking schoolmates, only 4% left school before completing 9th grade and thus failed to acquire a school leaving certificate.

“Gainful employment” as integration promoter

In addition to the education system, paid employment is a factor that promotes integration. It ensures that there is contact and interaction with others, and provides an organizing structure for day-to-day life. Because of the rapid structural changes that are occurring in industry, business and the service sector and in view of the volatility of the economy, this motor of integration is misfiring when it comes to certain sections of the Austrian and foreign communities in Austria. Levels of unemployment are rising, particularly among those

with poor formal qualifications, and fewer people are in paid occupations. This is also attributable to the decreasing capacity of the labour market. It must be emphasized that this is having less effect on well-qualified incomers from EU countries who settled in Austria in previous years and greater impact on the less well-educated immigrants who moved here in the past. The following findings represent potential challenges:

- 7 Individuals with a migrant background less frequently have a paid occupation. The employment rate among persons with a migrant background was unchanged in 2011 and remained at 65%; the corresponding figure for those without a migrant background was 74% (2010: 73%). This is primarily attributable to the low employment rate among female immigrants. The employment rates for women originating from the EU, EEA and Switzerland (64%) and from the former Yugoslavia (61%) hardly differ from that for Austrian women without a migrant background (69%), but exhibit a marked difference to that for Turkish women (45%).
- 8 Those without a migrant background with a paid occupation in 2011 worked mainly in white collar and public service posts (together 61%), only 23% were in blue collar occupations. Persons with a migrant background predominantly worked in blue collar occupations (47%). Particularly high percentages of Turks (69%) and persons from the former Yugoslavia (63%) were employed in blue collar jobs. Some 9% of those with a paid occupation and a migrant background were self-employed in 2011; in comparison, 15% of the native Austrian population were self-employed. At the same time, an important development is occurring. The occupational status of the second immigrant generation is tending to become more aligned with that of the population without a migrant background.

- 9 The overall unemployment rate (national definition) was 6.7% in 2011; the unemployment rate among foreign nationals (9.4%) was significantly higher than that for persons with Austrian citizenship. The unemployment rate among Turks and citizens of non-EU states was twice as high (12.7% and 14.5% respectively) as that of Austrians (6.3%). The unemployment rate among citizens of EU and EEA states was only slightly higher than that of Austrians.
- 10 More than one quarter of the working population in 2008 born outside Austria (28%) was overqualified, while only 10% of those born in Austria felt that they were in an occupation that was not consistent with their qualifications. In general, women in comparison with men were more frequently employed in posts in which they were overqualified; this was particularly the case for women originating from the countries that have joined the EU since 2004. It is difficult for many immigrants to obtain recognition of qualifications they have obtained abroad and to thus obtain appropriate employment.
- 11 It is worth noting that the long term unemployment rate is lower in the case of non-Austrian citizens in comparison with Austrian citizens (1.1% versus 2.2%).
- 12 The results of employment market monitoring conducted by the Austrian Public Employment Service (AMS) indicate that the picture in the case of youth unemployment is different. In 2011, 7.3% of 15- to 24-year-olds were unemployed (national definition). The rate among foreign young people was higher (8.3%). The unemployment rate among young people who were citizens of a successor state of the former Yugoslavia was above average (9.4%), while that among young people of Turkish origin was below average (8.1%).

Health and social aspects: Contradictory general findings

The general findings in the sector "Health and social aspects" are contradictory. On the one hand, in view of the poorer level of education of part of the population of foreign nationals living in Austria, it would be expected that they would only be able to find low-paid employment and would thus be at greater risk of sliding into poverty. This is coupled with the facts that they tend to maintain larger households and that fewer of the women in this community are in work; this further reduces their per capita income and increases the poverty risk. On the other hand, the non-Austrian section of the population has a relatively long life expectancy and this does not seem to be solely a statistical effect. The following general conclusions can be drawn:

- 13 The earned income of the immigrant population is significantly lower. Foreign nationals who were in continuous employment throughout the year earned €18,361 (median) in 2010. They thus earned only some 83% of the mean net annual income in Austria (2008: 85%). While citizens of countries that joined the EU before 2004 earned only slightly less than this average income, the net annual income of citizens of states that have joined the EU since 2004, of the former Yugoslavia and of Turkey earned nearly 20% less than this average. The gap between non-native and native Austrians with regard to income levels has been growing since 2006.
- 14 On average in the years 2008 - 2010, 12% of the population was faced with the risk of sliding into poverty; the poverty threat was acute in the case of 6% of the population. The risk of poverty is significantly greater in the case of non-Austrians (25%) than in the case of Austrians (11%). There is a slightly increased risk in the case of citizens of the successor states to the former Yugoslavia that they could slide into poverty; this risk is much higher in the case of Turkish nationals.

- 15 Austrian citizens born in Austria had a life expectancy at birth of 83.4 years (women) and 78.0 years (men) in 2011. This represents an increase of 0.3 and 0.4 years respectively on the figures for 2010. Persons of foreign origin had a life expectancy of 78.9 years (men; i.e. slightly higher than that of Austrian men) and 83.3 (women; i.e. almost identical with that of Austrian women). The corresponding increases since 2010 were 0.5 years (men) and only 0.1 years (women). The life expectancy of individuals from the successor states to the former Yugoslavia was only marginally different to that of native Austrians in 2011. However, the life expectancy of men of Turkish origin was 79.4 years, higher than the corresponding figure for Austrian men. In the case of women of Turkish origin, the difference between figures for life expectancy in comparison with Austrian women (2.2 years) was even more marked. The life expectancy of men originating from other countries was particularly high at 81.5 years.
- 16 Persons of Turkish and ex-Yugoslav origin tend to take advantage of curative rather than preventive medical services. Persons of foreign origin also tend to be more frequently hospitalised and to more frequently consult practising physicians. One problem is the failure of persons of Turkish and ex-Yugoslav origin to utilise early diagnostic and medical screening services. The most commonly reported disorders documented during the Austrian health survey were chronic back pain, migraine or frequent headache, chronic anxiety and depression. However, immigrants from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia tended to suffer significantly less frequently from allergies.

Security: Immigrants as victims and offenders

For the purposes of integration monitoring, indicators are also used that consider immigrants as victims and perpetrators of crime. The survey looked at criminality among the immigrant community (with differentiation between those suspected and convicted of a crime), imported criminality and criminality originating among the population

resident in Austria. Also analysed was the rate at which immigrants were the victims of crime and racist attacks. Details are as follows:

- 17 Of those suspected of committing offences or crimes investigated by the police in 2011, 24% were foreign nationals resident in Austria. Some 32% of those sentenced by Austrian courts in 2011 were non-Austrians. On the basis of the population with identical nationality over the age of 14 years, the percentage of foreign nationals sentenced before court (1.4%) was nearly four times that of Austrians (0.4%). When adjusted for age (15- to 40-year-olds constitute 40% more of the population of foreign nationals in comparison with the native Austrian population), the percentage of non-Austrians sentenced as part of the reference population is reduced by a factor of 2.7.
- 18 In 2011, roughly 23% of all victims of crime were foreign nationals. As they constituted ca. 11% of the population, immigrants were thus almost twice as likely to fall victim to crime in comparison with Austrians. Particularly frequently affected by crime were individuals from states that have joined the EU since 2004, from Turkey and other third country states.

Substandard living conditions and extensive segregation

The adverse income situation of a large section of non-Austrian households finds concrete expression in their living conditions. The majority of immigrants live in rented accommodation and not in owner-occupied, cooperative or local authority accommodation. Their outgoings for accommodation represent a relatively high proportion of their household income; however, this is not attributable to high rents but to the fact that their income is low. Because of this, immigrants tend to be segregated from the rest of the population in that they are mainly concentrated in areas where they can acquire rented accommodation in older multifamily houses; they are thus not evenly distributed within districts or even Austria as a whole. The following data are of relevance:

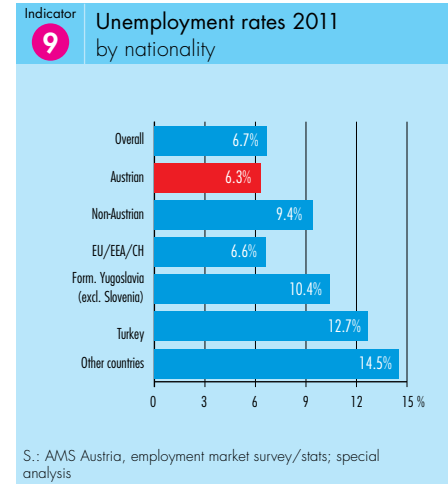
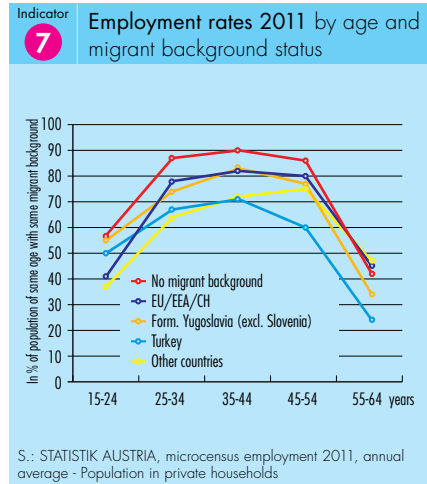
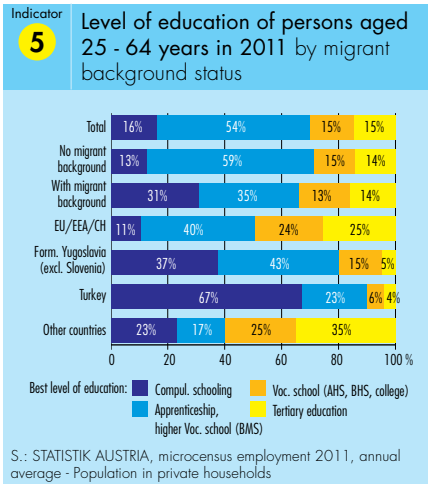
- 19** In 2011, average per capita living space was approximately 44 m². Persons with a migrant background, on the other hand, had only 31 m² living space per capita, about 1/3 less than the average. While citizens of countries that were part of the EU prior to 2004 had above average living space, equivalent to 48 m² per capita, citizens of the former Yugoslavia (26 m²) and of Turkey (21 m²) lived in much more cramped conditions.
- 20** The housing cost quotient (i.e. the percentage of household income that is spent on accommodation) is above the average in the case of persons of non-Austrian origin. On average in the years 2008 - 2010, 18% of the population as a whole spent more than 25% of household income on accommodation. However, 35% of non-Austrians spent the same proportion of their household income on accommodation. Particularly affected by high accommodation costs were persons of Turkish origin, of whom 44% had to spend more than 25% of their household income on accommodation.
- 21** The higher accommodation costs of immigrants are also attributable to the lower rate of home ownership in this group. While more than half (55%) of households that included a native Austrian as main representative owned their own homes in 2011, this was the case for only 25% of households with a migrant background. However, the second immigrant generation (38% of all households) were much more likely to own their own home than the first generation (23%).
- 22** Immigrants resident in Austria tend to be concentrated in relatively few geographical areas. More than 80% of residents of foreign origin live in only 10% of Austria's local authority districts Vienna alone is home to 40% of these. In other words: nearly half the population of foreign origin lives in districts in which "immigrants" constitute more than 25% of the population. In addition to cities such as Vienna, Wels, Bregenz and Traun, tourist centres such as Sölden and Bad Gastein and certain towns and communes near borders that provide

refugee accommodation are also locations in which people of foreign origin form a significant section of the population.

Criteria relating to social aspects and identification

The social criteria relating to integration are relevant to forms of personal interaction that range from marriage, through friendships to leisure pursuits. A large number of mixed marriages can be seen as an indicator of mutual acceptance. An indicator of the extent to which immigrants identify with their receiving country is the number of naturalisations in comparison with the total number of those entitled to apply for citizenship, whereby legal aspects also play a role here. Details are as follows:

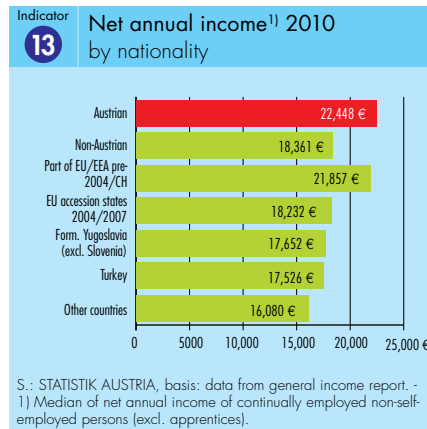
- 23** There were a total of nearly 36,400 marriages in Austria in 2011. In seven out of ten instances, both spouses were of Austrian origin. A total of 6,500 marriages (18%) involved an Austrian and a non-Austrian partner. Somewhat more than 4,100 marriages (11%) were between partners who were both of non-Austrian origin. In the case of more than half (52%) of the marriages between an Austrian and non-Austrian partner, the non-Austrian originated from another EU country or EEA state. Marriages between Austrians and partners of Turkish origin constituted only a small proportion (7%) of mixed Austrian/non-Austrian marriages.
- 24** Of the foreign nationals who had been resident in Austria for more than ten years, 2% were naturalised in 2011. Unsurprisingly, this figure included few persons from other EU states (with the exception of persons from Bulgaria and Romania, 3% of whom were naturalised). In the case of persons from the former Yugoslavia who had been resident in Austria for more than ten years, only 1% acquired Austrian citizenship; in the case of persons from Turkey, the corresponding figure was 2%. Much higher were figures for naturalised Austrians who had originally come from other European countries (16%) and non-European countries (6%).



Indicator 9 Employment rate 2011 by nationality and level of education

Nationality	Compul. schooling	Apprenticeship, BMS	AHS, BHS, university
Overall	14.2%	5.7%	3.7%
Austrian	13.9%	5.7%	3.7%
Non-Austrian	14.6%	6.1%	3.8%
EU/EEA/CH	10.9%	7.0%	3.8%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	13.6%	5.3%	2.7%
Turkey	17.1%	4.9%	5.2%
Other countries	22.8%	5.6%	4.2%

S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/stats; special analysis



Indicator 14 At risk of poverty & manifest poverty 2008/2010 by nationality

Nationality	At risk of poverty (rate)	In manifest poverty (rate)
Overall	12%	6%
Austrian	11%	5%
Non-Austrian	25%	16%
EU/EEA/CH	17%	9%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	16%	12%
Turkey	40%	20%
Other countries	47%	35%

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2008-2010.

Subjective views

25 How does the population perceive the status of integration in Austria? Only 3.4% believe that integration policies are working very well; 12%, on the other hand, consider that these are not working at all well. If we add to this the 45.5% who see integration as “not very effective”, this means that the majority of the population is dissatisfied with the current integration process. However, a comparison with the results of the surveys conducted in 2010 and 2011 shows that there has been a continuous improvement in the way these are viewed that is not attributable to random statistical effects. Although in 2010, 17.9% still felt that integration policies were working “very badly”, the corresponding figure was down to 13.1% in 2011 and was only 12.0% in 2012. At the same time, the percentages of those surveyed who considered that integration policies were working very well or quite well increased. Pessimistic views of integration can be found within all population groups, but this attitude is particularly noticeable among persons aged 60 years and over, those on low incomes, those with poor qualifications and poorly skilled and unskilled manual workers.

The immigrant population does not share this pessimistic outlook. One question they were asked in the survey was: “Do you feel comfortable and/or at home in Austria?” The vast majority (87.1%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria. Only 8.4% claimed to feel less at home while 4.5% said they did not feel at home at all. The optimistic view of integration is determined by various factors: the gender of the person surveyed, their level of education, their household income and their period of residence. Females, those with a higher income, better qualifications and better opportunities in the labour market and those who have been resident in Austria for a longer period feel more at home here than others.

Austrians were asked whether they thought there had been any changes with regard to coexistence with immigrants over recent years while the immigrant population was asked whether their personal circumstances had improved or deteriorated over the past five years. Again, the responses of those with a migrant background were more optimistic and positive than those of native Austrians. Some 32% of those surveyed who had no migrant background believed coexistence had deteriorated, while some 23% stated that they thought it had improved. Of all those surveyed who had a migrant background, 25% claimed that their personal circumstances had deteriorated over the previous five years, but 31% said that their circumstances had improved while for 44%, their circumstances had remained more or less the same. The results showed that, since the 2011 survey, Austrians were no longer as pessimistic with regard to integration, while the optimism of the immigrant population had grown.

Contact with immigrants has become an everyday experience. More than 57% of those surveyed said that they had contacts with immigrants. Of those in contact with immigrants, almost one third said that they thought that the immigrants were underprivileged (“Are you in personal contact with immigrants who you think are experiencing discrimination in Austria because of their origin or see as being less well treated than Austrians who are not immigrants?”). More than two thirds of those surveyed had contacts with immigrants but did not think they were encountering discrimination. The response of the immigrants with regard to this aspect was surprisingly similar to that of Austrians. Nearly one third of those surveyed who had a migrant background had the feeling that they tended to be or were often discriminated against because they were immigrants; two thirds felt they did not tend to, rarely or never encountered discrimination.

A fourth group of questions concerned the mental attitudes of Austrians and immigrants - how far are they similar - where do they differ? The survey of the general population focussed on determining to what extent they thought adaptation was needed and what intolerant or xenophobic attitudes predominated. The immigrant population was asked whether they approved of the way that most people lived in Austria. The results were unexpected, and contradicted the pessimistic attitude to integration documented elsewhere. Nearly 18% of those surveyed without a migrant background rejected in part or whole all intolerant or xenophobic statements, while only 3.2% agreed in part or whole with these. The overwhelming majority of the population thus does not see immigrants merely as a source of labour who should be sent home as soon as jobs become scarce and who should also be excluded from political processes in Austria. What, however, most saw as necessary on the part of immigrants was a greater willingness to "adapt their way of life better to that of Austrians".

Those with a migrant background were asked whether they approved or otherwise of the way of life in Austria. This question was designed to determine differences in mental attitudes, this time from the point of view of the immigrants. Approximately 21% fully approved of the way most people in Austria lived, and agreed with their values and aims; another 61% largely approved of these. Only 6% totally disapproved of the Austrian way of life; 13% were somewhat disapproving.

The basic demographic structural profiles for xenophobia on the one hand and rejection of the Austrian way of life on the other were very similar. Lack of education and poor qualifications make both the native and immigrant population more willing to reject each other's point of view. When the influence of age is taken

into account, views differ. In the case of Austrians, their attitude towards immigrants tends to become increasingly negative with increasing age; in the case of the immigrants, on the other hand, increasing age and duration of period of residence make individuals more willing to identify with their counterparts. There were significant correlations with country of origin. While the vast majority of those from a country of former Yugoslavia very rapidly identify with Austria and the Austrians, this process takes considerably longer in the case of surveyed persons of Turkish origin.

In general, the responses to questions relating to the current status of integration documented a remarkable change in attitudes that was confirmed by the 2012 survey. Austrians have accepted that the old "guest worker" model - whereby foreign workers are let into the country, do their work, and then go home again without being permitted to participate in social processes - is not longer viable. And, over the past year, they have learned to live with the social consequences of immigration, and this better and more successfully than expected.

Integration trends 2010 - 2011

As the definitions of the 25 integration indicators remain consistent from year to year, it is possible to compare results with those of the previous year and determine trends within the integration process and changes with regard to attitudes. Most indicators represent demographic characteristics of the population (such as level of education, poverty, health), and detectable alterations to those occur only over the medium to long term. Hence the indicators are likely to reflect only minor changes in these areas over each 12 month period. It is different in the case of indicators that are relevant only to sections of the population (e.g. school attendance), are subject to cyclical fluctuations (e.g. immigration and unemployment) and which reflect attitudes and these can exhibit major variations. It is also important to avoid freely extrapolating on the basis of indicators documented from the results of random surveys with a small sample size.

Provided in the following is an overview of the main changes to integration indicators that can be deduced from a comparison of the results for 2010 and 2011:

Education and language

- 1 In comparison with 2009, there was a slight increase in 2010 in numbers of 2- to 5-year-old Austrian children attending nursery school and kindergarten; this number fell slightly in the case of non-Austrian children in the same age range.
- 3 The percentage of non-Austrian children attending schools at which a university entrance qualification (Matura) can be obtained increased from 6.7% (2010) to 7.1% (2011). This increase is mainly attributable to the presence of children from other EU countries; the percentage of children of Turkish nationality or from a country of the former Yugoslavia at such schools has remained unchanged.
- 4 The number of non-Austrian students in Austria and the proportion they represent of the student body continue to increase. In

winter semester 2009/10, some 54,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 59,000 by winter semester 2010/2011. This increase is almost exclusively attributable to students from other EU and EEA countries, particularly students from Germany.

- 5 There were only minor changes to the level of education of the population; the number of qualifications obtained each year is low relative to the size of the population as a whole and has little effect on educational profiles.
- 6 The percentage of children whose first language is not German who did not continue in education in Austria after 8th grade fell from ca. 14% in 2010 to ca. 13% in 2011.

Work and employment

- 7 The employment rate of persons with a migrant background was largely similar in 2010 and 2011. There were also no major changes to numbers of women in employment.
- 8 There was an overall slight decrease in the percentage of persons with a migrant background who are self-employed (2010: 9.4%, 2011: 8.6%); there was an increase in the percentage of persons from other EU countries in self-employment (from 12.9% to 13.3%) and a marked decrease in the percentage of self-employed persons from Turkey (from 6.4% to 4.7%) and other migrant backgrounds (from 16.1% to 12.1%). However, the small sample size and the corresponding statistical distortion effect should be taken into account here.
- 9 Also documented was a slight fall in the unemployment rate of native Austrians and foreign nationals from 2010 to 2011 (by 0.2% respectively). Differences were apparent on closer inspection: the fall in the rate was greater in the case of persons from the EU and Turkey, while there was an increase in the case of persons from other third countries.

- 11 The long term unemployment rate fell to the same extent in the case of non-Austrians and Austrians.
- 12 There was a similar fall in the Austrian and non-Austrian youth unemployment rate from 2010 to 2011 (by 0.4%), although there was an increase in the rate for young people from third countries (excluding ex-Yugoslavia and Turkey) by 2%.

Health and social aspects

- 13 The income of foreign nationals in 2005 was 89% of the overall median income; by 2010, the corresponding figure was only 83%. The greatest decrease was observed in the case of Turkish nationals (from 88% to 80%) and third country nationals (from 82% to 73%, excluding ex-Yugoslavia and Turkey).
- 14 On average from 2005/2007 to 2008/2010, manifest poverty increased more rapidly among non-Austrians (by 4%) in comparison with Austrians (by 1%); the greatest increase was among third country nationals (12%, excluding ex-Yugoslavia and Turkey).
- 15 In 2011, the life expectancy of Austrian citizens born in Austria was 0.3 - 0.4 years longer than in 2010. This increase was 0.5 years in the case of non-Austrian males but only 0.1 year in the case of non-Austrian females.

Security

- 17 The percentage of foreign nationals resident in Austria who were investigated by the police in connection with offences/criminal acts remained unchanged in 2010 and 2011. The percentage of foreign nationals sentenced by Austrian courts was essentially the same in 2010 and 2011 (2010: 31%, 2011: 32%).
- 18 There was a slight but overproportional increase in the percentage of foreign nationals affected by offences/crimes (2010: 1.48%, 2011: 1.61%).

Housing and regional distribution

- 20 There were changes to the housing cost quotient mainly due

to falling incomes. In 2005/2007, 29% of non-Austrians had a housing cost quotient equivalent to more than 25% of their income; by 2008/2010, this was the case for 35% of non-Austrians. Some 16% of Austrians had a housing cost quotient in this range, and this percentage remained unchanged. There were particularly striking increases in the case of immigrants from the EU (7%) and from Turkey (9%).

- 22 The percentage of foreign nationals in Austria living in districts in which immigrants constitute more than 25% of the population grew from 46% on 1 January 2011 to 53% on 1 January 2012. This is mainly due to the fact that the percentage of the immigrant population in several larger population centres (including the two state capitals Linz and Innsbruck) topped the 25% mark in 2011.

Social and identification aspects

- 23 From 2010 to 2011, there was an increase in numbers of marriages between two non-Austrian partners, but there was no significant increase in the rate of mixed marriages.
- 24 Numbers of naturalisations of persons entitled to acquire Austrian citizenship in view of their period of residence increased only in the case of third country nationals (excluding ex-Yugoslavia and Turkey); there were no changes with regard to all other groups.

Subjective views

- 25 A comparison with the results of the surveys conducted in 2010 and 2011 shows that there has been a continuous improvement in attitudes that is not attributable to random effects. Although in 2010, 17.8% still felt that integration policies were working "very badly"; the corresponding figure was down to 13.1% in 2011 and was only 12.0% in 2012. There was a corresponding increase in the percentages of those who believed that integration policies were working well or quite well.



Population



What sort of people have a “migrant background”?

Population groups with a “migrant background” or of “foreign origin” can be defined on the basis of their nationality or the country of birth of their parents.

Foreign nationals

Foreign nationals are all those persons in Austria who are not Austrian citizens. On 1 January 2012, this definition applied to more than 970,000 residents of Austria. This is equivalent to 11.5% of the overall population of the country (8,443 million). Some 64% of resident foreign nationals had been living for more than 5 years in Austria by this date; the other 36% had moved to Austria after 1 January 2007.

Persons born outside Austria

The origin of an individual can be defined on the basis of their country of birth. This, unlike nationality, which can be changed by means of naturalisation, is a permanent distinguishing feature of an individual.

On 1 January 2012, there were some 1,349 million individuals resident in Austria who had been born outside the country; this is equivalent to 16.0% of the population. More



than six tenths of those born outside Austria held a foreign passport while 39% had been naturalised (i.e. had acquired Austrian citizenship).

Population of foreign origin

When calculating much of the statistical data contained in this brochure, the two attributes “nationality” and “country of birth” were combined, so that, in addition to foreign nationals, those persons who were born abroad but have acquired Austrian citizenship are also taken into account. This means that the combined group of persons

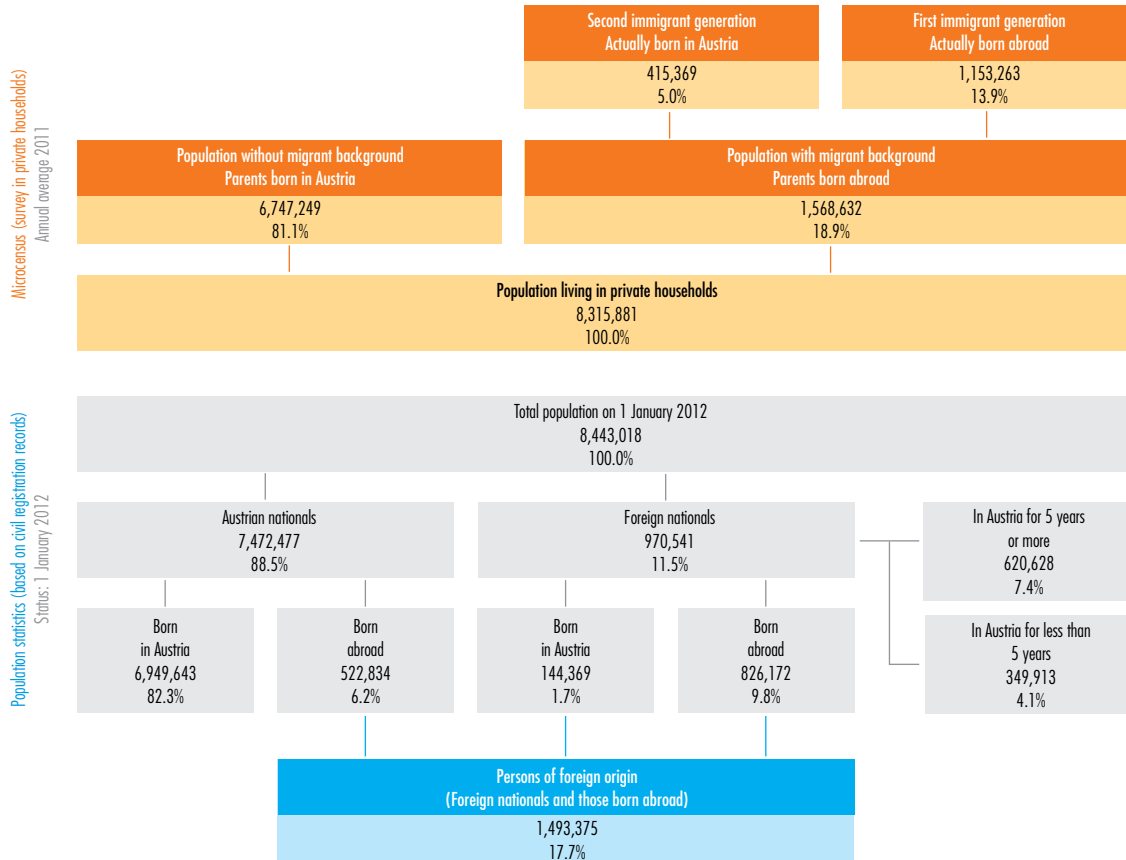
with foreign nationality and those born abroad but with Austrian citizenship are thus here together designated as the population of “foreign origin”

According to the population statistics derived from residential registration records, there were 1,493 million persons of foreign origin living in Austria on 1 January 2012. This represents 17.7% of the population of Austria as a whole.

Population with migrant background

On the basis of international definitions, the population “with migrant background” is made up of all persons whose parents were born abroad, irrespective of nationality. On average, there were some 1,569 million people living in Austria in 2011 with a migrant background (equivalent to 18.9% of the population). Of these, 1,153 million are of the “first immigrant generation” in that they themselves were also born abroad but have since moved to Austria. The remaining 415,400 individuals are the children, born in Austria, of parents born abroad. These are known as the “second immigrant generation”.

