

migration & integration

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Foreword



Austria is a country with a widely diverse cultural and historic heritage. This diversity is also reflected within our society. In order to make the positive effects and challenges of this diversity visible and apparent, the annual statistical yearbook on migration and integration is published.

Even after more than two years since the establishment of the Austrian State Secretariat for Integration, the topic of integration is still sometimes treated in a very one-sided way. But the reality of life shows just how complex the issue of integration actually is. In order to contribute to 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.

Sebastian Kurz
State Secretary for Integration

The statistical yearbook makes a significant contribution towards making this debate on integration more objective and is an integral component of the Integration Report 2013. 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.

Integration represents both an opportunity and a challenge. If we further develop a fact-based, positive outlook with regard to integration, then this will mean that we will be able to unlock the potential of everyone – with and without a migration background – to the benefit of Austria as a whole. A migration and integration policy managed according to the needs of Austria requires a well-grounded monitoring system, which exists in an updated form here in the statistical yearbook.

The integration of migrants in Austria is a central requirement for the successful future of Austria. In order that integration can succeed, the commitment of the migrants as well as objective information from the receiving society about the opportunities and challenges of migration and integration are required.

The “migration & integration” statistical yearbook makes a valuable contribution to the fact-oriented discussion on migration and integration. Integration indicators with a scientific basis illustrate developments in the integration sector and can provide information on the success of integration measures.

Therefore, the statistical yearbook also forms an important basis for the work of the Austrian Integration Fund and enables us to develop target-oriented service and support programmes for migrants, and professionally support their integration process from the very beginning. Because: Only if we consciously perceive and promote the potential of migrants can we write a success story for Austria together.













Franz Wolf-Maier
Director of the Austrian Integration Fund

Representing integration processes through statistics is a major challenge. Following up the work undertaken by Statistik Austria in preparing the statistical yearbooks on “migration & integration”, the Austrian National Action Plan “Integration” defined a frame of 25 statistical indicators. Using readily available information, Statistics Austria has brought indicators to life. To this end, it was necessary to combine and concentrate available data on one particular population group, namely on immigrants and their descendants in Austria. Owing to the use of various sources as well as the enrichment of existing data, it has been possible to generate significant information covering all statistical fields. Statistics Austria once again met this challenge and has now produced, for the fourth time in this form, an integration indicator report. It aims at presenting to the interested public objective information on a contemporary issue, while at the same time supporting politics and public administration in taking fact-based decisions.



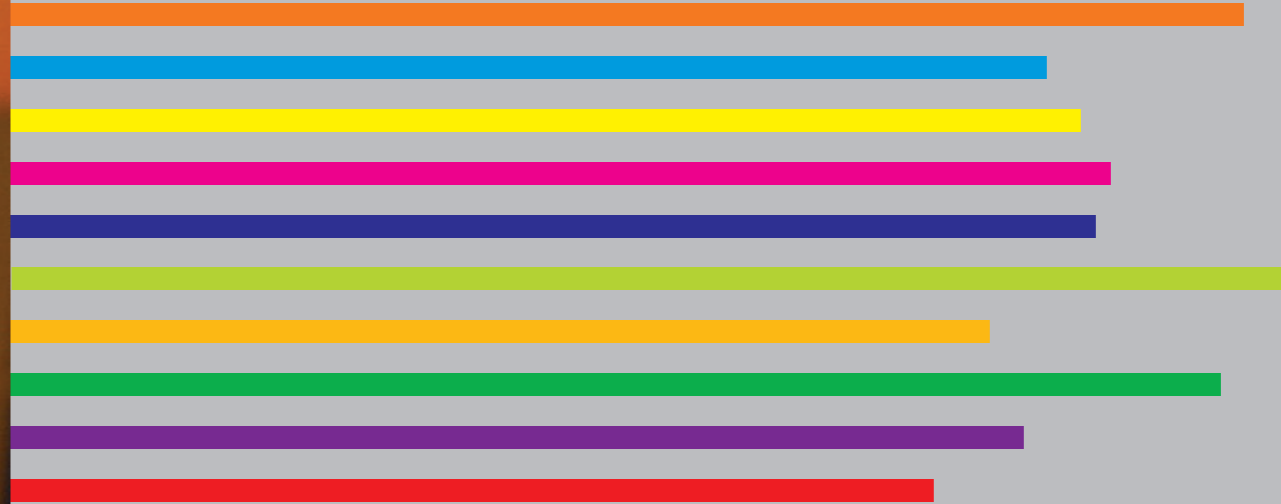
Dr. Konrad Pesendorfer
General Director of Statistics AUSTRIA

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Integration in outline



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 2012/2013 and the main changes that have occurred here since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

Immigration increases

- In 2012, more than 140,400 people immigrated to Austria while nearly 96,600 people left the country. This resulted in a migration balance of around 43,800 people. In comparison with 2011, the percentage of people leaving Austria rose by 2.8% while the percentage of immigrants entering Austria increased by 12.6%. This meant that migration gains (due to the low reference value) also grew by 42.6%. This augmentation can be attributed to the relatively positive economic situation in Austria and the associated rise in demand for labour, a higher number of students at Austria's institutes of higher education, an increase in the number of asylum seekers and the ever stronger integration of Austria in a common European migration area.
- Of almost 140,400 people moving to Austria from other countries, 14,800 were returning Austrian citizens while another almost 77,200 were citizens of other EU member states. With almost 17,800 immigrants, the largest group again came from Germany,

followed by nationals from Romania and Hungary (almost 13,400 and 13,100), Poland (7,100) and Slovakia (almost 6,000). About 48,400 immigrants in 2012 (35% of all immigrants to Austria) came from third countries. Of those some 15,500 immigrants came from former Yugoslavia, while the number of immigrants from Turkey at 4,100 people was rather small. About 28,900 people migrated from other third countries.

- The positive migration balance of around +43,800 people in 2012 exceeded that of 2011 by 42.6%. The biggest contribution to this came from Hungary with a positive balance of +6,600, followed by Germany (+6,200), Romania (+5,400), Poland (+3,400) and Slovakia (+2,400). The migration balance was also positive in the case of citizens of former Yugoslavia (almost +5,000) and other third countries (+13,600) as well as Turkey, albeit with a low migration gain of just +900. The significance of the countries having acceded to the EU in 2004 and 2007 – particularly Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Romania – as countries of origin for net migration to Austria is still high, as well as that of other third countries. However, the positive migration balance of Austria with Germany declined slightly. Net migration losses again occurred, as in previous years, for Austrian citizens. In 2012, almost 22,200 Austrian citizens emigrated abroad but only 14,800 returned to Austria.
- The number of incoming asylum seekers also increased. While in 2011 around 14,400 asylum applications were submitted, this increased to around 17,400 in 2012. In comparison to 2011, the proportion of proceedings in favour of asylum seekers also increased from 21% to 23%. Most asylum seekers originated from Afghanistan (4,005), the Russian Federation (particularly Chechnya: 3,091), Pakistan (1,823) and Syria (915). Larger numbers of asylum applications were also received from individuals originating from

Iran (761), Algeria (575), Iraq (491), Somalia (481), India (401), and Nigeria (400). In comparison with other EU countries, Austria was in sixth place with regard to the absolute numbers of asylum applications received in 2012. However, per capita, Austria was in fourth place (after Malta, Luxembourg, Sweden and Belgium).

Increase in the size of the immigrant population

- At the beginning of 2013, there were 1,004 million foreign citizens resident in Austria (11.9% of the population), an increase of about 52,800 people compared to the beginning of 2012. This increase is the result of 51,200 for foreign citizens and a birth surplus of 9,900 (over deaths) – despite a slightly increased number of naturalisations (7,043 cases). In 2012 in Austria, there were some 1,579 million people living with a migration background (18.9% of the population). They were made up of about 1,167 million people having been born abroad forming the “first migration generation”, while the remaining 412,200 individuals were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born and belonged to the “second generation” of immigrants).
- If disaggregated by citizenship, Germans form by far the largest group of migrants. On 1 January 2013, about 157,800 German nationals lived in Austria, followed by nationals of Turkey (113,700), Serbia (111,300), Bosnia and Herzegovina (89,900), Croatia (58,600) and Romania (53,300), if ranked by size. The largest migrant group of non-European origin were citizens of Afghanistan with about 12,400 nationals, followed by around 10,200 Chinese.
- The average age of citizens born and living in Austria on 1 January 2013 was 42.0 years, while the average age of foreigners was only

35.1 years of age. However, within the population with foreign origin, the age structure was extremely heterogeneous. People from the EU tended to be older than the overall population, while immigrants from third countries were considerably younger.

Birth rate

- In 2012, there were 78,952 children born, while 79,436 people died. The natural population change (the difference between live births and deaths) was thus slightly negative at -484 cases. There were, however, considerable differences with regard to the birth rates among national groups in Austria. The non-Austrian population recorded a birth surplus of 9,924 people, while the Austrian population displayed a death surplus of 10,408 people.
- Women living in Austria on average gave birth to 1.44 children in 2012 (2011: 1.43). Austrian women had an average of 1.34 children, while women of foreign origin had an average of 1.82 children (women from Turkey: 2.08 children, women from former Yugoslavia: 1.94 children). Foreign-born women with Austrian citizenship drew closer to the average fertility rate and had 1.45 children, considerably fewer than women retaining foreign citizenship (1.95). The average age of mothers at birth to their first child was 29.1 years in 2012 for native Austrians and 27.2 years for women of foreign origin. Women from Turkey were the youngest at giving birth to their first child (25.3 years) while women from the EU and EEA were the oldest (28.9 years).

Fields of action and integration indicators

Education and language

People with a 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 of vocational and academic qualifications. 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 immigrant population. In the case of the immigrant population, this improvement was mainly the result of the arrival of highly qualified people from other EU countries.

- 1 Education starts 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 was actually reversed when it came to children of compulsory school age. However, the differences are minor – only in the case of three-year-olds is the difference more prominent. In 2011, the proportion of 2-year-old Austrian children in childcare was 44%; for foreign children of the same age, this was 40%.
- 2 The language skills monitoring survey conducted in 2008 showed that 90% of German-speaking children in the age range 4 1/2–5 1/2 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 (Neue Mittelschulen). Special needs schools (Sonderschulen) continue to be attended by the largest proportion of immigrant children (18.4%). The proportion of children whose day-to-day language is not German is increasing at all types of schools, particularly at those concerned with vocational education (vocational educational schools (BMS) and vocational educational colleges (BHS)).

- 4 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 increased. In winter term 1991/92, some 20,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 64,000 by winter term 2011/12. 72% of the foreign students come from EU and EEA countries, the largest proportion being from Germany (24,300 students). For some students, the programme of study was itself the reason for their move to Austria; others were already resident in Austria before attending university. An equally large group of students (7,400 individuals) are of Italian nationality and originate mainly from South Tyrol. Students with citizenship of one of the successor states of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) tend to be less common with a proportion of about 10% of all foreign students. This is also the case for students with Turkish citizenship (5%).
- 5 In 2012, some 30% of people aged 25 - 64 years without migration background had a university entrance qualification (Matura) or academic qualification; among those in the same age group with a migration background, however, the corresponding figure was 35%. While only very few individuals from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey held a university degree, there was a high proportion of academics among those from other EU countries (26%) as well as immigrants from other third countries

(35%). 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 (21% versus 30% in the first generation) and a strikingly higher proportion of graduates from vocational and professional colleges (50% versus 34%).

- 6 Action is required in the case of young people who do not have any educational qualifications whatsoever. Some 13% (2008: 15%) of school children whose day-to-day language is not German in 2010/2011 did not continue in education (at least, not in Austria) after completing the 8th grade at a lower level secondary school (Hauptschule). In contrast, only 4% of their German-speaking schoolmates left school before completing 9th grade and thus failed to graduate.

“Gainful employment” and unemployment

Besides the education system, paid employment is usually seen as impetus for integration. It enables contact and interaction, but also structures every-day-life. 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 emphasized, however, that there is less effect for well-qualified immigrants from EU countries who have settled in Austria in previous years but greater impact on the less well-educated immigrants who moved here in the past. The following findings continue to show potential challenges:

- 7 Individuals with a migration background less frequently have a paid occupation. The employment rate among people with a migration background aged between 15 and 64 years was 66% in 2012, while for those of the same age without a migration background, it stood at 74%. This difference is mainly the effect of low employment rate among female immigrants (59% in comparison to 70% of women without a migration background). Employment rates for women originating from other EU countries (67%) and former Yugoslavia (60%) only differ moderately, while the difference for Turkish women is considerable (43%).
- 8 Occupied people without a migration background in 2012 worked mainly in white collar and public service posts (together 62%), only 23% were in blue collar occupations. People with a migration background predominantly had blue collar occupations (45%), in particular immigrants from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey (63% each). The occupational status of the second migrant generation of immigrants is similar to that of the population without a migration background. For example, blue collar workers among first generation immigrants make up 47%, but only 30% in the second generation. People with a migration background in 2012 were also slightly more frequently self-employed (excluding agriculture) than the Austrian population (9.4% versus 9.0%).
- 9 With an overall unemployment rate (national definition) of 7% in 2012 (+0.3 percentage points in comparison to 2011), the unemployment rate of foreigners was considerably higher (with 9.7%) than that of Austrians (6.5%). Unemployment among Turkish and citizens of other third countries was twice as high (13.8% and 15.8%) as that of Austrians. The unemployment rate among citizens of EU and EEA countries as well as Switzerland (6.7%) was only slightly higher than that of Austrians.

