



Increase in the size of the immigrant population

– At the beginning of 2015, there were about 1,146 million foreign citizens resident in Austria (13.3% of the population). The increase of more than 80,000 foreign citizens compared to the beginning of 2014 is the result of a positive migration balance of foreign citizens of +77,700, a birth surplus of +11,400 (over deaths) as well as decreased naturalisations (-7,700). In 2014 there were on average some 1,715 million people with migration background living in Austria (20.4% of the population), 90,000 more than in 2013. They were made up of about 1,254 million people having been born abroad forming the “first migration generation”, while the remaining 460,000 individuals were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born (“second generation”).

– Among the foreign nationals, Germans still form on by far the largest group. On 1 January 2015, more than 170,000 German nationals

lived in Austria, followed by nationals of Turkey (115,000), Serbia (114,000), Bosnia and Herzegovina (93,000) and Romania (73,000). Ranks six to ten are held by nationals from Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Russia. The largest migrant group of non-European origin were citizens of Afghanistan with about 17,000 nationals, followed by Chinese and Syrian citizens (about 11,000 each).

– The average age of the population in Austria on 1 January 2015 was 42.3 years. Foreign nationals were significantly younger than nationals (43.5 years) with an average age of 35.1 years. However, within the population not holding an Austrian citizenship, the age structure was extremely heterogeneous. People from the EU tended to be older while immigrants from third countries were considerably younger.

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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. There can be changes to the indicators over haul, yet these are kept as minor as possible in order to allow for comparability of the results over the years. With the help of the 25 specified integration indicators, especially the five core indicators, and taking into account demographic parameters and subjective views, the current status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2014/2015 and the main changes that have occurred here since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

Evolution of birth numbers

– In 2014, there were 81,722 children born in Austria, while 78,252 people died. The natural population growth (the difference between live births and deaths) was thus clearly positive with +3,470 persons. There were, however, considerable differences with regard to the birth rates among people of different nationality in Austria. Foreign nationals recorded a birth surplus of +11,443 people, while the Austrian citizens displayed a death surplus of -7,973 people.

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Further increase of immigration

– In 2014, about 170,100 people immigrated to Austria while nearly 97,800 people left the country. This resulted, even in a long-term comparison, in a high net immigration rate of around 72,300 people. In comparison with 2013, the number of people leaving Austria remained the same while the percentage of immigrants entering Austria increased once again by 12.4% and migration gains even grew by 32.2%. This augmentation can be attributed on the one hand to the increased number of asylum seekers and on the other hand to the ever stronger integration of Austria in a common European migration area, which results in a rising number of immigrant workers, family members and students from the EU member states.

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– Of almost 170,100 people moving to Austria from other countries, 15,900 were returning Austrian citizens, while another almost 95,300 were citizens of EU and EEA countries (incl. Switzerland). With 20,700 the largest group came, for the first time, from Romania followed by nationals from Germany (16,800) and Hungary (14,500). The proportion of immigrants from third countries remained at about one third (in total 59,000). The largest group of those came from former Yugoslavia (countries outside the EU) with some 16,100 citizens.

– Looking at net-migration, only minor changes regarding the most important countries of origin appeared compared to previous years. The biggest contribution to this came from Romania, for the first time, with a positive balance of +12,700 (total +72,300). Followed by Hungary (which showed the highest balance in 2013) with +7,800 and Germany with +5,600. The migration balance was also positive with the successor states of former Yugoslavia outside the EU (+7,300), Turkey (+500) as well as other

third countries (+22,300). Also in 2014 Austria only had a significant negative migration balance with its own citizens (-5,400). In comparison with previous years, a strengthening migration intertwining with other EU member states was notable, while the importance of third countries declines, as is shown by the nearly balanced net migration with Turkey.

– Also a considerable increase of asylum seekers was registered. While the number of applications for asylum was about 14,400 in 2011, this figure rose to about 17,500 in 2012 and 2013 28,100 in 2014. The number of persons who were granted political asylum rose even more clearly from roughly 4,100 in 2013 to 11,600 in 2014. Most asylum seekers originated from Syria (7,730) and Afghanistan (5,076). In comparison with other EU countries, Austria was in 7th place with regard to the absolute numbers of asylum applications received in 2014. However, per capita, Austria was in 3rd place (after Sweden and Hungary).

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Fields of action and integration indicators

Language and Education

People with migration background living in Austria have a significantly different educational profile in comparison with those with no such background. Immigrants are thus overproportionally represented in both the highest and lowest education levels, while the native Austrian population most commonly holds an intermediate level (apprenticeship and professional training). This difference has remained relatively constant over time, although there has been a significant increase in the level of education of both the native Austrian and the foreign population. In the case of the foreign population, this improvement was mainly the result of the arrival of highly qualified people from other EU countries.

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03 Foreign pupils less frequently attend schools at which a university entrance qualification (Matura) can be obtained; they are more likely to attend lower level secondary schools (like Hauptschule) as well as polytechnical schools and New Middle Schools. Special needs schools (Sonderschulen) continue to be attended by the largest proportion of immigrant children (18.6%).