The Austrian population of "foreign origin" and with a "migrant background" in overview



The effect of immigration on population

Population increase due to immigration since 1961: ca. 904,000 persons

The population of Austria increased by ca. 904,000 persons as a result of immigration from 1961 to 2011. Over the last 50 years, nearly 289,000 more Austrian nationals emigrated abroad than returned to live in Austria from other countries; the population increase due to the influx of foreign nationals since the 1960s is equivalent to ca. 1.19 million individuals.

Significant increases in the proportion of foreign nationals in the early 1970s and early 1990s

In 1961, there were just over 100,000 foreign nationals resident in Austria; this was equivalent to ca. 1.4% of the overall population. In the second half of the 1960s and in the early 1970s, targeted recruitment of workers from the then Yugoslavia and Turkey resulted in an increase in the absolute numbers and the proportion of foreign nationals living in Austria. By 1974, the population of foreign nationals had increased to 311,700 persons (4% of the then population). There was very little change to the number and percentage of

the population of foreign nationals in Austria over the following 15 years.

It was only in the 1990s that there was a renewed growth in the immigration rate, and foreign nationals came to represent more than 8% of the population. More stringent regulations with regard to the employment of foreign nationals and on residence were imposed, resulting in a brief stagnation of immigration figures in the second half of the 1990s. With the dawn of the new millennium however, immigration again increased, mainly from the states of the extended European Union. On 1 January 2012, there were more than 970,000 foreign nationals resident in Austria, representing 11.5% of the population as a whole.

In general, 45% of immigrants do not remain in Austria for more than 5 years

Of the foreign nationals who moved to Austria in 2002 - 2006, somewhat less than half (46%) left the country again within 5 years, while 54% of the immigrants of foreign origin remained in Austria for 5 years or longer.

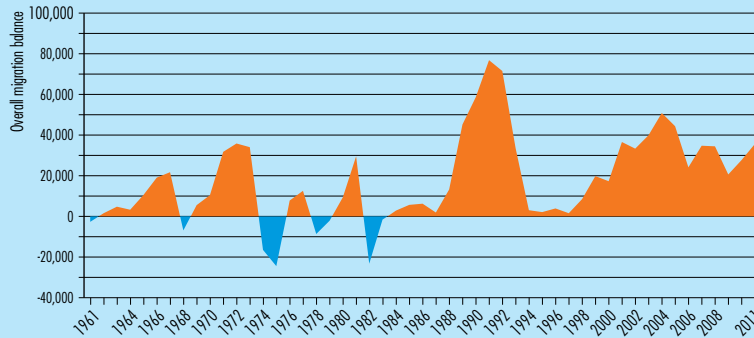
The period of residence of those from other EU countries - particularly those

from the states that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 - was below average. The same applies to immigrants from North America and Oceania, of whom less than one third remained in Austria for longer than 5 years. Incomers of Turkish origin formed by far the largest body among the immigrants who remained in Austria for longer periods. A good three quarters of all Turkish immigrants who arrived in 2002 - 2006 stayed in Austria for at least 5 years.

Migration the decisive factor in population development

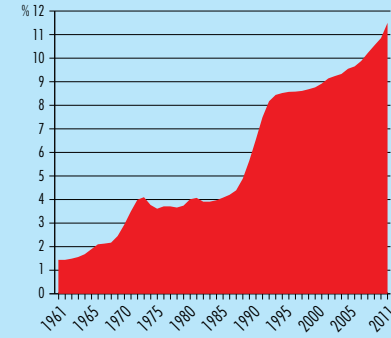
According to current forecasts, immigration will represent the predominant factor when it comes to future population development trends in Austria. If immigration and birth rates remain at the level they are today, the population of Austria would grow by 7.5% to just over 9 million in the next 20 years. This would mean that the population would increase by 11.6% to ca. 9.36 million by 2050 (main forecast scenario). However, if there is no migration surplus, predictions are that the population would fall by 2.2% to 8.21 million by 2031 and continue to fall to 7.48 million by 2050.

Migration balance in Austria 1961 - 2011 (immigration minus emigration)



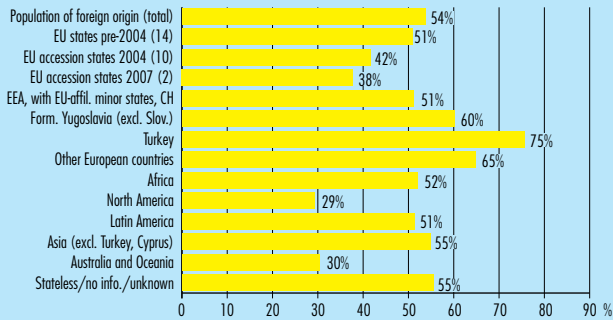
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Development of the population of foreign nationals in Austria since 1961



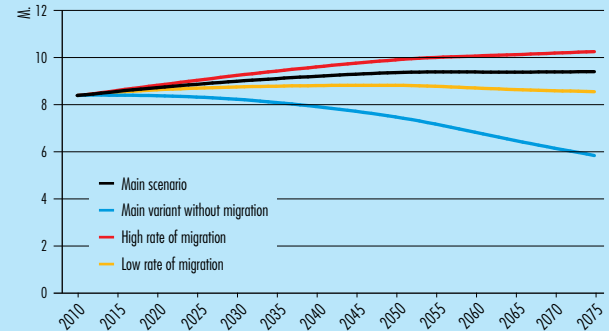
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics.

Immigrants 2002 - 2006 with a period of residence exceeding 5 years by nationality/country of birth



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, migration statistics.

Predicted population developments in Austria to 2075 based on selected forecast scenarios



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population forecast 2011.

Regions and countries of origin

Four out of every ten individuals of foreign origin in Austria come from EU/EEA countries

At the beginning of 2012, nearly 42% of the 1,493 million inhabitants with foreign nationality and/or who were born outside Austria originated from another EU/EEA member state or from Switzerland. Another 44% originated from other European countries, mainly from the successor states to the former Yugoslavia and from Turkey. Just 14% of the population of foreign origin came from further overseas; more than 50% of the non-European population of immigrants came from Asia.

Most immigrants come from Germany

On 1 January 2012, the country whose citizens represented the largest section of the immigrant population was Germany (227,000 individuals). Next came the group of immigrants from Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo (209,000 persons). In third place was the group of 186,000 persons from Turkey. In fourth place were the ca. 133,000 immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina and in fifth place were the ca. 75,000 immigrants from Romania (there was a marked increase in the level of immigration from this country following Romania's

accession to the EU in 2007). These were followed by 70,000 persons from Croatia. In places seven to ten were the immigrants and their descendants from other EU countries. Living in Austria on 1 January 2012 were 63,000 Poles, 46,000 Hungarians, 44,000 Czechs and 30,000 Italians.

Other major European countries of origin were Slovakia (29,000), the Russian Federation (28,000), Macedonia (24,000), Slovenia (17,000), Bulgaria (17,000) and Switzerland (15,000). The largest groups of non-European immigrants came from China, Egypt, Iran, the Philippines, India and the USA (11,000 - 15,000 individuals in each case).

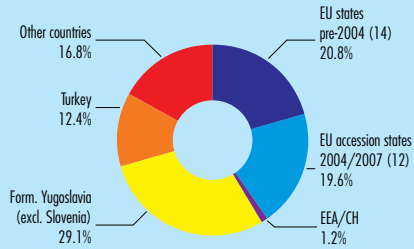
More than one in three of the population of foreign origin has acquired Austrian citizenship

In terms of nationalities, 65% of residents of foreign origin also remain foreign nationals while a good third (35%) of these have become naturalised Austrians. In the case of immigrants originating from other EU countries, the EEA or Switzerland, the proportion of those with Austrian citizenship is slightly higher than that of persons from other countries. This can be mainly attributed to the high numbers of



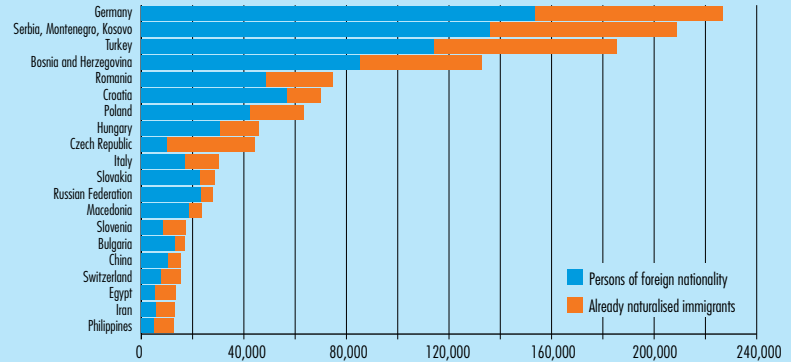
persons from Eastern Europe who became naturalised Austrians before their countries joined the EU. The number of immigrants from the core 14 EU countries who have become naturalised is below the average. Looking at country of origin, the percentage of naturalised immigrants varies from 78% (persons of Czech origin, mainly refugees after the Second World War who have been living for decades in Austria) to 16% in the case of persons of Russian origin (mainly refugees from Chechnya who have been resident in Austria for a relatively short period).

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Foreign nationals/Austrians born outside Austria on 1 January 2012



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by nationality/country of birth

Nationality/country of birth	Population of foreign origin	Foreign nationals born abroad		Foreign nationals born in Austria		Austrians born abroad	
		Absolute	In %	Absolute	In %	Absolute	In %
Overall	1,493,375	826,172	55.3%	144,369	9.7%	522,834	35.0%
EU states/EEA/CH	621,690	357,727	57.5%	41,527	6.7%	222,436	35.8%
EU states pre-2004 (14)	311,052	188,847	60.7%	23,450	7.5%	98,755	31.7%
EU accession states 2004 (10)	201,643	106,223	52.7%	10,532	5.2%	84,888	42.1%
EU accession states 2007 (2)	91,798	55,901	60.9%	5,511	6.0%	30,386	33.1%
EEA, EU-affil. minor states, CH	17,197	6756	39.3%	2034	11.8%	8407	48.9%
Nationals of third countries/Third countries	871,685	468,445	53.7%	102,842	11.8%	300,398	34.5%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	435,031	236,126	54.3%	60,251	13.8%	138,654	31.9%
Turkey	185,592	88,737	47.8%	25,274	13.6%	71,581	38.6%
Other European countries	42,056	29,553	70.3%	4350	10.3%	8,153	19.4%
Africa	42,311	20,764	49.1%	2,415	5.7%	19,132	45.2%
North America	13,867	8,318	60.0%	943	6.8%	4,606	33.2%
Latin America	17,715	9230	52.1%	434	2.4%	8051	45.4%
Asia (excl. Turkey, Cyprus)	114,219	63,713	55.8%	5,347	4.7%	45,159	39.5%
Australia and Oceania	2,852	1,336	46.8%	133	4.7%	1,383	48.5%
Stateless/no info./unknown	18,042	10,668	59.1%	3,695	20.5%	3,679	20.4%

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

The age structure of the population

Average age of foreign nationals 35 years

The age structure of the population of Austria reflects the major historical and demographic events of the past century; the Second World War, the baby boom in the early 1960s and the subsequent long term fall in birth rates over the last three to four decades have all left their mark. The average age of Austrian citizens born in Austria was 42.2 years on 1 January 2012. In comparison, persons of foreign origin were slightly younger, with an average age of 40.5 years. However, the average age of foreign nationals was markedly lower (35.3 years) than that of naturalised immigrants (50.1 years).

Young adults form the majority of the population of foreign origin

While persons of foreign origin constituted 17.7% of the total population on 1 January 2012, they also constituted some 23.7% of the population aged 20 to under 40 years. The percentage of persons of foreign origin in the age group 40 to under 65 years was similar to that for the average of the

population as a whole. In the other age groups (under 20 years: 13.7% and over 65 years: 12.8%), there were below average proportions of persons of foreign origin.

Population originating from EU states tends to be older

Age structures within the population of foreign origin were relatively heterogeneous. Persons from other EU member states tended to be older than the population as a whole. For example, the average age of German immigrants was 43.7 years, of Hungarians was 43.3 years and of Italians was 51.6 years. The population of Czech origin was particularly old, with an average age of 62.6 years. However, these were mostly displaced persons from the period after the Second World War and refugees who had fled to Austria from the then Czechoslovakia on the suppression of the Prague Spring in 1968.

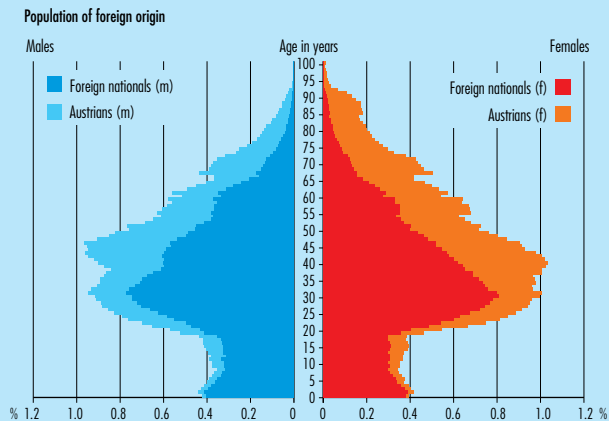
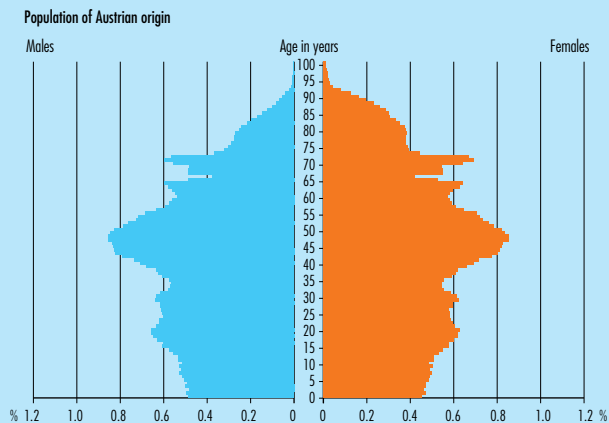
Immigrants from Turkey and Africa are particularly young

Immigrants from third countries represented a particularly youthful population group. The

average age of persons from the successor states to Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) was 40.3 years while that of Turkish immigrants was 36.2 years. The average age of the population of African origin was even lower (34.7 years), whereby those from Ethiopia (22.7 years) and Somalia (22.5 years) were particularly young. Persons of Russian origin (mostly refugees from Chechnya) had a similarly low average age (30.0 years).

Immigration from abroad is helping to some extent to offset “demographic ageing” in Austria, i.e. the fall in the proportion of children and young people and the simultaneous increase in the number of elderly people in the population. According to some estimates, the average age of the population will increase to ca. 44.9 years by 2030 and to 47.1 years by 2050. Without immigration, it is possible that there might be a much more marked increase in the average age of the population, so that it could reach 46.9 years by 2030 and 51.2 years by 2050.

Population on 1 January 2012 by age, gender and origin



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by age groups

	Total population	Population by age groups				Average age
		0 - 19 years	20 - 39 years	40 - 64 years	65 years and older	
Total population	8,443,018	20.3%	26.1%	35.9%	17.8%	41.9
Population of foreign origin	1,493,375	15.7%	34.9%	36.5%	12.9%	40.5
Foreign nationals	970,541	20.7%	40.7%	32.6%	5.9%	35.3
Born abroad but with Austrian citizenship	522,834	6.5%	24.1%	43.7%	25.7%	50.1

By nationality/country of birth

EU states/EEA/CH	81,814	44.5%	32.9%	20.0%	2.7%	43.9
EU states pre-2004 (14)	311,052	14.1%	31.3%	33.2%	21.4%	43.8
EU accession states 2004 (10)	201,643	10.7%	31.0%	33.6%	24.7%	46.9
EU accession states 2007 (2)	91,798	15.3%	43.6%	31.2%	9.9%	37.6
EEA, EU-affil. minor states, CH	17,197	14.5%	23.8%	44.4%	17.3%	44.5
Nationals of third countries/Third countries	152,959	44.5%	32.9%	20.0%	2.7%	38.0
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	435,031	16.1%	32.3%	42.1%	9.5%	40.3
Turkey	185,592	16.7%	41.8%	37.2%	4.3%	36.2
Other European countries	42,056	28.8%	40.7%	25.1%	5.5%	31.7
Africa	42,311	18.7%	42.5%	36.2%	2.6%	34.7
North America	13,867	22.1%	29.2%	37.4%	11.2%	38.6
Latin America	17,715	15.3%	44.0%	36.0%	4.7%	36.6
Asia (excl. Turkey, Cyprus)	114,219	17.1%	40.9%	36.6%	5.5%	36.6
Australia and Oceania	2852	16.5%	29.5%	47.1%	6.9%	39.3
Stateless/no info./unknown	18,042	34.2%	28.9%	26.7%	10.2%	32.9

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Births and deaths

Birth/death balance causing rise in population of foreign nationals

In Austria in 2011, there were 78,109 live births and 76,479 deaths. The birth/death balance (the difference between the birth rate and mortality rate) was thus moderately positive (+1,630). There was a marked mortality surplus in the case of Austrian nationals (-7,591 persons) and marked birth surplus in the case of foreign nationals (+9,221 persons).

At 12.9‰, the birth rate of foreign nationals was significantly higher than that of Austrians (8.8‰). The birth rates among immigrants from the former Yugoslavia (11.3‰), EU and EEA states (11.9‰) were not quite as high as those for immigrants from Turkey and other countries (14.0‰ and 16.7‰ respectively). The mortality rate of foreign nationals resident in Austria was extremely low (3‰) - roughly one third of the corresponding figure for Austrians.

This is partly attributable to age structures as immigrants are on average younger than the population as a whole. Naturalisations and returns to the country of origin in old age also reduced the number of more elderly foreign nationals in Austria, thus also reducing the relevant mortality rate.

Foreign mothers have more children than Austrians

On average, women living in Austria had ca. 1.43 children in 2011. Native Austrian women had an average of 1.32 children while women of foreign origin had an average of 1.83 children. The nationality of the mother had a considerable influence on childbirth rates. While Turkish women had an average of 2.02 children and women from the former Yugoslavia gave birth to an average of 1.95 children, the average number of children born to women from EU and EEA states (1.46) was only slightly above the average for Austrian women. It is interesting to note that women of foreign nationality have significantly more children (1.96) than immigrant women who have been naturalised (1.49).

Foreign mothers younger on the birth of their first child

In 2011, the average age of mothers on giving birth to their first child was 28.9 years in the case of native Austrians; women of foreign origin were 2 years younger on bearing their first child. Women from Turkey were by far the youngest when giving birth to their first child at an average of 24.7 years, followed by women from the former

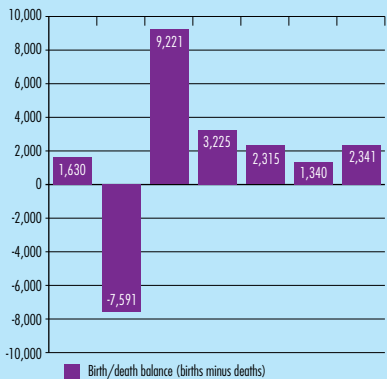
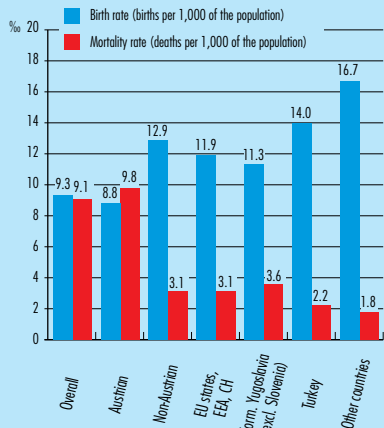


Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) at an average of 25.5 years. Women from the EU, EEA and Switzerland were on average 28.8 years old when they had their first child; hence there was no significant difference in this respect between this group and Austrian mothers.

Austrian mothers are more frequently unmarried than women of foreign origin

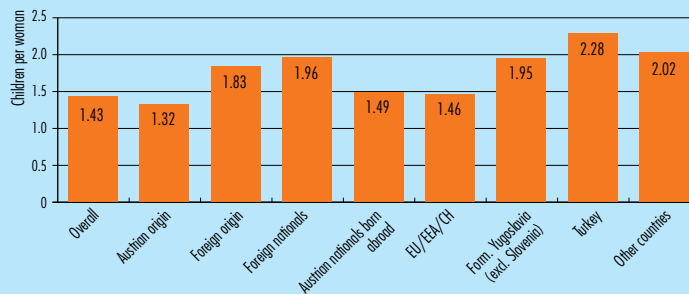
There were major differences between Austrians and women of foreign origin with regard to numbers of children born out of wedlock in 2011. Nearly 50% of children of Austrian mothers were born out of wedlock. The percentage of children born out of wedlock to mothers of foreign origin was only 20%. Turkish mothers gave birth to by far the lowest percentage of children born out of wedlock (4%).

Birth and mortality rates and birth/death balance 2011 by nationality



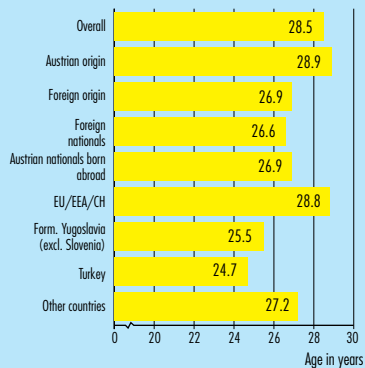
S: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change.

Average number of children per woman 2011 by nationality/country of birth of the mother



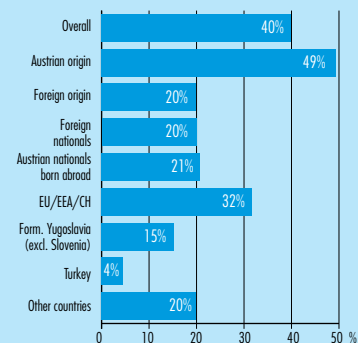
S: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change.

Age of mother on birth of first child 2011 by nationality/country of origin of the mother



S: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change.

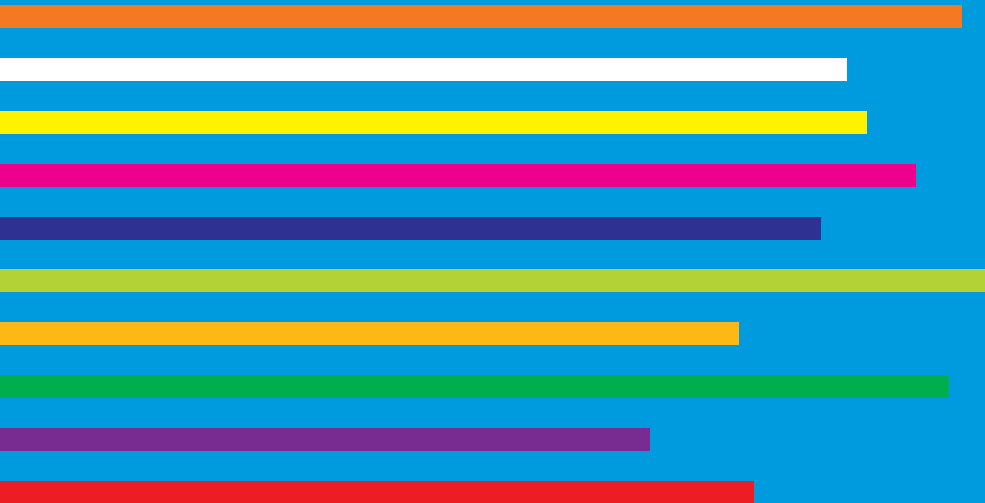
Percentages of live births (out of wedlock) 2011 by nationality/country of birth of the mother



S: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change.



Immigration and emigration



Immigration: Structures and trends

Net increase in population due to immigration in 2011 ca. 35,000

In 2011, more than 130,000 individuals moved to Austria while nearly 95,000 persons left the country. The net increase in the number of persons coming to live in Austria was thus 35,000.

In the case of foreign nationals, 114,000 moved here while 73,000 left Austria, giving a net migration surplus of 41,000 persons of foreign origin.

The extent of the migration surplus in 2011 was similar to the trend in previous years, although there was a comparative increase to 2010. The average net migration surplus in 2002 - 2005 was 42,000 persons and in 2006 - 2010 was 28,000 persons. In total, some 345,000 foreign immigrants more have come to Austria than have left the country since 2002.

More than half of immigrants come from the EU

Of the roughly 130,000 who moved to Austria from other countries, 15,000 were returning Austrian citizens while another

Immigration in Austria relatively high in European comparison

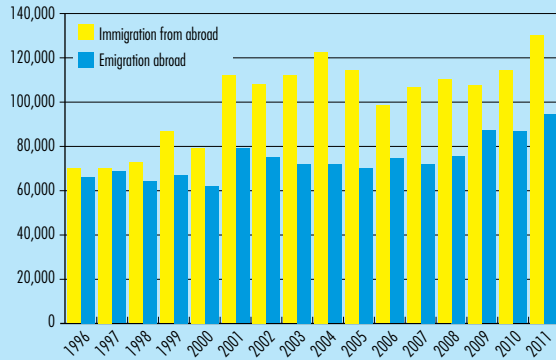
At 12 persons per 1,000 of the population, the immigration rate in Austria in the years 2000 - 2010 was in the top third of that for Europe as a whole. Higher rates of immigration were registered in Luxembourg (30‰), Cyprus (23‰), Switzerland (19‰), Ireland (15‰) and Spain (14‰). Immigration rates in Germany (8‰) and Italy (7‰) were markedly lower. There were particularly low immigration rates in the countries that have joined the EU since 2004, such as Poland (0.5‰), Slovakia and Hungary (both 2‰). Along the Czech Republic had an immigration rate similar to that of Italy (both 7‰).

72,000 were citizens of other EU countries who were able to use their right to freedom of movement to take up residence here. The largest of these groups was made up of Germans (18,000). But many immigrants also came from Romania, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.



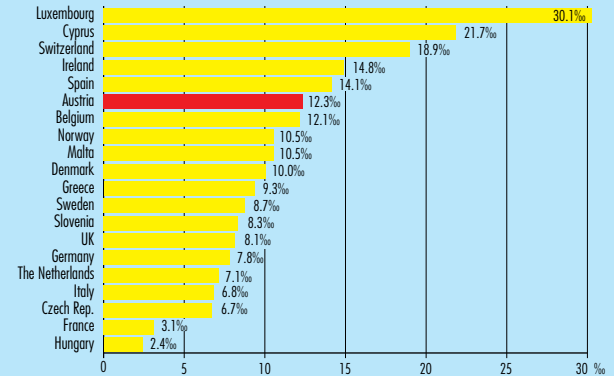
With the introduction of the new legislation in 2006, immigration from non-EU countries has fallen significantly. In 2011, only one third (ca. 43,000) of immigrants originated from third countries. This included 14,500 from the former Yugoslavia, 3,900 from Turkey and 4,100 persons from other parts of southern and eastern Europe; 12,300 immigrants were nationals of Asiatic countries, 3,800 came from Africa and the American continent.

Immigration from and emigration to countries outside Austria 1996 - 2011



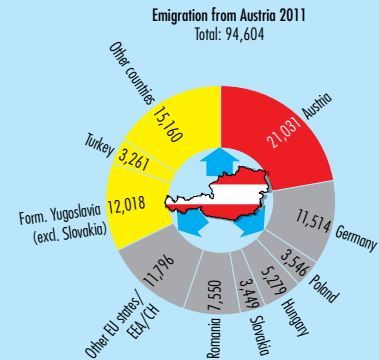
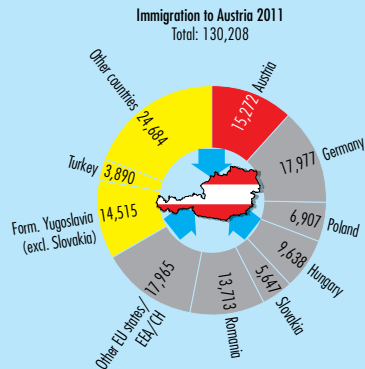
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, migration statistics.

Immigration 2000 - 2010 per 1,000 of the population on average



S.: EUROSTAT.

Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2011 by nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, migration statistics 2011.

Asylum

Re-increase in number of asylum applications in 2011

Over the years 2001 - 2011 almost 230,000 individuals applied for asylum in Austria and, in the same period, ca. 37,000 persons were granted asylum. In 2011, the number of asylum applications increased slightly (to 14,000), but this was significantly lower than in the years 2001 - 2005 (20,000 - 40,000 applications for asylum annually). The lower rate of applications since 2006 can be attributed to the accession to the EU of many central and eastern European countries in 2004 and 2007 and the changes to the relevant legislation. Asylum was granted in nearly 3,500 cases in 2011 (a rate similar to that of 2008: 3,700).

 In European comparison, Austria was in seventh place with regard to numbers of asylum applications. A total of 280,000 asylum applications were submitted to EU member states in 2011. Nearly 5% of these, or 14,400 applications, were submitted in Austria. The highest number of applications in the EU in 2011 was submitted in France (52,000), followed by Germany (46,000), Italy (34,000) and Sweden (30,000).

In relative terms with regard to population size, the number of asylum

largest group of this kind within the EU. The highest numbers of applications per 1,000 of the population were submitted in Malta, Luxembourg, Sweden, Belgium, Austria and Cyprus. The number of applications per head of the population was considerably lower in France, Germany and Italy than in Austria and in the neighbouring states to the east.

Most asylum seekers come from Afghanistan and the Russian Federation

In 2011, most asylum seekers came from Afghanistan (3,609), the Russian Federation (particularly Chechnya: 2,314), Pakistan (949) and Somalia (610). But a larger number of applications was also received from persons from Iraq (484), India (476), Iran (457), Algeria (447), Syria (422) and Turkey and Nigeria (both 414). There were significant differences to 2010, particularly with regard to the number of applications from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Somalia.