10 More than one quarter of the working population born outside Austria (28%) felt overqualified in 2008, while this was only the case for 10% of those born in Austria. In general, women 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 migrants to have qualifications obtained abroad recognised in Austria and to get into appropriate employment. In 2012, ENIC NARIC Austria, the national information centre for academic recognition, evaluated 2,665 foreign qualifications.

11 It is worth noting that long term unemployment is lower for non-Austrian citizens than for Austrian nationals (1.2% versus 2.3%).

12 Statistics provided by the Austrian Public Employment Service (AMS) relegate to different levels of youth unemployment. Overall 7.6% of 15 to 24-year-olds were unemployed (national definition) in 2012. However, foreigners were more affected with a rate of 8.9%. Young people from a successor state of Yugoslavia faced even higher unemployment rates (9.5%), while youth unemployment for Turkish citizens was below average (8.5%).

Health and social issues

General findings for “health and social issues” seem contradictory. On the one hand, in view of lower education levels of at least part of the foreign population, it could be expected that low-paid employment would be more wide-spread, connected to a greater risk of poverty. Larger household sizes and less female employment further reduce per capita income and increase poverty risks. On the other hand, the non-Austrian population has a comparatively long life expectancy. Yet, people with migration background suffer more often from

long-term health problems and less frequently take advantage of early recognition and preventative examinations. The following general conclusions can be drawn:

13 Earned income of the immigrant population is below average. Foreign nationals in continuous employment throughout the year earned 18,798 EUR (median) in 2011, which translated into only some 84% of the mean net annual income in Austria (2010: 83%). While citizens of EU-countries that joining before 2004 earned only slightly less than average, citizens of countries joining the EU since 2004, of former Yugoslavia and of Turkey earned from around a sixth to nearly one fifth.

14 On average between 2009 and 2011, 12% of the population was at risk of sliding into poverty; with 6% of the population being concerned with manifest poverty. The risk of poverty is significantly higher for non-Austrians (26%) than for Austrians (11%), with Turkish citizens being especially affected (44%).

15 Austrian citizens born in Austria had a life expectancy at birth of 78.2 years for men and 83.2 years for women in 2012. This represents an increase of 0.2 years for men and a decrease of 0.2 years for women in comparison with 2011. People of foreign origin had a slightly higher life expectancy of 78.5 years for men and 83.4 years for women. When comparing life expectancy by origin, people from former Yugoslavia and Turkey have a lower life expectancy than the native population, while people from the EU and EEA countries and other third countries have a higher life expectancy. It has not yet been completely clarified, if higher life expectancy of people with a foreign origin is a statistical effect of under-reporting of deaths abroad or the result of selective immigration of people with particularly good health.

16 According to the microcensus survey in 2011, 42% of 15 to 64-year olds had at least one long-term health problem. Employed people with a migration background from former Yugoslavia (51%) and Turkey (48%) were significantly more affected. In addition, people of Turkish and ex-Yugoslav origin 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.

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 31.1% of suspected offenders in 2012, while their proportion for newly imprisoned people was 54.8% and 33.2% for judicial convictions. Corrected for “crime tourism”, foreigners actually residing in Austria accounted for 24.6% of all suspects, a much higher share than that of the foreign population as a whole (11.6%). Based on the population of the same citizenship aged 14 and more, the share of convicted foreigners (1.4%) is almost four times that of Austrians (0.4%). Adjusted for age – 15 to 40-year-olds, who are the age group most likely to commit crimes, have a 40% higher share in the foreign population than among Austrians –, the share of convicted foreigners is reduced to a factor of 2.5.

18 In 2012, 23.4% of all crime victims were foreign nationals. As they constituted only 11.6% of the population, immigrants were thus almost twice as likely to fall victim to a crime as Austrians. Particularly affected were African citizens, while citizens of EU-member states before 2004 and of former Yugoslavia were the least affected.

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 high proportion of household income; however, this is less attributable to high rents than to limited income. Due to these structural conditions, people with a migration background are not evenly distributed within their resident municipality and throughout Austria as a whole, but are largely concentrated in districts with Gründerzeit-era rental houses.

19 In 2012, average per capita living space was approximately 44 m². People with a migration background, had only 31 m² living space 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, equivalent to 49 m² per capita, citizens of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey lived in much more cramped conditions with 25 m² and 21 m² respectively per capita.

20 Housing cost burden is above average for people of non-Austrian origin. On average for 2009 to 2011, 19% of the population as a whole spent more than 25% of household income on accommodation.

However, for non-Austrians the share was 35%. Turkish nationals were particularly affected, with 50% spending 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. In 2012, more than half (55%) of households with a native Austrian as their main representative owned their accommodation, but only 25% of migrant households. However, the second generation (35% of all households) were much more likely to live in ownership occupation than the first generation (24%) in 2012.

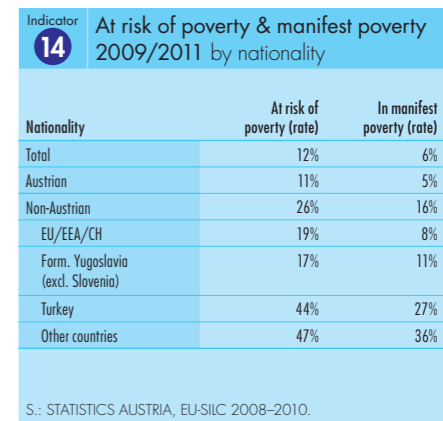
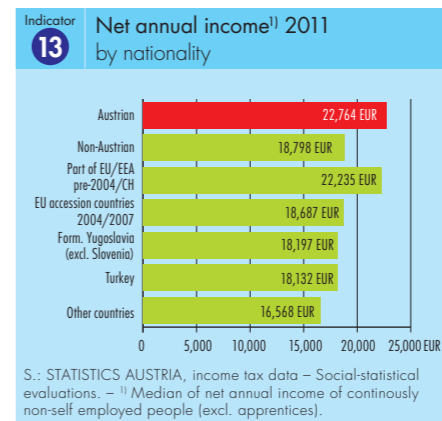
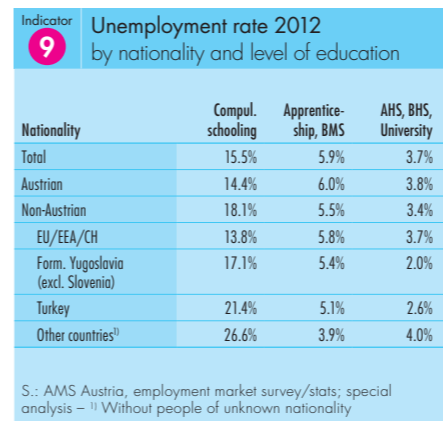
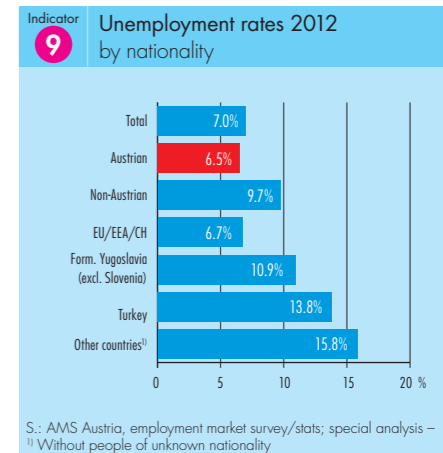
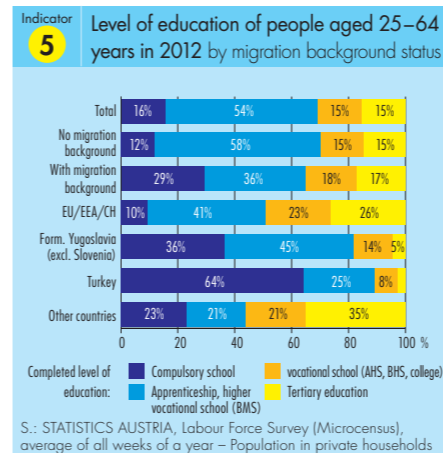
22 The immigrant population in Austria tends to be concentrated in relatively few geographical areas. For example, about two thirds (62%) of people of foreign origin live in the 26 Austrian municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, with almost 40% alone residing in Vienna. In addition to cities like Salzburg, Wels, Bregenz and Traun, tourist centres like Sölden and Bad Gastein and certain towns and communes near borders provide refugee accommodation are also locations in which people of foreign origin form a significant section of the population.

Social and identificatory dimension: Marriages and naturalisations

The social dimension of integration consists of personal relationships that range from marriage through friendship to recreational behaviour. A large number of mixed marriages can be seen as an indicator of mutual acceptance. In addition, the share of naturalisations related to the number people entitled to apply for citizenship is an indicator of the extent to which immigrants identify with Austria. Legal aspects also play a role here. Details are as follows:

23 In 2012, there were a total of nearly 38,600 marriages in Austria – 6,700 (17%) of which were between Austrian and foreign partners. Somewhat more than 4,000 marriages (10%) were between partners who were both of non-Austrian origin. For more than half (54%) of bi-national marriages, the non-Austrian originated from another EU / EEA country, with marriages involving people of German origin being by far the most frequent (27%). In contrast, marriages between Austrians and partners of Turkish origin constituted a considerably lower proportion (8%) of mixed marriages.

24 In 2012, there were 7,043 naturalisations, particularly from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) (40.3%) and Turkey (17%). On the other hand, only 11% of naturalisations involved people from other EU countries (mostly the member states since 2004 or 2007). More than a third of naturalised citizens (36%) were actually born in Austria. Of foreigners living in Austria for more than ten years only 1.1% were naturalised in 2012.



Subjective views

25 How does the population perceive the status of integration in Austria? In 2013, only 4.2% believe that integration is working very well; 8.6%, on the other hand, consider that integration does not function at all. If we add to this the 46.4% 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 previous years shows that there has been a continuous improvement in the way these are viewed that is not attributable to random statistical effects. While 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. Thus between 2010 and 2013, the proportion of “integration pessimists” has halved. At the same time, the percentages of respondents considering integration to work very well or quite well increased. Pessimistic views of integration can be found within all population groups, but this attitude is particularly noticeable among people 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 asked in the survey was: “Do you feel comfortable and/or at home in Austria?” The vast majority (82.0%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria. Only 10.5% claimed to feel less at home while 7.5% said they did not feel at home at all. In comparison with 2012, the feeling of being at home in Austria has decreased by about 5%, but still remains dominant. The optimistic view of integration is determined by various factors: the gender of respondents, their level of education, their household income and their period of residence. Females and respondents with a higher income, better qualifications and better opportunities in the labour market as well as those residing 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, responses of people with a migration background were more optimistic and positive than those of native Austrians. Some 28% of those surveyed without migration background believed coexistence had deteriorated, while some 25% stated that they thought it had improved. Of all people with migration background, 21% claimed that their personal circumstances had deteriorated over the previous five years, but 37% said that their circumstances had improved while 43% stated, their circumstances had remained more or less the same. Since the surveys were carried out for the first time, Austrians have become less pessimistic with regard to integration, while the optimism of the immigrant population had grown.

Contact with immigrants has become an everyday experience. About 59% of respondents said that they had contacts with immigrants. Of those almost 24% thought that immigrants to be 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 without a migration background?”). More than three quarters of respondents had contacts with immigrants but did not think they were encountering discrimination. The response of the immigrants with regard to this aspect was more critical. About one third of people with migration background had the feeling that they tended to be or were often discriminated due to being immigrants, while two thirds felt they did, rarely or never encountered discrimination.

A fourth group of questions concerned the mental attitudes of Austrians and immigrants – covering similarities and differences. The survey of the population without a migration background focussed on determining to what extent they thought adaptation was needed and if 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 23% of respondents without a migration background rejected in part or whole all intolerant or xenophobic statements, while only 3.3% agreed in part or whole with these. The overwhelming majority of the population thus does not see immigrants merely as a source of labour that 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”.

Respondents with migration background were asked whether they approved or disapproved 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 25% fully approved the way most people in Austria lived, and agreed with their values and aims; another 52% largely approved of these. Only 8% totally disapproved the Austrian way of life; 15% were somewhat disapproving. In comparison with previous years, fully approving and fully rejecting opinions have increased, while the proportion of undecided people has become smaller.

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. Austrians' attitude towards immigrants tends to become increasingly negative with increasing age; immigrants, on the other hand, get more willing to identify with their counterparts with increasing age and length of stay. There were significant correlations with country of origin. While the vast majority of former Yugoslavians very rapidly identify with Austria and Austrians, this process takes considerably longer for people of Turkish origin.