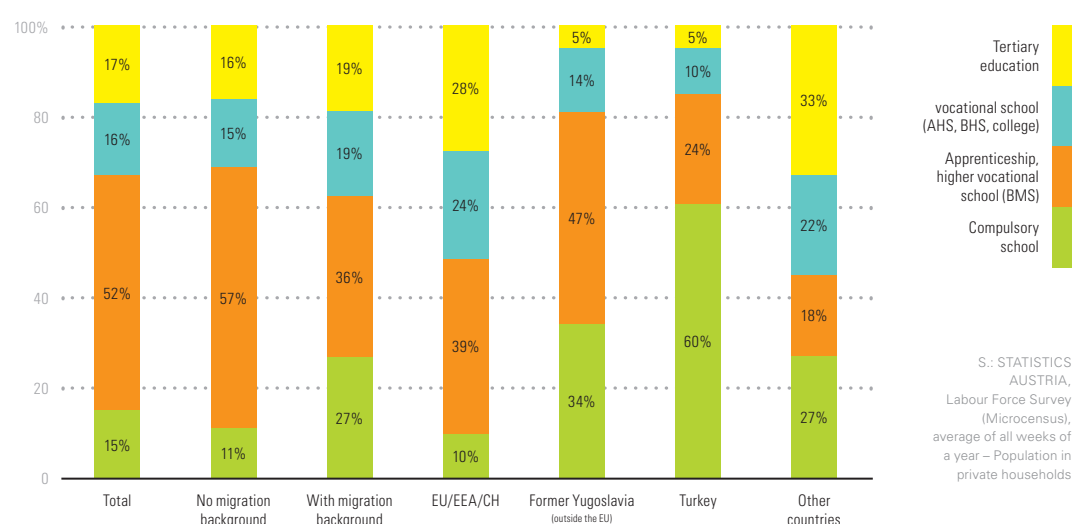
04 The number of foreign students attending university in Austria and thus also the proportion that these represent in the student body as a whole have further increased in 2014. In the winter term of 1991/92, some 20,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 69,000 by the winter term of 2013/14. 74% of the foreign students come from EU and EEA countries, the largest proportion being from Germany (26,100 students), followed by students from Italy (7,900 individuals, particularly South Tyrol). Within the first

three years after their graduation date 26% of the foreign students moved abroad with their tertiary qualifications obtained in Austria, among foreign graduates of doctoral studies this figure even rose to 40%.

05 Due to the immigration of students, the qualification level of the population with migration background rises. In 2014, some 32% of people aged 25 – 64 years without migration background had a university entrance qualification (Matura) or an academic qualification; among those in the same age group with migration background, however, the corresponding figure was 37%. For second-generation immigrants, the educational level comes closer to that of the native population, which is reflected in a lower proportion of people who only finished their mandatory schooling (19% versus 28% in the first generation) and a strikingly higher proportion of graduates from vocational and professional colleges (52% versus 34%).

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15 Level of education of people aged 25 – 64 years in 2014 by migration background status



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06 Action in the sphere of education is required in the case of young people who do not have any educational qualifications whatsoever. Some 11% of school children whose day-to-day language was not German in 2012/2013 did not continue their education (at least, not in Austria) after completing the 8th grade at a lower level secondary school (Hauptschule). Among their German-speaking schoolmates it were only 3%.

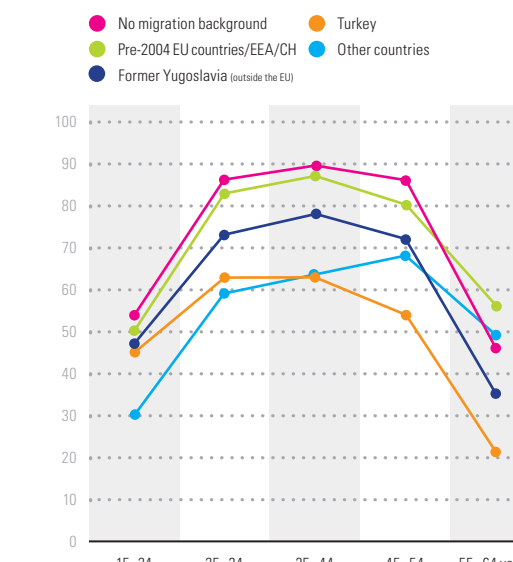
06 Besides the education system, paid employment is usually seen as impetus for integration. Due to ever more rapid changes in economic structures and also driven by cyclical variations, the integrative effect of gainful employment is less effective for a part of the native and foreign population. Levels of unemployment are rising, particularly among people with lower formal qualifications, and there are fewer people in paid occupations, which is a sign of a decreasing capacity of the labour market. It must be emphasised, however, that there is less effect for well-qualified immigrants from EU countries who have settled in Austria in recent years but greater impact on the less well-educated immigrants who moved here in the past. But there are some exceptions that will be explained below.