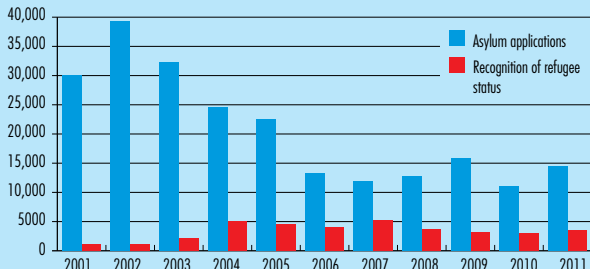
Number of persons granted refugee status remains constant

A total of 3,572 persons were granted asylum in Austria in 2011; this compares with 2,977 persons in 2010 (i.e. 17% fewer). A good two thirds (67%) of all applications were



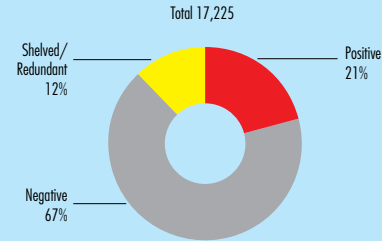
dismissed, the decision was positive in 21% of cases. In the case of 12% of applications, the decision was neither positive nor negative; the procedure was shelved or had become redundant as the asylum seeker had left Austria. In comparison with 2010, the number of asylum applications that were approved rose slightly, from 16% to 21%. Over the last decade (2001 - 2011), 36,782 persons have been granted asylum in Austria. Two fifths of these (15,953) were nationals of the Russian Federation (mainly from Chechnya), while 5,746 came from Afghanistan. A total of 2,496 persons from Iran and 2060 from Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo were granted refugee status. Larger groups of applicants from Iraq (1,612), Turkey (1,177) and Somalia (1,127) were also granted refugee status.

Asylum applications and grants of asylum in Austria 2001 - 2011



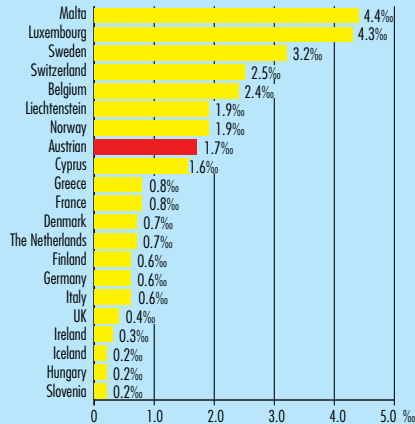
S.: BMI, asylum statistics 2001-2011. - There is no significant correlation between the number of positive decisions and the number of applications submitted in any one year.

Asylum decisions 2011



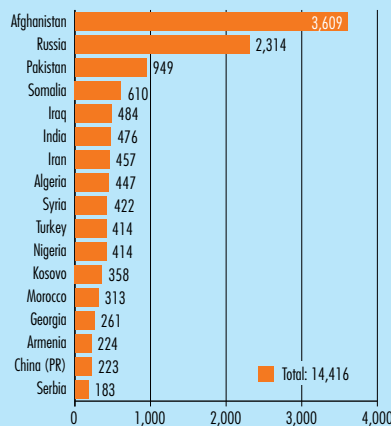
S.: BMI, asylum statistics 2011. - There is no significant correlation between the number of cases processed and the number of applications submitted in any one year.

Asylum applications in EU/EEA states 2011 per 1,000 of the population



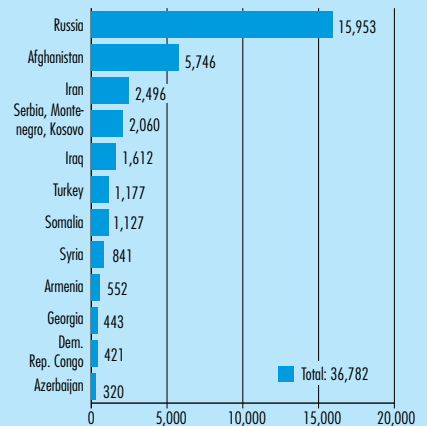
S.: UNHCR [2012]: Asylum Level and Trends in Industrialised Countries 2011.

Asylum applications 2011 by nationality



S.: BMI, asylum statistics.

Persons granted asylum 2001 - 2011 by nationality



S.: BMI, asylum statistics.

Residence

Nationals of third countries (see Glossary) who plan to reside for more than 6 months in Austria require a residence permit appropriate to their reason for residing here. For such persons, the relevant Austrian legislation stipulates the conditions that must be met to acquire residence authorisation in the form of provisional residential status and the provisions under which temporary and permanent residence permits can be issued. In general, a temporary residence permit allows the holder to reside in Austria for a period of 12 months. A permanent residence permit may be granted to foreign nationals who have been continuously resident in Austria for at least 5 years.

Citizens of the EEA and Switzerland and their dependants who are resident in Austria for longer than 3 months must apply for a residential registration certificate or residence card. After a period of 5 years legally recognized and continuous residence in Austria, citizens of the EEA and Switzerland and their dependants acquire the right to permanent residence here. Asylum seekers and their recognised refugees are not required to obtain any form of residence authorisation.

Immigration rates in 2011 largely outside legal quotas

In 2011, some 28,000 initial residence permits were granted to nationals of third countries. There were also 14,000 refugees who applied for asylum in Austria in the same year.

Other incomers were 900 highly-skilled workers who, under the provisions of Austria's revised aliens' legislation that came into force on 1 July 2011, acquired a residence permit in the form of Austria's

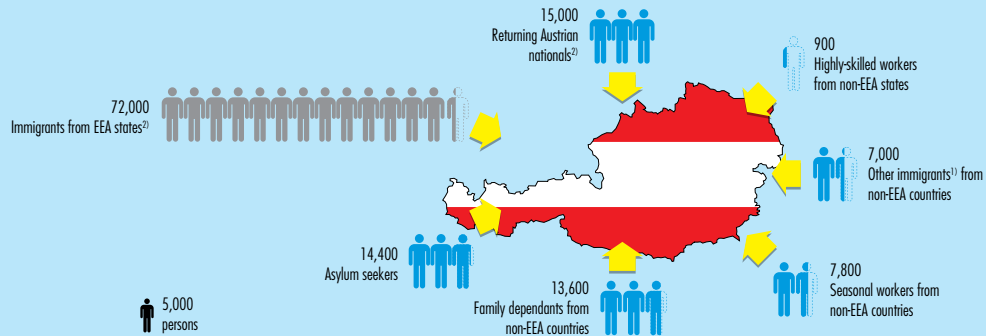


Red-White-Red Card or the EU Blue Card in accordance with the new criteria-based immigration system. More than 13,600 nationals from third countries came as the dependants of Austrians and nationals of third countries to Austria. Some 7,000 persons, mainly school pupils, students, clergy, au-pairs, researchers and persons with private assets were granted residential authorisation or a "Settlement permit - excluding the right to take up a paid occupation". There were also some 7,800 seasonal workers who came to Austria over the course of 2011.

Residential status of third country nationals living in Austria on 1 January 2012

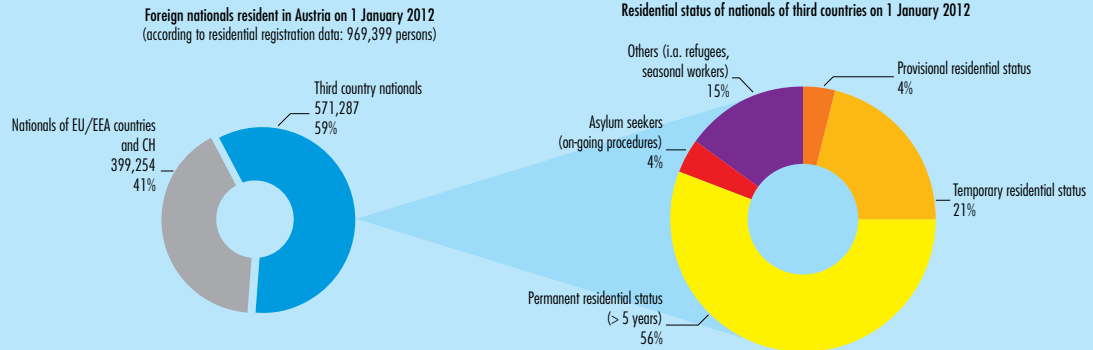
Some three fifths of the foreign nationals living in Austria on 1 January 2012 were nationals of third countries. Of these, 56% were entitled to a permanent residence permit. Another 21% were entitled to a temporary residence permit while 4% were granted provisional residential status. 4% were asylum seekers whose applications were being processed, while 15% were persons with refugee status, seasonal workers and persons with other forms of residential status.

Forms of immigration to Austria 2011



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, migration statistics; BMI, settlement, residence and asylum statistics; AMS, employment market data - 1) Mainly residence authorisations (apprentices, researchers, au-pairs) persons with private assets. - 2) Per migration statistics - The figures are estimated as the survey methods used by the two sources are not fully compatible.

Population of foreign origin in Austria on 1 January 2012 by residential status

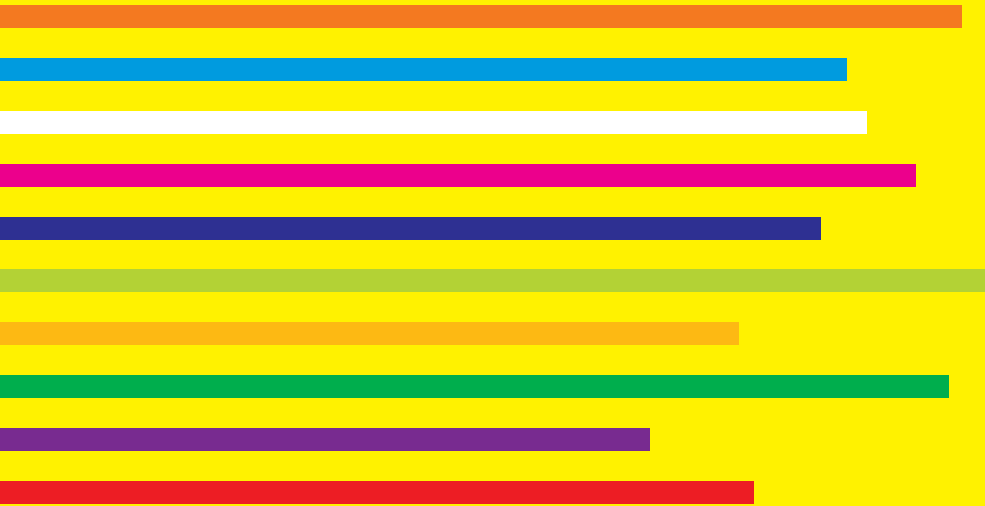


S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA - population statistics.

S.: BMI, Asylum and foreign nat. statistics; AMS, employment market data.



Language and education



Use of childcare facilities

Non-Austrian children of preschool age tend to less frequently attend a nursery school or kindergarten 1

The percentage of Austrian children who attended a nursery school, kindergarten or similar form of childcare facility was slightly higher than that of children of foreign nationality. For example, in 2010, some 40% of all 2-year-old children whose parents were Austrian attended a nursery school; this was the case for only 31% of children of parents of foreign nationality. This situation was reversed when it came to children of compulsory school age, so that more 6- to 11-year-olds with foreign parents attended childcare or mixed age day care facilities than their Austrian peers.



Non-Austrian mothers less likely to be in work

Just under two thirds of Austrian mothers with children in day care facilities were in paid occupations compared with 48% of mothers of foreign nationality. The percentage of working Turkish mothers - 36% - was particularly small.

As more Austrian mothers (38%) than mothers of foreign nationality (21%) work part time, fewer Austrian than foreign children require all day care.

Nearly one in four of children in day care facilities a non-German speaker

In 2010, slightly more than one quarter (26%) of children in day care facilities were from non-German-speaking homes. At nearly 31%, the percentage was considerably higher among children attending nursery schools and crèches than those at kindergarten and mixed age facilities. There has been a rise in the proportion of children from non-German-speaking homes at all childcare facilities over the previous 3 years; this was most marked in nursery schools and mixed age facilities.

Children with other mother tongues need more remedial language help 2

A language skills monitoring survey of

children aged 4½ - 5½ years was conducted in spring 2008. This showed that 90% of German-speaking children attending a nursery school had language skills consistent with their age, so that only 10% required remedial help. Some 58% of children whose first language was not German required remedial help to achieve (German) language skills consistent with their age. Linguistic deficits were most prominent in the case of Turkish children (82%). Only one in two of Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian children required such help.

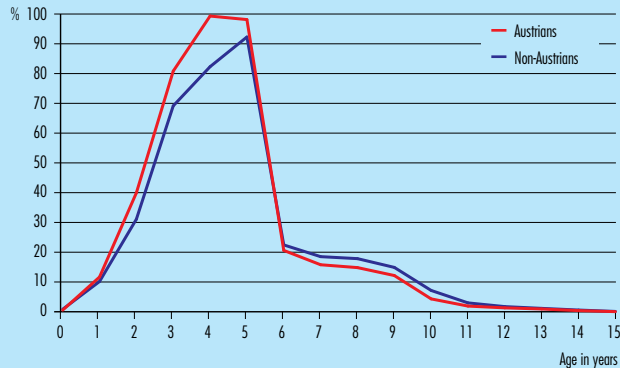
Attendance at kindergarten improves language skills

The percentage of children who were not attending a kindergarten at the time of the survey but were looked after by a childminder or stayed at home and who required remedial language help was generally higher, at 50%, than that of children attending a kindergarten (23%).

Some 16% of children with German as first language who did not attend a childcare facility required remedial help; the corresponding figure for children with another first language was 80%. There was a catch-up language requirement in the case of 93% of Turkish children and in the case of 71% of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian children.

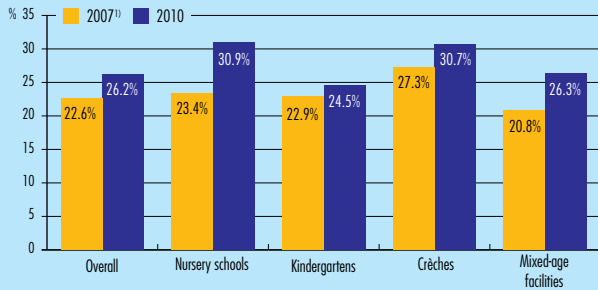
Indicator
1

Children attending preschool facilities 2010 by age and nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, children's day care facility statistics 2010.

Percentages of children with a mother tongue other than German attending childcare facilities 2007 - 2010



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, children's day care facility statistics 2007-2010. - 1) Excluding Styria.

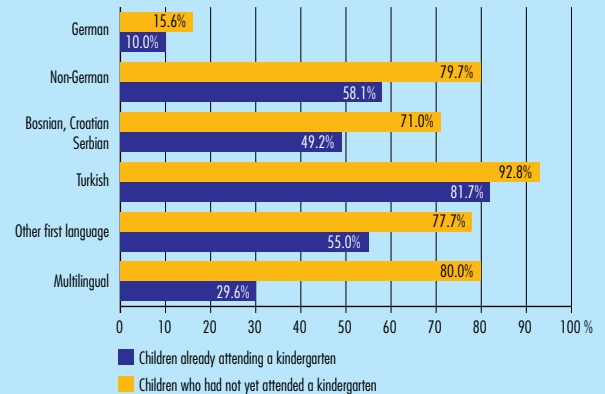
Children attending childcare facilities (all age groups) 2010 by nationality, presence and the employment status of mothers

Nationality	Children	Presence at facility			Employment status of mother		
		All day	Mornings only	Afternoons only	Full time	Part time	Not employed
Overall	318,754	44.7%	41.3%	14.0%	26.2%	36.0%	37.8%
Austrian	279,846	44.0%	42.2%	13.8%	26.1%	38.0%	35.9%
Non-Austrian	38,908	49.9%	34.7%	15.4%	26.8%	21.4%	51.8%
Form. Yugoslavia	11,242	48.5%	35.9%	15.6%	28.4%	24.7%	46.9%
Turkey	6,064	44.9%	39.8%	15.3%	18.2%	17.7%	64.1%
Others	21,602	51.9%	32.7%	15.4%	28.4%	20.7%	50.9%

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, children's day care facility statistics 2010.

Indicator
2

Children requiring remedial language help 2008 by mother tongue and attendance at kindergarten



S.: BIFIE, language status survey (spring 2008); <http://www.bifie.at/buch/455/5>.

Schooling and educational pathways

Foreign school pupils less likely to attend schools providing a university entrance qualification (Matura) 3

Overall, somewhat less than 10% of all pupils at school in the school year 2010/2011 were foreign nationals. The percentage of foreign pupils at special schools was nearly twice that (18%); these were predominantly nationals of the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey. The proportion of foreign pupils at schools providing a university entrance qualification was well below average (AHS: 7% and BHS: 6%). Foreign nationals from the EU, EEA and Switzerland attending the higher schools of general education (AHS) outnumbered pupils from the former Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Pupils with a mother tongue other than German form particularly high percentage in special schools

The type of school attended frequently correlates with the German language skills of the children of immigrant families. Children who do not use German at home at the time of enrolling at school are thus often forced to begin their education at a special school rather than a standard elementary school. Nearly 29% of all pupils at special schools in the school year 2010/11 came

from non-German-speaking families. They also constituted a similarly high proportion (28%) of pupils at the new mid-level general education schools (Mittelschulen). In the school year 2010/2011, 24% and 21% respectively of pupils at elementary and secondary schools came from a non-German-speaking background. The proportion of pupils with a non-German-speaking background who attended schools providing a university entrance qualification was well below average (AHS: 15%, BHS 13%), although the proportion of these pupils in these schools is gradually increasing.

13% of pupils with a non-German-speaking background leave school without obtaining a school leaving certificate 6

Looking at the school attendance of pupils after the 8th grade, it is apparent that there are major differences with regard to the final type of school attended and the mother tongue of the pupils. A good 13% of pupils with a non-German-speaking background who completed 8th grade in 2009/2010 at a secondary school did not continue their education in 2010/11 (at least not in Austria). In the case of their German-speaking peers, only 4% left education before completing 9th grade and thus failed to obtain a school leaving



certificate. The proportion of youngsters with a non-German-speaking background who had to repeat 8th grade in 2010/2011 was five times that of their German-speaking counterparts.

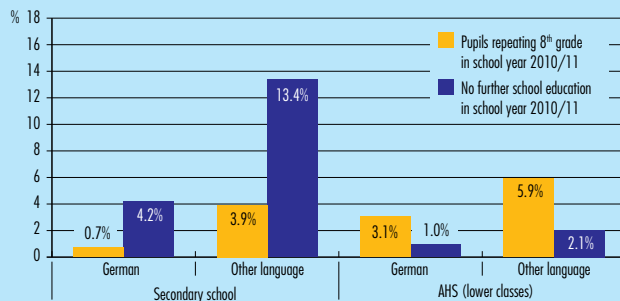
The proportion of early school leavers among those who attended 8th grade at a higher school of general education (AHS, lower classes) was considerably smaller. Only 1% of German-speaking pupils and ca. 2% of youngsters with a non-German-speaking background attending this type of school left school before 9th grade and thus did not obtain a school leaving certificate. At the same time, the percentage of those who had to repeat 8th grade was considerably greater at AHS schools in comparison with standard secondary schools.

Indicator **3** Pupils at school in the school year 2010/2011 by type of school and nationality

Type of school	Total school pupils	School pupils of foreign nationality					
		Overall		Including			
		Absolute	In %	EU/EEA/CH	Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	Turkey	Other foreign countries
All schools in total	1,130,743	109,316	9.7%	2.7%	3.6%	1.6%	1.9%
Elementary school	327,663	36,354	11.1%	3.0%	3.8%	1.9%	2.4%
Secondary school	192,616	23,826	12.4%	2.3%	4.9%	2.6%	2.5%
Special school	13,198	2,390	18.1%	2.9%	6.4%	4.9%	3.9%
Polytechnic school	18,841	2,951	15.7%	2.6%	6.1%	3.3%	3.7%
Mid-level gen. ed. school (Mittelschule)	34,324	5,207	15.2%	3.0%	5.7%	3.5%	3.1%
Higher school of general education (AHS)	200,742	14,678	7.3%	3.5%	2.1%	0.4%	1.4%
Vocational school	137,881	9,447	6.9%	2.1%	3.0%	1.1%	0.7%
Mid-level vocational school (BMS)	57,389	5,526	9.6%	2.3%	4.3%	1.4%	1.6%
Higher level vocational school (BHS)	148,089	8,937	6.0%	1.9%	2.7%	0.5%	0.9%

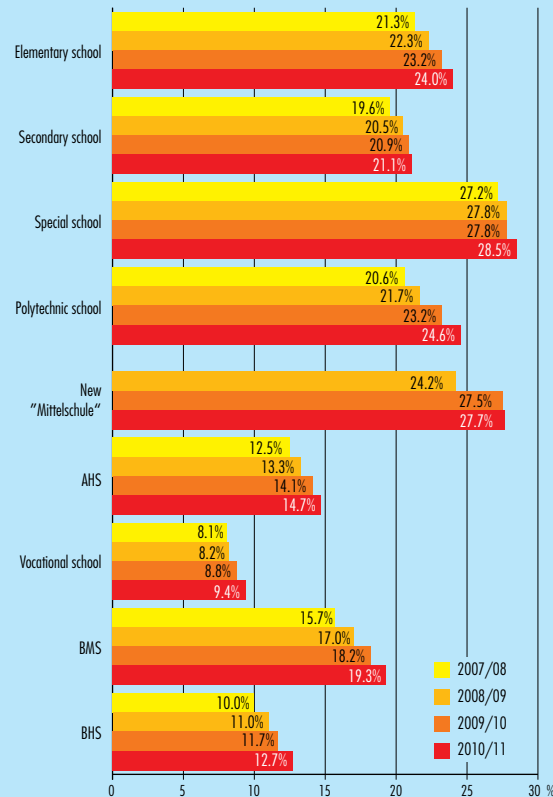
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, school statistics.

Indicator **6** Pupils repeating 8th grade or leaving after 8th grade 2010 by mother tongue and type of school



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, school statistics.

School pupils with a mother tongue other than German 2007/08 - 2010/11 by type of school



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, school statistics.

Students at institutes of higher education

Numbers and proportions of foreign students in Austria on the increase

The number of foreign students studying in Austria has been continuously on the increase since the 1970s. There was a brief decline in numbers when tuition fees were introduced in 2001. While there were less than 10,000 foreign students at Austrian universities in the early 1970s, the current figure is six times as high. In winter semester 2010/11, some 59,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this represents slightly more than one fifth of all students studying in Austria. There were also 4,700 foreign students enrolled at universities of applied sciences, representing 13% of the student body at these institutes.

Two thirds of foreign students come from EU and EEA countries


In winter semester 2010/2011, some 42,000 students originating from EU and EEA countries and Switzerland attended public Austrian universities. The majority was German (21,800 students); they represented ca. 37% of all foreign students in Austria. Another large group was made up of Italians, who mainly originated from South Tyrol (7,200 students). But there were more than 1,000 students in each

case from the EU member states Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania. Also among the foreign students were nearly 11% from the successor states to Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and 5% from Turkey. Some 11% of all foreign students, or 6,200 individuals, came from much further afield to acquire qualifications in Austria. The largest proportion was made up of nationals from Asian countries (some 4,200 students) followed by students from America (good 1,100 persons).

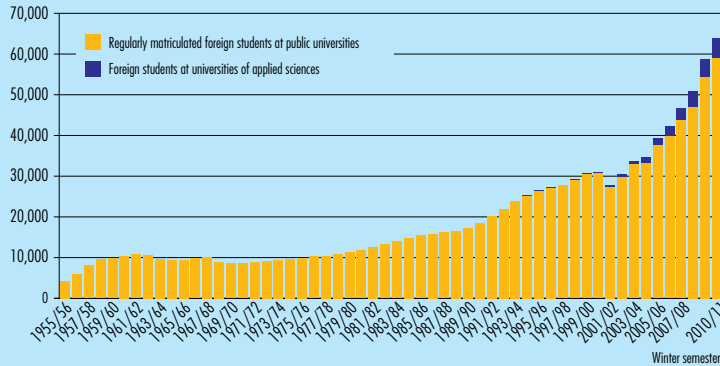
Number of German students has more than quadrupled over the past 10 years

Over the last 10 years, there have been significant increases in the numbers of foreign students of almost every nationality. Thus, in 2010/11, there were almost twice as many Turkish nationals and nationals of successor states to Yugoslavia at Austrian universities in comparison with the situation 10 years ago. Most apparent was the increase in the number of German students. There were almost four times as many as there were in winter semester 2000/01. This effect is not so much attributable to greater utilisation of the tertiary education options by the German nationals already living in Austria but rather to the appeal that the idea of studying in Austria has for German

school leavers with university entrance qualifications.

 The attractiveness of studying in Austria from the point of view of foreign students is apparent in European comparison. In 2009, foreign students at the tertiary level (i.e. beyond the university entrance qualification level) in Austria constituted 19% of the students studying in this country. There were higher percentages only in the tiny principalities of Liechtenstein (89%) and Luxembourg (42%) and also in Cyprus (35%), Switzerland and UK (both 21%). The percentages of foreign students in France and Germany (10 - 12%) were slightly lower than in Austria, while the proportion of foreign students in Italy was considerably lower, at only 3%. The lowest percentages of foreign students were registered in many of the eastern European countries, where they represented less than 2% of the corresponding student bodies. Alone the Czech Republic had an appreciable percentage of foreign students (good 7%), and was thus in the same range in this respect as the Netherlands and Norway.

Numbers of foreign students at public universities and universities of applied sciences 1955/56 - 2010/11

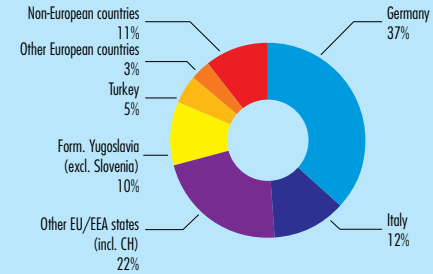


S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, institutes of higher education statistics.

Indicator

4

Regularly matriculated foreign students at public universities in winter semester 2010/11

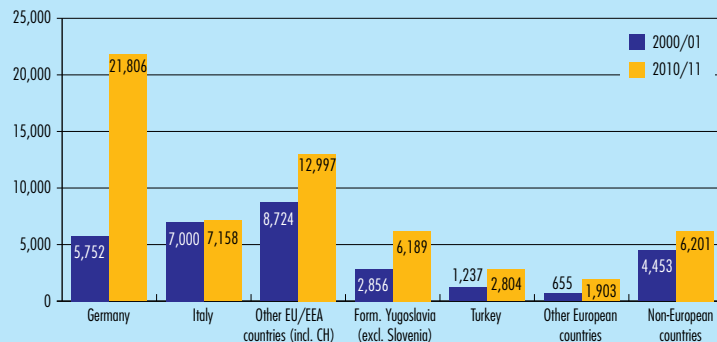


S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, institutes of higher education statistics.

Indicator

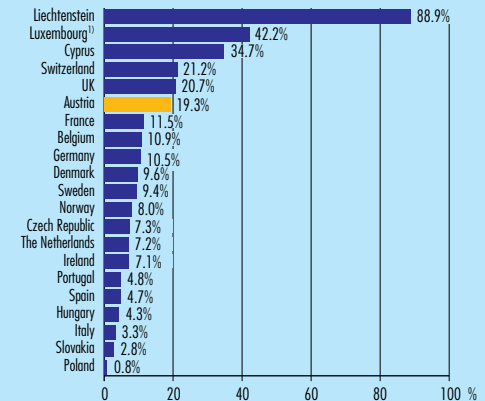
4

Regularly matriculated foreign students at public universities 2000/01 - 2010/11 by nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, institutes of higher education statistics.

Percentages of foreign students in tertiary education 2009 in selected European countries



S.: EUROSTAT. - 1) Data from 2006.

Level of education of immigrants

Level of education of the population

Persons with a migrant background living in Austria have a significantly different educational profile in comparison with those with no such background. Immigrants are thus overproportionally represented in the strata with both the highest and lowest levels of education, while the native Austrian population most commonly has an intermediate level of education in terms of vocational and academic qualifications (this is specifically characteristic of Austria).

This difference with regard to education has remained relatively constant over time, although there has been a significant improvement in the level of education of both the native Austrian and the immigrant population. In the case of the immigrant population, this improvement in the years 1991 - 2011 was mainly attributable to the arrival of highly qualified persons from other EU states.

A third of immigrants hold a university entrance qualification **5**

While some 29% of 25- to 64-year-olds without a migrant background had a university entrance qualification or academic qualification in 2011, this was the case for 35% of all persons with a migrant background in the same age range. Nearly 17% of immigrants had acquired a qualification at a university, university of applied sciences or

academy; this was the case for only ca. 14% of the population without migrant background. Only very few immigrants from the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey had a university degree, but there was a high proportion of academics among persons from other EU/EEA states and Switzerland (25%) and from other countries (35%).

Twice as many immigrants tend to have only a school leaving certificate **5**

Immigrants are also overrepresented at the opposite end of the educational spectrum, that of poor educational qualifications. While in 2011 some 13% of Austrians aged 25 - 64 years had only a school leaving certificate as best qualification, this was the case for more than twice as many persons with a migrant background (31%). Most immigrants from Turkey (67%) had not progressed beyond mandatory schooling. But more than 37%

of persons in the same age range from the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) had also not progressed beyond the mandatory schooling stage.

Level of education of the second generation becoming aligned with that of the Austrian population **5**

Although the educational profile of the first generation differs greatly from that of those without a migrant background, the level of education of the second generation is already clearly becoming aligned with that of the Austrian population. Hence, the percentage of members of the second immigrant generation aged 25 - 64 years who had only completed mandatory schooling was 22%; this percentage is much lower than that of their parents (32%). The percentage with professional and vocational qualifications was much higher in the case of those with migrant background born in Austria versus those not born in Austria (51% and 33% respectively), and was not far off the corresponding percentage (59%) among the population with no migrant background. The percentage of members of the second generation holding a university entrance or academic qualification differed only slightly from that of the population without migrant background; however, at nearly 27%, this was lower than the corresponding figure for the first immigrant generation (36%).