In general, the responses to questions relating to the current status of integration documented an improved mood and a remarkable change in attitudes. Austrians have accepted that the old “guest worker” model – foreign workers come, do their work, and go home again without being permitted to participate in social processes – is not longer viable. They have learned to accept migration as a part of demographic reality. The 2013 survey confirms this trend.

Integration trends

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 in attitudes. Most indicators represent structural characteristics of the population (such as level of education, poverty, health), and detectable alterations may only be noticeable in the medium to long term. Hence the indicators are likely to reflect only minor changes over each 12 month period. The case is different for indicators relevant only to sections of the population (e.g. school attendance), are subject to cyclical fluctuations (e.g. immigration and unemployment) and reflect attitudes as these can exhibit major variations. It is also important to avoid freely extrapolating the results of indicators based on surveys with a small sample size, as they can be within the statistical range of fluctuation. 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 the last two years:

Education and language

- 1 In comparison with 2010, there was an increase in 2011 in numbers of 2-year-old Austrian children attending nursery school and kindergarten from 40% to 44%; this number also increased from 31% to 40% in the case of non-Austrian children in the same age range.
- 3 The percentage of non-Austrian children attending schools leading to tertiary education increased from 6.8% (2010/2011) to 7.2% (2011/2012). The slight increase is mainly attributable to the presence of children from other EU and EEA countries and Switzerland, while the percentage of children of Turkish nationality or from a successor state of 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 2010/11, some 59,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 64,000 by winter semester 2011/2012. This increase is mainly 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 in relation to 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 their education in Austria after 8th grade fell from approx. 15% in 2008 to approx. 13% in 2012.

Work and employment

- 7 The employment rate of people with a migration background only increased by one percentage point between 2011 and 2012. There were also no major changes to numbers of women in employment.
- 8 The evolution of the share of self-employed people (excluding agriculture) with migration background showed no clear trend (2010: 9.4%, 2011: 8.6%, 2012: 9.4%).
- 9 Similarly, between 2011 and 2012, a slight increase in unemployment figures (in total +0.3 percentage points) could be seen for both the foreign and native population.
- 10 No changes could be determined in the structure of employment by the highest achieved education.
- 11 The long term unemployment rate increased slightly for both non-Austrians and Austrians.
- 12 From 2011 to 2012, the youth unemployment rate rose slightly (by +0.3%). This increase was mainly to the detriment of non-Austrian citizens, namely from 8.5% in 2011 to 8.9% in 2012.

Health and social issues

- 13 Since 2005 differences in wage levels between Austrian and non-Austrian citizens have increased: While the net annual income of Austrians has increased by 15%, that of non-Austrians has only risen by just over 9%. The lowest wage increase affected Turks (6%) and other third country nationals (4%).
- 14 Manifest poverty has increased by one percent. Among foreign nationals, the increase in manifest poverty was more than this, whereby considerable differences could be seen by citizenship. Manifest poverty slightly decreased for migrants from Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia), but increased considerably in the case of Turkish nationals.
- 15 In 2012, the life expectancy of Austrian citizens born in Austria was 0.2 longer for men and 0.2 shorter for women than in previous years. The life expectancy of non-Austrian women increased by 0.1 years, while there was a decline of 0.5 years for non-Austrian men.

Security

- 17 The percentage of foreign nationals resident in Austria suspected of an offence increased from 29.6% in 2011 to 31.1% in 2012, while the proportion in newly imprisoned people rose from 52.8% to 54.8% and the number of foreigners sentenced by Austrian courts rose from 31.9% to 33.2%.
- 18 There was a continued increase in the percentage of foreign nationals affected by offences/crimes (number of victims: 2010: 1.48%; 2011: 1.61%; 2012: 1.73%).

Housing and regional distribution

- 19 21 There were no changes to the average living space per head or in the proportion of home owners among the foreign resident population.

- 20 There were also no changes to the housing cost quotient. Between 2008 and 2010, 35% of households with a foreign household representative had to spend more than a quarter of their household income on housing. Between 2009 and 2011, this was also the case.
- 22 The percentage of foreign nationals in Austria living in municipalities in which immigrants constitute more than 25% of the population remained unchanged in 2012 at 53%. The 25% level was exceeded in Wels, Traun, Hallein, Kufstein, Ansfelden, Bludenz and Wörgl and was exceeded to a far greater degree in the state capitals of Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck and Bregenz.

Social and identification aspects

- 23 From 2011 to 2012, there was a slight decrease in numbers of marriages between two non-Austrian partners, but a slight increase in marriages between Austrian and non-Austrian partners and a somewhat stronger increase in those with two Austrian partners.
- 24 The number of naturalisations has increased slightly in 2012 to 7,043, in comparison with the previous year. However, the number of naturalisations of people entitled to acquire Austrian citizenship in view of their length of stay in Austria declined slightly in all groups of origin.

Subjective views

- 25 The trend, which has emerged in previous years, of evaluating integration more positively is continuing. In 2010, 69% of those asked thought that "the integration of immigrants was working quite badly or very badly", while this value had decreased to about 55% by 2013. There was a corresponding increase in the percentages of those who believed that "integration is working quite well or very well" from 31% in 2010 to 45% in 2013.



Population



Who has a "migration background"?

Population groups with a "migration 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 people in Austria who are not Austrian citizens. On 1 January 2013, this definition applied to more than one million residents of Austria. This is equivalent to 11.9% of the overall population of the country (8,452 million). About 40% of resident foreign nationals had been living for at least ten years, with a further 24% residing in Austria for five years. On the other hand, almost 37% of foreign nationals have only moved to Austria since 1 January 2008, and so residing for less than five years in Austria.

People 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 2013, there were some 1,365 million individuals resident in Austria who had been born outside the country; this is equivalent to 16.1% of the population. More than three fifths of those born outside Austria held a



foreign passport while 38% had Austrian nationality (largely through naturalisation).

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 people who were born abroad but have acquired Austrian citizenship are also taken into account. This means that the combined group of people with foreign nationality and those born abroad but with Austrian citizenship are thus here together designated as the population of "foreign origin".

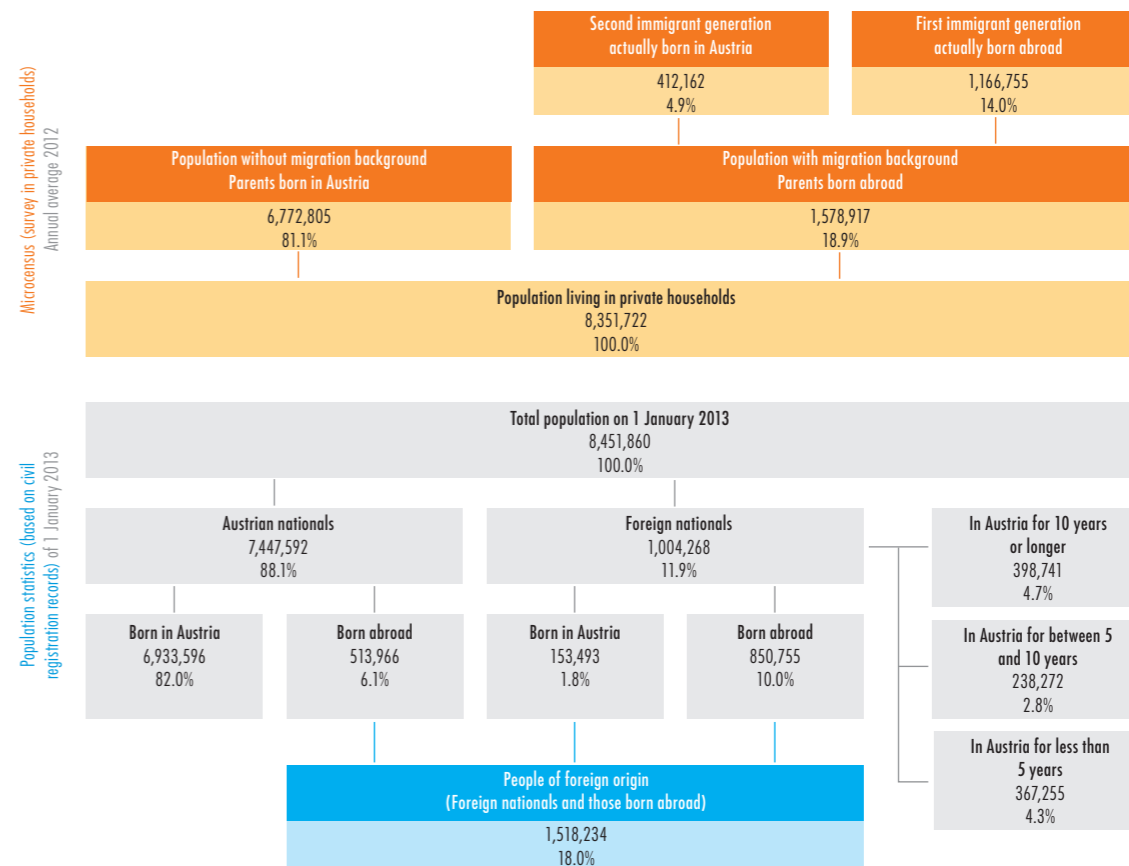
According to the population statistics derived from residential registration records, there

were 1,518 million people of foreign origin living in Austria on 1 January 2013. This represents 18.0% of the population of Austria as a whole.

Population with migration background

On the basis of international definitions, the population "with migration background" is made up of all people whose parents were born abroad, irrespective of nationality. On average, there were some 1,579 million people living in Austria in 2012 with a migration background (equivalent to 18.9% of the population). Of these, 1,167 million are of the "first immigrant generation" in that they themselves were also born abroad but have since moved to Austria. The remaining 412,200 individuals are the children, born in Austria, of parents born abroad.

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



The effect of immigration on population

Population increase due to immigration since 1961: approx. 914,000 people

The population of Austria increased by approx. 914,400 people as a result of immigration from 1961 to 2012. Over the last 50 years, around 311,500 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 approx. 1.225 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 approx. 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 from 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 people (4.1% 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 laws about the employment of foreign nationals and residence resulted 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 countries of the extended European Union. On 1 January 2013, there were more than a million foreign nationals resident in Austria, representing 11.9% of the population as a whole.

In general, 47% of immigrants do not remain in Austria for more than 5 years

Of the foreign nationals who moved to Austria in 2002–2007, a little less than half (47%) left the country again within 5 years, while 53% of the immigrants of foreign origin remained in Austria for 5 years or longer.

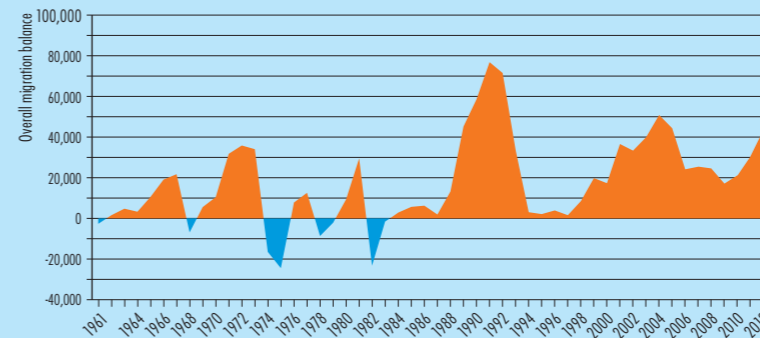
The period of residence of those from other EU countries – particularly those from the countries that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 – was below average. The same applies to immigrants from North America, Australia and Oceania, of whom less than one third remained in Austria for longer than 5 years.

Incomers of Turkish origin formed by far the largest body among the immigrants who remained in Austria for longer periods: Three quarters of all Turkish immigrants who arrived in 2002–2007 stayed in Austria for at least 5 years.

Migration as the decisive factor in population development

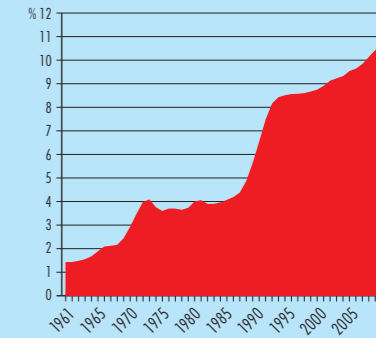
According to current forecasts, immigration will represent the predominant factor when it comes to future population development trends in Austria. If immigration and birth rates remain at the level they are today, the population of Austria would reach 9 million citizens by 2030. This would mean that the population would increase by 10.7% to approx. 9.3 million by 2050 (main forecast scenario). However, if there is no migration surplus, predictions are that the population would fall by 1.5% to 8.3 million by 2030 and continue to fall to 7.6 million by 2050.

Migration balance in Austria 1961–2012 (immigration minus emigration)



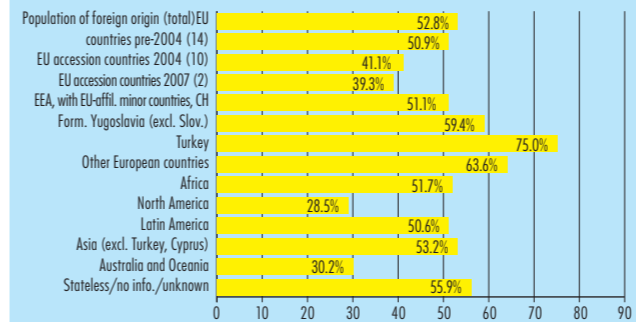
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population development, migration statistics; revised data from 2007 to 2011.