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Gainful employment and unemployment

07 Individuals with migration background less frequently hold a paid occupation. The employment rate among people with migration background aged between 15 and 64 years was 64% in 2014, while for those of the same age without migration background, it stood at 73%. This difference is mainly the effect of the low employment rate among female immigrants (58% in comparison to 70% of women without migration background). Employment rates for women originating from other EU countries (70%) and former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) (59%) only differ moderately, whereas the difference for Turkish women is considerable (42%).

17 Employment rates 2014 by age and migration background status



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08 Occupied people without migration background worked mainly in white collar and public service posts (together 63%), only 23% were in blue collar occupations. People with migration background predominantly held blue collar occupations (43%), in particular immigrants from former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) (61%) and Turkey (56%). The occupational status of the second migrant generation of immigrants is similar to that of the population without migration background. For example, blue collar workers make up 46% among first generation immigrants, but only 30% among second generation immigrants.

09 With an overall unemployment rate (national definition) of 8.4% in 2014 (+0.8% in comparison to 2013), the unemployment rate of foreigners was considerably higher (with 12.1%) than that of Austrians (7.6%). Unemployment among Turkish citizens and citizens of other third countries was twice as high (17.8% and 20.3%) as that of Austrians. It can be seen that

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better qualified workers from EU states that have joined since 2004 are substituting lower qualified and older first migrant generation workers from Turkey, former Yugoslavia and other third countries. Workers from other EU and EEA countries as well as from Switzerland were not affected by the substitution; their unemployment rate equaled the Austrian rate.

19 Unemployment rate 2014 by nationality and level of education

Nationality	Total	Compulsory school	Apprenticeship, BMS	AHS, BHS, University
Total	8.4%	25.8%	6.5%	4.1%
Austrian	7.6%	23.0%	6.5%	4.1%
Non-Austrian	12.1%	31.9%	6.2%	3.7%
pre-2004 EU countries/ EEA/CH	7.6%	20.5%	9.6%	4.3%
EU accession countries since 2004	9.9%	28.5%	5.9%	3.1%
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	13.1%	36.6%	4.6%	3.8%
Turkey	17.8%	30.9%	5.2%	2.3%
Other Countries ²	20.3%	41.9%	4.1%	6.8%

S: AMS Austria, employment market surveys; special analysis. 1) AMS Austria, employment career monitoring 2014; 2) Without people of unknown nationality

10 More than one quarter of the working population with migration background (28%) felt overqualified in 2008, while this was only the case for 10% among those without migration background (no recent surveys available). In general, women were more frequently employed in posts for which they were over-qualified; this was particularly the case for women originating from the countries that have joined the EU since 2004. The assessment of foreign credentials has significantly increased. The national information centre for academic recognition, ENIC NARIC Austria, evaluated in 2014 roughly 4,100 foreign university qualifications compared to approximately 2,300 in 2013.

11 It is worth noting that long-term unemployment is lower among non-Austrian citizens than among Austrian nationals (2.3% versus 4.4%).

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12 The youth unemployment rate for both Austrians and non-Austrians is remarkable. In 2014 the overall unemployment rate of 15 to 24-year-olds (national definition) amounted to 8.7%. However, young people from former Yugoslavia and Turkey were more affected with rates of 10.3% and 10.1% respectively. The same picture applies to young people who were neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET). In 2014, the share of 15 to 24-year-olds without migration background that were considered NEETs was 7%, yet 14% among young people with migration background.

Health and social issues

General findings for “health and social issues” seem contradictory. On the one hand, part of the population with migration background is in lower-paid employment, which is connected to a greater risk of poverty. Larger households and lower employment rates of women further reduce the per capita income while increasing poverty risks. Moreover, people with migration background suffer more often from long-term health problems and less frequently take advantage of early recognition and preventative examinations. Yet, in terms of life expectancy, there is hardly any difference between the population with and without migration background.

13 The pay level of the immigrant population is below the Austrian average of 23,177 EUR (median annual net income). Foreign nationals in continuous employment throughout the year earned 19,164 EUR (median) in 2013, which translated to only about 83% of the median annual net income in Austria.

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14 On average for the years 2012–2014 13% of the population were at risk of sliding into poverty; with 4% of the population being concerned with manifest poverty. The risk of poverty is significantly higher for those born abroad (27%) than for Austrians (10%). The proportion of the population born abroad affected by manifest poverty (11%) was more than four times higher than that of the population born in Austria (3%) in 2013.

15 People born in Austria in 2014 had a life expectancy of 78.8 years (men) and 83.3 years (women). People born abroad, by comparison, had a slightly higher life expectancy of 0.4 years (79.2 years) among men, while the female life expectancy was 0.4 years (83.4 years) lower than the life expectancy of people born in Austria. It has yet to be determined whether the surprisingly little differences regarding the life expectancy are a statistical effect due to the under-coverage of deaths abroad or the selective migration of people in good health.

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16 According to the Labour Force Survey, 73% of the labour force indicated one or several physical burdening factors. People with migration background considered themselves less affected regarding both emotional (36%) and physical burdening factors (71%) than people without migration background (41% and 74% respectively). People with migration background tend to take advantage of curative rather than preventive medical services. This is also shown by the less frequent utilisation of early recognition and preventative services by people of Turkish and ex-Yugoslav origin, particularly in the case of mammographies, cervical cancer smears and the PSA test for early recognition of prostate cancer.