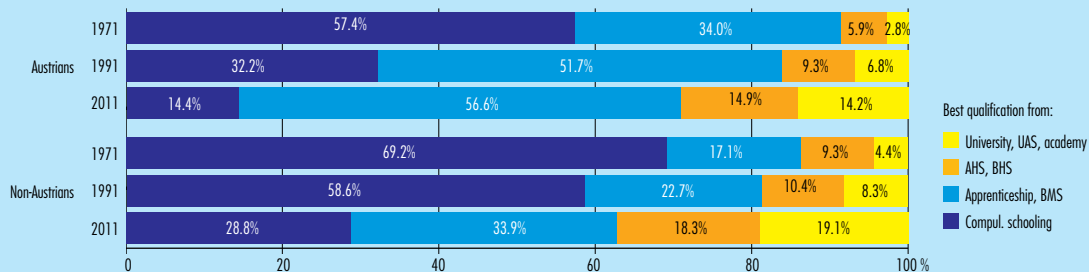


Level of education of the population in the age range 25 - 64 years in 2011 by migrant background status

	Total population	No migration background	With migration background						
			Overall	First generation	Second generation	EU/EEA/CH	Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	Turkey	Other countries
Absolute (in 1,000s)	4,657.5	3,700.2	957.3	856.0	101.4	334.3	320.8	154.3	147.9
Compul. schooling	16.2%	12.5%	30.6%	31.6%	22.2%	10.6%	37.4%	66.8%	23.3%
Apprenticeship, BMS	53.6%	58.5%	34.7%	32.8%	51.3%	40.2%	42.8%	23.2%	16.9%
Vocational school (AHS, BHS, college)	15.3%	14.6%	18.1%	18.5%	14.9%	23.8%	14.9%	6.1%	24.5%
University, UAS, academies ¹⁾	14.8%	14.4%	16.6%	17.2%	11.6%	25.4%	4.9%	(3.9%)	35.3%
Absolute, males (in 1,000s)	2,317.3	1,861.1	456.2	404.0	52.2	149.2	155.9	80.8	70.3
Compul. schooling	11.9%	8.4%	26.3%	27.4%	18.0%	8.0%	29.2%	60.2%	19.9%
Apprenticeship, BMS	59.0%	63.4%	41.0%	39.4%	53.5%	45.7%	53.0%	29.8%	17.4%
Vocational school (AHS, BHS, college)	14.9%	14.6%	16.3%	16.1%	17.4%	20.2%	13.9%	(6.6%)	24.3%
University, UAS, academies ¹⁾	14.1%	13.6%	16.4%	17.1%	(11.1%)	26.1%	3.9%	(3.3%)	38.4%
Absolute, females (in 1,000s)	2,340.3	1,839.1	501.1	451.9	49.2	185.1	164.9	73.5	77.6
Compul. schooling	20.5%	16.6%	34.5%	35.3%	26.7%	12.6%	45.1%	74.1%	26.4%
Apprenticeship, BMS	48.3%	53.6%	29.0%	26.8%	48.9%	35.8%	33.2%	15.9%	16.4%
Vocational (AHS, BHS, college)	15.8%	14.7%	19.7%	20.5%	(12.2%)	26.7%	15.9%	(5.5%)	24.7%
University, UAS, academies ¹⁾	15.5%	15.1%	16.8%	17.3%	(12.2%)	24.9%	5.9%	(4.5%)	32.5%

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - 1) Incl. university courses. - () Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 persons are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

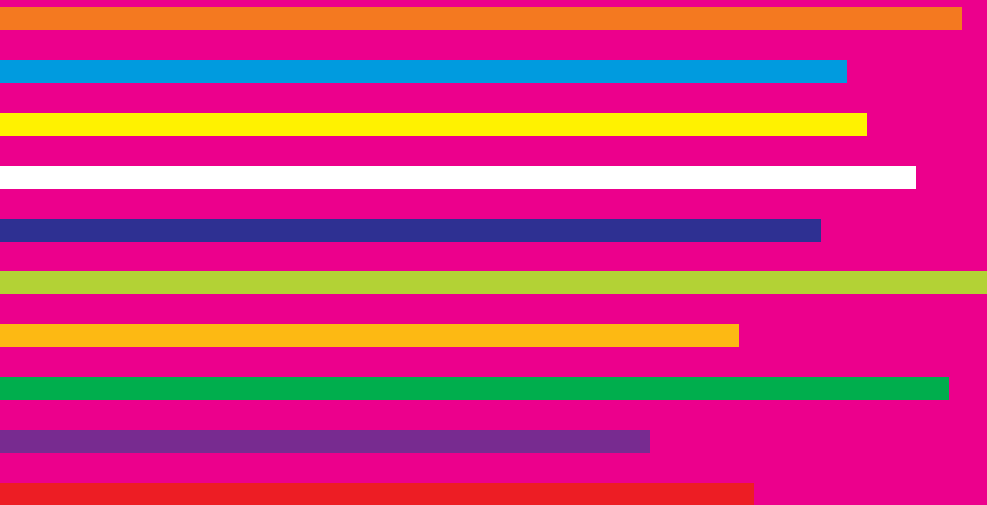
Changes to level of education of the population aged 25 - 64 years in 1971 - 2011 by nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, censuses (1971 and 1991), microcensus employment figures 2011, annually average over all weeks.



Work and employment



Employment

Lower employment rates among immigrants 7

Persons from a migrant background less frequently have a paid occupation than Austrians. The employment rate among persons aged 15 - 64 years with a migrant background in 2011 was 65%; that of the population without a migrant background was 74%. This difference can be mainly attributed to the lower rate of female employment among immigrants (58% versus 69%), although employment is also slightly lower among male immigrants (73% versus 79%). However, the population with a migrant background is a very heterogeneous group. The employment rate among those from EU/EEA countries (69%) and from the former Yugoslavia (66%) was considerably higher than that of persons with a Turkish migrant background (59%). The employment rate of persons from non-European countries was 62%.

Relatively few Turkish women have paid occupations 7

The participation of women in the employment market varied by country of origin. On the one hand, the employment rates of women from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (64%) and the former Yugoslavia (61%) were only

slightly lower than that of Austrian women without migrant background (69%). Only a minority of Turkish women (45%) and roughly half of women from other countries (53%) had paid occupations.



An analysis of employment figures in the rest of the EU shows that the employment rates of 15- to 64-year-old non-EU citizens in 2010 in the Czech Republic (71%), Cyprus (72%) and in Greece, Portugal and Italy (61 - 66%) were particularly high. The corresponding rate in Austria (60%) was above the average for the EU (55%). In some instances the employment rates of non-EU citizens were considerably lower, as in Belgium (38%), Sweden (45%) and France (46%).

Age-related differences in employment rates 7

The employment rate of the population aged less than 55 years with a migrant background was below that of the corresponding group of Austrians. Only in the age range 55 - 64 years was the percentage of immigrants in work (39%) similar to that of the corresponding group without migrant background (42%).

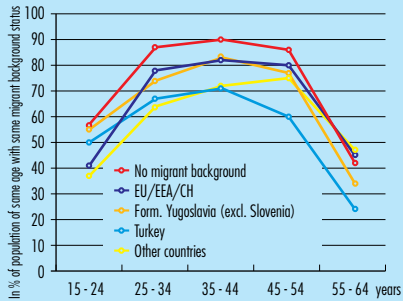
This applied both to men and women. There was a higher employment rate in this age group among persons from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (45%), while it was particularly low among the population with a Turkish migrant background (24%), especially in the case of women (16%).

Fewer mothers with migrant background in work 7

Of women in the age range 20 - 59 years, 22% without migrant background but 36% with migrant background were not in work. There were also more Austrian women in part time employment (34% of all women) than immigrant women (27%). Women with children more frequently had part time jobs (43%) than women without children (21%). There were significant differences with regard to employment status between mothers without and with a migrant background. Nearly one third of all mothers, irrespective of migrant background status, were in full time employment. Mothers without migrant background were far more commonly in part time employment (47% vs. 31% in the case of immigrant mothers); a large proportion of mothers with a migrant background were not in work (38% vs. 20% in the case of Austrian mothers).

Indicator
7

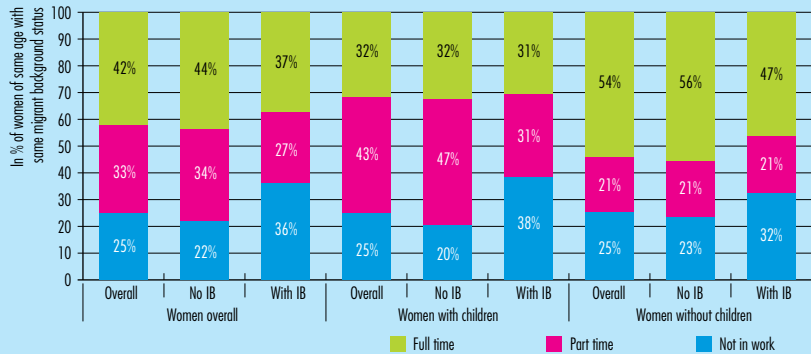
Employment rates 2011 by age and migrant background status



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households.

Indicator
7

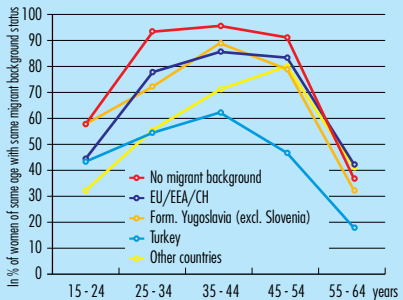
Employment rates among women aged 20 - 59 years in 2011 by lifestyle and migrant background status (IB)



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households.

Indicator
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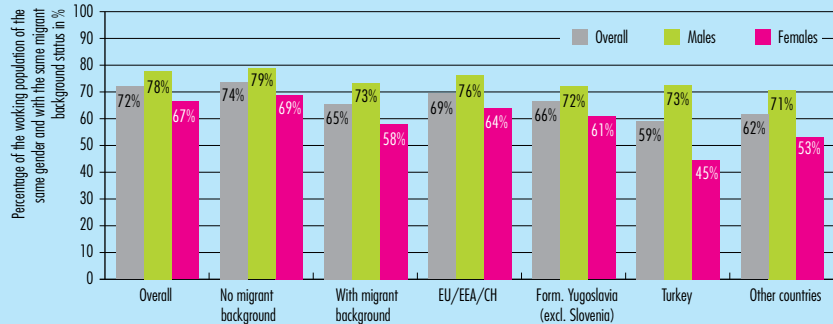
Employment rate of women 2011 by age and migrant background status



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households.

Indicator
7

Employment rates 2011 by gender and migrant background status



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households.

Occupational status

Turkish and Yugoslav immigrants work mainly in manual trades

In 2011, those with a paid occupation without migrant background were mainly office workers and public service officials (together 61%); only 23% were manual workers. Persons with a migrant background were predominantly (47%) in manual employments. There were particularly high percentages of manual workers from Turkey (69%) and the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia; 63%). Female immigrants much more frequently (50%) had office jobs than male immigrants (31%), while male immigrants were more frequently manual workers (55%) than female immigrants (38%):

Fewer self-employed immigrants 8

Persons with migrant background (9%) were far less frequently self-employed than Austrians (15%) in 2011. However, the rate of self-employment among persons from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland was similar to that of persons without a migrant background. Looking at rates of self-employment outside agriculture only (the percentage of immigrants in this sector is extremely low), there is no overall difference

in the rate for immigrants and that of the population without migrant background (both 9%). It was only in the case of immigrants from the former Yugoslavia (4%) and Turkey (5%) that self-employment was particularly uncommon, especially among women from these countries.

The occupational status of the second generation is becoming aligned with that of the population without a migrant background

The occupational status of those with paid occupations in the second immigrant generation is very different from that of the first generation and is becoming aligned with that of the population without migrant background. For example, the percentage of those in manual trades in the population without migrant background is 23%: the corresponding figure for the first immigrant generation is 49% but the second generation only 35%. There are significant gender-specific differences: 30% of men without a migrant background are manual workers and only 15% of women are in manual trades. In the case of the first immigrant generation, 57% of men and 40% of women are manual workers; the



figures for the second generation are 45% (men) and 22% (women).

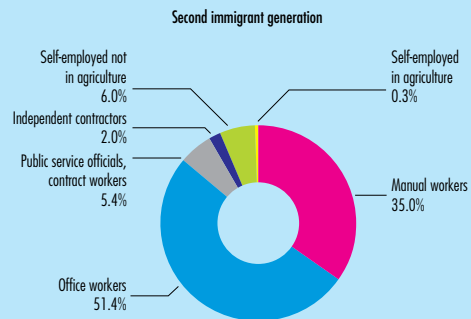
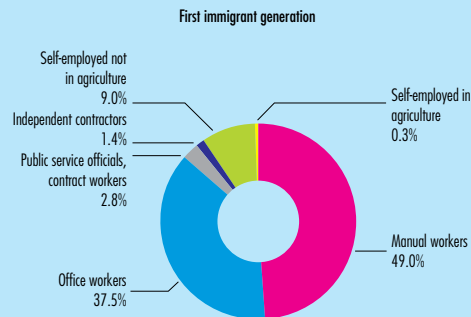
This tendency to alignment of the second generation with the population with no migrant background is also apparent with regard to percentages of public service officials: 13% of the population without migrant background are public service officials; only 3% of the first immigrant generation but 5% of the second immigrant generation are officials. The percentage of women working as public service officials is higher in both the first and second immigrant generations (4% and 2%, 7% and 5%).

The occupational status of those with paid occupations in 2011 by migrant background status

Migrant background status	In work Overall in 1,000s	Employed					Self-employed		
		Overall	Manual workers	Office workers	Public service off./ Contract workers	Ind. contractors	Overall	Not in agriculture	In agriculture
Overall	4,143.9	86.3%	27.3%	46.9%	10.9%	1.2%	13.7%	9.1%	4.6%
No migrant background	3,387.2	85.2%	22.9%	48.5%	12.6%	1.1%	14.8%	9.3%	5.6%
With migrant background	756.6	91.1%	47.0%	39.5%	3.2%	1.5%	8.9%	8.6%	(0.3%)
EU/EEA/CH	268.5	86.1%	28.3%	51.0%	4.6%	(2.2%)	13.9%	13.3%	(0.6%)
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slov.)	257.6	95.9%	62.6%	30.9%	(2.1%)	(0.3%)	4.1%	4.0%	(0.1%)
Turkey	119.7	95.3%	68.8%	24.7%	(1.2%)	(0.7%)	(4.7%)	(4.7%)	(0.0%)
Other countries	110.9	87.7%	32.6%	47.5%	(4.3%)	(3.3%)	12.3%	12.1%	(0.2%)

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households - () Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 persons are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

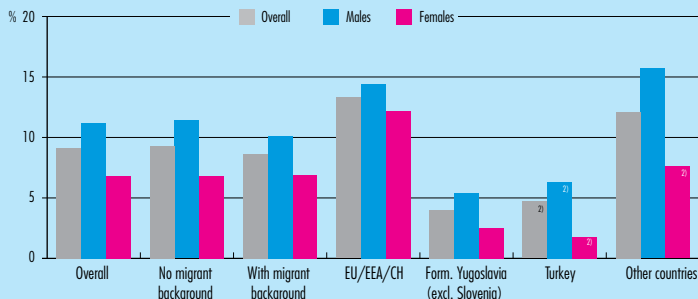
The occupational status of those with paid occupations in 2011 by immigrant generation



Indicator

8

Rate of self-employed persons¹⁾ 2011 by migrant background status and gender



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households - 1) Self-employed persons not in agriculture. - 2) Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 persons are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households.

Occupations and sectors

Employment of foreigners in Austria

In 2011, 11% of those in paid occupations in Austria were of foreign nationality, including a large proportion of foreign nationals from the EU-27 countries (5%), followed by nationals of the former Yugoslavia (without Slovenia; 4%) and Turkey (1%).

In 2011, 18% of those in paid employment had a migrant background; 16% belonged to the first immigrant generation and 3% to the second immigrant generation.

The quota regulations that applied to the employment of nationals of non-EU countries in Austria were replaced in 2011 by the Red-White-Red Card system. This is designed to facilitate the entry of highly-qualified workers in shortage occupations, other skilled workers, university graduates and self-employed skilled workers.

First and second immigrant generations work in different sectors

Those in paid occupations without a migrant background in 2011 worked most frequently in manufacturing (16%),

commerce (15%), health and social care (9%) and the construction industry (8%). The corresponding profile of those with a migrant background was slightly different. They also worked most frequently in manufacturing (17%) and commerce (16%), followed by the construction industry (12%) and hospitality and gastronomy (11%). But there were major differences between the generations. First generation immigrants worked most commonly in manufacturing (17%), commerce (14%), the construction industry (12%) and tourism (12%), while those of the second generation more frequently had jobs in commerce (24%) and less commonly in the construction industry (10%), gastronomy (7%) and the health sector (7%).

Major differences in rates of employment of foreigners in the various sectors

The service industry, including sectors such as industrial cleaning, temping agencies and vehicle leasing, was again in 2011 the sector with the highest proportion of workers with a migrant background (40%), whereby the percentage of women (47%) here was significantly greater than that of men (29%). In the tourist industry, the sector with the



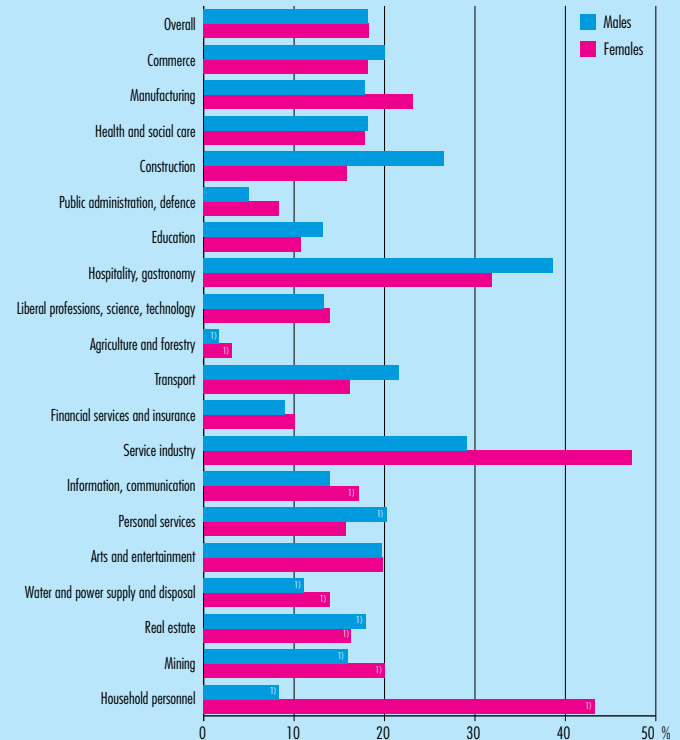
second largest proportion of immigrant workers (35%), men predominated (39% vs. 32% women). Men with a migrant background were overproportionally represented in the construction industry (27%) and the transport industry (22%); this was the case for women in the manufacturing industry (23%). Sectors with low numbers of foreign workers were the finance and insurance industry (10%), public administration and defence (6%) and agriculture and forestry (2%).

Those with paid occupations in 2011 by sector, migrant background status and immigrant generation

Sector	Those with paid occupations			
	Without migrant background	With migrant background		
		Overall	First generation	Second generation
Totals (in 1,000s)	3387.2	756.6	649.0	107.6
All sectors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Commerce	15.0%	15.8%	14.4%	23.9%
Manufacturing	15.6%	16.6%	16.6%	16.7%
Health and social care	9.3%	9.1%	9.4%	7.2%
Construction	8.1%	12.0%	12.3%	10.3%
Public administration, defence	7.6%	2.3%	1.9%	(4.8%)
Education	6.7%	3.9%	4.0%	(2.9%)
Hospitality, gastronomy	4.9%	11.4%	12.2%	6.6%
Liberal professions, science, technology	5.5%	3.9%	3.8%	(4.6%)
Agriculture and forestry	6.3%	(0.7%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)
Transport	4.9%	5.6%	5.6%	(5.3%)
Financial services and insurance	4.0%	1.9%	1.8%	(2.6%)
Service industry	2.6%	7.6%	8.2%	(4.1%)
Information, communication	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	(3.5%)
Personal services	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	(3.3%)
Arts and entertainment	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	(1.7%)
Water and power supply and disposal	1.3%	0.8%	(0.8%)	(0.4%)
Real estate	1.0%	0.9%	(0.8%)	(1.2%)
Household personnel	0.3%	(0.2%)	(0.3%)	(0.0%)
Mining	(0.2%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.2%)
International organisations	(0.0%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.3%)

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households - Sectors listed by numbers of person employed. - () Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 persons are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

Proportions of employed persons with a migrant background in 2011 as a percentage of all employed persons by sector and gender



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households - Sectors listed by numbers of person employed. - () Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 persons are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

Qualifications

Employed persons from Turkey and the ex-Yugoslavia tend to be less well qualified ¹⁰

In 2011, only one third (34%) of those in paid occupations and of foreign nationality had completed an apprenticeship or acquired a mid-level vocational qualification; this was considerably lower than the corresponding figure for Austrians (57%). The percentage of foreign nationals in paid occupations who held only a school leaving certificate was more than twice that (29%) of Austrians (14%). Some 70% of those of Turkish origin and 41% of those from the former Yugoslavia (without Slovenia) had only a school leaving certificate. There was also a marked difference with respect to the proportions of academics among the working populations of foreign nationals and Austrians. While 29% of citizens of other EU countries working in Austria and 38% of those from non-EU countries held academic qualifications, rates higher than that for Austrians (14%), the corresponding percentages among Turks and those from the former Yugoslavia were very low (4% and 3%).

Unemployment rates higher for foreign nationals despite higher level of education ⁹

Irrespective of their level of education,



foreign nationals tend to be more frequently unemployed than Austrians. In the case of the population that had completed compulsory schooling only, the overall unemployment rate of foreigners (15%) was only slightly higher than that of Austrians (14%). Rates of unemployment were particularly high among Turks (17%) and those of other nationalities (23%) who had completed compulsory schooling only. The unemployment rate of immigrants with better qualifications was much lower (6%) and in a similar range to that of the corresponding Austrian population.

It is difficult for many immigrants to obtain recognition of qualifications they have acquired outside Austria. Aside from the expense of the procedure, there are also complex formal requirements when it comes to verifying whether a qualification is equivalent to its Austrian counterpart. As a result, many immigrants are actually overqualified for the jobs they find - this process is known as “dequalification”.

High percentage of overqualified workers among the immigrant population

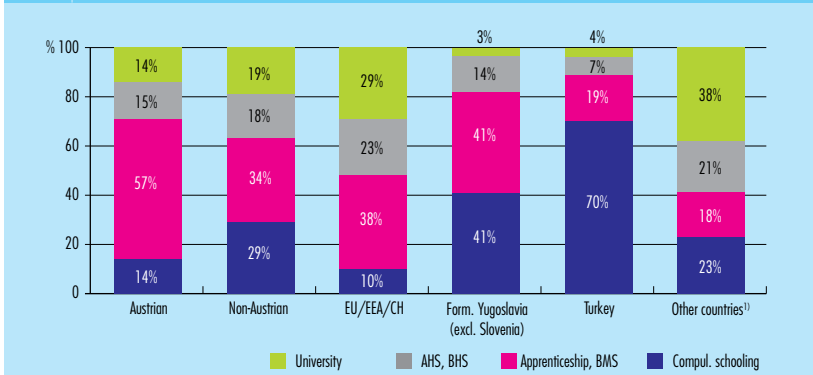
More than one quarter of the working population in 2008 born outside Austria (28%) was overqualified; only 10% of those born in Austria felt that they were in an occupation that was not consistent with their qualifications. In general, women were employed more frequently in jobs for which they were overqualified than men (32% vs. 25%). This was particularly the case for women from countries that had joined the EU since 2004 (40%) and women from the countries of the former Yugoslavia (36%). Overqualification is more common in the first immigrant generation than in the second (29% vs. 15%) and women are again more frequently affected in this respect than men (33% vs. 26%).

Indicator 9 Unemployment rates in 2011 by nationality and qualifications

Nationality	Overall	Compul. schooling	Apprenticeship, BMS	AHS, BHS, university
Overall	7.0%	14.2%	5.7%	3.7%
Austrian	6.5%	13.9%	5.7%	3.7%
Non-Austrian	9.5%	14.6%	6.1%	3.8%
EU/EEA/CH	6.4%	10.9%	7.0%	3.8%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	10.2%	13.6%	5.3%	2.7%
Turkey	13.8%	17.1%	4.9%	5.2%
Other countries ¹⁾	15.9%	22.8%	5.6%	4.2%

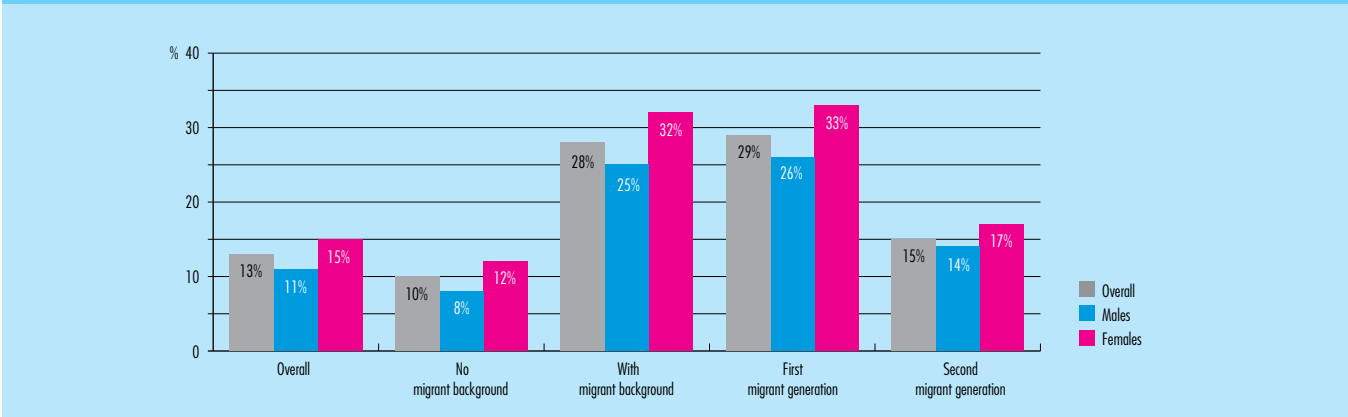
S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/statistics, employment market monitoring, special analysis. - 1) Excluding persons of unknown nationality.

Indicator 10 Employment rates in 2011 by nationality and best level of education



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2011, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households aged 25 - 64 years, including those doing military and civilian service - 1) Excluding persons of unknown nationality..

Percentages of overqualified working persons in 2008 by gender and migrant background status



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures, ad hoc module "Work and living status of immigrants in Austria" - second quarter of 2008.

Unemployment and retraining

Immigrants more frequently unemployed ⁹

The overall unemployment rate (national definition) was 6.7% in 2011 (down by 0.2% on 2010). However, the unemployment rate among foreigners (9.4%) was much higher than that of Austrians (6.3%). Irrespective of nationality, men are more frequently unemployed than women (7.1% vs. 6.3%). The unemployment figures for Turks and nationals of non-EU countries were twice that (12.7% and 14.5% respectively) of the corresponding figure for Austrians. Nationals from countries of the former Yugoslavia had an unemployment rate of 10.4%. The 6.6% unemployment rate of nationals of EU/EEA countries and Switzerland was only slightly higher than that of Austrians.

Long term unemployment less common among foreign nationals ¹¹

On the basis of the national definition, 2.0% of all those registered as unemployed in Austria in 2011 were without work for more than 12 months (2010: 2.7%). Foreign nationals are less frequently in long term unemployment than Austrians (1.1% vs. 2.2%). The long term unemployment rate among Turks was 1.3% and among persons from the former Yugoslavia was 1.1%.

Higher rates of youth unemployment among foreign nationals ¹²

The unemployment rate (national definition) of those aged 15 - 24 years was 7.3% in 2011, down by 0.3% on the previous year. Austrian nationals benefited most from the fall in the youth employment rate; this fell from 7.5% in 2010 to 7.2% in 2011. In the case of foreign nationals, the rate was higher, at 8.3%, and remained unchanged in comparison with that of the previous year. Of the young people from a state of the former Yugoslavia, 9.4% were out of work. The unemployment rate of those with Turkish nationality was 8.1%. In comparison with the low rate of unemployment for young people from the EU (5.4%), the rate for persons from other non-EU states was particularly high (16.9%). In comparison with the EU as a whole, youth unemployment in Austria was very low.

Reduction in rates of retraining of unemployed foreign nationals

The number of persons attending retraining courses fell from 73,190 in 2010 to 63,231 in 2011 (down by 13.6%). This is a significant fall in comparison with the high rate in 2010, and the rate is now lower than in 2009 (64,062 persons). There was a marked fall in

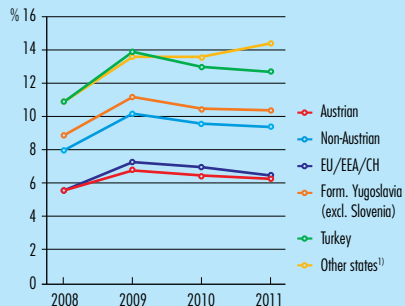
the percentage of Turkish job seekers (down by 23.1%).

In addition to providing better qualifications, retraining courses also cause a fall in the unemployment rate as those on such courses are not included in the unemployment statistics. This course-related fall was more marked among immigrants (2%) than among Austrians (1.5%). There was a particularly relevant effect in the case of Turkish job seekers (2.8%) and nationals of non-EU countries (4.9%).