Development of the population of foreign nationals in Austria since 1961



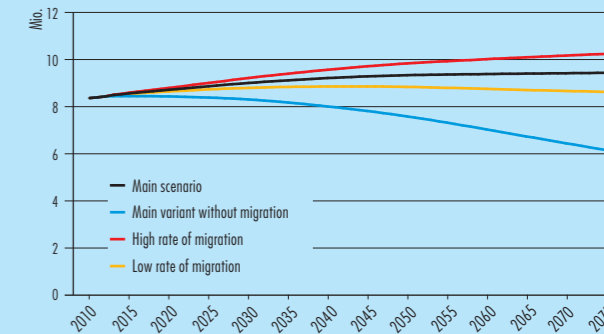
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population development, population statistics; revised data from 2007 to 2011.

Immigrants 2002–2007 with a period of residence exceeding 5 years by foreign origin



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics.

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



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population forecast 2012.

Regions and countries of origin

A good third of the population with a migration background in Austria comes from the EU

In 2012, about 1,579 million people with a migration background lived in Austria, about 10% more than four years prior to this (2008: 1,441 million). A little more than a third (35%) came from another EU or EEA country and Switzerland. A further 32% came from the successor states of Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and about 17% came from Turkey. About 15% of the population with a migration background came from other countries, whereby more than half of this number came from Asia (8%).

If a differentiation is made between the first and second immigrant generation, there are considerable differences in the structure of origin: While almost four tenths (39%) of first generation migrants came from other EU and EEA countries and Switzerland, this figure was less than a quarter (23%) for the second generation. On the other hand, the proportion of people with roots in former Yugoslavia or Turkey was considerably higher for second generation migrants than for the first generation. These results reflect both the different phases of the Austrian migration history as well as the different birth rates of the individual immigrant groups.

43% of the population with a migration background has already been naturalised

In terms of nationality, 57% of residents of foreign origin also remain foreign nationals while 43% of these have become naturalised Austrians. In the case of first generation immigrants, virtually exactly a third (33%) have already been naturalised, while almost 70% of the second generation already have an Austrian passport. In terms of migrants from the 14 other long-term EU countries, the proportion of Austrian citizens is considerably less than people from the ten countries which entered the EU in 2004. This is predominantly down to the high number of citizens from the East-European accession countries who were already naturalised before entry into the EU. The proportion of naturalised citizens from the 14 long-standing EU countries is below average. The proportion of Austrian citizens among people with a Turkish or African migration background is above average (60% and 54% respectively), while only 11% of North American migrants are naturalised.

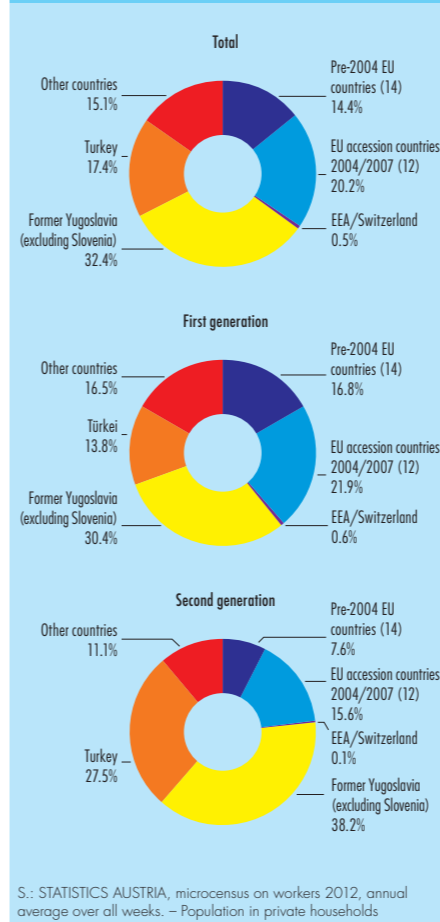
Germans are the largest group of foreign nationals

If foreign nationals living in Austria are classified by nationality, Germans are by far the largest group. On the cut-off day of 1 January 2013, about 157,800 people from Germany lived in Austria.

In second place were the almost 113,700 Turkish nationals. Third place went to almost 111,300 people of Serbian nationality. The 89,900 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina were in fourth place, while fifth place was occupied by 58,600 Croatians. This was followed by almost 53,300 Romanian nationals, whose number has increased greatly since Romania entered the EU in 2007. In seventh to tenth place were Polish, Hungarian, Russian and Slovakian nationals.

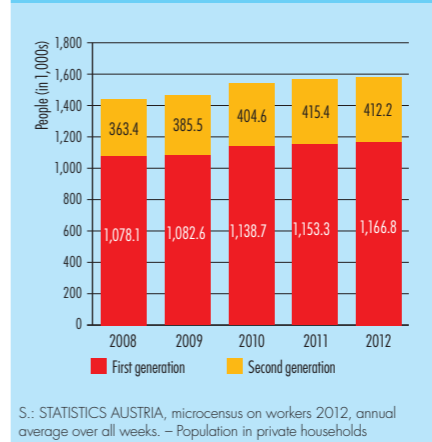
Other European nations with high numbers of citizens living in Austria were Macedonia, Kosovo, Italy and Bulgaria. Outside of Europe, about 12,400 Afghan nationals represented the largest group, followed by 10,200 Chinese nationals.

Population with a migration background 2012 by immigrant generation



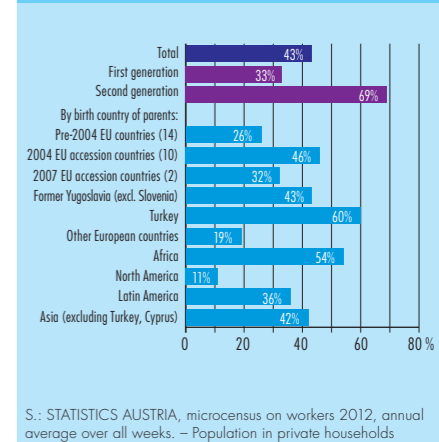
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus on workers 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households

Population with a migration background since 2008



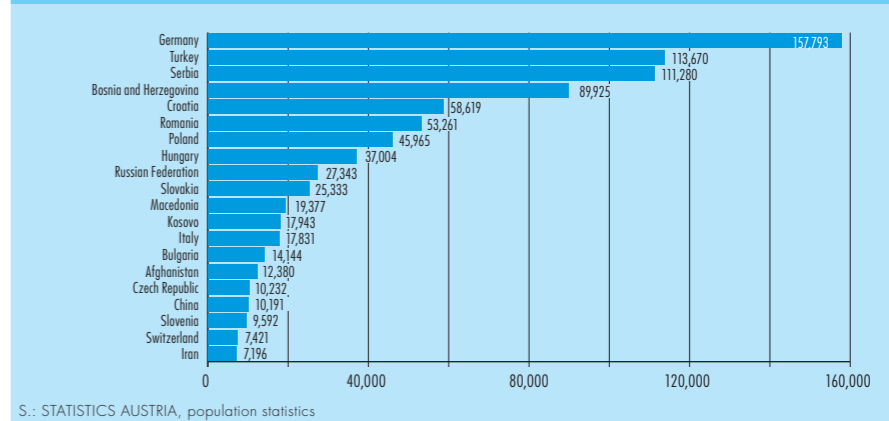
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus on workers 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households

Proportion of Austrian citizens among population with a migration background 2012



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus on workers 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households

Foreign nationals – top 20 nationalities on 1 January 2013



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics

The age structure of the population

Young adults of working age form the majority of the population with migration background

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.

In addition, immigration also has an effect on the age structure of the population, as migrants tend to be a younger population group: While 55.5% of the Austrian population without a migration background were already 40 years or older in 2012, a virtually comparable proportion (55.4%) of people with a migration background were less than 40 years old. A total of 61% of people without a migrant past were in the main age of employment between 20 and 64 years, but this group included almost 68% of people with a migration background. A reverse relationship was produced among older people: almost 19% of the domestic population but only 10% of people with a migration background were 65 years old and older.

Average age of foreign nationals is 35 years

The average age of the overall population of Austria was 42.0 years on 1 January 2013. In comparison, people of foreign origin were slightly younger, with an average age of 40.3 years. However, the average age of foreign nationals was markedly lower with 35.1 years than that of naturalised immigrants (50.4 years).

Population originating from EU countries tends to be older

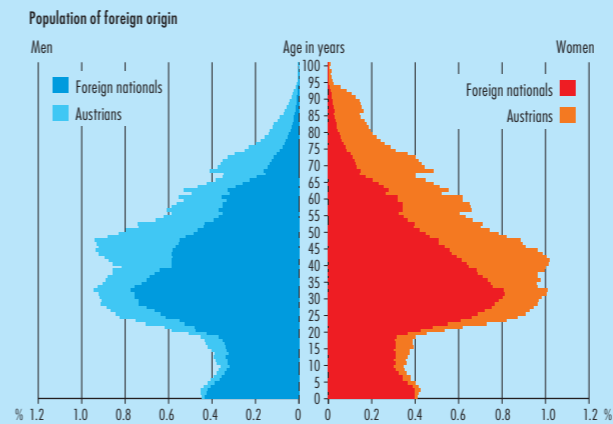
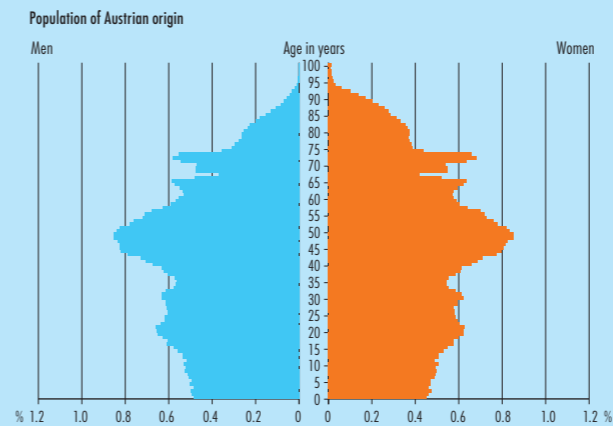
Age structures within the population of foreign origin were relatively heterogeneous. People from other EU member countries tended to be older than the population as a whole. For example, the average age of German immigrants was 43.6 years, of Italians was 50.6 years and of people with a Slovenian origin was 53.3 years. The population of Czech origin was particularly old, with an average age of 61.9 years. However, these were mostly displaced people 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 people from the successor states of Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) was 40.3 years while that of Turkish immigrants was 36.8 years. The average age of the population of African origin was even lower (34.9 years), whereby those from Ethiopia (22.9 years) and Somalia (23.4 years) were particularly young. People of Russian origin (mostly refugees from Chechnya) had a similarly low average age (29.6 years).

Immigration from abroad is helping 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 approx. 44.8 years by 2030 and to 46.9 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 46.8 years by 2030 and 50.9 years by 2050.

Population on 1 January 2013 by age, gender and origin



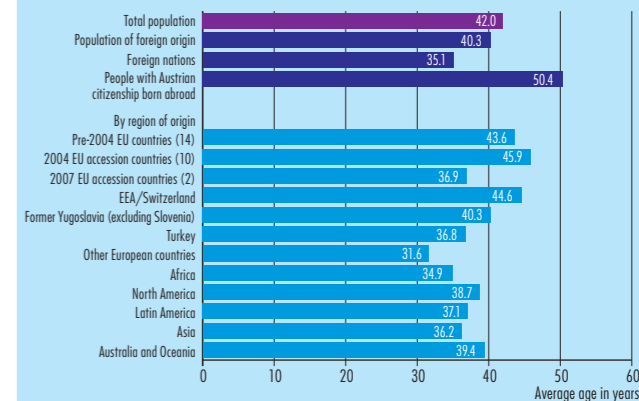
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population with migration background 2012 by age groups

	Total population (in 1,000s)	Population by age groups			
		0 to 19 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 64 years	65 and older
Total population	8,352	20.4%	26.2%	36.1%	17.3%
No migration background	6,773	20.1%	24.4%	36.6%	18.9%
With migration background	1,579	21.6%	33.8%	34.2%	10.5%
First generation	1,167	7.0%	37.9%	42.7%	12.4%
Second generation	412	63.0%	22.0%	10.1%	4.9%

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households

Average age of population with foreign origin on 1 January 2013



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Births and deaths

Birth/death balance causing rise in population of foreign nationals

In Austria in 2012, there were 78,952 live births and 79,436 deaths. The birth/death balance (the difference between the birth rate and mortality rate) was thus slightly negative (-484). There was a marked mortality surplus in the case of Austrian nationals (-10,408 people) and marked birth surplus in the case of foreign nationals (+9,924 people).