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Security: Immigrants as victims and offenders

The integration monitoring also contains indicators depicting immigrants as crime victims and offenders. Analysed are the occurrence of crime among the immigrant community with a differentiation between those suspected and convicted of a crime as well as between imported crime and offenses originating from the foreign population in Austria. In addition, the likelihood for immigrants to become victims of crime and racist attacks was calculated. Details are as follows:

17 Foreigners made up 28.5% of suspected offenders in 2014 (35.0% if people not residing in Austria are included), while their proportion for newly imprisoned people was 59.1% and 37.0% for judicial convictions. Based on the population of the same citizenship aged 14 and more, the share of convicted foreigners (1.2%) is almost four times that of Austrians (0.3%). Adjusted for age – 14 to 40-year-

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olds, who are the age group most likely to commit crimes, have a 50% higher share in the foreign population than among Austrians – the share of convicted foreigners is reduced from 1.2% to 0.8% and 2.7 times higher than the share of Austrians.

18 In 2014, 25.8% of all crime victims were foreign nationals. As they constituted only 12.9% of the population, immigrants were thus twice as likely to fall victim to a crime as Austrians. Particularly affected were people from an African state, while citizens of the 14 EU member states before 2004 were the least affected.

19 In 2014, average per capita living space was approximately 45m². People with migration background had only 31m² living space

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Living conditions and segregation

The income situation limits the opportunities of migrant households on the housing market, added by different perspectives of staying or returning to the country of origin. The majority of the migrant population lives in rented apartments and not in owner-occupied accommodation. Expenditure for accommodation represents a much higher proportion of household income; however, this is less attributable to high rents than to limited income. Due to these structural conditions, people with migration background are not evenly distributed within their resident municipality and throughout Austria as a whole, but are largely concentrated in areas where rent is comparatively cheap (i.e. with Gründerzeit-era rental houses, strongly traffic influenced housing complexes or less prestigious districts).

20 In 2014, average per capita living space was approximately 45m². People with migration background had only 31m² living space

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per capita, about 1/3 less than the average. While citizens of EU-countries prior to 2004, the EEA countries and Switzerland had above average living space (compared to relatively small households) equivalent to 47m² per capita, citizens of former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) and Turkey lived in much more cramped conditions with 26m² and 22m² respectively per capita.

20 Housing cost burden is above average for people born abroad. In 2012-2014, about 20% of the population as a whole spent more than 25% of their household income on accommodation. However, for non-Austrians the share was 36%. The share of people born in Austria that had to spend 25% of their household income on accommodation was only 17%.

21 The higher accommodation costs of immigrants are accompanied by a lower rate of home ownership in this group. In 2014, more than half (55%) of households with a person

without migration background as their reference person owned their accommodation, but only 26% of migrant households. However, the second generation migrants (37% of all households) were much more likely to live in ownership occupation than the first generation (24%) in 2014.

22 The immigrant population in Austria tends to be concentrated in relatively few geographical areas. In 30 of the 2,100 Austrian municipalities in total, foreigners made up over 25% of the population as a whole at the beginning of 2015. 49% of all immigrants in Austria lived in these 30 municipalities, but only 22% of the people born in Austria. In addition to cities like Vienna, Salzburg, Wels, Bregenz and Traun, tourist centres like Bad Gastein or Seefeld in Tyrol as well as certain municipalities providing refugee accommodation are also locations in which people of foreign origin form a significant section of the population.

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Type of family

The social dimension of integration consists of personal relationships that range from marriage through friendship to recreational behaviour. Marriages within an ethnic group (endogamy) and outside of it (exogamy) are particularly important in that context.

A large number of mixed marriages can be seen as an indicator of mutual acceptance whereas a high number of endogamous marriages can be seen as an indicator of demarcation.

23 In 2013 (more recent figures are not available) there were a total of nearly 36,100 marriages in Austria – 6,300 (17%) of which were between Austrian and foreign partners. About 3,700 marriages (10%) were between partners who were born abroad. For more than half (53%) of bi-national marriages, the non-Austrian partner originated from another EU / EEA country, with marriages involving people of German origin being by far the most frequent (25%).

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Naturalisations

The share of naturalisations indicates the willingness to renounce the original citizenship to attain the Austrian one. It can be an indicator of the extent to which immigrants identify with Austria. However, it has to be considered that the share of naturalisations also depends on the number of immigrants from previous periods since naturalisation is only possible after a certain duration of stay.

24 In 2014, there were 7,693 naturalisations. About half of all naturalised citizens were from former Yugoslavia (31%), other Asian states (19%) and Turkey (12%). On the other hand, only 16% of naturalisations involved people from other EU countries (mostly the member states since 2004). More than a third of the naturalised citizens (37%) were actually born in Austria.

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Subjective views

25 How does the population with and without migration background perceive the integration climate in the Austrian society? The answers to that question are based on a GfK Austria survey, 2,000 interviews were conducted; 900 Austrian citizens as well as 1,100 people with migration background (both aged 15 and above) were surveyed (including 300 from Serbia and Montenegro, 300 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 200 from Croatia and 300 from Turkey). The oversampling was neutralised by a retrospective weighting.