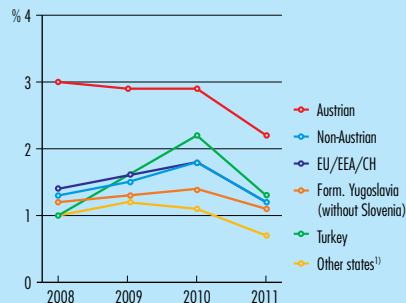
The overall unemployment rate in Austria in 2010 according to the international definition was 4.5%; 3.9% in the case of Austrians and 8.7% for foreign nationals (6.2% for EU citizens and 10.4% for non-EU nationals). This represented a slight fall in comparison with the previous year. The unemployment rate for foreign nationals in Austria is clearly below that for the EU as a whole (16.8%). There were unemployment rates similar to that in Austria for immigrants in its neighbouring countries Switzerland and Hungary (both 8.4%), whereby the rate in Germany was higher (13.8%).

Indicator **9** Unemployment rates 2008 - 2011 by nationality



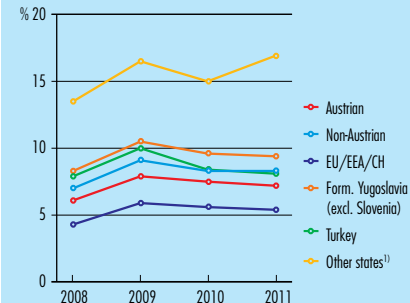
S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/statistics, special analysis. - 1) Excluding persons of unknown nationality.

Indicator **11** Long term unemployment 2008 - 2011 by nationality



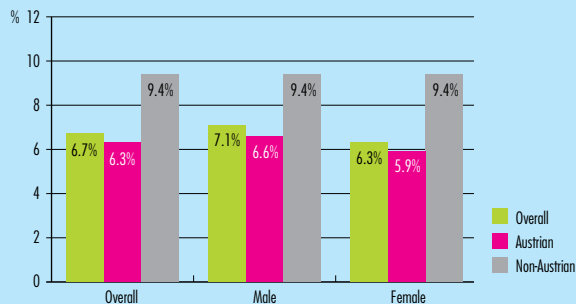
S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/statistics, special analysis - Proportion of all employed persons of registered unemployed persons out of work for more than 365 days. - 1) Excluding persons of unknown nationality.

Indicator **12** Youth unemployment 2008 - 2011 by nationality



S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/stats; special analysis. - 1) Excluding persons of unknown nationality.

Indicator **9** Unemployment rate 2011 by gender and nationality



S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/stats; special analysis.

Persons on retraining courses in 2011 by nationality

Nationality	Course participants			Unemployment rate 2011	
	2010	2011	Change in %	Without course participants	With course participants
Overall	73,190	63,231	-13.6	6.7%	8.3%
Austrian	58,396	50,683	-13.2	6.3%	7.8%
Non-Austrian	14,793	12,548	-15.2	9.4%	11.4%
EU/EEA/CH	3,571	3,235	-9.4	6.6%	7.8%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	3,925	3,161	-19.5	10.4%	12.0%
Turkey	2,854	2,195	-23.1	12.7%	15.5%
Other countries ¹⁾	3,949	3,600	-8.8	14.5%	19.8%

S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/statistics, special analysis; own figures. - 1) Excluding persons of unknown nationality.



Social aspects and health



Income and poverty

Immigrants with lower income levels **13**

Foreign nationals who were in continuous employment throughout the year earned €18,361 (median) in 2010. This was just 83% of the mean net annual income in Austria (€22,026). Austrian nationals had €22,448 at their disposal, while citizens of countries that joined the EU before 2004 earned only slightly less than the average income. The net annual income of nationals of the states that had joined the EU since 2004, of the former Yugoslavia and of Turkey had incomes that were nearly one fifth lower than the average. Nationals of other non-EU states had the lowest income, at €16,080 (73% of the average income in Austria).

The income of 13% of foreigners who were employed throughout the year was in the lowest income decile (net annual income of less than €9,445); this was the case for only 10% of the Austrian population in work over the full 12 months. Those with the lowest incomes working all year were frequently Turkish (15%) or came from other countries (19%). In comparison with the previous year, there was a slight fall in the percentage of nationals from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia who worked all year and had an income in the lowest income decile, while there was an increase in numbers of those on

this income from countries that had joined the EU since 2004.

Wage gap is growing

From 2005 - 2010, the net annual income of Austrians grew by almost 14%; the corresponding figure for foreign nationals was only ca. 6%. Adjusting for inflation, foreign nationals experienced a drop in real wages of slightly more than 3%, while the income of Austrians grew by nearly 4%. The drop in real wages was particularly apparent in the case of nationals from Turkey (down by 7%) and other non-EU states (down by 9%).

Persons of foreign origin at greater risk of slipping into poverty **14**

On average in 2008 - 2010, 12% of the population was at risk of poverty. Living in manifest poverty in 2008 - 2010 was some 6% of the population. In comparison with the average for 2005 - 2007, the percentage at risk was unchanged, while the percentage of persons living in manifest poverty increased by 1%.

The population of foreign nationals was at considerably greater risk of poverty in 2008 - 2010 (25%) than the native Austrian population (11%). The risk of slipping into

poverty was highest in the case of Turkish nationals (40%) and persons from other non-EU states (47%). The increase in potential poverty was particularly marked in the case of the Turkish population in comparison with 2005 - 2007.

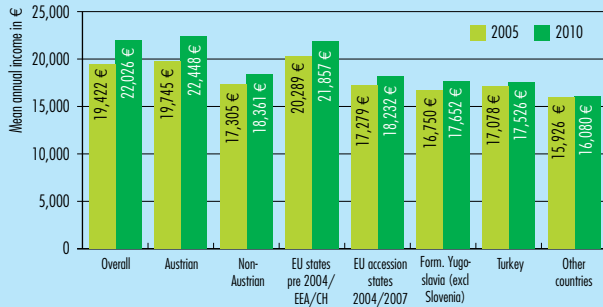
Some 16% of foreign nationals were living in poverty in 2008 - 2010, a figure three times that for Austrian nationals (5%). In comparison with 2005 - 2007, there was a significant increase in numbers of foreign nationals living in poverty; particularly affected were the Turkish population and persons from other non-EU countries.

Welfare payments help prevent poverty, also among foreign nationals

The welfare system halved the risk of poverty in Austria on average in 2008 - 2010. While there was a 25% risk of poverty prior to payment of welfare benefits; this fell to 12% thereafter. The extent to which welfare payments prevented poverty differed according to nationality. In the case of Austrian nationals, welfare payments more than halved the risk of poverty, from 23% to 11%. There were also significant effects in the case of persons from the former Yugoslavia (reduction of poverty risk from 42% to 16%) and Turkish nationals (70% to 47%).

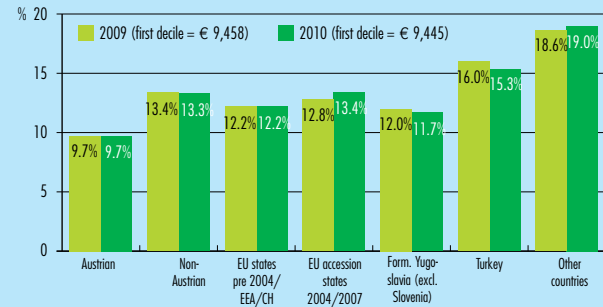
Indicator
13

Net annual income¹⁾ (median) of those employed throughout the years 2005, 2010 by nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, basis: data from general income report. - 1) Gross annual income per Art. 25 Austrian Income Tax Laws less total social security contributions and income tax; excluding apprentices.

Percentages of working population in the lowest income decile of net annual incomes¹⁾ 2009, 2010 by nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, basis: data from general income report. - 1) Gross annual income per Art. 25 Austrian Income Tax Laws less total social security contributions and income tax; excluding apprentices.

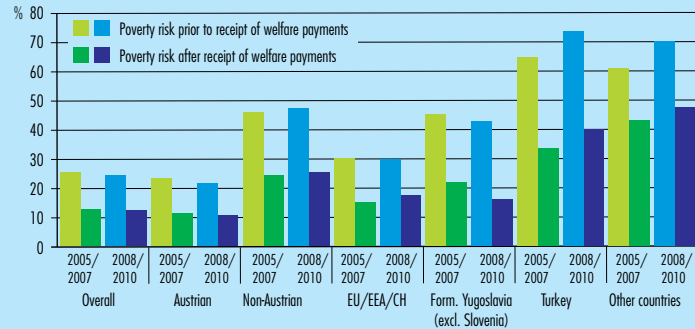
Indicator
14

Poverty risk and manifest poverty (rates) 2005 - 2010 by nationality

Nationality	At risk of poverty		Manifest poverty	
	2005/2007	2008/2010	2005/2007	2008/2010
Overall	12%	12%	5%	6%
Austrian	11%	11%	4%	5%
Non-Austrian	24%	25%	12%	16%
EU/EEA/CH	15%	17%	6%	9%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	22%	16%	11%	12%
Turkey	33%	40%	17%	20%
Other countries	43%	47%	23%	35%

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2005 - 2010.

Poverty risk prior to and after receipt of welfare payments 2005 - 2010 by nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2005 - 2010.

Life expectancy and mortality rates

Life expectancy higher for those of foreign origin ¹⁵

Austrian citizens born in Austria had a life expectancy at birth of 78.0 years (men) and 83.4 years (women) in 2011. This represents an increase of 0.4 years (men) and 0.3 years (women) on the figures for 2010. Persons of foreign origin had a life expectancy of 78.9 years (men; i.e. slightly higher than that of Austrian men) and 83.3 (women; i.e. almost identical with that of Austrian women). The corresponding increases since 2010 were 0.5 years (men) and only 0.1 years (women).

It has long been the subject of debate whether the statistically higher life expectancy of persons of foreign nationality is attributable to a failure to register deaths that occur abroad or whether there is a so-called “healthy migrant effect”; in other words, immigrants are more healthy on average than the native population when they arrive as a result of selection processes. When deaths abroad of persons who are normally resident in Austria are

taken into account, the difference in life expectancy between those born outside and in Austria is reduced.

The life expectancy statistics for persons from the former Yugoslavia and from EU and EEA countries differed hardly from those for the native Austrian population in 2011. On the other hand, the life expectancy of males of Turkish origin (79.4 years) was above the corresponding figure for their Austrian counterparts. In the case of women of Turkish origin, the difference between figures for life expectancy in comparison with Austrian women (2.2 years) was even more marked. Persons from other countries had the highest life expectancy: 81.5 years (men) and 86.4 years (women). The differences in life expectancy of 65-year-olds were similar to those at birth. Women of Turkish origin and persons from other countries had above average life expectancies.

More stillbirths and higher infant mortality rates in the case of mothers born outside Austria

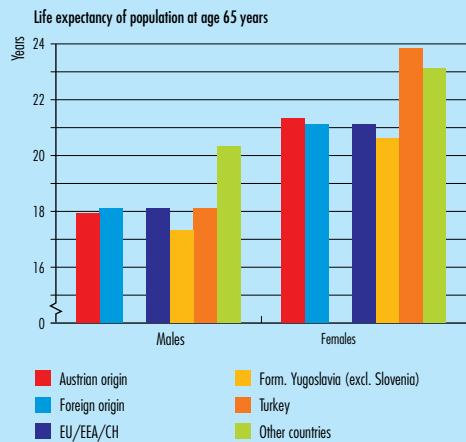
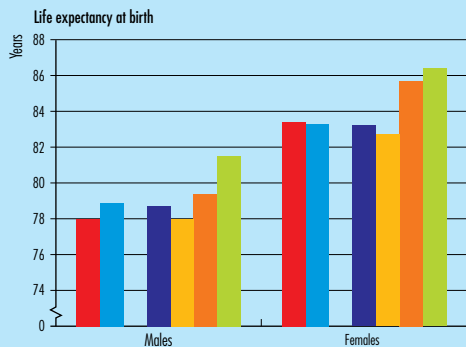
With 4.4 stillbirths and 4.9 deaths during the

first year of life for every 1,000 live births, the mortality rate of children of mothers of non-Austrian origin in 2011 was higher than that of children of Austrian women (stillbirths 3.5% and infant mortality 3.0%). The clearly highest infant mortality rate of 8.3% was associated with mothers from Turkey. The infant mortality rate associated with mothers from the former Yugoslavia was also higher than that associated with Austrian mothers. In the case of mothers from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland, the infant mortality rate was 4.2%, only slightly higher than that of Austrian mothers.

Lower mortality rate of immigrants

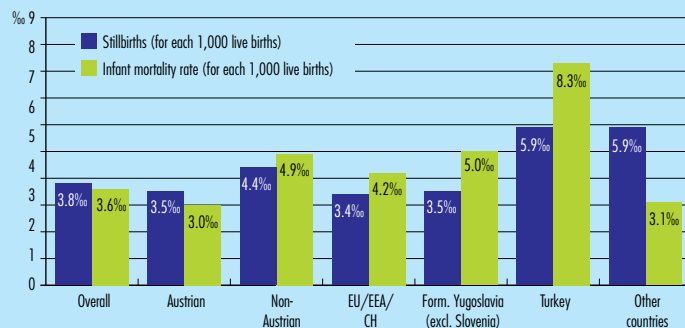
The mortality rate of persons of foreign origin under the age 55 years is significantly lower in comparison with the native Austrian population. For men, the difference is greatest in the age group 35 - 44 years; this difference is apparent in the case of women only in the 15 - 25 year age group. Only at age 65 years and over is the mortality rate of women of foreign origin higher and this is the case for men only at age 85 years and older, although the differences are not statistically significant.

Life expectancy in years in 2011 by nationality/country of birth



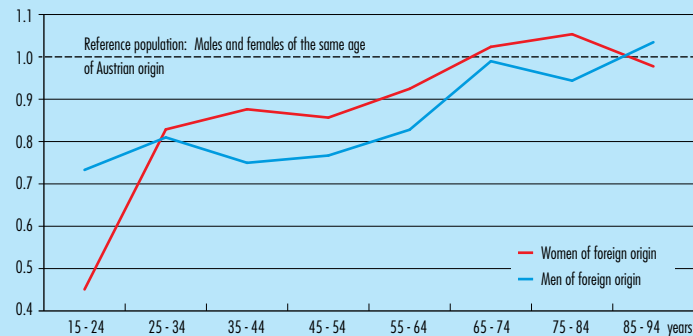
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change; HV, statutory social security mortality register. - Including deaths outside Austria.

Stillbirths and infant mortality 2011 by country of birth of the mother



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change - The infant mortality rate is that of infants who die within 12 months of birth.

Relative age-specific mortality rates of persons of Austrian and foreign origin, average rates 2009 - 2011



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change Note: For an explanation of how the "relative mortality rate" of foreign nationals is calculated, see the Glossary.

Health

Foreign nationals tend to use curative rather than preventive medical services ¹⁶

In comparison with those of Austrian origin, persons of Turkish and ex-Yugoslav origin tend to take advantage of curative rather than preventive medical services. Persons of foreign origin also tend to be more frequently hospitalised and to more frequently consult practising physicians. However, this population group less frequently visits dentists and ophthalmologists; patients visiting these specialists have to make a larger contribution towards the costs of treatment. In addition, women of foreign origin do not attend regular gynaecological examinations as often as Austrian women. Orthopaedic treatment is more often required by persons of foreign origin than by Austrians. This can be at least partly attributed to the higher risk of injury to the musculoskeletal system among persons of foreign origin as these more frequently tend to be manual workers.

The failure of persons of Turkish origin and those from countries of the former Yugoslavia to take advantage of screening tests is of particular concern with regard to mammography, the cervical smear test and the prostate cancer PSA test. While 76% of female Austrians aged 40 years and



over claim to have had a mammography in the last 3 years, this was the case for only 55% of immigrant women. 56% of Austrian women aged 15 to under 60 years have had a cervical smear test, but this was the case for only 32% of women of the same age from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia. Of men aged 40 years and over, 53% of Austrians had had a PSA test compared with only 32% of men from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia. Other screening tests, such as colorectal cancer screening and general health tests, were far less frequently attended by persons of foreign origin.

Foreign nationals often do not make necessary medical appointments

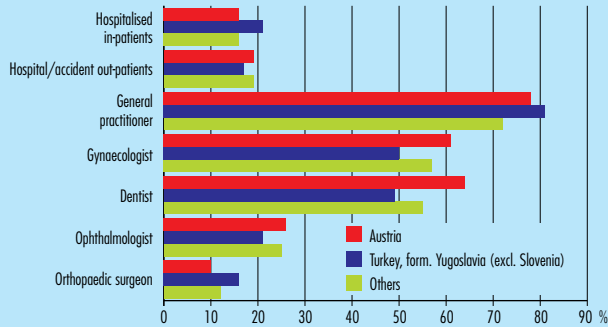
Although only 1 - 2% of the population in

Austria has no health insurance, it is often the case that persons with illnesses will fail to visit a physician or dentist. In 2008 - 2010, twice as many persons of foreign origin than persons of Austrian origin failed to contact a physician despite existing health problems. The attendance rate for dental treatment was particularly low: despite a relevant problem, 10% of the foreign population and 5% of the native Austrian population failed to seek dental treatment.

Immigrants less commonly seek preventive inoculation ¹⁶

According to their own statements, persons of foreign origin less frequently seek preventive inoculation against diseases such as influenza, tetanus, diphtheria, polio, TBEV (tick-borne encephalitis virus) and hepatitis A and B than persons of Austrian origin. The largest differences were apparent with regard to TBEV inoculation: 73% of Austrians, but only 40% of persons from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia, had up-to-date inoculation protection. There were also major differences between the Austrian and foreign population with regard to inoculation protection in the case of tetanus (73% vs. 50%), polio (56% vs. 31%) and diphtheria (54% vs. 33%).

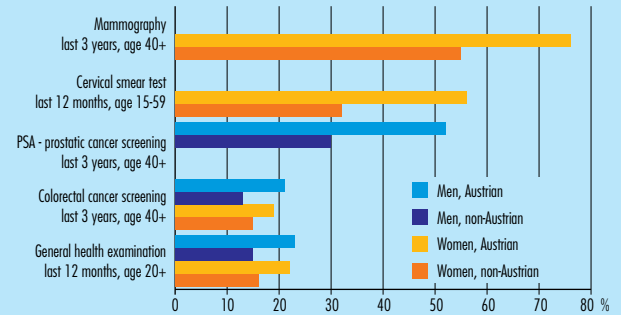
Use of in-patient and out-patient medical services 2007 by country of origin



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Austrian health survey 2006/07.
Figures standardised by age.

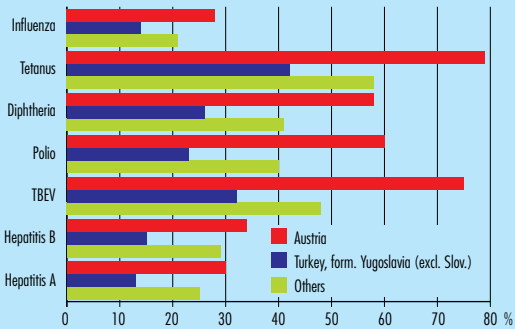
Indicator 16

Use of medical early detection and screening services 2007 by gender and country of origin



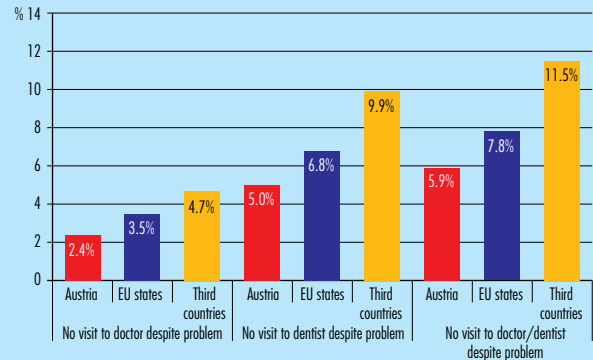
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Austrian health survey 2006/07.
Figures standardised by age.

Indicator 16 Percentage of population with viable inoculation protection 2007 by country of origin



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Austrian health survey 2006/07.
Figures standardised by age.

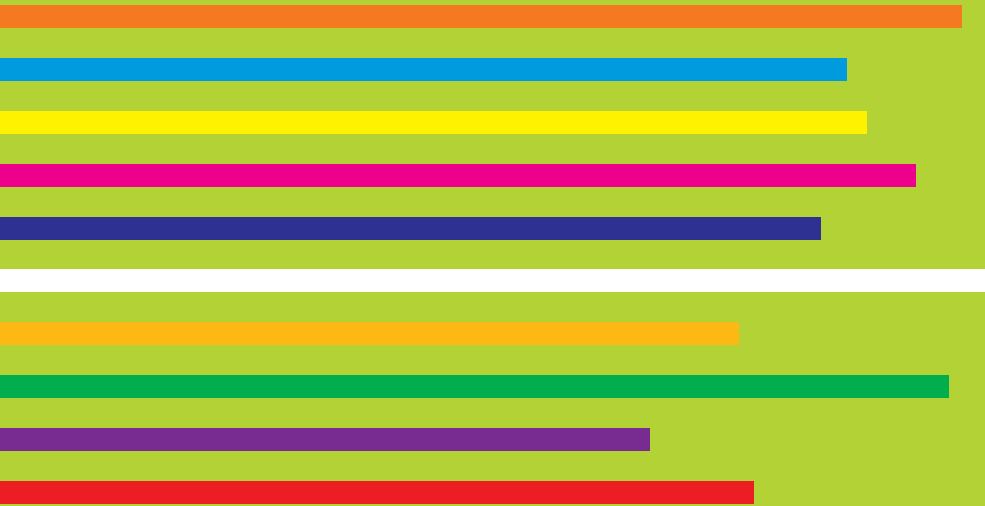
Failure to seek medical/dental treatment despite health problem 2008 - 2010 by country of origin



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, EU-SILC. - Average 2008 - 2010.



Security



Security

Criminality among foreign nationals 17

Of those suspected of committing offences or crimes investigated by the police in 2011, 24% were foreign nationals resident in Austria; this rate was higher than the percentage which the foreign population represented of the Austrian population as a whole (11%). Another 6% of those investigated were tourists or illegally in Austria, so that 30% of those investigated by the police were foreigners.

Some 32% of those sentenced by Austrian courts in 2011 were non-Austrians. Relative to the population with the same nationality over the age of 14 years (the minimum age for sentencing in Austria), nearly four times as many foreign nationals were sentenced by Austrian courts (1.4%) in comparison with Austrians (0.4%). The largest proportions were citizens of the countries that have joined the EU since 2004 (2.1%) and nationals of third countries (2.4%). The rate



of those found guilty among immigrants from the former Yugoslavia and Turkey (both 1.2%) was significantly lower. With regard to the interpretation of these figures, it must be borne in mind that certain offences (e.g. violation of Austria's aliens' law, forging of documents) that are connected with residence legislation are mainly committed by nationals of third countries.

Higher level of criminality due to demographic factors

It is age that determines the probability of whether an individual is more likely to commit an offence or crime. Males in the age range 15 - 40 years are some six times more likely to violate laws than the remaining population.

When adjusted for age (15- to 40-year-olds constitute 40% more of the population of foreign nationals in comparison with the native Austrian population), the percentage of non-Austrians sentenced as part of the reference population is reduced by 1.6% to 1.0%, and is thus only 2.7 times the corresponding figure for Austrians.

High rates of imprisonment of foreign nationals

Of those committed to prison in 2011, 53% were foreign nationals. This includes a large proportion of persons on remand (including

criminal tourists). However, more foreign nationals are remanded in custody than Austrians because there is a higher risk that the former might abscond. A larger proportion of foreigners in detention in Austria are also illegal immigrants awaiting deportation.

Crime figures:

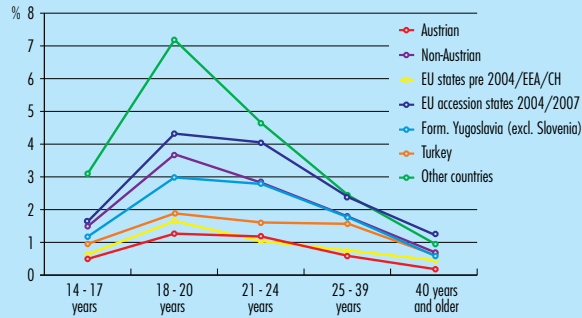
The crime victim rate of a population of a single nationality can be calculated from the number of victims of crime among that population. On the other hand, the number of sentenced persons among the same population can be used to calculate the criminality rate among that population.

Immigrants more frequently victims of crime 18

In 2011, 23% of all victims of crime in Austria were foreign nationals. As they represented some 11% of the general population, this means that immigrants were affected by crime almost twice as often as native Austrians. The rate at which nationals of the countries that have joined the EU since 2004, of African countries and other third countries became victims of crime was above the average, while the crime victim rate among citizens of the 14 pre-2004 EU states and of the former Yugoslavia was the lowest among the foreign population.

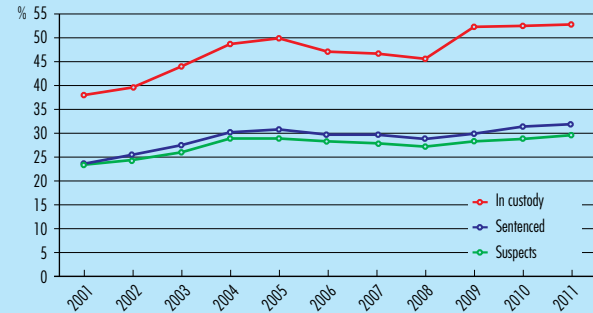
Indicator
17

Level of criminality 2011 by age and nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, criminal sentencing statistics, population statistics. - Criminality rate = sentenced persons as a percentage of the population of the same age and same nationality.

Proportions of foreign nationals among suspects, convicted and imprisoned persons 2001 - 2011



S.: BMI, police crime statistics; BMJ, penal statistics; STATISTIK AUSTRIA, criminal sentencing statistics.

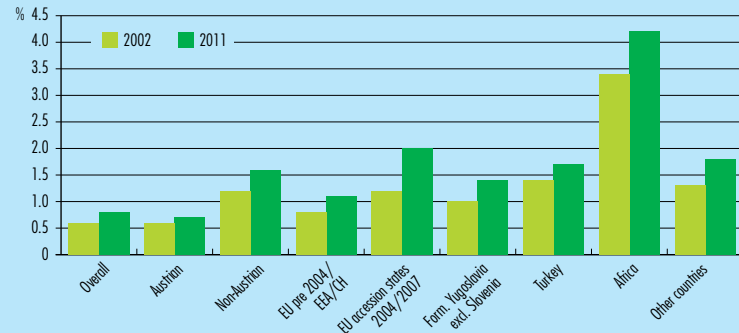
Identified suspects in Austria 2011 by nationality and residential status

Residential status	Absolute	Proportion (in %)	Suspects as a % of the population of the same nationality
Overall	259,028	100.0%	2.9%
Austrians	182,264	70.4%	2.3%
Foreign nationals resident in Austria	60,949	23.5%	6.3%
Tourists	11,948	4.6%	n.d.
Illegal immigrants	3,867	1.5%	n.d.
Total non-Austrians	76,764	29.6%	n.d.

S.: BMI, police crime statistics; STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics; own figures.

Indicator
18

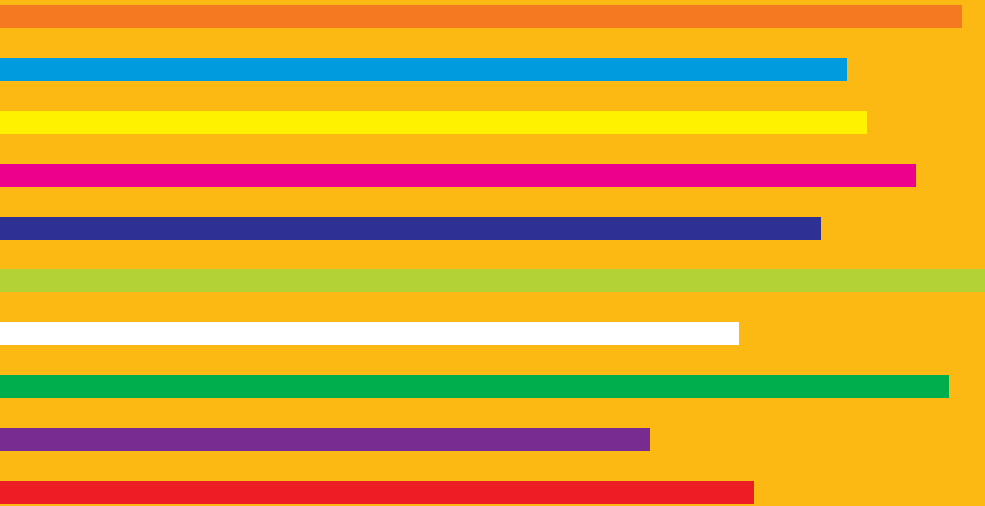
Crime victim rates 2002 and 2011 by nationality (all offences)



S.: BMI, police crime statistics 2002, 2011. STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.



Housing and regional distribution



Housing

Persons with a migrant background have one third less living space 19

In 2011, average per capita living space was approximately 44 m². Persons with a migrant background, on the other hand, had only 31 m² living space per capita, about one third less than the average. While citizens of countries that were part of the EU prior to 2004 had above average living space, equivalent to 48 m² per capita, citizens of the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia: 26 m²) and of Turkey (21 m²) lived in much more cramped conditions.

Second immigrant generation has more living space than the first 19

In general in 2011, immigrants of the first generation tended on average to live in smaller accommodation (30 m²) than the second generation (38 m²). The difference between immigrant generations was most pronounced in the case of persons from the post-2004 EU accession states; here the first generation had 36 m², and the second 52 m² living space. In the case of immigrants from Turkey, the difference between the two generations was minimal (21 m² vs. 25 m²).

People of foreign origin have higher housing cost quotients 20

The housing cost quotient (i.e. the percentage of household income that is spent on accommodation) is above the average in the case of persons of non-Austrian origin. On average in the years 2008 - 2010, 18% of the population as a whole spent more than 25% of household income on accommodation. However, 35% of non-Austrians had to spend the same proportion of their household income for this purpose.