At 13.3%, the birth rate of foreign nationals was significantly higher than that of Austrians (8.8%). The birth rates among citizens of former Yugoslavia (11.8%), the EU and EEA countries (12.8%) and Turkey (13.2%) were not quite as high as those for nationals from other countries (17.6%). The mortality rate of foreign nationals resident in Austria was extremely low (3%) – about 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 approx. 1.44 children in 2012. Native Austrian women had an average of 1.34 children while women of foreign origin had an average of 1.82 children. The nationality of the mother had a considerable influence on childbirth rates. While Turkish women had an average of 2.08 children and women from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) gave birth to an average of 1.94 children, the average number of children born to women from EU and EEA countries (1.50) was only slightly above the average for Austrian women. It is interesting to note that women of foreign nationality have significantly more children (1.95) than immigrant women who have been naturalised (1.45).

Foreign mothers are younger on the birth of their first child

In 2012, the average age of mothers on giving birth to their first child was 29.1 years in the case of native Austrians; women of foreign origin were almost 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 25.3 years, followed by women from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) at an average of 25.6 years. Women from the EU, EEA and Swit-

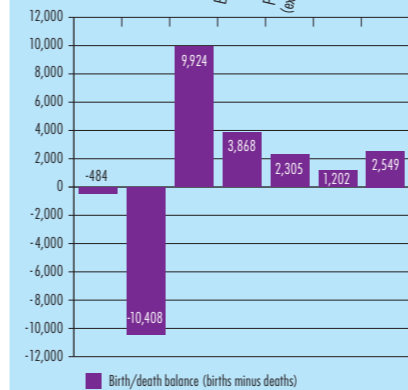
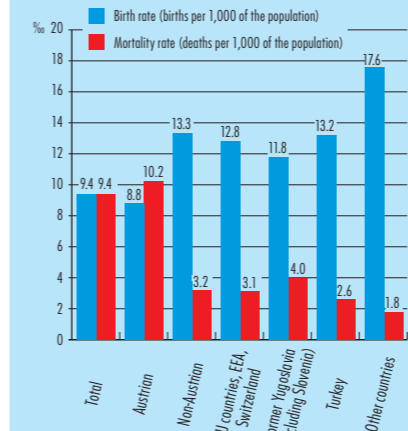


zerland were on average 28.9 years old when they had their first child; hence there is no significant difference in this respect between this group and Austrian mothers.

Austrian mothers are more frequently unmarried than women of foreign origin

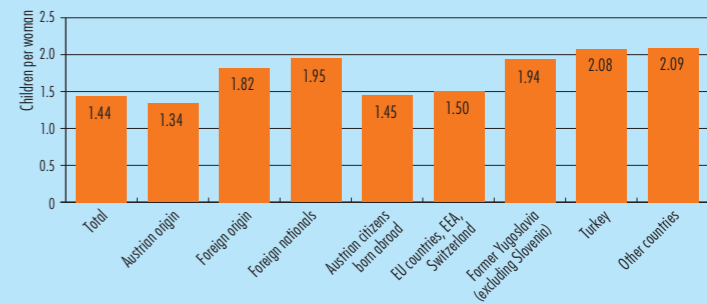
There were major differences between Austrians and women of foreign origin with regard to children born out of wedlock in 2012. Nearly 50% of children of Austrian mothers were born out of wedlock. The percentage of children born out of wedlock to mothers of foreign origin was considerably lower at only 22%. Turkish mothers gave birth to by far the lowest percentage of children born out of wedlock (5%).

Birth and mortality rates and birth/death balance 2012 by nationality



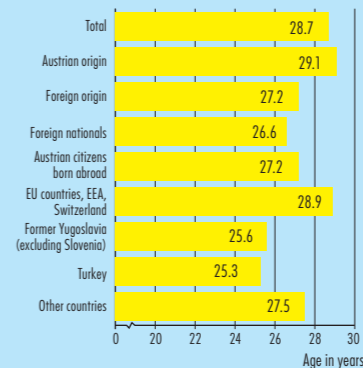
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change.

Average number of children per woman (total fertility rate) 2012 by origin of the mother



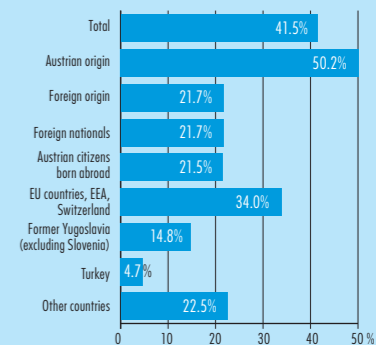
S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, demographic indicators

Age of mother on birth of first child 2012 by origin of mother



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, demographic indicators

Percentage of live births (out of wedlock) 2012 by origin of the mother



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change.



Immigration and emigration



Immigration: Structures and trends

Net increase in population due to immigration in 2012 approx. 44,000 persons

In 2012, almost 140,400 individuals moved to Austria while nearly 96,600 people left the country. The net increase in the number of people coming to live in Austria was thus 43,800. In the case of foreign nationals, 125,600 moved here while 74,400 left Austria, giving a net migration surplus of 51,200 foreigners.

The extent of the migration surplus in 2012 was considerably higher than in previous years, which can be attributed to the increased immigration from nationals of the 2004/2007 EU accession countries. For 2004 accession countries, the access restrictions to the Austrian job market were lifted on 1 May 2011. While more Austrians have emigrated abroad than returned in all years, the average net migration surplus in 2002–2005 was 47,100 people and in 2006–2010 was 30,000 people (revised results). In total, some 426,700 foreign immigrants more have come to Austria than have left the country since 2002.

Immigration in Austria relatively high in European comparison

At 12 people per 1,000 of the population, the immigration rate in Austria in the years 2001 - 2011 was in the top third of that for Europe as a whole. Higher rates of immigration were registered in Luxembourg (31%), 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%). Alone the Czech Republic (6%) had an immigration rate similar to that of Italy (7%).

More than half of immigrants came from the EU

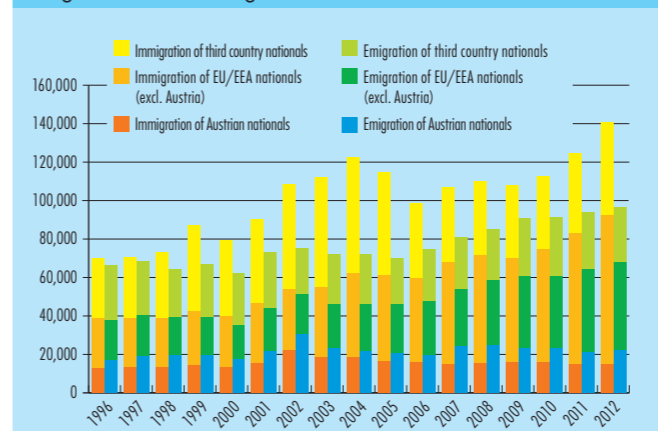
Of the roughly 140,400 who moved to Austria from other countries, almost 14,800 were returning Austrian citizens while another 77,200 were nationals of other EU/EEA countries and nationals of Switzerland who were able to use their right to freedom of movement to take up residence in Austria. The largest of these groups was made up of Germans (17,800), followed by Romanian and Hungarian nationals (almost 13,400



and 13,100 respectively). A further 7,100 immigrations came from Polish citizens and almost 6,000 from Slovakian citizens.

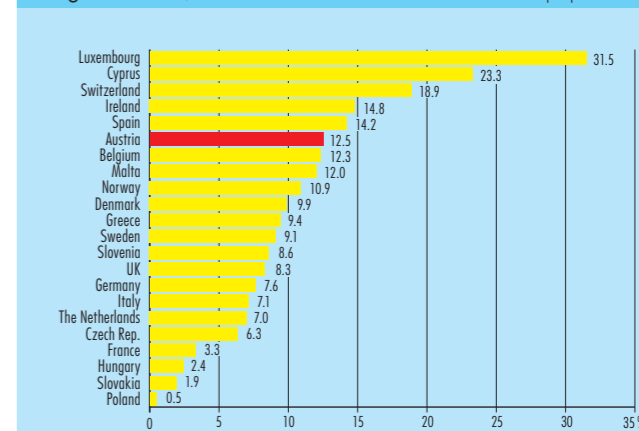
In 2012, only one third (approx. 48,400) of immigrants originated from third countries. This included 15,500 from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia), almost 4,100 from Turkey and 5,100 people from other parts of southern and eastern Europe; 15,700 immigrants were nationals of Asian countries, 3,800 came from Africa and 3,700 from the American continent.

Immigration from and emigration to countries outside Austria 1996–2012



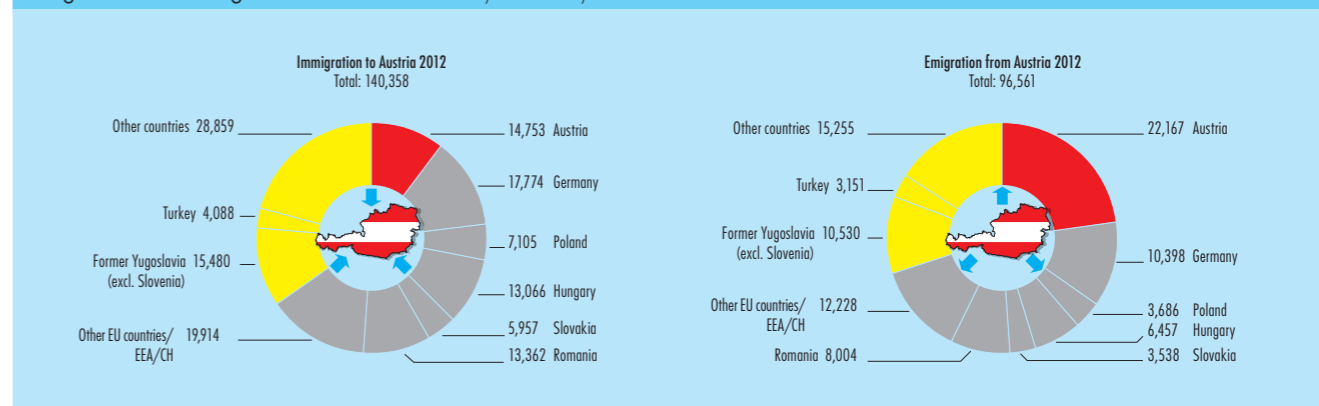
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics.

Immigration in EU/EEA countries 2001–2011 in % of the population



S.: EUROSTAT.

Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2012 by nationality



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics 2012.

Asylum

Further increase in the number of asylum applications in 2012

Over the years 2003–2012, almost 176,227 individuals applied for asylum in Austria. In 2012 alone, 17,413 applications for asylum were recorded. In the years of 2006 to 2010, there were comparatively fewer applications for asylum. The decrease in comparison with the very high values of 2001–2005 (over 20,000 to almost 40,000 asylum applications yearly) can be attributed to the accession to the EU of many central and eastern European countries in 2004 and 2007 and to changes in the relevant legislation. But after 2010, the number of applications increased again. In the last decade (2003–2012), asylum was granted in 38,237 cases. In 2012, the number of applications granted was at a similar level to 2008 with 3,680.

In a comparison of asylum applications in 2012 among the EU member countries, Austria was in sixth place. A total of 296,690 asylum applications were submitted to EU member countries in 2012. The highest number of applications within the EU was submitted to Germany in 2012 (64,540), followed by France (54,940), Sweden (43,890), Great Britain (27,410) and Belgium (18,520). However, this included the numerous subsequent applications, meaning the

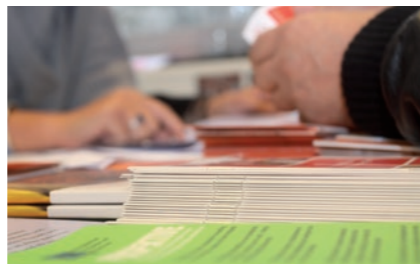
number of first time asylum seekers was actually considerably lower. In relative terms with regard to population size, Austria was in fourth place in terms of the number of asylum seekers in the EU countries. The highest numbers of applications per 1,000 of the population were submitted in Malta, Sweden, Luxembourg, Austria, Belgium and Cyprus. The number of applications per head of the population was considerably lower in France, Germany and Italy than in Austria, and the same applies to the neighbouring countries to the east.

Most asylum seekers came from Afghanistan and the Russian Federation

In 2012, most asylum seekers came from Afghanistan (4,005), the Russian Federation (particularly Chechnya: 3,091), Pakistan (1,823) and Syria (915). But a greater number of applications was also received from people from Iran (761), Algeria (575), Iraq (491), Somalia (481), India (401), and Nigeria (400). In comparison with 2011, there were considerably more applications from Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Syria, Afghanistan and Iran.