26 The structural trends with regard to xenophobia on the one hand and rejection of the lifestyle in Austria on the other hand are very similar. A lack of formal education or poor qualifications made both the Austrian and the immigrant population more willing to reject each other's point of view. While the influence of age is taken into account, views differ: the population without migration background tends to become more sceptical towards immigrants with increasing age, however, the feeling of being at home in Austria increases with age and duration of stay among migrants. The correlations with countries of origin are significant: whereas the overwhelming majority of the respondents with migration background from former Yugoslavia rapidly identifies with Austria and Austrians, this process takes considerably longer for people of Turkish origin.

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5% of the Austrians interviewed felt that the integration of migrants in Austria is „working very well“, 36% felt that it is “working quite well“. On the other hand, 13% felt that it is “not working very well at all“ or “not working very well (47%). This means that more than half of the people interviewed without migration background were dissatisfied with the current integration process.

A further question referred to the improvement or deterioration of the co-existence over time. While 40% felt a deterioration, only 18% saw an improvement and 42% noticed no change. Again, the pessimistic view with regard to integration prevails.

In general, the responses to questions related to the integration climate documented an improvement over the previous years, yet also a setback compared to 2014. Recent events in the Middle East as well as the down-played murders of Paris at the beginning of 2015 have at least superficially impacted the opinion of the Austrian population, yet not that of the respondents with migration background.

Compared to the first integration monitoring in 2010, all indicators related to the subjective views suggest an improvement in the integration climate.

Compared to the previous year, the pessimism with regard to integration has increased by 12%. Undoubtedly, the extensive media coverage about the so-called “Islamic State” as well as the murders in the editorial office of Charlie Hebdo two months before the survey had an impact on the results. The comparison with the results of the surveys conducted over the previous years shows however that the integration climate has improved. In 2010 only 31% of the respondents felt that integration was “working very well” or “working quite well”, 2015 the share increased to almost 41%. While in 2010 only 12% felt that the coexistence was improving, the share increased to 18% in 2015.

The vast majority of the immigrant population (90%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria. Only 7% claimed to feel less at home and 3% claimed to not feel home at all. Since 2010 the feeling of being completely at home has increased by almost 10% (46% compared to 56%). On the other hand, the feeling of not being at home has decreased (from 0.4 to under 3%). The optimistic view of migration is determined by various factors such as the gender of the respondent, their level of education, their household income and their duration of stay.

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Contact with immigrants has become an everyday experience. About 56% of the Austrian population said that they had contact with immigrants. 35% of these respondents thought migrants to be discriminated (2010: 32%). Roughly two thirds of the respondents with contact to migrants did not think they were discriminated. The response of the migrant population was similar in this regard. About 32% of the respondents with migration background felt they tended to be or were often discriminated, while two thirds claimed they did rarely or never encounter discrimination.

The survey of the population without migration background focused on determining to what extent they thought adaptation was needed and which sceptical and xenophobic attitudes predominated. Nearly 23% of all respondents without migration background completely rejected any intolerant and xenophobic items or rejected them to a great extent, while only 4% agreed with them in part or completely. The overwhelming majority of the population thus does not see im-

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migrants merely as a source of labour that should be sent home as soon as jobs become scarce and who should be excluded from political processes. What, however, most saw as necessary on the part of immigrants was a great willingness to “adapt their way of life better to that of Austrians“. There is no significant change compared to the previous year.

Respondents with migration background were asked whether they approved or disapproved of the lifestyle in Austria. About 27% fully approved of the way most people live in Austria, 58% largely approved. A mere 4% totally disapproved of the Austrian way of life; 11% were somewhat disapproving. The approval of the “Austrian way of life” – without having further defined and inquired about it – tends to increase while the full and partial rejection is decreasing.

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The structural trends with regard to xenophobia on the one hand and rejection of the lifestyle in Austria on the other hand are very similar. A lack of formal education or poor qualifications made both the Austrian and the immigrant population more willing to reject each other's point of view. While the influence of age is taken into account, views differ: the population without migration background tends to become more sceptical towards immigrants with increasing age, however, the feeling of being at home in Austria increases with age and duration of stay among migrants. The correlations with countries of origin are significant: whereas the overwhelming majority of the respondents with migration background from former Yugoslavia rapidly identifies with Austria and Austrians, this process takes considerably longer for people of Turkish origin.