Particularly affected by high accommodation costs were persons of Turkish origin, of whom 44% had to spend more than 25% of their household income on accommodation. Above-average proportions of EU citizens (37%) and immigrants from the former Yugoslavia (22%) also had high housing cost quotients; the 16% of Austrians in this situation was somewhat below the average. In comparison with 2005 - 2007, the proportion of foreigners with high housing cost quotients rose from 29% to 35% whereby the figure remained unchanged in the case of Austrians. EU citizens and Turkish immigrants were most significantly affected by the hike in housing costs.

Home ownership less frequent among immigrants 21

The high accommodation costs of immigrants are also attributable to the low rate of home ownership in this group. While more than half (55%) of households that included a native Austrian as main representative owned their own homes in 2011, this was the case for only 25% of households with a migrant background. However, the second immigrant generation were much more likely to own their own home (38% of all households) than the first generation (23%). Households with a household representative from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia mainly lived in rented accommodation (83% and 72% respectively).

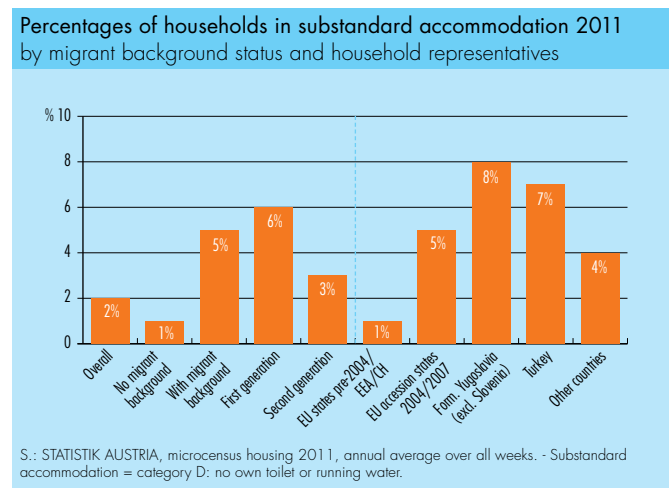
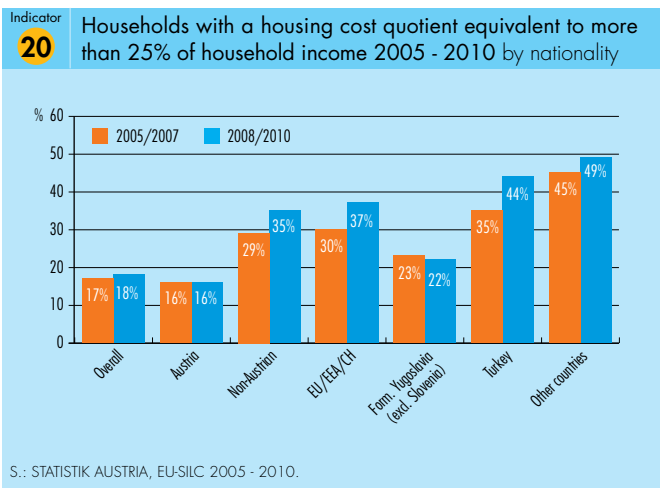
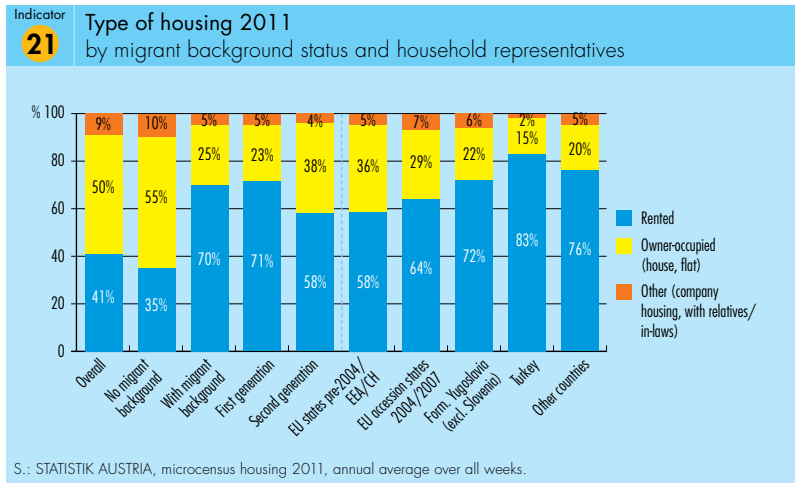
Immigrants more frequently live in substandard accommodation

In 2011, less than 2% of the population still lived in substandard accommodation (category D: no own toilet or running water). First generation immigrants lived more frequently (6%) in category D accommodation than second generation immigrants. Particularly high numbers of those living in poor conditions had origins in countries of the former Yugoslavia; 8% of these lived in substandard accommodation.

Indicator 19 Per capita living space 2011 by migrant background status

Migrant background status	Living space m ²		
	Overall	First generation	Second generation
Overall	44	30	38
No migrant background	47	-	-
With migrant background	31	30	38
EU states pre 2004/EEA/CH	48	48	47
EU accession states 2004/2007	38	36	52
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	26	25	31
Turkey	21	21	25
Other countries	28	28	31

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus housing 2011, annual average over all weeks.



Regional distribution and segregation

More than one in three persons living in Vienna is of foreign origin

On 1 January 2012, 17.7% of the population of Austria was of foreign origin. Within Austria itself, there were major differences with regard to distribution. The percentage of persons of foreign origin living in Vienna (34.1%) was nearly twice that of the average for Austria as a whole. There were also above average concentrations of foreigners in the states of Vorarlberg (20.2%) and Salzburg (18.6%). On the other hand, in Styria and in Burgenland, only 11.0% and 9.7% of the population was of foreign origin.

Some 80% of residents of foreign origin live in only 10% of Austria's districts

Immigrants resident in Austria live in relatively few districts only: hence more than 80% of all residents of foreign origin live in only 10% of Austria's districts, while only slightly more than 50% of Austria's native population live in these same areas. Meanwhile, only 10% of residents of foreign origin live in three quarters of Austria's districts, in which roughly 30% of Austria's native population also live.

Majority of population of foreign origin lives in larger cities

At the beginning of 2012, almost 40% of Austria's population of foreign nationals lived in Vienna, while only 16% of native Austrians lived in the capital. Other of Austria's large cities also had a significant proportion of residents of foreign origin. Some 62% of persons of foreign nationality and/or who were born outside Austria lived in towns and cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Only one third of native Austrians lived in communities of this size.

The relative ratios were reversed in communities with smaller populations. Nearly half (47%) of all Austrian citizens born in Austria lived in a community with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 2012 while only 21% of the population of foreign origin lived in communities of this size.

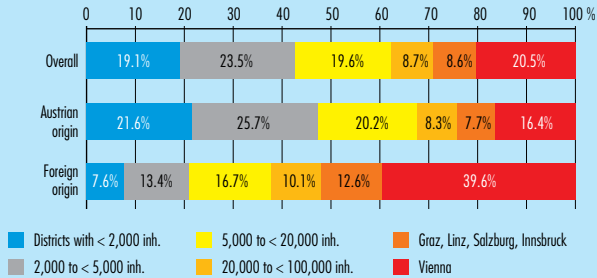
The percentage of residents of foreign origin of the total that formed the population of towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants (29%) was thus three times that forming the population of smaller communities with less than 5,000 inhabitants (9%)

More than one in two foreign nationals live in districts in which immigrants constitute more than 25% of the population ²²

In 41 of Austria's 2,357 separate local authority districts, the population of foreign origin constituted more than 25% of their total population at the beginning of 2012. In addition to cities such as Vienna, Salzburg, Wels, Bregenz and Traun, tourist centres such as Sölden and Bad Gastein and certain towns and districts near borders that provide refugee accommodation are also locations in which people of foreign origin form a significant section of the population. More than 53% of all Austria's immigrants lived on 1 January 2012 in these 41 districts with a high immigrant population, while only just under 25% of the native Austrian population lived there. There was a lower concentration of persons from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (46%) than of persons with third country nationality (56%) in these districts with a high immigrant population. There was a particularly high concentration of persons of African and Asian origin (70% and 68%) in districts with a high immigrant population.

Population on 1 January 2012

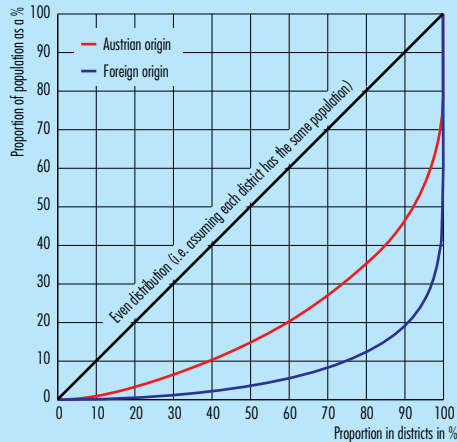
by origin and proportion of population of local district



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Concentration of population in districts on 1 January 2012

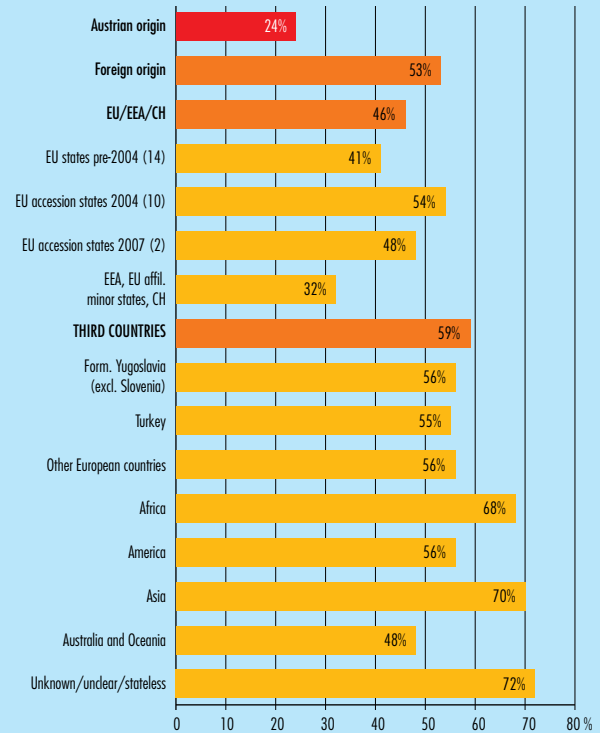
by country of origin



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Indicator
22

Population on 1 January 2012 living in districts in which immigrants constitute¹⁾ more than 25% of the residents by nationality/country of birth



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics. - 1) Proportion of population of foreign origin of the population as a whole.



Identification



Marriages and family forms

Nearly three tenths of all marriages involve a foreign national 23

Some 36,400 marriages took place in Austria in 2011. In seven out of ten instances, both spouses were of Austrian origin. A total of 6,500 marriages (18%) involved an Austrian and a non-Austrian partner. Somewhat more than 4,100 marriages (11%) were between partners who were both of non-Austrian origin. In the case of more than half (52%) of the marriages between an Austrian and non-Austrian partner, the non-Austrian originated from another EU country or EEA state, whereby marriages with a partner of German origin were most common (1,614 marriages, or 25%). Nearly 17% of mixed Austrian/non-Austrian marriages involved a partner from the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) while 7% were between partners of Austrian and Turkish origin.

Austrian men more frequently marry foreign women

Marriages between an Austrian man and a woman of foreign origin are far more common (64%) than the converse situation (36%). This applies in particular to marriages with partners from countries that joined the EU in 2004/2007; in 84% of these cases, it was an Austrian man who married a woman from one

of these countries. But there were also mixed marriages with Asian and American partners in which the woman was of foreign origin in the vast majority of instances. The situation was different in the case of marriages with partners from Africa or Turkey. In the majority of these marriages, the woman was Austrian and the man of foreign origin.

Mixed partnerships most commonly involve a partner from the EU

Mixed partnerships between a partner with and a partner without migrant background constituted some 10% of all partnerships in 2009 - 2011, whereby Austrian men more frequently (59%) had a foreign partner than Austrian women (41%). A glance at the origins of the foreign partners shows that almost 70% of partners (in the case of both men and women) originated from EU/EEA countries or Switzerland. More women (15%) had a partner from the former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) than men (13%). Partnerships between Austrian women and Turkish men constituted only 3% of all mixed partnerships, although the converse situation was even rarer, representing only 1% of partnerships. In the case of men without a migrant background, the percentage of their partners who came

from other countries was significantly higher (17%) than in the case of women (12%).

Austrian/non-Austrian couples more often childless

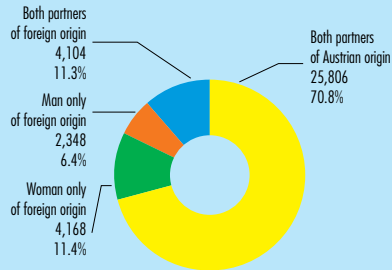
In the case of more than half (54%) of Austrian/non-Austrian couples, there were no children living in the same household. There were slightly fewer childless households in the case of partners with no migrant background (47%). However, the lowest percentage of childless households (31%) was associated with partnerships between two persons who both had a migrant background. Irrespective of the origin of partners, non-married couples were more often childless than married couples.

Turks tend to live in larger family groups

In 2011, the average size of a household in Austria was 2.3 persons. The native Austrian population without migrant background tended to live in smaller households (2.2 persons) than persons with migrant background (2.6 persons). But there were also marked variations within these parameters. While only 2.1 persons lived in the average household of immigrants from the EU, EEA or Switzerland, slightly more than 3.6 persons lived in a Turkish household.

Indicator
23

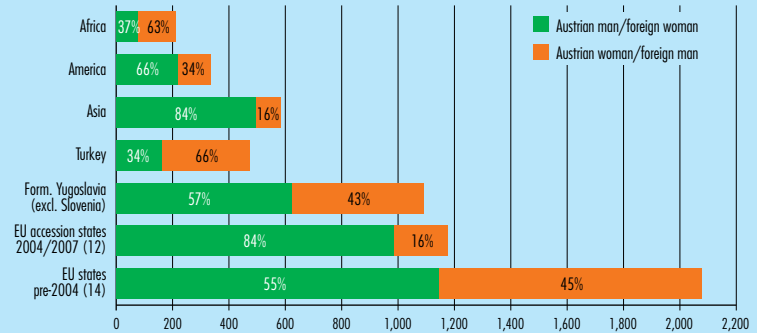
Marriages 2011 by country of origin/birth of the couple



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, marriage statistics.

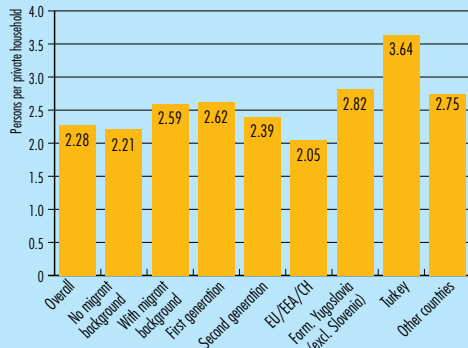
Indicator
23

Marriages between persons of Austrian and foreign origin 2011 by nationality/country of birth of the foreign spouse



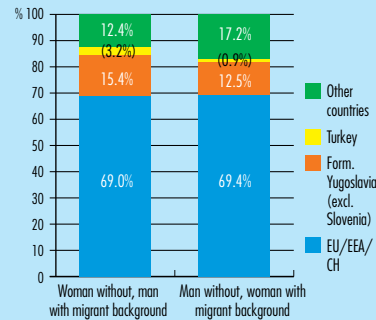
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, marriage statistics.

Average size of households 2011 by migrant background status and household reference person



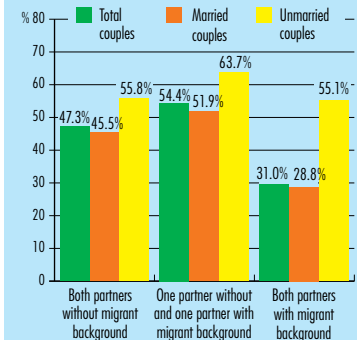
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment 2011 (annual average).

Partnerships 2009/2011 one partner without migrant background



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment 2009 - 2011, annual average. Note: () Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 persons are subject to a high level of random error.

Couples without children in household 2011 by migrant background of partners



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, microcensus employment 2011 (annual average).

Naturalisations

One of the main requirements for naturalisation, alongside the stipulations that the applicant must have sufficient language skills and pass the citizenship test, is that the applicant must have been continuously and legally resident in Austria for at least ten years. Under certain circumstances (e.g. applicant is an EEA citizen, the applicant has made an exceptional contribution to sport, culture or science), naturalisation can be undertaken at an earlier point in time.

Rate of naturalisations falling rapidly since 2003

Since 2000, more than a quarter of a million individuals have acquired Austrian citizenship. The upsurge in numbers of naturalisations in the early 21st century reached its peak in 2003, when nearly 45,000 persons were naturalised. After 2003, numbers of naturalisation have fallen continuously, reaching a nadir in 2010 (6,135), the lowest figure since 1974. Although numbers of naturalisations were up in 2011 (6,690), the figure was still down on that of 2009 (7,978).



The naturalisation rate in Austria has been significantly lower than that in Switzerland since 2007 and lower than that in Germany since 2008. Among Austria's neighbours, only the Czech Republic has a lower rate of naturalisations.

Mainly persons from European non-EU countries decide to become naturalised Austrians ²⁴

Of the foreign nationals who had been resident in Austria for more than ten years, 2% were naturalised in 2011. Unsurprisingly, this figure included few persons from other EU states (less than 1% overall; an exception are persons from Bulgaria and Romania, 3% of whom were naturalised). In the case of persons from the former Yugoslavia who had been resident in Austria for more than ten years, more than 1% acquired Austrian citizenship. In the case of persons from Turkey, the corresponding figure was nearly 2%. Much higher were figures for naturalised Austrians who had originally come from other European countries (16%) and non-European countries (6%).

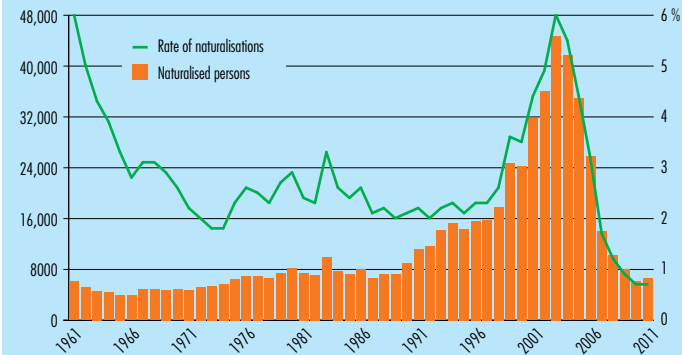
Particularly noteworthy is the significant increase in numbers of naturalised persons from other European countries in comparison with 2009, of whom 6.2% with a period of residence of at least ten years acquired Austrian citizenship.

More than one third of naturalised Austrians born in Austria

The naturalised citizens in 2011 came mainly from the former Yugoslavia (42%) and Turkey (18%). There were only 11% naturalisations of citizens from other EU countries; these were mainly persons from the countries that have joined the EU since 2004.

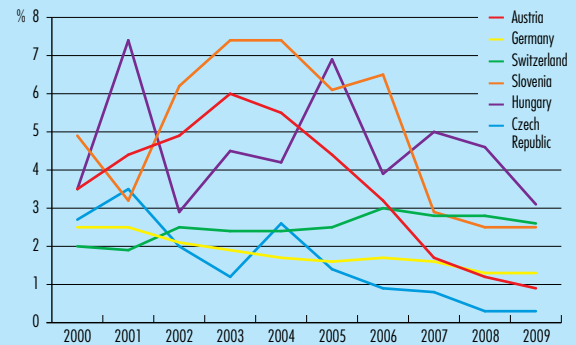
More than one third (36%) of naturalised citizens were born in Austria; higher figures were documented for citizens of the successor states to the former Yugoslavia (43%); the majority were former citizens of Turkey (56%). Of the persons naturalised in 2011, 38% were minors, half of these (49%) were former Turkish citizens. In 50% of cases, applicants had acquired a right to naturalisation by meeting the required criteria. In one third of cases (33%), naturalisation was extended to family members, while in 17% of cases, naturalisation was discretionary.

Naturalised persons¹⁾ and naturalisation rate²⁾ 1961 - 2011



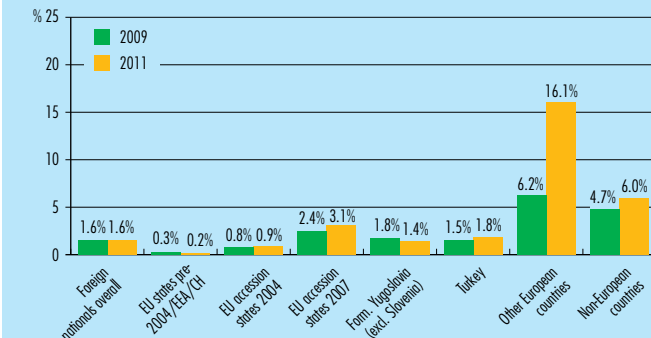
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, naturalisation statistics. - 1) Excluding naturalisations of persons resident outside Austria. - 2) Naturalisations per 100 foreign nationals resident in Austria based on annual average population figures.

Naturalisation rate by countries 2000 - 2009



S.: EUROSTAT.

Indicator 24 Naturalisations 2009 and 2011 as a % of persons resident in Austria for more than 10 years by previous nationality



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics, naturalisation statistics.

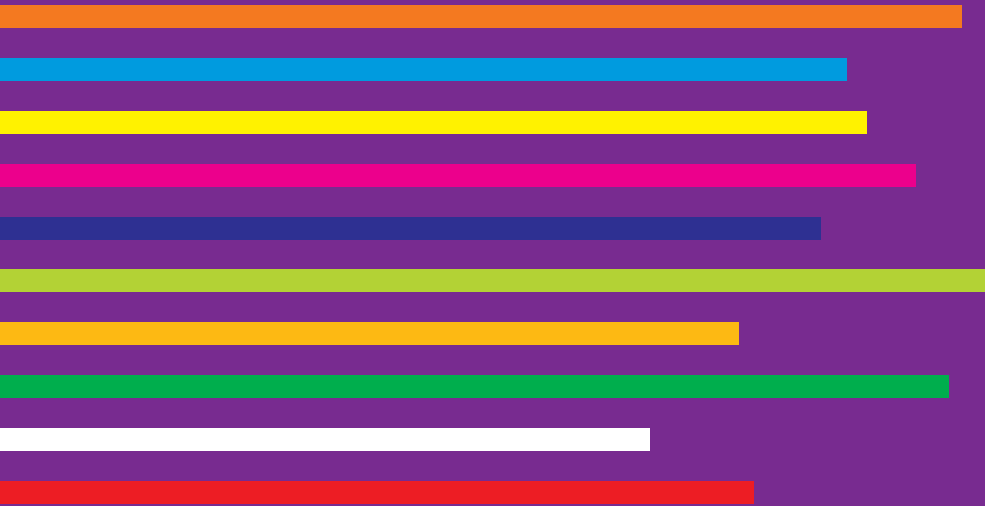
Naturalisations 2011¹⁾ by previous nationality, country of birth, age and legal basis

Nationality	Overall	in %	Of which:			
			Born in Austria	Under age 18 years	Right to naturalisation	Extension to family members
Overall	6,690	100.0%	35.5%	37.8%	50.2%	33.0%
EU states pre 2004/EEA/CH	156	2.3%	39.7%	26.9%	75.6%	12.8%
EU accession states 2004/2007	559	8.4%	18.8%	25.6%	74.8%	24.7%
Form. Yugoslavia excl. Slovenia	2,811	42.0%	42.8%	39.7%	41.4%	37.0%
Turkey	1,178	17.6%	55.6%	49.0%	46.6%	34.6%
Other European countries	455	6.8%	17.1%	36.7%	50.1%	40.9%
Asia	941	14.1%	18.1%	31.5%	55.5%	30.7%
Africa	391	5.8%	16.4%	33.0%	63.7%	24.3%
America, Oceania, unknown	199	3.0%	18.6%	30.2%	54.8%	18.6%

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, naturalisation statistics. - 1) Domestic naturalisations, i.e. excluding those of persons resident outside Austria. (In 2011, 64 persons resident outside Austria were naturalised).



Subjective views of integration



How Austrians view the process of integration

How does the population view integration? How comfortable are Austrians with regard to coexistence with immigrants? To what extent do persons with a personal experience of immigration feel at home in Austria? To what extent are there perceived differences between the majority population and immigrants? Are there xenophobic tendencies among the Austrian population? A review of the status of integration on the basis of objective data alone would be incomplete; subjective aspects must also be taken into account. As previously in 2010 and 2011, GfK Austria again conducted a survey in 2012 to determine attitudes towards integration among both the Austrian population and the population of foreign origin. The survey was conducted in February and March 2012; 1,004 persons with Austrian citizenship and 1,106 persons of foreign nationality were surveyed (302 from Serbia and Montenegro, 304 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 200 from Croatia and 300 from Turkey). Of this 1,106, 156 were born in Austria (members of the second immigrant generation) and the remaining 931 were members of the first immigrant generation. No responses were provided by 19 persons. As in 2011, the survey focussed on nationals of the most important third countries, while EU citizens (such as Poles and Romanians) were not surveyed.

Austrians have a somewhat pessimistic view of integration, but are more positive than in 2011

The first question asked of Austrians was designed to obtain insight into overall attitudes. "In general, do you think that the integration of immigrants in Austria is working very well or is working very badly?" Responses were registered on a four-point scale.

Only 3.4% believed that integration policies are "working very well"; 12%, on the other hand, considered that these are "working very badly". If we add to this the 45.5% who saw integration as "not very effective", this means that the majority of the population is dissatisfied with the current integration process

However, there has been a not insignificant improvement in attitudes over time. While 69% of those surveyed in 2010 believed integration was "not very effective" or was "working very badly", the corresponding figure had fallen continuously to ca. 57% in 2012. At the same time, the percentage who saw integration as "working very well" or "working quite well" increased from 31% to 43%.

This more positive attitude to integration is a consistent factor that is documented across all population groups. The most marked higher trend towards a perception that integration was "working very well" was among men of mid-working age with good qualifications.

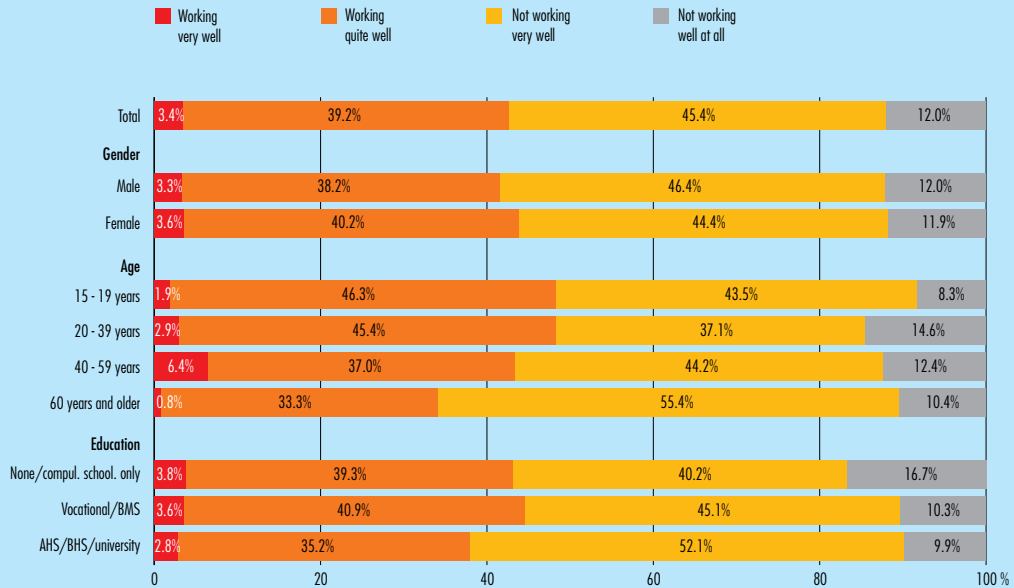
Pessimism falling as a result of alterations to attitudes in the media

Structural parameters that influence attitudes to integration underwent very little change.

There was a greater tendency to view the situation as pessimistic among those aged 60 years and over, among persons with poor qualifications, among unskilled and poorly skilled workers and among those living in the states Burgenland, Lower Austria and Styria. The frequency of contact with immigrants of those surveyed and their gender played only subordinate roles. There was some documented evidence in 2012 that supported the hypothesis that daily contact with the immigrant population promotes cooperation and understanding, although there was no significant effect.

The survey was unable to identify reasons for the prevailing pessimism. Is this attributable to real and actually experienced conflicts in the domestic sphere or at work, or is it due to the politically-motivated view of immigration disseminated by the media? The establishment of the Austrian State Secretariat for Integration in 2011 and the associated changes to media attitudes indicate that the underlying cause is not alone how integration is perceived - the form that the discussion on the subject takes also seems to play a role.

Austrians: In general, do you think that the integration of immigrants in Austria is ...?



How immigrants view the process of integration

Immigrant population has a generally optimistic view of integration

The immigrant population does not share the pessimistic attitude of the Austrian majority. One question they were asked in the survey was: "Do you feel comfortable and/or at home in Austria?" The vast majority of those with a migrant background (87.1%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria. Only 8.4% claimed to feel less at home while 4.5% said they did not feel at home at all.

Optimism with regard to integration dominates among the immigrant population and has actually increased since 2010, although only to a minor extent. This contrast between optimism with regard to integration among immigrants and the pessimistic view of integration among Austrians is striking but accurately reflects the real attitudes among the population.

Whether and to what extent immigrants feel at home in Austria is determined mainly by gender (females feel more at home) but also by age (those surveyed in the main working age range tended to be a little more pessimistic). Of particular relevance are length of residence and place of birth. Of those who had been resident in Austria for 20 years or longer, 86.3% said they felt completely or mostly at home here; this was the case for only 62.5% who had been living in Austria for less than 5 years. Some 93.7% of those

born in Austria felt completely or mostly at home in Austria; even 85.5% of those born outside Austria gave the same response. There were differences with regard to whether the persons came from Turkey or the former Yugoslavia. Of those from the former Yugoslavia, 91.6% claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria while only 78.0% of those from Turkey made the same claim.