Number of people granted refugee status remains constant

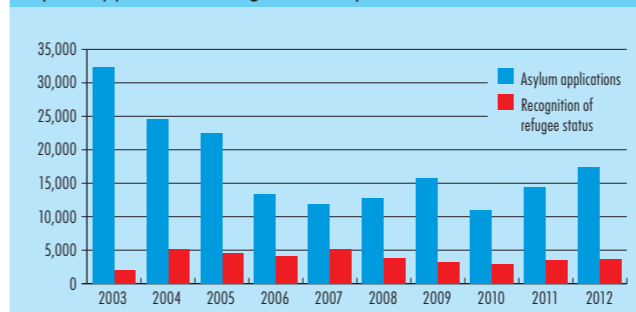
A total of 3,680 people were granted asylum in Austria in 2012. The granting of applications remained largely constant in comparison



with 2011 (3,572). Two thirds (66%) of all asylum proceedings completed in 2012 were dismissed, while 23% of all rulings were positive. In the case of 11% 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 2011, the number of asylum applications that were approved rose slightly from 21% to 23%.

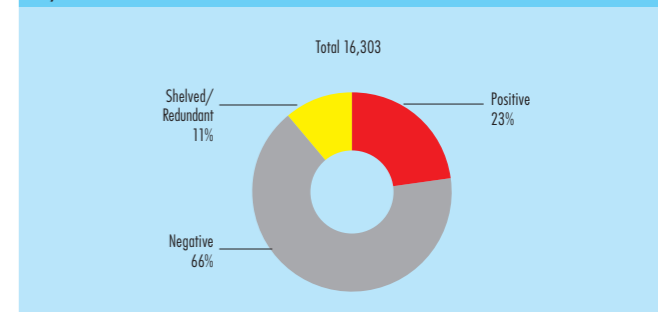
Over the last decade (2003–2012), 38,237 people have been granted asylum in Austria. A good two fifths of these (almost 44% or 16,738) were nationals of the Russian Federation (mainly from Chechnya), while 6,020 came from Afghanistan. 2,644 refugees were granted asylum from Iran, with a total of 1,901 positive asylum applications from Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo in total. The number of applicants who were granted refugee status from Iraq (1,569), Syria (1,363), Somalia (1,346) and Turkey (1,093) is also noteworthy.

Asylum applications and grants of asylum in Austria 2003–2012



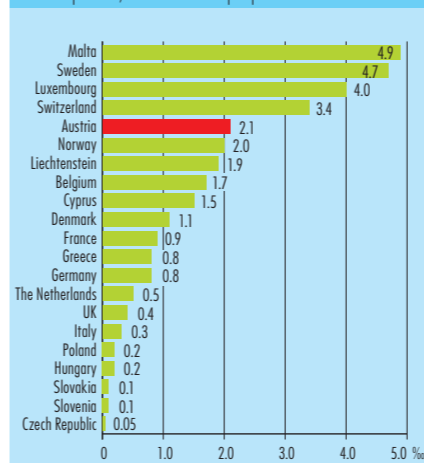
S.: BMI, asylum statistics 2003–2012. – There is no significant correlation between the number of positive decisions and the number of applications submitted in any one year.

Asylum decisions in Austria 2012



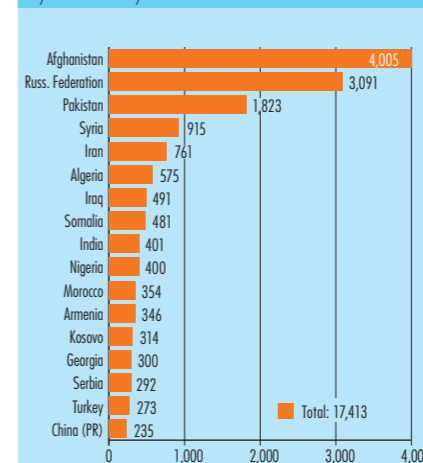
S.: BMI, asylum statistics 2012. – There is no significant correlation between the number of cases processed and the number of applications submitted in any one year.

Asylum applications in EU/EEA countries 2012 per 1,000 of the population



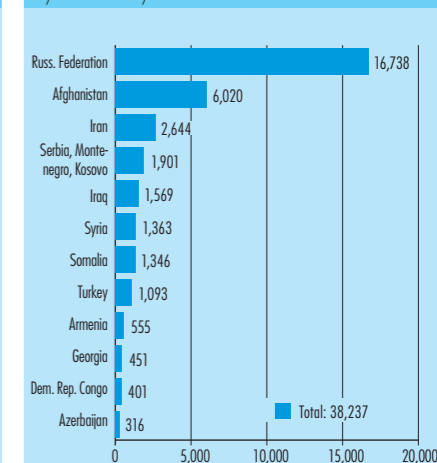
S.: UNHCR (2013): Asylum Level and Trends in Industrialised Countries 2012.

Asylum applications in Austria 2012 by nationality



S.: BMI, asylum statistics 2012

People granted asylum in Austria 2003–2012 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 title appropriate to their reason for residing. For such people, the relevant Austrian legislation stipulates the conditions that must be met to acquire residence permit in the form of provisional residential status and the provisions under which temporary and permanent residence titles can be issued. In general, a temporary residence title 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 residence certificate or residence card. After a period of 5 years of legally recognized and continuous residence in Austria, citizens of the EEA and Switzerland and their dependants acquire the right to permanent residence. Asylum seekers and their recognised refugees are not required to obtain any form of residence authorisation.

Immigration rates in 2012 largely outside legal quotas

In 2012, some 28,000 initial residence titles were granted to nationals of third countries. There were also 17,400 refugees who applied for asylum in Austria in the same year.

Other incomers were 1,200 highly-skilled workers who acquired a residence title in the form of Austria's Red-White-Red Card or the

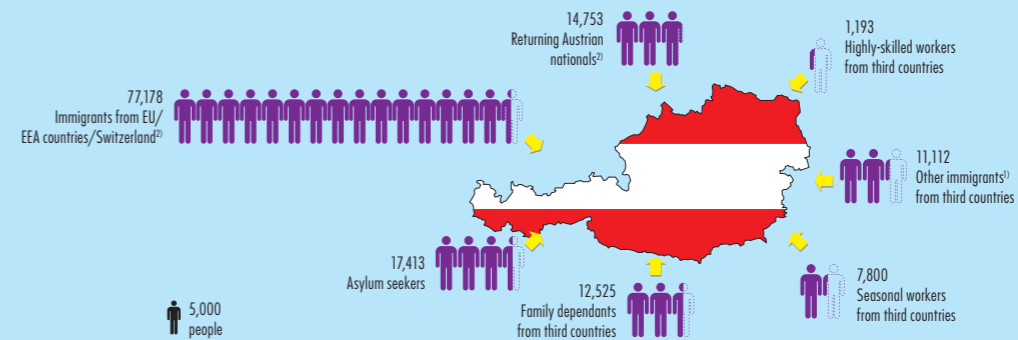


EU Blue Card in accordance with the new criteria-based immigration system (in 2011, this was still 900). A little over 12,500 nationals from third countries came as the dependants of Austrians and nationals of third countries to Austria. Some 11,100 people, mainly school pupils, students, clergy, au-pairs and researchers were granted an initial residential permit. There were also some 6,200 seasonal workers who came to Austria over the course of 2012.

Residential status of third country nationals living in Austria on 1 January 2013

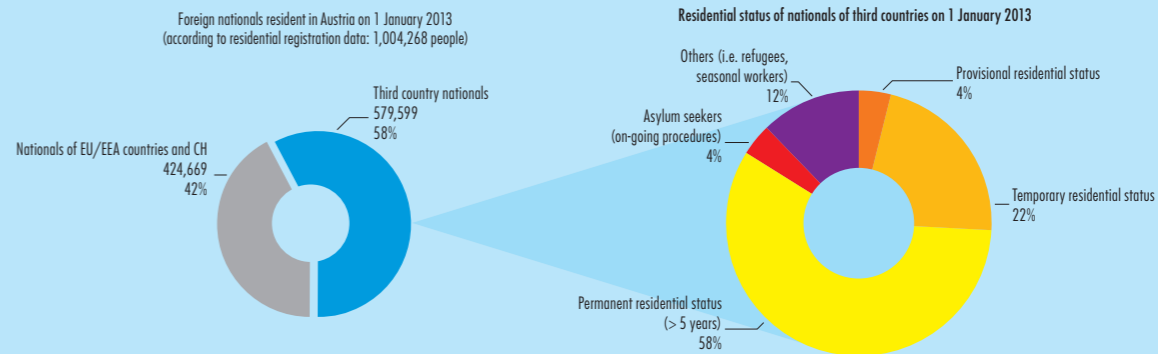
Some three fifths of the foreign nationals living in Austria on 1 January 2013 were nationals of third countries. Of these, 58% were entitled to a permanent residence title. 22% were entitled to a temporary residence title while 4% were granted provisional residential status. A further 4% were asylum seekers whose applications were being processed, while 12% were people with refugee status, seasonal workers and people with other forms of residential status.

Forms of immigration to Austria 2012



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics; BMI, settlement, residence and asylum statistics; AMS, employment market data – ¹⁾ Mainly residence permits (apprentices, researchers, au-pairs) and people with private assets as well as deviations between the data sources due to different survey methods. – ²⁾ According to migration statistics.

Population of foreign origin in Austria on 1 January 2013 by residential status



S.: STATISTICS 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 2011, around 44% of all 2-year-old children whose parents were Austrian attended a nursery school; this was the case for only 40% 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 49% of mothers of foreign nationality. The percentage of working Turkish mothers – 37% – was particularly small. As more Austrian mothers (40%) than mothers of foreign nationality (22%) work part time, fewer Austrian than foreign children require all day care.

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

In 2011, slightly more than one quarter (26%) of children in day care facilities were from non-German-speaking homes. At nearly 32%, the percentage was considerably higher among children attending mixed age day care facilities than those at nursery schools and kindergarten. In comparison with the previous year, there has only been a rise in the proportion of children from non-German-speaking homes at mixed age day care facilities, while there has been a slight decrease in the other childcare facilities.

Children whose day-to-day language is not German need more remedial language help 2

A language skills monitoring survey of children aged 4 ½–5 ½ years was conducted in spring

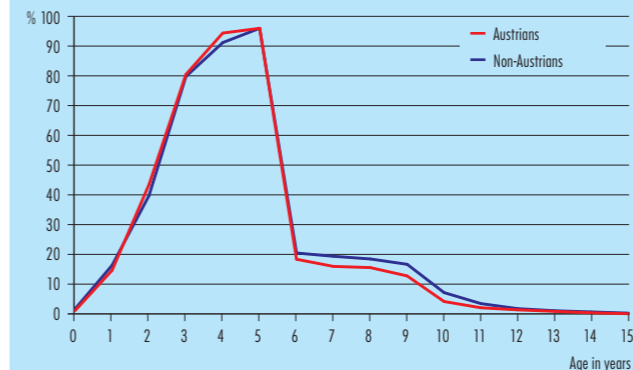
2008. This showed that 90% of German-speaking children attending a nursery school had language skills consistent with their age, so that only 10% required remedial help. Some 58% of children whose first language was not German required remedial help to achieve (German) language skills consistent with 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%).

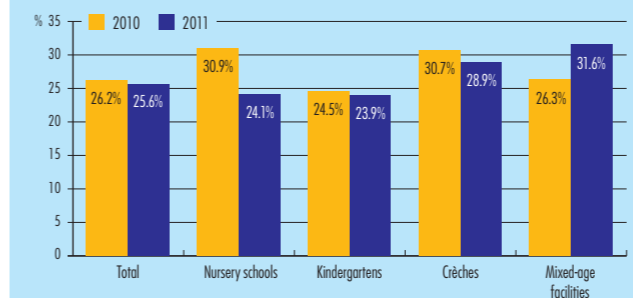
Some 16% of children with German as first language who did not attend a childcare facility required remedial help; the corresponding figure for children with another first language was considerably more at 80%. There was a catch-up language requirement in the case of 93% of Turkish children and in the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

Indicator 1 Children attending preschool facilities 2011 by age and nationality



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, children's day care facility statistics 2011.

Percentages of children with a mother tongue other than German attending childcare facilities 2010–2011



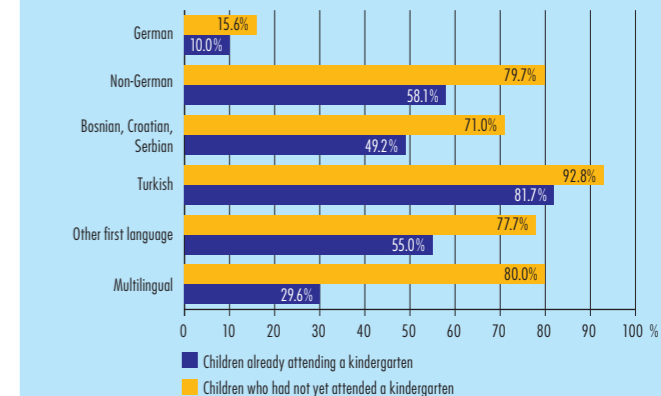
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, children's day care facility statistics 2010–2011.

Children attending childcare facilities (all age groups) 2011 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
Total	321,931	44.4%	41.2%	14.4%	25.3%	37.3%	37.4%
Austrian	279,958	43.6%	42.1%	14.3%	25.0%	39.6%	35.4%
Non-Austrian	41,973	50.0%	34.8%	15.1%	26.7%	22.2%	51.2%
Former Yugoslavia	12,013	51.1%	34.7%	14.2%	29.4%	24.8%	45.8%
Turkey	6,346	43.8%	40.7%	15.6%	18.3%	18.6%	63.1%
Other	23,614	51.2%	33.3%	15.5%	27.5%	21.8%	50.7%

Q.: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Kindertagesheimstatistik 2011.