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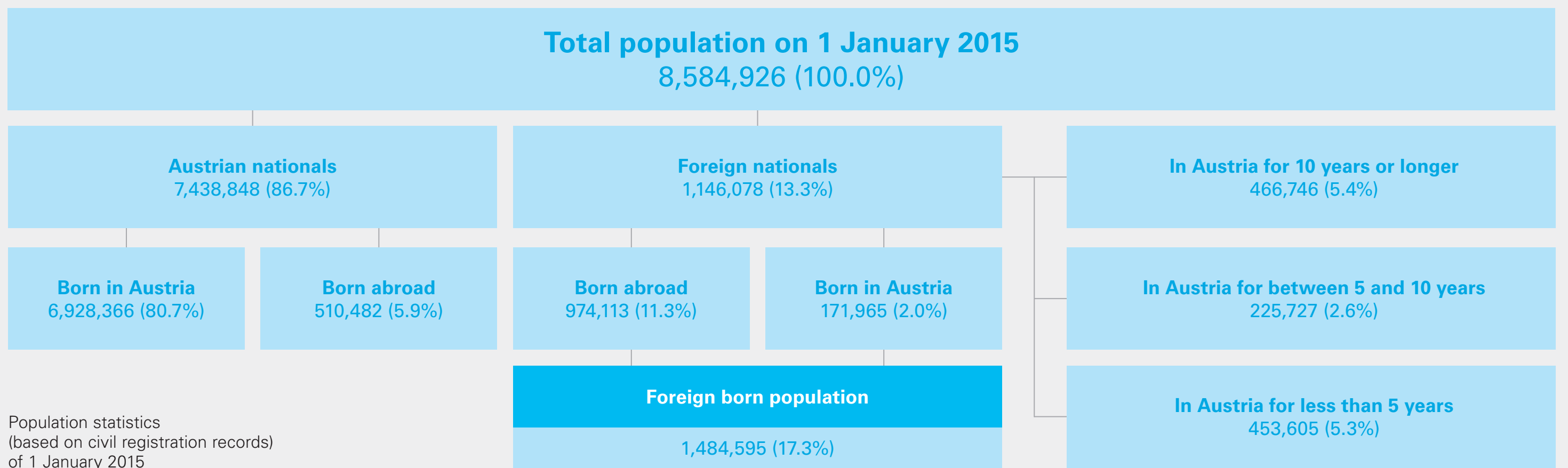
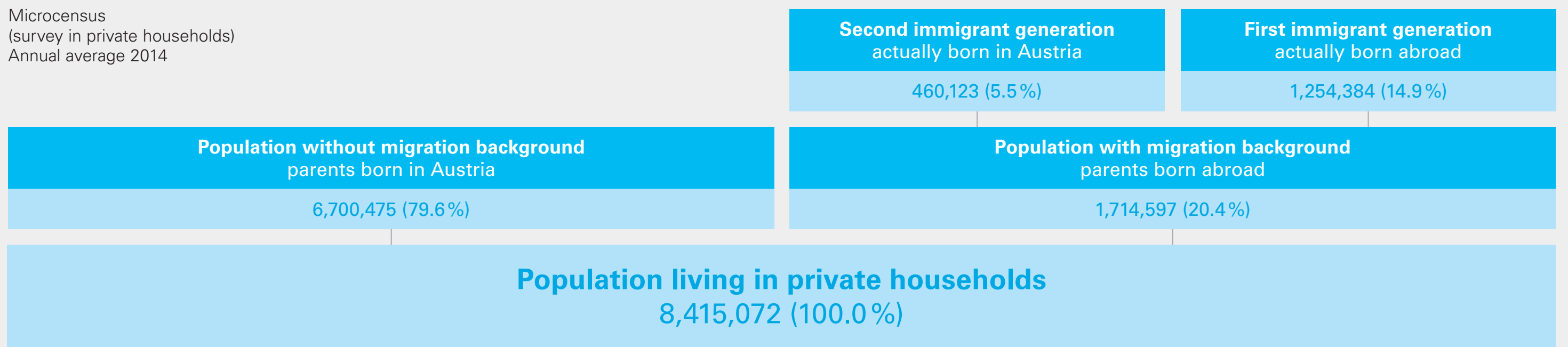
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The Austrian population by citizenship and country of birth or migration background in overview

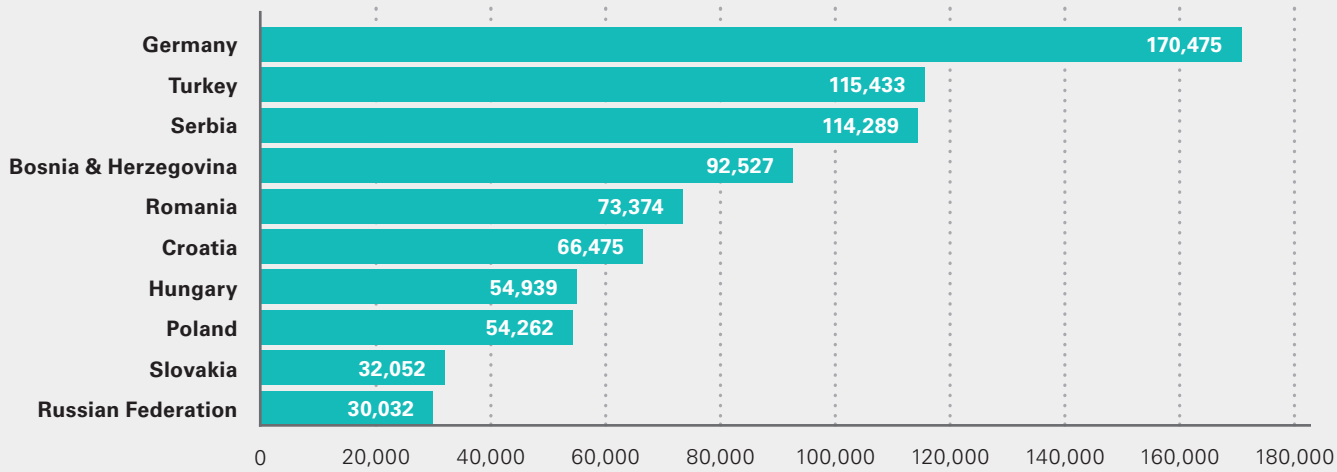
Microcensus
(survey in private households)
Annual average 2014