Also of relevance in addition to country of origin, length of residence, age and gender was the socio-economic status of the persons surveyed. Those with higher incomes, better qualifications and better opportunities in the labour market significantly more often feel at home in Austria than others.

Sense of belonging: Country of origin or Austria?

A similar outcome in favour of the receiving country was documented in the form of the responses to the question concerning basic national identity. The question "To which country do you feel you tend to belong?" requires a straightforward answer and does not take into account the ambivalence that persons with a migrant background frequently have with regard to their national identity (transnational orientation). As a result, 14% gave no response to this question, more than for any other question. However, the result confirms that immigrants

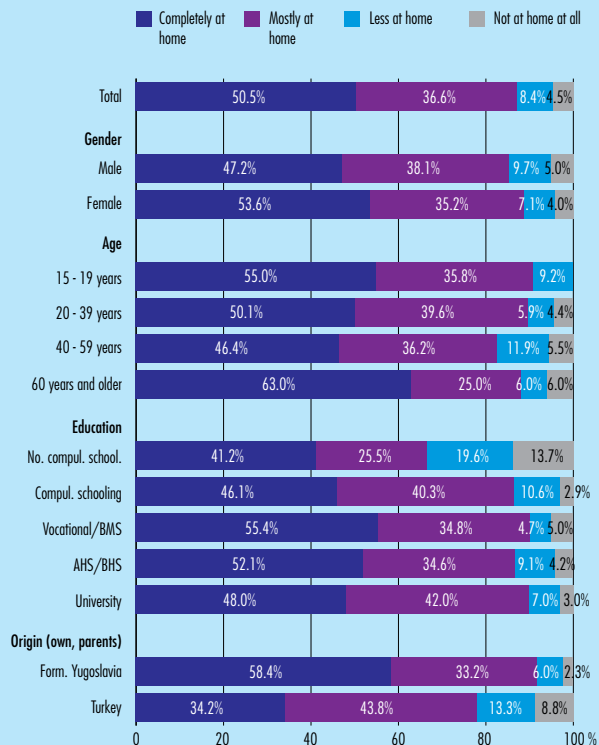


are becoming increasingly optimistic with regard to integration. Almost 65% of those who did respond already identified with the "country in which I am currently living, namely Austria." In comparison with 2010, this was an increase of 8%, again confirming that the integration situation has improved.

The factors that contributed towards a feeling of belonging to Austria were also confirmed.

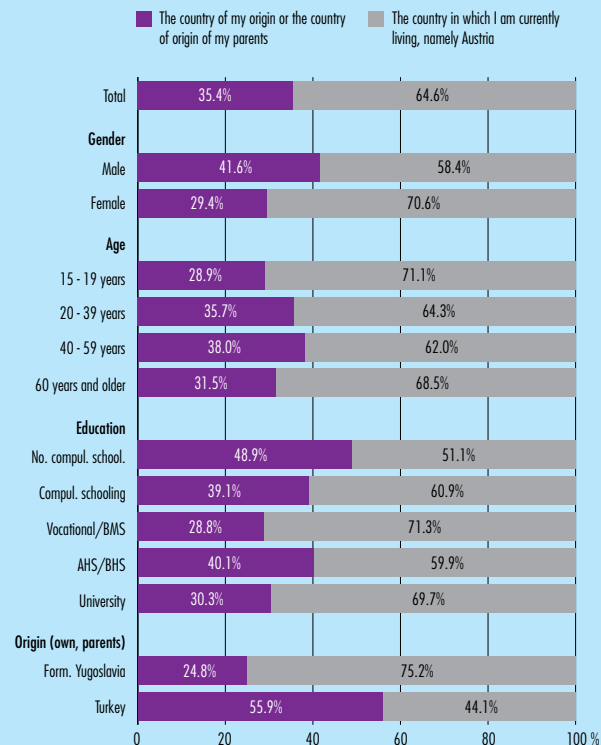
The better their qualifications, income and the longer their period of residence, the most likely the responder was to state that they felt that they belonged to Austria. Those with poorer qualifications who had been in Austria for a shorter period tended to identify more with their country of origin. The largest differences are again apparent with regard to country of origin of responders. Up to three quarters of those surveyed from the former Yugoslavia claimed to have a sense of belonging to Austria: this was only 44% in the case of those from Turkey.

Immigrants: Do you feel comfortable and/or at home in Austria?



S.: GfK survey (February - March 2012). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Immigrants: To which country do you feel you tend to belong?



S.: GfK survey (February - March 2012). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Views of changes

A further complex of questions was used to find out how changes are viewed. Austrians were asked whether they had the impression that there had been changes to the quality of coexistence with immigrants in recent years while the immigrant population was asked whether their personal circumstances had improved or deteriorated over the past 5 years.

Pessimism among the native Austrian population declining

Although a pessimistic attitude still predominates among Austrians, this is changing significantly: 32.1% see a deterioration in the quality of coexistence with immigrants, while 23.1% see an improvement. However, in 2010, 44% saw a deterioration while only 12% claimed to see an improvement. The trend towards less pessimism with regard to integration among the Austrian population documented in 2011 has thus continued.

Which population groups are most pessimistic? Older persons, housewives, pensioners and unemployed persons (including responders with a low to average household income) tend to see coexistence deteriorating. It is possible that dissatisfaction with the personal socio-economic situation may cause people to

look for the causes in other social sectors. The population of western Austria saw an improvement to coexistence (particularly Tyrol at 30.3% and Vorarlberg with 35.7%), while in Burgenland and Carinthia, the percentages of those who saw an enhancement to the quality of coexistence were only 8.3% and 6.5%. It seems that the political debate may be colouring personal perceptions. In Vienna, the result for the question on coexistence was average for the country as a whole.

Immigrants remain more optimistic than Austrians

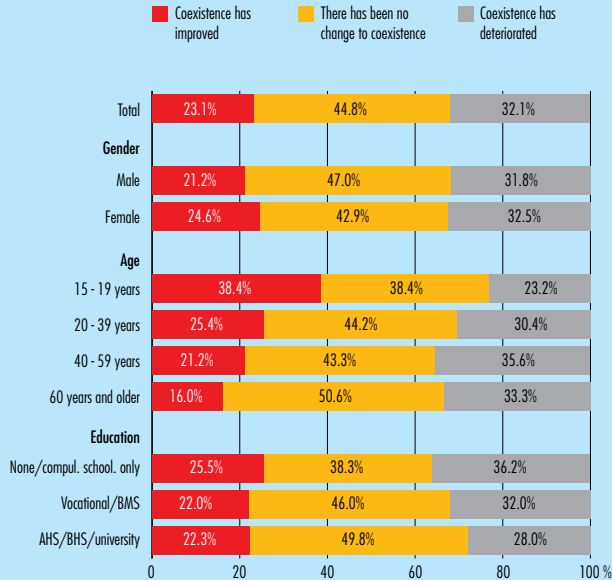
How do immigrants view the integration process? In response to the question "Have your personal circumstances in Austria over the past 5 years (or, if you have not been here that long, since you have lived here) improved, deteriorated or remained unchanged?," 31.2% claimed to have experienced an improvement, 43.5% saw no change while only 25.3% saw a deterioration. This optimistic attitude had not been quite as apparent in 2010: at that time, 30.6% saw an improvement, 40.6% no change but 28.9% a deterioration. Although differences are statistically significant, they are generally small.

Older and less well-off immigrants are more pessimistic

Looking at structural profiles, it is apparent that older persons with a migrant background much more frequently see a deterioration than younger responders. Men and those with poor qualifications are significantly more pessimistic than women and those with good qualifications. It seems that there is a parallel with the Austrian population, in that optimism for the future declines with age and less favourable financial circumstances.

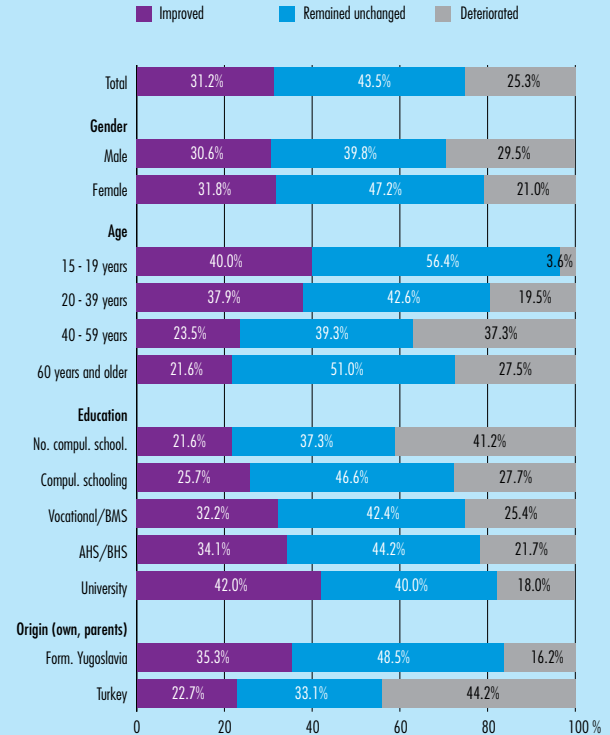
Significant and surprising were the correlations with period of residence and origin. The proportion of those who see a deterioration in their personal circumstances grows with the length of their stay in Austria. This may be an effect related to age, but could also indicate that, although immigrants experience a direct improvement in their personal circumstances on moving to Austria, they often later see a subjective stagnation or deterioration with regard to these. Immigrants from Turkey significantly more frequently see a deterioration in their personal circumstances (44.2%) than persons from the former Yugoslavia (16.2%).

Austrians: Do you have the impression that the quality of coexistence with immigrants has changed in recent years?



S.: GfK survey (February - March 2012). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Immigrants: Have your personal circumstances in Austria over the past 5 years (or, if you have not been here that long, since you have lived here) ...?



S.: GfK survey (February - March 2012). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Contact and discrimination

In another complex of questions, the Austrian population was asked whether they were in contact with immigrants who they thought were being less well treated in Austria than Austrians with no migrant background. The immigrant population was asked whether they felt they were being discriminated against in Austria.

Contact an everyday experience

Contact with immigrants has become an everyday experience. 57.3% of surveyed Austrians (5% up on 2010) claimed to be in regular contact with immigrants. More men than women, significantly more younger than older persons and also more well-qualified than poorly qualified persons experience contact with immigrants. Urban populations (particularly Austrians living in Vienna) tend to have more contacts with immigrants than rural populations. Regional factors (and thus the chance of coming into contact with immigrants) play a role, as does profession and thus the chance of meeting immigrants at the workplace.

30% of Austrians think immigrants are disadvantaged

Of those in personal contact with immigrants, some 30% consider these experience discrimination in Austria because of their origin



or are less well treated than Austrians with no migrant background. This represents a slight increase on the 2011 figure (2011: 27.3%). This increased awareness of discrimination may be determined by the sensitivity of responders to possible discrimination but also by real circumstances. Those who saw greater discrimination tended to be persons with better qualifications, younger persons and those who live in Vienna and Vorarlberg. More resistant to perceiving potential discrimination were responders in Burgenland and Carinthia, older persons and persons with poorer qualifications.

More than one third of the population with a migrant background feels disadvantaged

The immigrant population had a similar view of the aspect of discrimination. They were

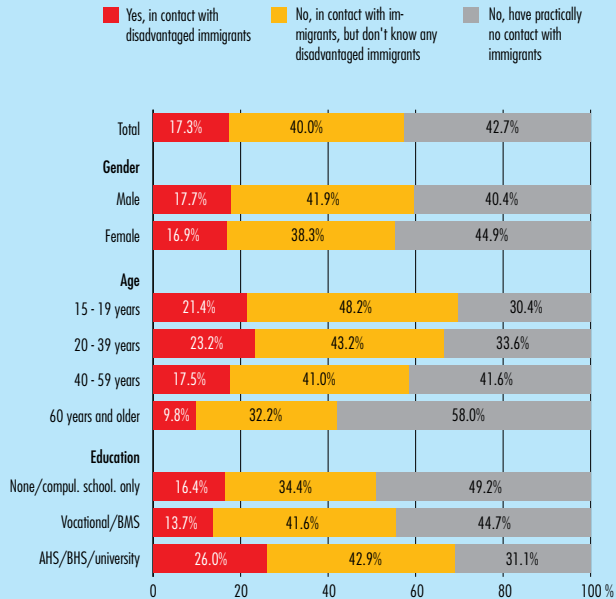
asked: “Do you have the feeling that you are being discriminated against in Austria because you are an immigrant?” Around one third of all surveyed immigrants claimed that they were “mostly” or “often” subject to discrimination. But two thirds of those with a migrant background said they were “not often” or “rarely or never” subject to discrimination. In comparison with 2010, there was thus a slight decrease in the level of awareness of discrimination.

Those who encounter discrimination are significantly more often persons with no school qualification or a poor qualification who thus have a below average household income. Awareness of discrimination declines with length of residence, because immigrants are then less often perceived as “foreigners”.

Persons with a Turkish migrant background more frequently report encountering discrimination. Some 58% of these claimed to be “always or mostly” or “often” subject to discrimination. The corresponding figure for responders from the former Yugoslavia was only 26%. Whether this difference is attributable to an increased sensitivity on the part of the Turkish responders to supposed discrimination or whether they are in fact subject to higher levels of discrimination are aspects that cannot be analysed using the results of this survey.

Indicator
25

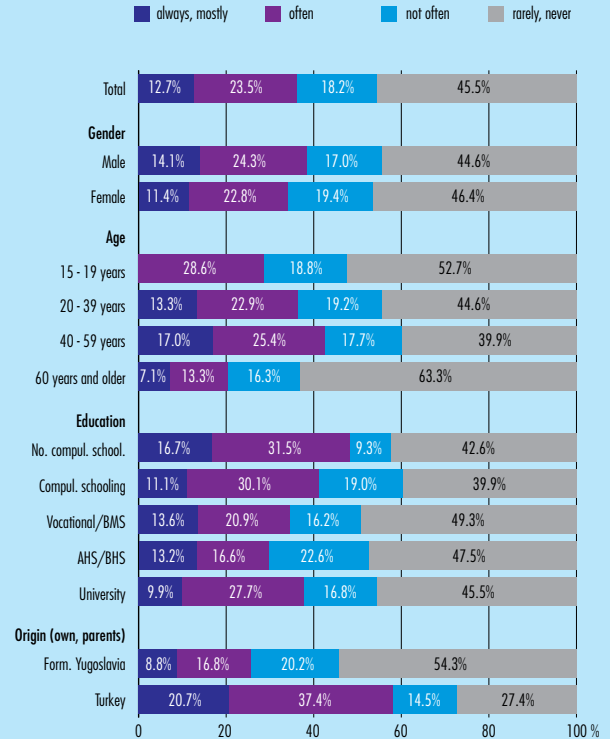
Austrians: Are you in personal contact with immigrants who you think are experiencing discrimination in Austria because of their origin or see as being less well treated than Austrians who are not immigrants?



S.: GfK survey (February - March 2012). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Indicator
25

Immigrants: Do you have the feeling that you are being discriminated against in Austria because you are an immigrant?



S.: GfK survey (February - March 2012). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Mental attitudes; similarities and differences - Austrians

A concluding group of questions were used to explore the mental attitudes of Austrians and immigrants - how far are they similar - where do they differ? The survey of the native Austrian population focussed on determining to what extent they thought adaptation was needed and how intense intolerant or xenophobic attitudes are. The immigrant population was asked whether they approved of the way that most people lived in Austria.

A standardised questionnaire based on the discrimination statements of ALLBUS 1996 was used to determine intolerant and xenophobic attitudes. These four statements are: "Foreigners living in Austria should adapt their way of life better to that of Austrians." "When jobs are scarce, foreigners living in Austria should be sent home." "Foreigners living in Austria should not be allowed to participate in political processes in Austria." and "Foreigners living in Austria should only marry people of their own nationality." Responders were asked to agree to or reject these deliberately provoking statements.

Xenophobia in decline

Some 18% of all surveyed Austrians rejected in whole or part all intolerant or xenophobic statements, while only 3.2% agreed with

these in whole or part. In detail, 49.2% of Austrians approved of the statement that "Foreigners living in Austria should adapt their way of life better to that of Austrians" - only 6% rejected this statement. Only 13% were in support of sending foreigners home when jobs are scarce; 46.1% rejected this concept. Some 12.7% were opposed to allowing foreigners living in Austria to participate in political processes, 49.1% were in favour. And finally, 66.9% opposed the idea that foreigners living in Austria should only marry persons of their own nationality, while 9.9% felt this to be appropriate.

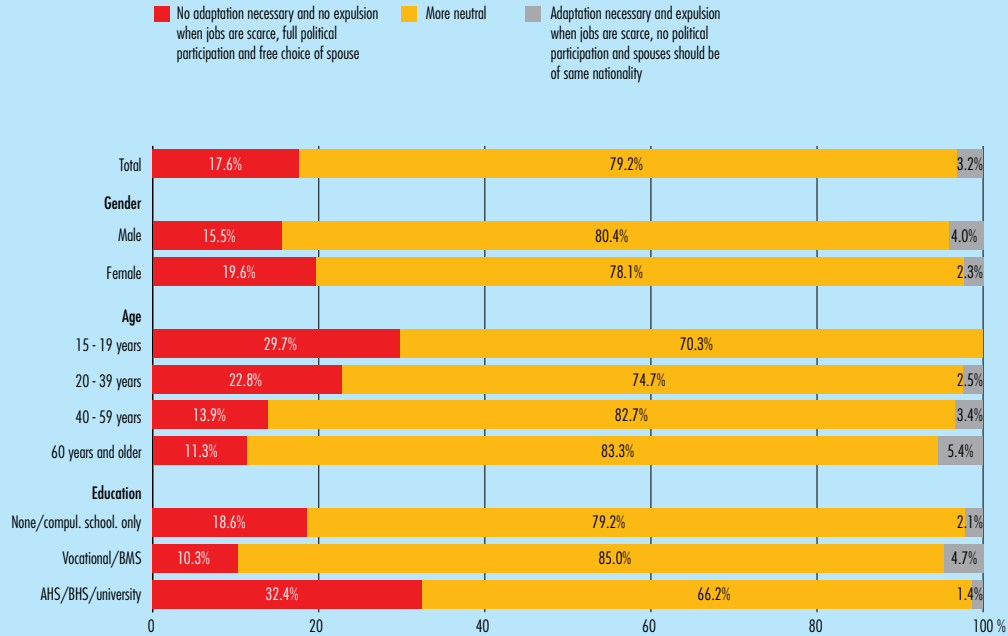
In comparison with 2010 and 2011, there has been an increase in the neutral majority attitude while the more extreme views have suffered a decline. There has been a decrease in quantitative terms of those with hard core xenophobic attitudes who approve of all intolerant to xenophobic statements. A new outlook is taking hold that is based on social realities. Austrians have accepted that the old "guest worker" model - whereby foreign workers are let into the country, do their work, and then go home again - is no longer realistic. Austria has become an immigrant society, and the vast majority of the population has accepted this. The dissatisfaction of the majority with the real

integration situation is also a consequence of the changing nature of immigration. As long as immigration was perceived as a temporary circumstance, the question of integration was essentially not a matter of particular concern. However, as soon as immigrants began to settle permanently in Austria, the question of to what extent and how these should be integrated in Austrian society became an issue.

Underlying structural trends

Where do these differing attitudes originate? There is again a significant correlation between these attitudes and gender, age, level of education and social standing. Males, those aged 60 years and older, persons on lower incomes, with poor qualifications who see themselves at very real risk of having to surrender social status to the immigrant population are more likely to exhibit xenophobic tendencies and assume hostile attitudes. Those with better incomes, qualifications or a social status that takes them out of potential competition with immigrants are less likely to be xenophobic. Also less xenophobic are responders living in large urban conurbations, particularly Vienna, for whom daily contact with immigrants has become part of normal routine.

Austrians: intolerant and xenophobic attitudes



Mental attitudes; similarities and differences - Immigrants

Vast majority of immigrant population approves of lifestyle in Austria

The population with migrant background was asked whether they approved or otherwise of the observed way of life in Austria ("When you look at Austrian people, the way that most people live their lives and the values and aims on the basis of which they live, in general: do you fully approve of this or fully disapprove of this?"). This question was designed to determine perceived cultural differences, but this time from the perspective of the immigrants rather than the Austrian population.

Some 2% of those surveyed failed to respond to this question; the remaining 98% responded as follows: 20.6% fully approved



of the way that most people live in Austria and of the values and aims that determine their lifestyles; 60.7% largely approved of these. Only 5.8% totally disapproved of the Austrian way of life; 12.9% were somewhat disapproving.

Slight increase in acceptance in comparison with 2010

Taking into account the fact that no persons of Polish or Romanian origin took part in the 2011 and 2012 surveys and excluding the responses of such persons from the 2010 survey, a statistically significant, slight increase in acceptance becomes apparent. If the responder population of the 2010 survey is appropriately adjusted to make it comparable with those of 2011 and 2012, 18.9% fully approved of the way most people live in Austria, 55.9% largely approved, 19.9% were somewhat disapproving and 5.3% totally disapproved. The percentage of those essentially in favour thus increased from 74.8% (2010) to 81.3% (2012).

Underlying structural trends

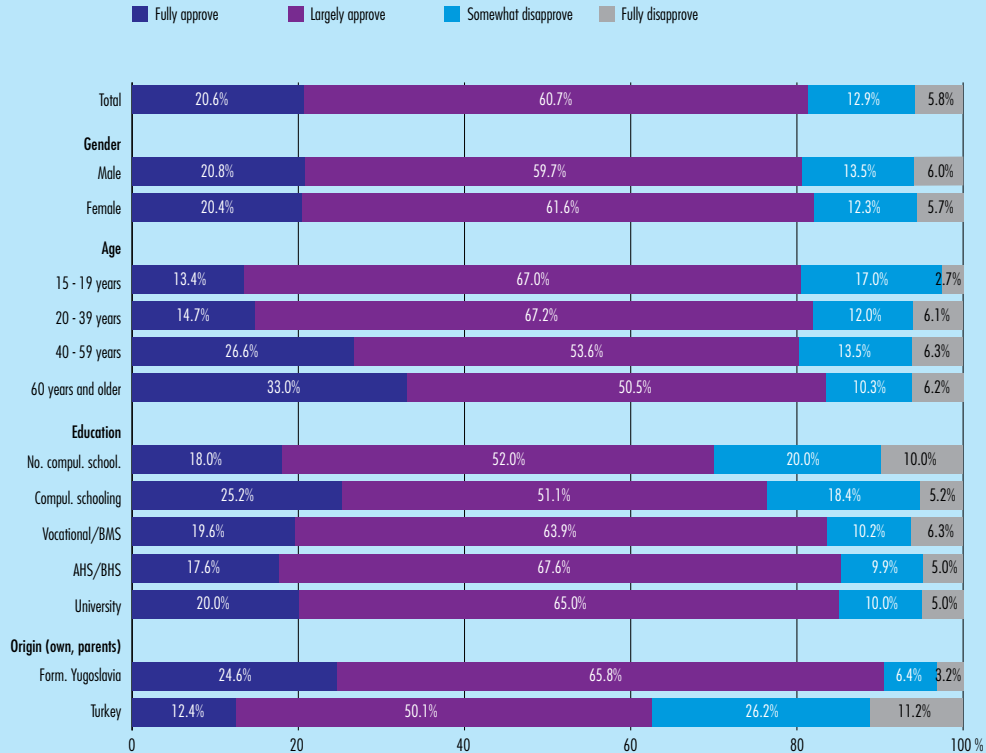
The structural trends with regard to xenophobia on the one hand and rejection of the lifestyle in Austria on the other are very

similar. A lack of school education and poor qualifications made both the Austrian and immigrant population vulnerable to more extreme rejection of each other.

Conversely, age and period of residence made immigrants more willing to accept the "Austrian lifestyle": 82.6% of responders who have lived for more than 20 years in Austria are fully or by and large approving of "Austrian society," while this is the case for only 70.8% who have lived here for 6 - 10 years. Of those over 60 years of age, 33.0% fully approve of Austrian society, but this is true of only 13.4% of those under the age of 20 years.

There was again a significant correlation between response and geographical origin: while 90.4% of responders from the former Yugoslavia approve of the way of life in Austria, only 62.5% of responders from Turkey had the same attitude. Indeed, 37.4% of responders with a Turkish migrant background were somewhat disapproving or totally disapproved of the lifestyle in Austria. This cultural divergence is not solely a social construct among the majority population but is also shared by those with a Turkish migrant background to a greater extent than any other immigrant group.

Immigrants: When you look at Austrian society, do you...?



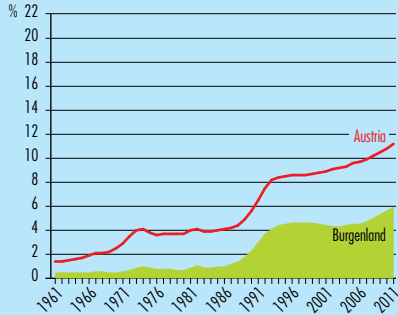


The Austrian federal states in overview



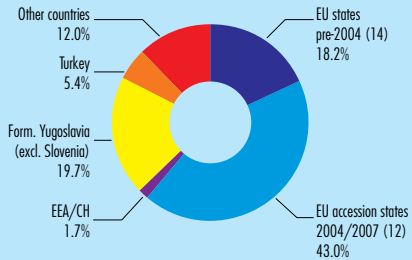
Burgenland

Development of the foreign population since 1961



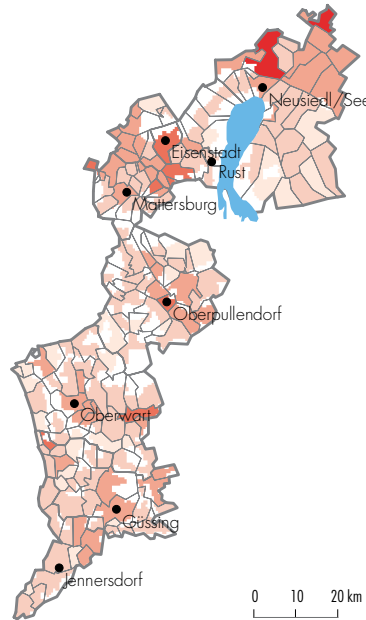
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012

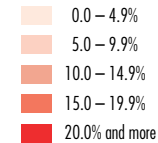


S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

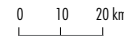
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts



Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole

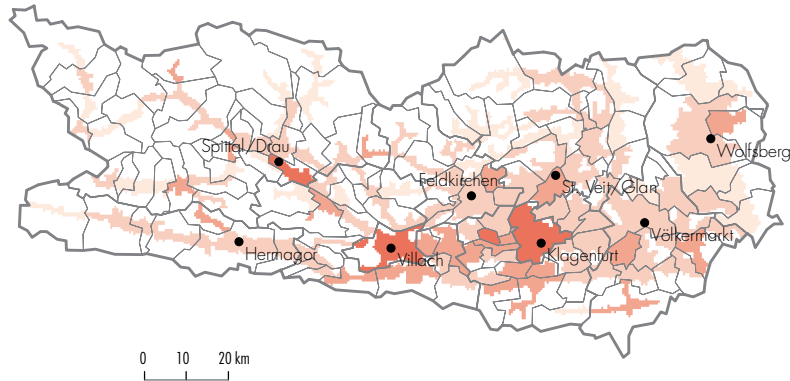


- Borders of political municipalities
- Borders of districts
- Forest, agricultural and uncultivated land



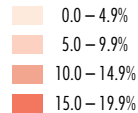
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Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts



0 10 20 km

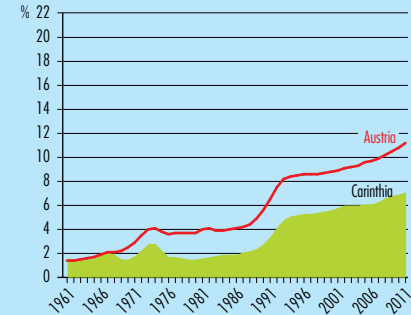
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



- Borders of political municipalities
- Borders of districts
- Forest, agricultural and uncultivated land

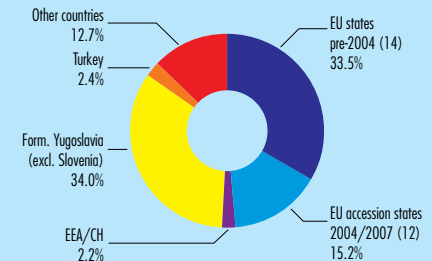
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Development of the foreign population since 1961



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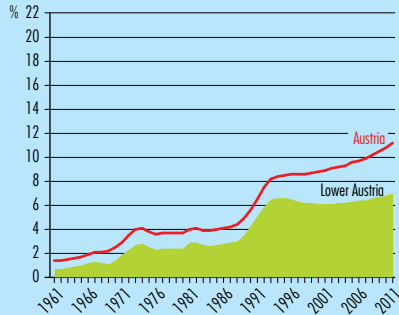
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



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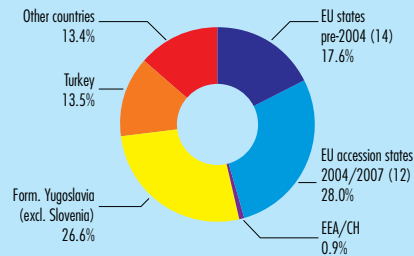
Lower Austria