Indicator 2 Children requiring remedial language help 2008 by colloquial language 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

A tenth of all pupils at school in the school year 2011/2012 were foreign nationals. The percentage of foreign pupils at special schools was nearly twice that (more than 18%); these were predominantly nationals of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey. The proportion of foreign pupils at schools providing a university entrance qualification was well below average (AHS: 8% and BHS: 7%). Foreign nationals from the EU, EEA and Switzerland attending the higher schools of general education (AHS) outnumbered pupils from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey.

Pupils whose day-to-day language is not 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. More than 29% of all pupils at special schools in the school year 2011/12 came from non-German-speaking families. They also constituted a similarly high proportion (a good 27%)

of pupils at the new mid-level general education schools (Mittelschulen). In the school year 2011/2012, 25% and 22% 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: a good 15%, BHS: almost 14%), 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 colloquial language of the pupils. Around 13% of pupils with a non-German-speaking background who completed 8th grade in 2010/2011 at a secondary school did not continue their education in 2011/12 (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.

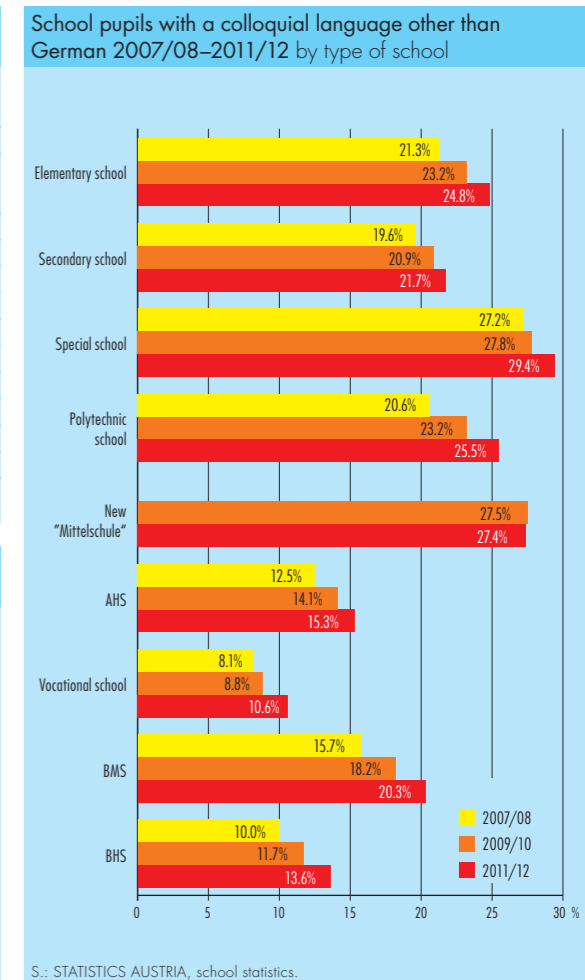
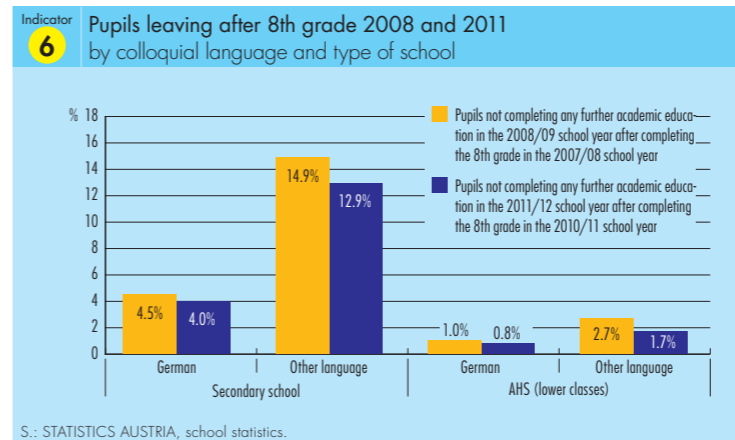
The proportion of early school leavers among those who attended 8th grade at a higher school of general education (AHS, lower class-



es) was considerably smaller. Less than 1% of German-speaking pupils and approx. 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. In the past three years, the proportion of students, who have not continued their education after the 8th grade, has decreased considerably. This concerns non-German-speaking students more significantly than German-speaking students. For example, the proportion of "secondary school dropouts" with a non-German language decreased by 2% between 2008 and 2011, while this figure was only 0.5% among German-speaking young people.

Type of school	Total school pupils	School pupils of foreign nationality					
		Total		Including			
		Absolute	In %	EU/EEA/CH	Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	Turkey	Other foreign countries
All schools in total ¹⁾	1,119,009	111,441	10.0%	2.9%	3.5%	1.5%	2.0%
Elementary school	328,121	37,150	11.3%	3.4%	3.6%	1.7%	2.6%
Secondary school	163,659	20,212	12.4%	2.6%	4.6%	2.5%	2.6%
Special school	13,748	2,530	18.4%	3.3%	6.2%	4.7%	4.1%
Polytechnic school	18,022	2,801	15.5%	3.1%	5.9%	3.0%	3.5%
Mid-level gen. ed. (Mittelschule)	56,615	8,345	14.7%	3.1%	5.3%	3.2%	3.1%
Higher school of general education (AHS)	199,890	15,473	7.7%	3.6%	2.1%	0.5%	1.5%
Vocational school	134,282	9,622	7.2%	2.1%	3.1%	1.2%	0.8%
Mid-level vocational school (BMS)	56,398	5,638	10.0%	2.5%	4.3%	1.4%	1.7%
Higher level vocational school (BHS)	148,274	9,670	6.5%	2.0%	2.9%	0.6%	1.0%

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, school statistics. – ¹⁾ Not including teacher-training schools and healthcare schools and academies.



Students at institutes of higher education

Numbers and proportions of foreign students in Austria increased sharply

The number of foreign students studying in Austria has been continuously on the increase in the past. There was a brief decline in numbers when tuition fees were introduced in 2001. While there were somewhat more than 20,000 foreign nationals attending an Austrian university in the early 1990s, the current figure is more than three times as high. In winter semester 2011/12, almost 64,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this represents a good 23% of all students studying in Austria. In 2011/12, there were also a further 5,200 foreign students enrolled at universities of applied sciences, representing 13% of the student body at these institutes.

71% of foreign students come from EU and EEA countries

In winter semester 2011/2012, some 45,500 students originating from EU and EEA countries and Switzerland attended public Austrian universities. The majority was German (24,300 students); they represented approx. 38% of all foreign students in Austria. Another large group was made up of Italians, who mainly originated from South Tyrol (7,400 students). But there were more than 1,000 students in each case from the EU member countries Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania

and Slovakia. Also among the foreign students were about 10% from the successor states of Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and 5% from Turkey. A good 10% of all foreign students, or 6,500 individuals, came from much further afield to acquire qualifications in Austria. The largest proportion was made up of nationals from Asian countries (some 4,400 students) followed by students from America (almost 1,300 people).

Number of German students has increased five-fold over the past 10 years

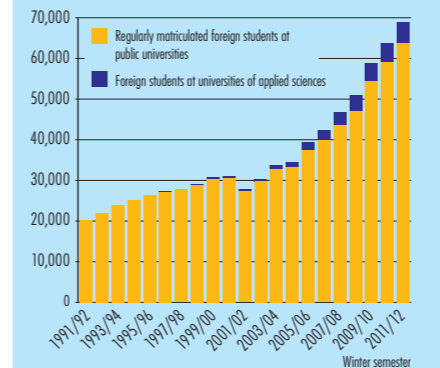
Over the last 10 years, there have been significant increases in the numbers of foreign students of almost every nationality. Thus, in 2011/12, there were almost twice as many Turkish nationals and nationals of successor states of Yugoslavia at Austrian universities in comparison with the situation 10 years ago. Most apparent was the increase in the number of German students. There were almost five times as many as there were in winter semester 2001/02. 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 students.

Foreign students most frequently study theology and medicine

In the 2010/11 academic year, a total of about 27,400 students completed their education at academic universities in Austria. Among these were 4,700 foreign nationals (17%). There was a particularly high proportion of non-Austrians among the graduates of theology (29%), veterinary medicine (27%) and medicine (23%). However, the number of non-Austrians was also above the average of all degree branches in the field of natural sciences. On the other hand, particularly few foreign nationals completed a law degree (6%) or a mining and metallurgy degree (7%).

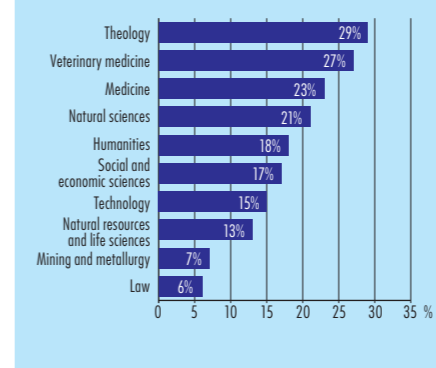
The attractiveness of studying in Austria from the point of view of foreign students is apparent in European comparison. In 2010, foreign students at the tertiary level (i.e. beyond the university entrance qualification level) in Austria constituted almost 20% of the students studying in this country. There were higher percentages only in the tiny principalities of Liechtenstein (89%) and Luxembourg (53%) and also in Cyprus (35%), Switzerland and UK (both almost 22%).

Numbers of foreign students at public universities and universities of applied sciences 1991/92–2011/12



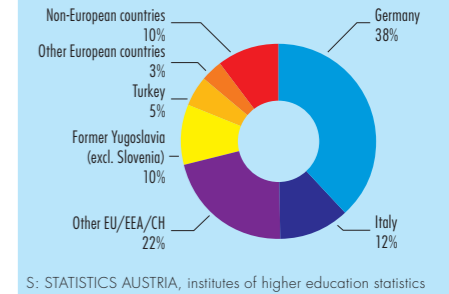
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, institutes of higher education statistics.

Degrees of foreign students 2010/11 by field of study



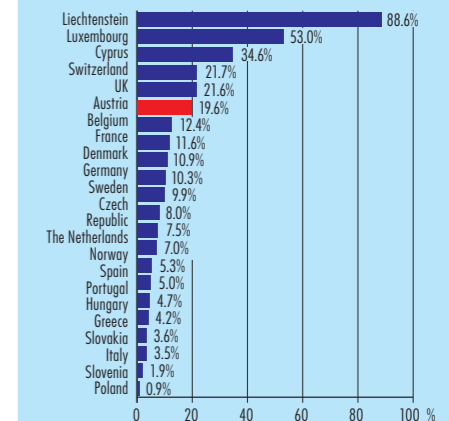
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, institutes of higher education statistics.

Regularly matriculated foreign students at public universities in winter semester 2011/12



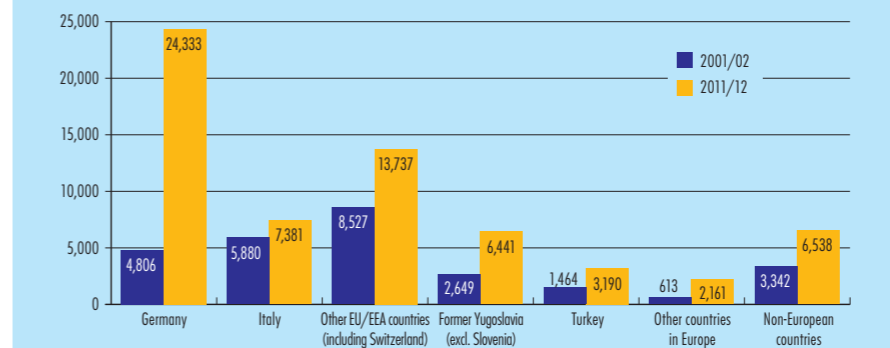
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, institutes of higher education statistics.

Foreign students in tertiary education 2010 in selected European countries



S.: EUROSTAT.

Regularly matriculated foreign students at public universities 2001/02–2011/12 by nationality



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

Educational level of immigrants

Level of education of the population

People with a 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 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 (which 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 1991–2012 was mainly attributable to the arrival of highly qualified people from other EU countries.

More than a third of immigrants hold a university entrance qualification

While around 30% of 25- to 64-year-olds without a migration background had a university entrance qualification or academic qualification in 2012, this was the case for 35% of all people with a migration background

in the same age range. A good 17% of immigrants had acquired a qualification at a university, university of applied sciences or academy; this was the case for only approx. 15% of the population without migration background. Only very few immigrants from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey had a university degree, but there was a high proportion of academics among people from other EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (26%) and from other countries (35%).

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

Immigrants are also overrepresented at the opposite end of the educational spectrum, that of poor educational qualifications. While in 2012 just 12% 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 people with a migration background (with a good 29%). Most immigrants from Turkey (64%) had not progressed beyond mandatory schooling. But a good 36% of people in the same age range from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) had also not progressed beyond the mandatory schooling stage.