Population statistics
(based on civil registration records)
of 1 January 2015

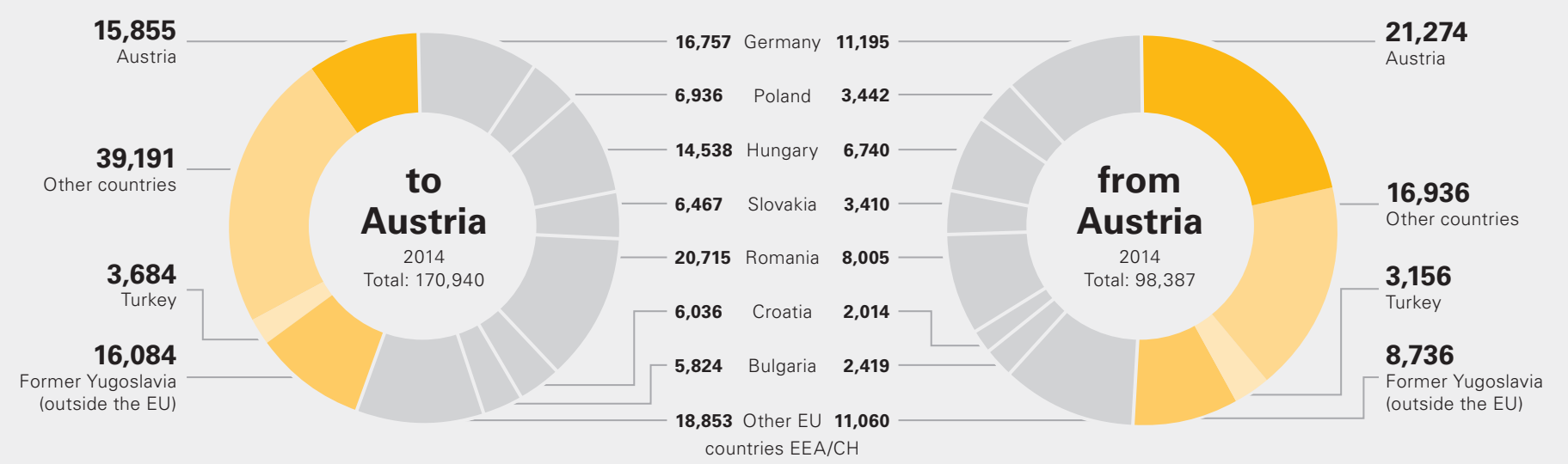
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Foreign nationals Top 10 nationalities on 1 January 2015



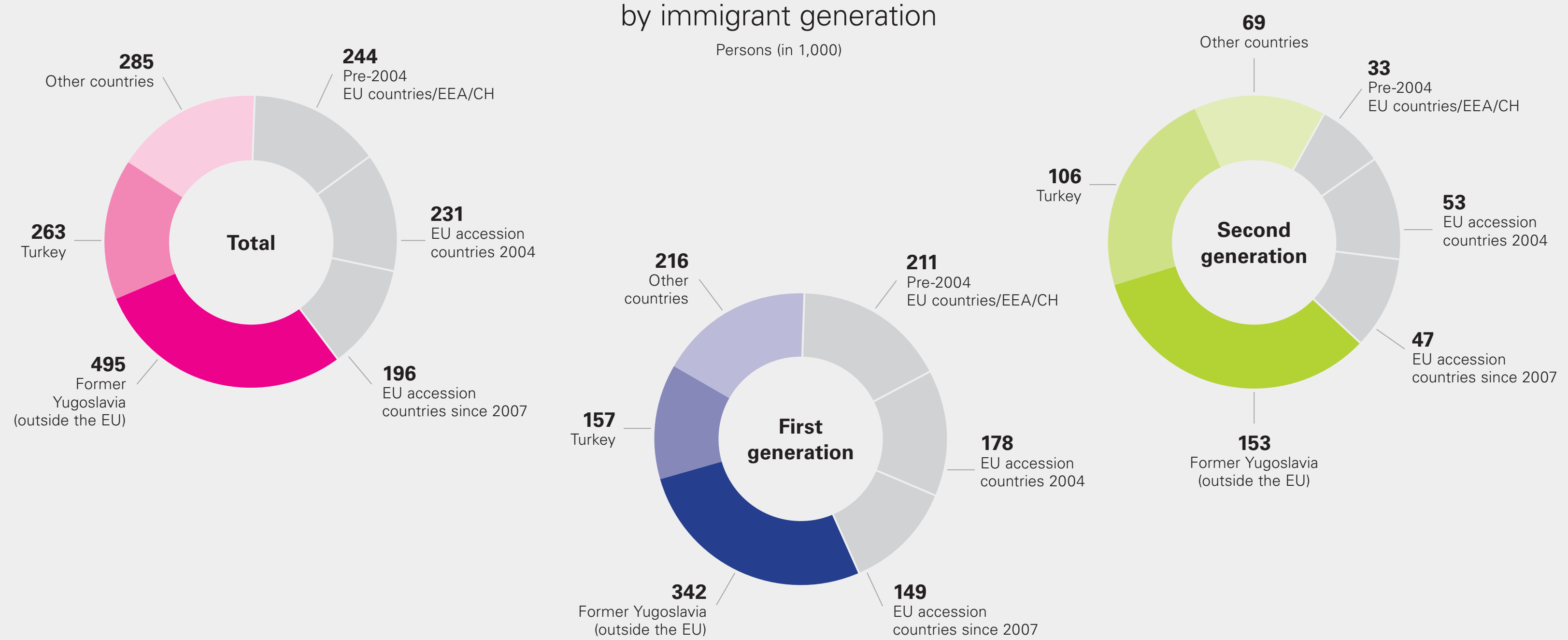
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Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2014 by nationality