Development of the foreign population since 1961



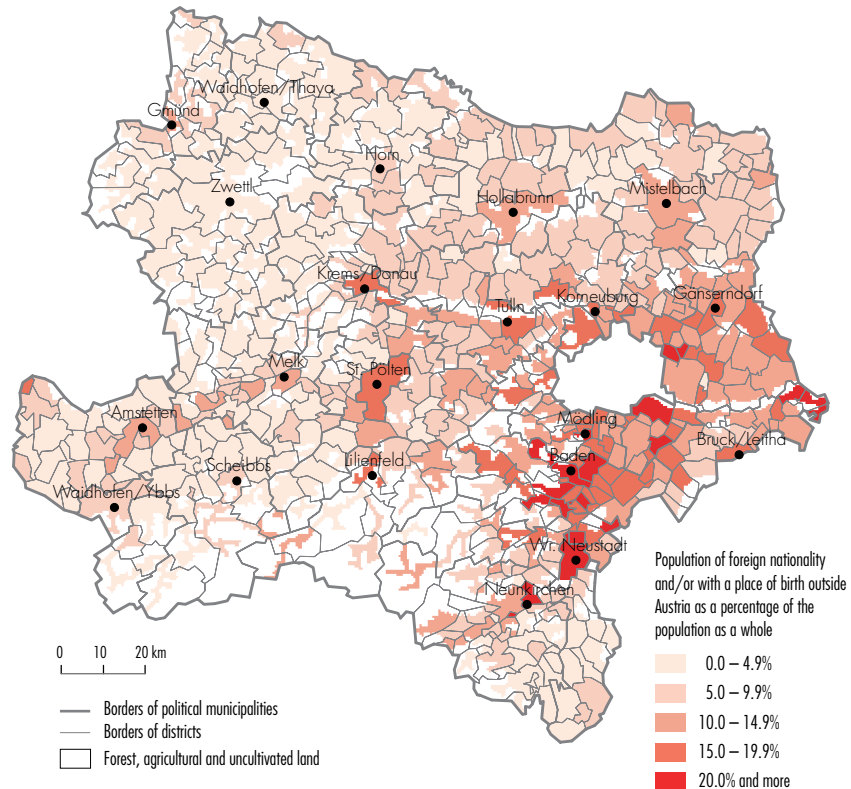
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Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



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Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts



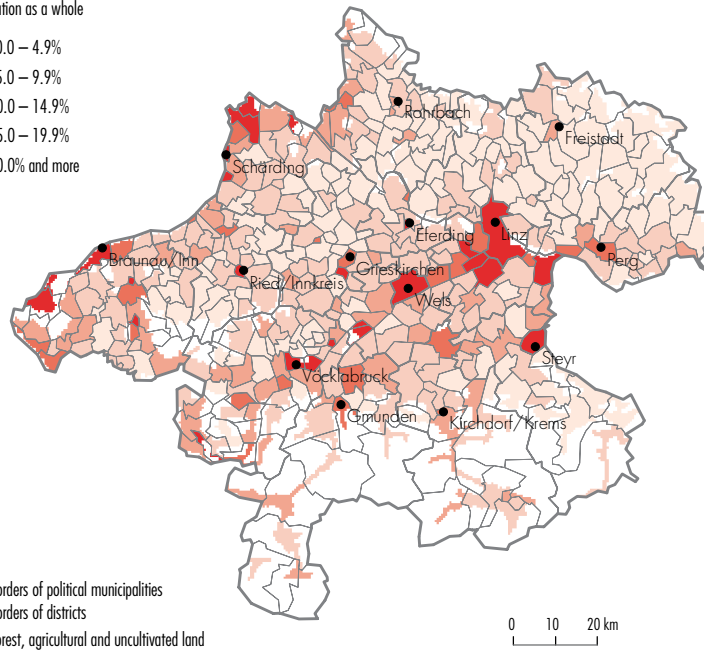
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Upper Austria

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts

Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole

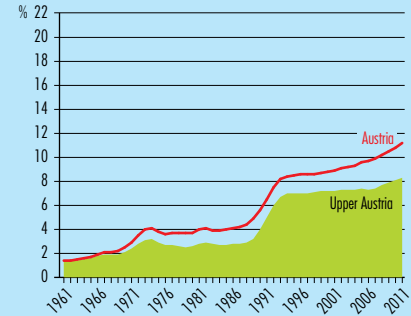
- 0.0 – 4.9%
- 5.0 – 9.9%
- 10.0 – 14.9%
- 15.0 – 19.9%
- 20.0% and more



— Borders of political municipalities
 — Borders of districts
 □ Forest, agricultural and uncultivated land

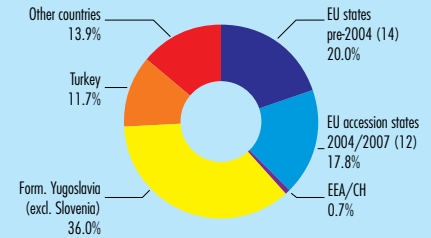
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Development of the foreign population since 1961



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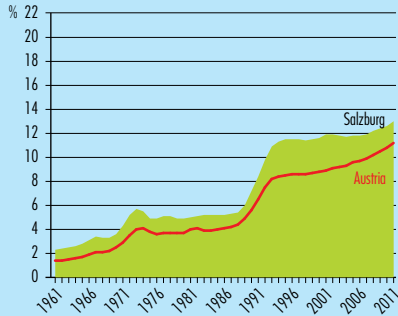
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



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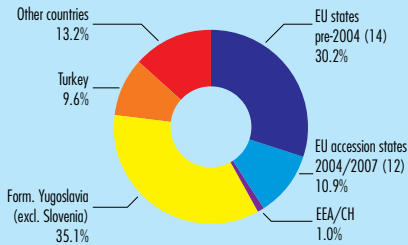
Salzburg

Development of the foreign population since 1961



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics.

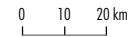
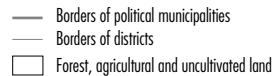
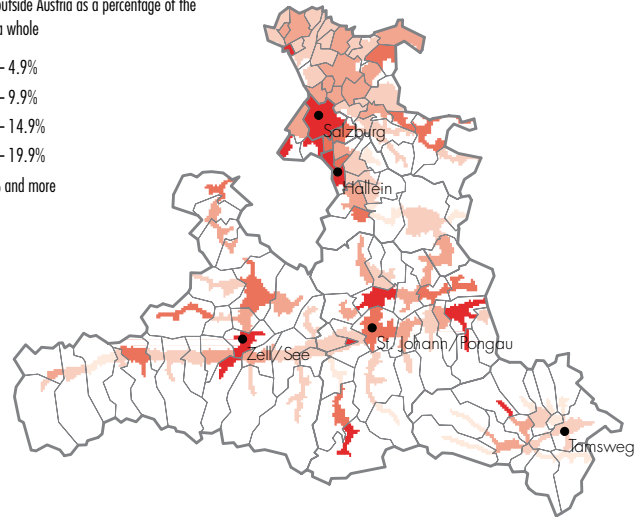
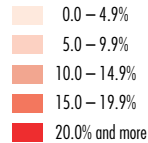
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



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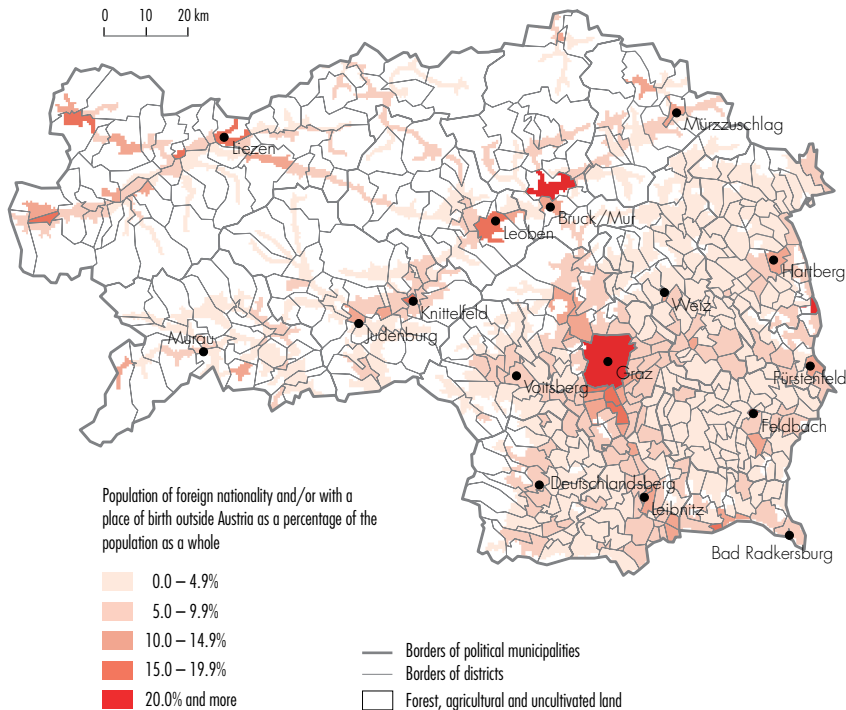
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts

Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



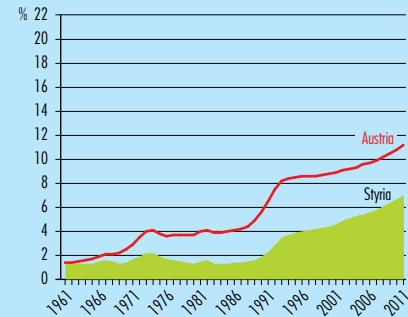
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts



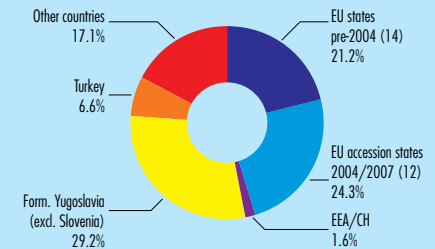
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Development of the foreign population since 1961



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics.

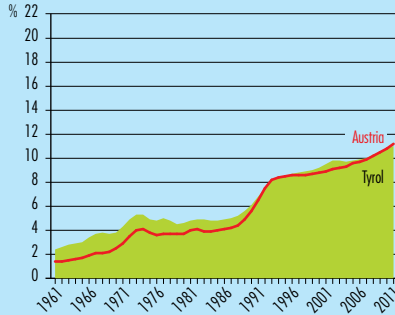
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

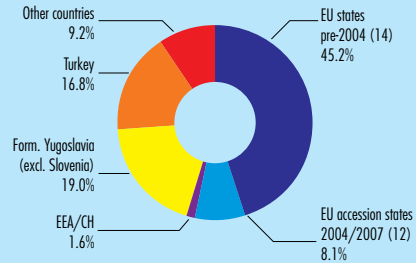
Tyrol

Development of the foreign population since 1961



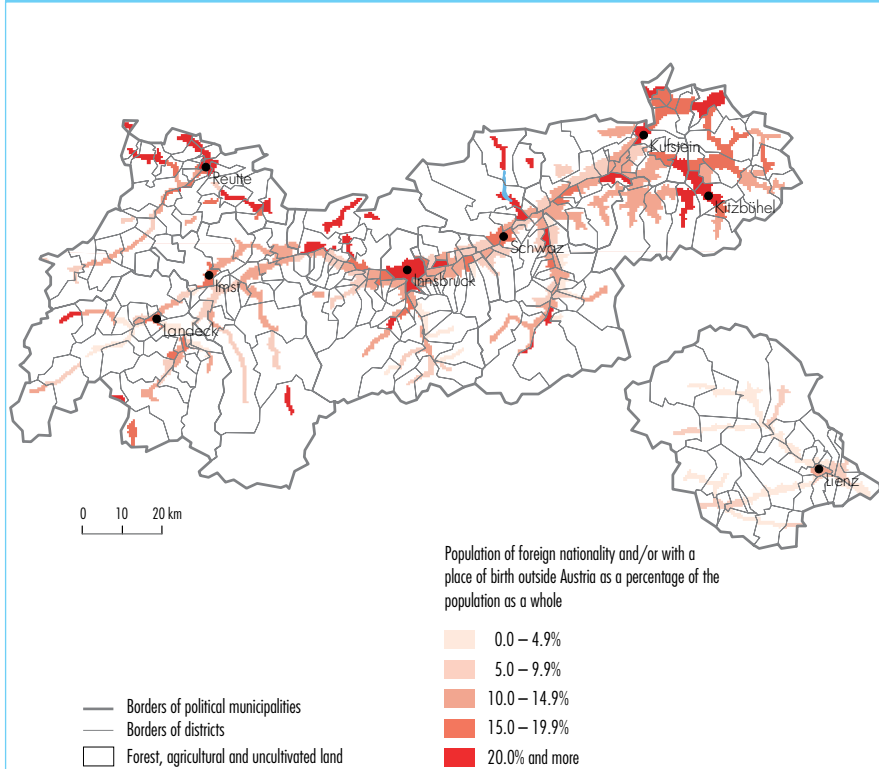
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



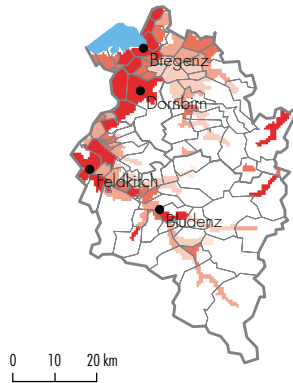
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts

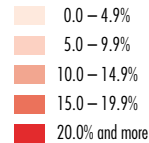


S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012 by districts



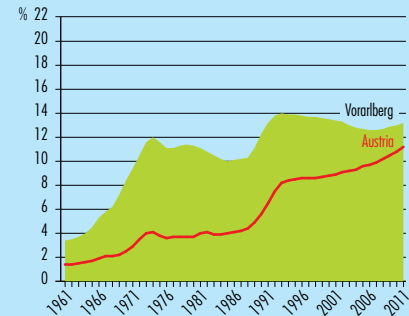
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



— Borders of political municipalities
 — Borders of districts
 □ Forest, agricultural and uncultivated land

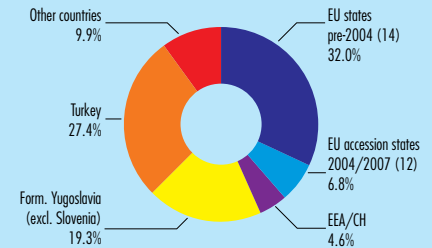
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Development of the foreign population since 1961



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics.

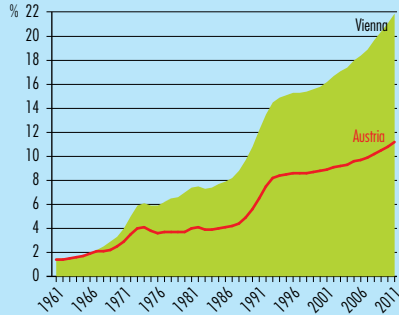
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

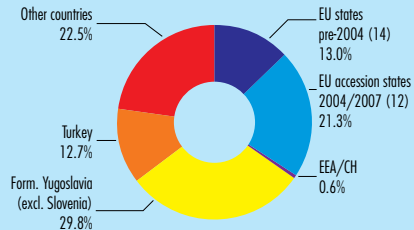
Vienna

Development of the foreign population since 1961



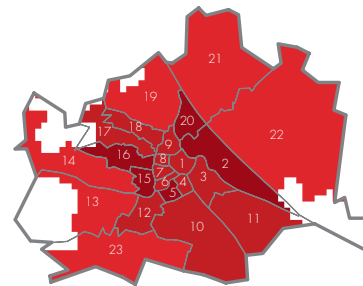
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2012



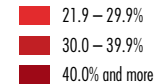
S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin resident in districts on 1 January 2012



0 10 km

Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



- Borders of political municipalities
- Borders of districts
- Forest, agricultural and uncultivated land

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics.

The Austrian states in overview

	Austria	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Vorarlberg	Vienna
Population on 1 January 2012 (population statistics)										
Total population	8,443,018	286,215	557,773	1,617,455	1,416,772	534,122	1,213,255	714,449	371,741	1,731,236
Population of foreign origin	17.7%	9.7%	11.1%	11.6%	13.9%	18.6%	11.0%	16.7%	20.2%	34.1%
of which, foreign nationals	11.5%	6.1%	7.3%	7.2%	8.5%	13.2%	7.2%	11.5%	13.4%	22.3%
of which, Austrian nationals born abroad	6.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.5%	5.4%	5.4%	3.8%	5.2%	6.8%	11.8%
Population in private households 2011 (microcensus)										
Population in private households	8,315,881	282,990	553,137	1,596,465	1,393,325	524,683	1,198,748	703,048	367,139	1,696,348
Total with migrant background	18.9%	10.2%	10.2%	12.2%	14.6%	18.3%	10.6%	17.0%	23.0%	38.8%
First immigrant generation	13.9%	7.9%	7.8%	9.1%	10.4%	13.2%	8.1%	12.7%	15.6%	28.6%
Second immigrant generation	5.0%	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%	4.2%	5.1%	2.5%	4.4%	7.4%	10.2%
Migration statistics 2011										
Migration balance (totals)	35,604	1,191	1,698	4,499	5,307	2,276	3,683	2,937	1,059	12,954
Austrian nationals	-5,759	-101	-336	-763	-681	-410	-690	-751	-486	-1,541
Foreign nationals	41,363	1,292	2,034	5,262	5,988	2,686	4,373	3,688	1,545	14,495
Nationals of EU/EEA states and Switzerland	28,713	810	1,261	2,903	3,443	2,131	3,078	3,128	1,249	10,710
Third country nationals	12,650	482	773	2,359	2,545	555	1,295	560	296	3,785
Naturalisations 2011										
Naturalisations (totals)	6,690	144	317	1,144	1,045	480	399	617	473	2,071
Nationals of EU/EEA states and Switzerland	10.7%	25.0%	7.9%	11.7%	8.5%	5.8%	15.3%	10.4%	5.9%	12.1%
Nationals of the former Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	42.0%	36.8%	61.5%	43.1%	48.3%	65.2%	43.1%	37.3%	30.9%	34.0%
Turkish nationals	17.6%	10.4%	8.8%	22.8%	14.3%	8.8%	6.5%	29.5%	44.6%	12.7%
Nationals of other states	29.7%	27.8%	21.8%	22.5%	28.9%	20.2%	35.1%	22.9%	18.4%	41.2%
Marriages 2011										
Between Austrian nationals	75.5%	84.3%	84.1%	83.1%	78.7%	73.5%	83.4%	77.7%	70.1%	58.1%
Between Austrian nationals and nationals of other countries	18.9%	12.5%	12.9%	13.4%	16.3%	21.0%	12.7%	18.6%	24.1%	30.8%
Between nationals of other countries	5.7%	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%	5.0%	5.5%	3.9%	3.7%	5.8%	11.1%
Employment market data 2011										
Employed persons (totals)	3,421,748	94,276	205,909	573,305	608,139	238,625	475,668	301,092	147,560	777,173
of which, foreign nationals	14.3%	16.8%	9.4%	11.9%	10.5%	16.5%	9.1%	16.3%	20.2%	20.5%
Unemployment rate of Austrian nationals	6.3%	8.0%	8.6%	6.6%	3.9%	4.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	8.4%
Unemployment rate of foreign nationals	9.4%	5.0%	11.9%	8.2%	7.2%	6.2%	9.8%	7.1%	6.7%	12.5%
School statistics 2010/2011										
Percentages of pupils with non-German mother tongue (totals)	18.1%	11.7%	9.0%	11.1%	14.0%	15.3%	10.0%	11.4%	19.0%	42.3%
of which, at AHS upper levels and BHS	13.0%	9.6%	8.3%	7.9%	8.2%	9.7%	8.2%	7.2%	10.8%	30.0%
of which, at vocational schools and BMS	12.0%	10.2%	3.9%	7.8%	7.0%	9.5%	4.9%	6.5%	8.6%	38.6%

S.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, population statistics, microcensus employment, migration statistics, naturalisation statistics, marriage statistics, school statistics. AMS Austria, employment market research/statistics.

Glossary

Age standardisation: Many statistical factors (e.g. risk of illness) are determined by age. When population groups with differing age structures are to be compared (such groups of Austrian and foreign nationals), parameters must be standardised to ensure that they can be compared without statistical distortion. For the purpose of age standardisation, figures are weighted in accordance with age-specific rates or frequencies consistent with the age structure of a standard population (e.g. the population as a whole).

Ageing, demographic: A fall in the number and proportion of children and young people (under the age of 14 years) and a concurrent rise in the size of the population of pensionable age (60 years and older) results in an increase in the average age of the population.

Application approval rate: The number of asylum applications approved as a percentage of all processed applications in a calendar year; there is no correlation between number of submitted applications and number of approved applications.

Birth rate: Number of live births per 1,000 of the population over the year as a whole.

Birth/death balance: Difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths.

Child care rate: Number of children attending nursery schools, kindergartens and crèches as a percentage of the population in the same age range.

Crime victim rate: The number of victims of crimes among a population or particular section of a population (e.g. group with a particular nationality).

Dequalification: Employment of a person in a job that requires a level of qualification below that held by the person in question.

Employed persons: Covers manual workers, office workers and public service officials. The term excludes persons who are self-employed, persons working for a relative, independent contractor and contract workers.

Employment market monitoring (EMM): For the purposes of EMM, the databases maintained by the AMS (information on unemployment) and the social insurance bodies (information on employed and other insured persons) are pooled. However, due

to on-going updates (and adjustments), the results of EMM can differ from those of analysis of the databases of the AMS and the main association of social insurance providers on the specified fixed dates. There is also a difference with regard to how employment figures are calculated. In contrast with the insurance providers, EMM takes into account numbers of employed persons rather than employment status. The unemployment rate calculated on the basis of EMM can thus differ significantly from the unemployment rate calculated using the national definition.

Employment participation: Involvement of persons in paid occupations; can be quantified, for example, with the help of the employment rate.

Employment rate: The number of persons with paid occupations aged 15 - 64 years as a percentage of the overall population in the same age range.

Housing cost quotient (Wohnkostenbelastung): The proportion that accommodation costs represent of total household income.

Immigration quotas, legal: The maximum annual number of first residence permits for

Austria that can be issued to nationals of third countries as specified by the Austrian Ministry of Finance (BMF).

Income decile: A decile is one of ten equal parts into which sorted data is divided in statistics. The lowest decile (or first decile) shows the value that separates the lowest 10% from the upper 90% of a data range. Thus, the net annual income of 90% of those with a paid occupation is above the lowest income decile, while 10% of those with a paid occupation have a net annual income lower than the lowest income decile.

Infant mortality rate: Number of children who die before the age of 12 months per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Level of criminality: The number of sentenced criminals among a population or a particular section of a population.

Life expectancy: The number of years for which a person can expect on average to survive after a certain point in time (usually birth). It is assumed for calculation purposes that the mortality rate in the year of calculation will remain constant in future.

Main residence: Residential address at

which a person is registered. In the case of persons with more than one residence, their main residence is considered to be that around which their personal relationships are centred, whereby distance to place of work and place of residence of dependants (especially children) also play a role.

Main working age range: Ages at which persons normally have a paid occupation. Definitions differ according to duration of education and pensionable age, but it is usually considered to be the age range 15 - 64 years.

Mean, arithmetical: The average of all relevant values; can be more readily distorted by outlier values than a median.

Median: The central value exactly in the middle of a range of values. In other words, exactly half of all instances are below the median, while exactly half are above it. A median is not the same as an arithmetical mean and is more robust when it comes to extreme values.

Migration balance: The difference between the number of immigrants arriving in the country and the number of emigrants leaving the country. The value by which population

fluctuates due to international migration.

Migration surplus/deficiency: If the number of immigrants coming into the country exceeds the number of emigrants moving away, the migration balance is positive and there is a migration surplus. If there are more emigrants than immigrants, the migration balance is negative and there is a migration deficiency.

Mortality rate: Number of deaths per 1,000 of the population as an average over the year as a whole.

Mother tongue (Umgangssprache): The main language used to communicate routinely and at home. When children are enrolled to attend school, their mother tongue is registered; they may, however, also be proficient in other languages.

Naturalisation: Grant of Austrian citizenship; in most cases, the naturalised person is required to relinquish their previous nationality. One of the main requirements for naturalisation, alongside the stipulations that the applicant must have sufficient language skills and pass the citizenship test, is that the applicant must have been continuously and legally resident in Austria for at least ten

years (legally settled here for at last 5 years). Under certain circumstances (e.g. applicant is an EEA citizen, the applicant has made an exceptional contribution to sport, culture or science), naturalisation can be undertaken at an earlier point in time.

Number of children, average: The average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime. It is assumed for calculation purposes that the age-specific fertility in the year of calculation will remain constant in future. The average number of children (total fertility rate) is the sum of age-specific fertility rates, i.e. the number of children born to a woman in a specific age range relative to the number of women in that age range.

Offence/crime (Vergehen/Verbrechen): Under Austrian law, legal violations are divided into two forms. Crimes are deliberate breaches of law that may be punished by imprisonment for 3 years or more up to lifelong imprisonment. All other punishable violations are considered offences.

Overall labour force: The total of employed and unemployed persons.

Period of residence: The period for which a person is regarded as having their main

residence in Austria is represented by the difference between the time of registration and deregistration with the residential registration authority.

Population of foreign origin: Total number of foreign nationals plus Austrian nationals born outside Austria.

Population with a migrant background: Total number of persons whose two parents were both born outside Austria. Those persons who were themselves born outside Austria belong to the “first immigrant generation”; children born in Austria to immigrant parents born outside Austria belong to the “second immigrant generation”.

Poverty, manifest: Those who state that they are unable to afford two or more essential elements of daily life (adequate heating, regular payment of rent or accommodation overheads, necessary visits to physicians and dentists, unexpected expenses [repairs], new clothing, food) are said to be living in manifest poverty.

Private household: A private household represents all persons living together in shared accommodation whereby these persons

do not need to have a family relationship. Not included in the definition of private households are institutional households (retirement and care homes, prisons, boarding schools, refugee accommodation, barracks, monasteries etc.).

Professions, liberal: Self-employed persons, freelancers and those working under contract.

Proportion of non-Austrians: Number of foreign nationals as a percentage of the population as a whole.

Rate of stillbirths: Stillbirths per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. It should be borne in mind with regard to the calculation of the rate of stillbirths that stillbirths are not included in the reference population.

Relative mortality (Übersterblichkeit): In order to represent differences between mortality rates in various reference groups, the concept of “relative mortality” is employed. In the example provided, the age-specific mortality rate of persons of foreign origin is represented by numerators and the age-specific mortality rate of those of Austrian origin is represented by denominators. If the mortality rate of

persons of foreign origin is higher than that of persons of Austrian origin in the same age group, the result is greater than 1. Values less than 1 indicate a lower mortality rate while if the value is precisely or very close to 1, the mortality rate of the two reference groups is (more or less) identical.

Residence authorisation (Aufenthaltsbewilligung): Required under Austrian settlement and residence legislation by nationals of third countries who wish to reside in Austria. Residence authorisation is granted for a particular purpose. Should the purpose of residence in Austria change, a settlement permit may be issued instead.

Residence card (Aufenthaltskarte): Issued to citizens of third countries who are dependants of citizens of an EEA country of Switzerland with right of residence here to document their right to remain in Austria for more than 3 months in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC; precursor to a permanent residence permit.

Residence permit (Aufenthaltstitel): Citizens of third countries who reside in Austria for more than 3 months (with the exception of asylum seekers and those with recognised refugee status)

require a residence permit (provisional residential status, temporary residence permit, residence authorisation for family dependants or permanent residence permit).

Residential registration certificate (Anmeldebescheinigung): Issued to citizens of EU and EEA countries and Switzerland to document their right to residence in Austria for more than 3 months in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC and precursor to a permanent residence permit.

Right of free movement: Nationals of an EU or EEA country and Switzerland and their family dependants have the right to reside in Austria for more than 3 months if they meet the legal criteria. They do not require a residence permit, but must apply for a residential registration certificate or residence card.

Risk of poverty: At risk of sliding into poverty are those whose annual per capita adjusted household income is below 60% of the median of all incomes (= poverty threshold). All state welfare payments are taken into account, such as family allowance, child-care allowance, unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, accident benefit, care allowance, disability pension, scholarships and grants,

housing benefit and social assistance.

School leaving certificate (Pflichtschulabschluss): Issued on successful completion of 9th grade at a school in Austria.

Segregation: The above average concentration of individual nationality groups in comparison with the population as a whole in a low number of residential areas (e.g. local authority districts); is expressed in the form of a segregation index.

Stillbirth: The World Health Organisation defines a stillbirth as a child with a weight at birth of at least 500 g that exhibits neither respiration, heartbeat nor any other form of vital sign on leaving the uterus. Stillbirths with a weight at birth of less than 500 g are defined as miscarriages and are not registered.

Tertiary education: All forms of education for which a university entrance qualification (Matura) is required. In Austria, tertiary education institutes are colleges, vocational and teacher-training academies, universities of applied sciences and universities.

Third country national: A foreigner who is not a national of an EU/EEA country or Switzerland.

U

Unemployment rate (international definition): Number of persons who work less than one hour per week at time of registration, who have been actively seeking employment for the previous 4 weeks and are available for work as a percentage of the overall labour force aged 15 - 74 years.

Unemployment rate (national definition): Number of persons registered with the Austrian Public Employment Service (AMS) as unemployed as a percentage of the "potential labour force" (= total employed plus unemployed persons). Those on training courses or in education are not registered as unemployed.

Country classifications

Short forms of nationalities and countries of birth used in this brochure:

States of the European Union pre-2004 (EU-14; excluding Austria): Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, United Kingdom.

States that acceded to the European Union on 1 May 2004: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus.

States that acceded to the European Union on 1 January 2007: Bulgaria, Romania.

EEA states: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway.

Minor states affiliated with the European Union: Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City.

Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia): Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia.

Overview of integration indicators

Language and education

- 1 Children in pre-school care facilities 2010 by age and nationality
- 2 Children requiring remedial language help 2008 by mother tongue and attendance at kindergarten
- 3 School pupils in the school year 2010/11 by type of school and nationality
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- 5 Level of education of the population aged 25 - 64 years in 2011 by migrant background status
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