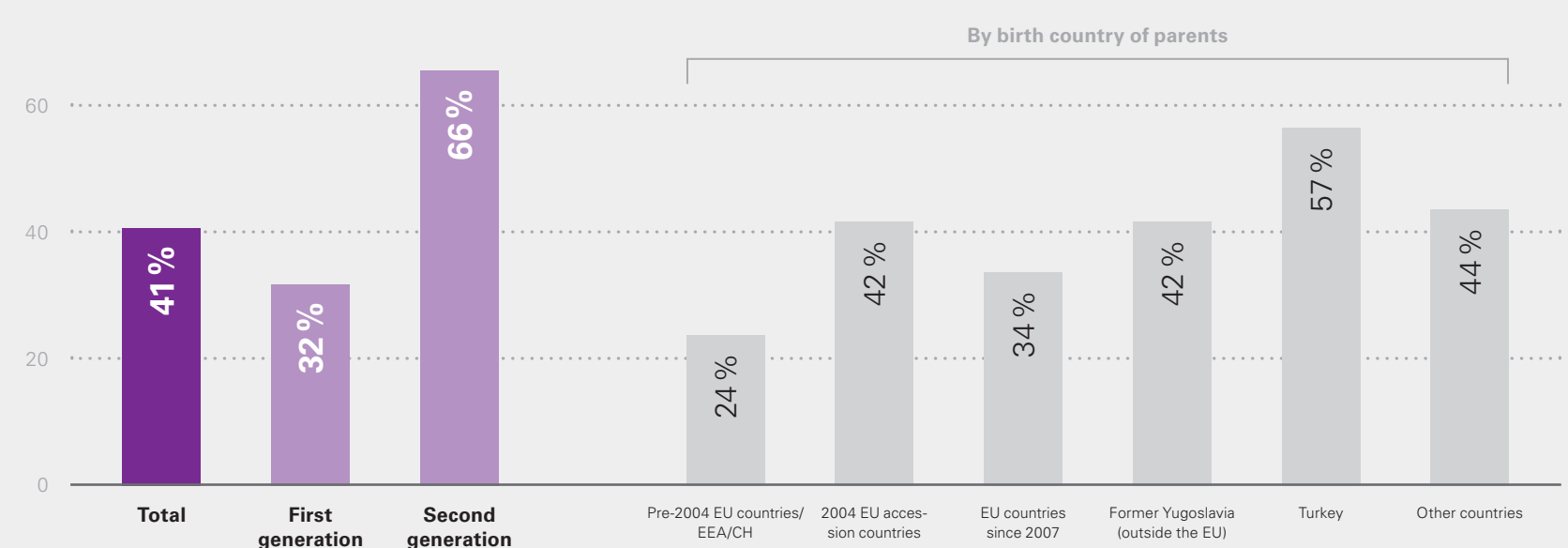
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics 2014

Population with migration background 2014 by immigrant generation



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus on workers 2014, annual average over all weeks – Population in private households

Proportion of Austrian citizens among population with migration background 2014



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus on workers 2014, annual average over all weeks – Population in private households

Media owner:
STATISTICS AUSTRIA –
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Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna

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Place of publication and production:
Vienna 2015

Author of the German source text:
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Commission for Migration and Integration Research
at the Austrian Academy of Sciences

Graphic design:
ARTE GRAFICA – Atelier für grafische Gestaltung,
Mag. Karl Stefan Nolz, www.artefratica.at

fesche grafik – Grafikdesign & visuelle Kommunikation,
www.feshegrafik.at

Image acknowledgements:
Cover: BMJ, S. Fainer, Fotolia.com, iStockphoto, ÖIF,
C.Redtenbacher, W.Tadros

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