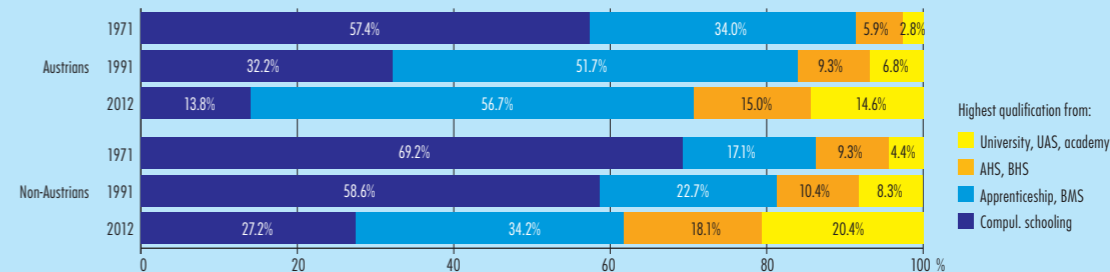
Level of education of the second generation becoming aligned with that of the Austrian population

Although the educational profile of the first generation differs greatly from that of those without a migration 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 21%; this percentage is much lower than that of their parents (30%). The percentage with professional and vocational qualifications was much higher in the case of those with migration background born in Austria versus those not born in Austria (50% and 34% respectively), and was not far off the corresponding percentage (58%) among the population with no migration 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 migration background; at nearly 29%, this was lower than the corresponding figure for the first immigrant generation (36%).

Indicator	Level of education of the population in the age range 25–64 years in 2012 by migration background status								
	Total population	No migration background	With migration background						
Total			First generation	Second generation	EU/EEA/CH	Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	Turkey	Other countries	
Absolute (in 1,000s)	4,675.8	3,707.1	968.6	864.4	104.2	476.9	330.6	151.2	155.6
Compul. schooling	15.6%	12.0%	29.3%	30.3%	21.0%	9.5%	36.4%	64.2%	23.3%
Apprenticeship, BMS	53.6%	58.3%	35.8%	34.1%	50.0%	41.2%	45.3%	25.0%	20.7%
Vocational school (AHS, BHS, college)	15.4%	14.8%	17.7%	17.7%	18.1%	23.0%	13.8%	8.0%	20.8%
University, UAS, academies ¹⁾	15.4%	14.9%	17.2%	18.0%	10.9%	26.3%	4.5%	(2.8%)	35.2%
Absolute, males (in 1,000s)	2,326.4	1,868.5	457.8	403.4	54.4	216.6	161.5	78.1	71.7
Compul. schooling	11.4%	8.0%	25.3%	26.3%	18.2%	7.5%	27.8%	55.1%	23.4%
Apprenticeship, BMS	59.1%	63.1%	42.5%	41.1%	53.5%	45.5%	55.5%	33.8%	22.7%
Vocational school (AHS, BHS, college)	15.0%	14.6%	16.2%	16.2%	18.5%	22.2%	12.9%	8.7%	20.3%
University, UAS, academies ¹⁾	14.6%	14.3%	15.7%	16.5%	(9.8%)	24.9%	3.7%	(2.4%)	33.7%
Absolute, females (in 1,000s)	2,349.4	1,838.6	510.8	461.0	49.8	260.3	169.2	73.0	83.9
Compul. schooling	19.7%	16.1%	32.8%	33.8%	24.0%	11.3%	44.6%	73.9%	23.2%
Apprenticeship, BMS	48.2%	53.4%	29.7%	27.9%	46.0%	37.6%	35.5%	15.7%	19.1%
Vocational (AHS, BHS, college)	15.8%	15.0%	18.9%	19.0%	17.8%	23.7%	14.6%	(7.2%)	21.2%
University, UAS, academies ¹⁾	16.2%	15.6%	18.6%	19.3%	12.2%	27.4%	5.3%	(3.2%)	36.5%

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – ¹⁾ Incl. university courses. – () Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 people are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

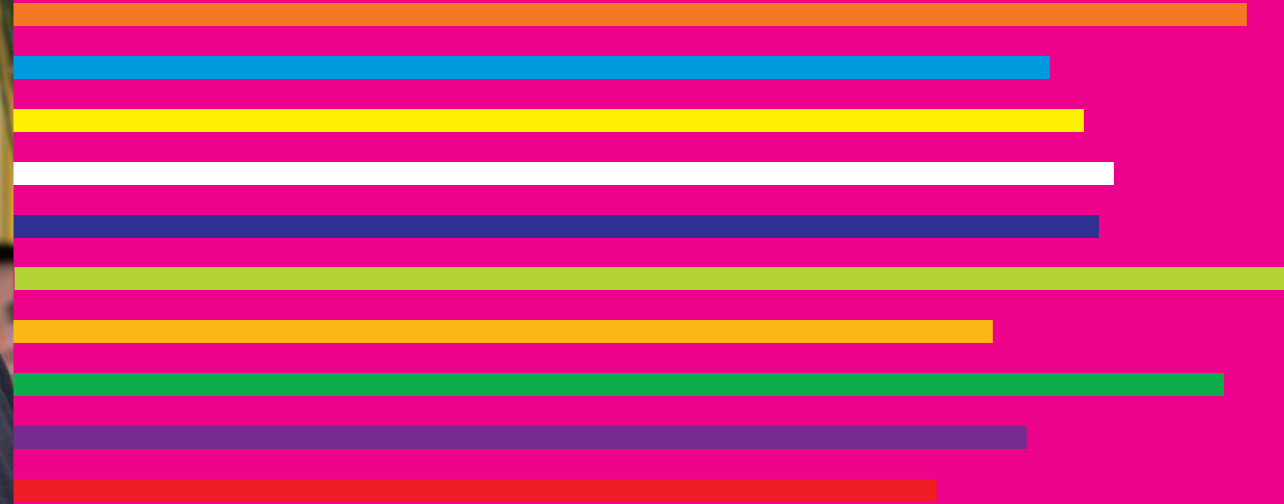
Changes to level of education of the population aged 25–64 years in 1971–2012 by nationality



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, censuses (1971 and 1991), microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks.



Work and employment



Employment

Lower employment rates among immigrants 7

People from a migration background less frequently have a paid occupation than Austrians. The employment rate among people aged 15–64 years with a migration background in 2012 was 66%; that of the population without a migration background was 74%. This difference can be mainly attributed to the lower rate of female employment among immigrants (59% versus 70%), although employment is also slightly lower among male immigrants (73% versus 79%). However, the population with a migration background is a very heterogeneous group. The employment rate among those from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (with 72%) together with people from former Yugoslavia (66%) was considerably higher than that of people with a Turkish migration background (56%). The employment rate of people from other third countries was 61%.

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 (67%) were only slightly lower than that of Austrian women without migration

background (70%). Only a minority of Turkish women (43%) and roughly half of women from other third countries (54%) together with 60% of those from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) 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 2012 in the Czech Republic and Cyprus (both 73%) and in Estonia, Latvia and Slovenia (between 61% and 63%) were particularly high. The corresponding rate in Austria (60%) was above the average for the EU (54%). In some instances the employment rates of non-EU citizens were considerably lower, as in Belgium (36%), Sweden (44%) and France (46%).

Age-related differences in employment rates 7

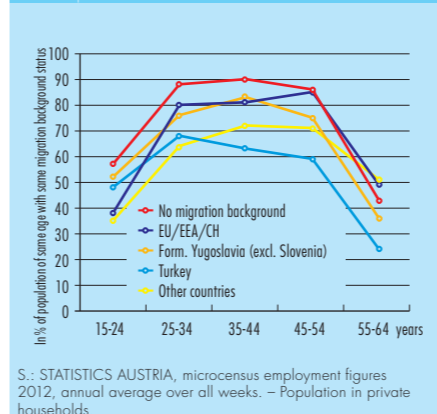
The employment rate of the population aged less than 55 years with a migration background was below that of the corresponding group of Austrians. Only in the age range 55–64 years was the percentage of immigrants in work (41%) similar to that of the corresponding group without migration background (43%). This applied both to men and women. There was a higher employment

rate in this age group among people from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (49%), while it was particularly low among the population with a Turkish migration background (24%), especially in the case of women (13%).

Fewer mothers with migration background in work 7

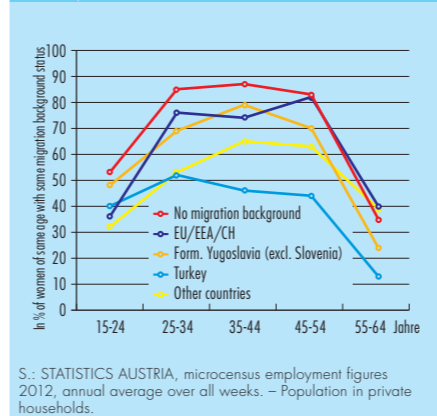
In 2012, of women in the age range 20–59 years, about 20% without migration background but 35% with migration background were not in work. There were also more Austrian women in part time employment (36% of all women) than immigrant women (28%). Women with children more frequently had part time jobs (42%) than women without children (22%). There were significant differences with regard to employment status between mothers without and with a migration background. Nearly one third of all mothers, irrespective of migration background status, were in full time employment. Mothers without migration background were far more commonly in part time employment (45% vs. 33% in the case of immigrant mothers); a large proportion of mothers with a migration background were not in work (37% vs. 19% in the case of Austrian mothers).

Indicator 7 Employment rates 2012 by age and migration background status



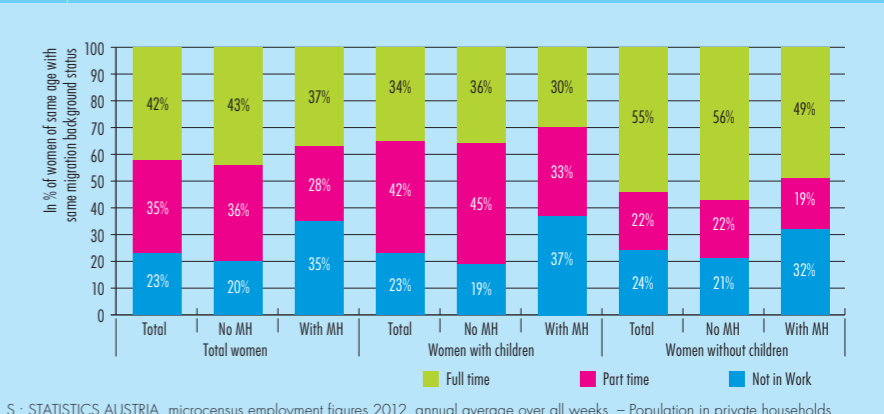
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households.

Indicator 7 Employment rate of women 2012 by age and migration background status



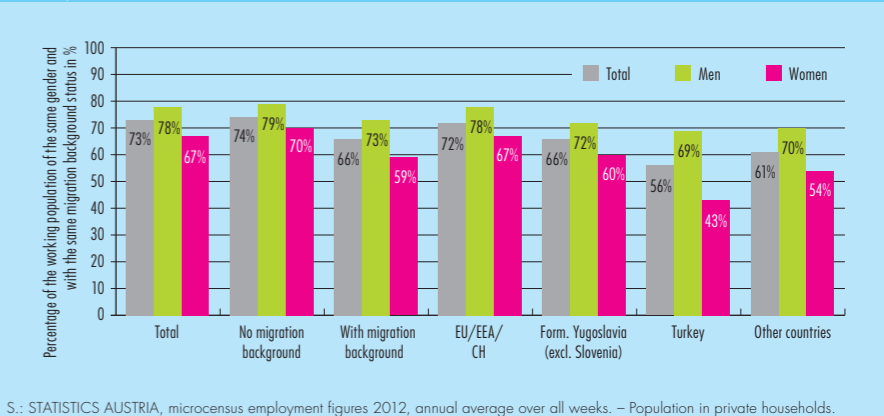
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households.

Indicator 7 Employment rates among women aged 20–59 years in 2012 by lifestyle and migration background status



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households.

Indicator 7 Employment rates 2012 by gender and migration background status



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households.

Occupational status

Turkish and ex-Yugoslav immigrants work mainly in manual trades

In 2012, people with a migration background were largely (45%) employed in manual trades, while manual workers without a migration background accounted for just 23%. Among those without a migration background, occupations such as white collar workers and public servants prevailed (62% in total).

There were particularly high percentages of manual workers from Turkey and former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia; 63% each). There were also considerable gender-specific differences in professional occupation among the immigrant population: About half of immigrant women (51%) worked in a white collar position, while this was only about a third (34%) in the case of immigrant men. On the other hand, male migrants were considerably more frequently employed as manual workers (52%) than their female counterparts (36%). This is also quite a similar case among the population without a migration background. The proportion of male manual workers without a migration background was 31%, while women without a migration background accounted for just 15% of manual positions.

Fewer self-employed immigrants ⁸

People with migration background (10%) were far less frequently self-employed than

Austrians (14%) in 2012. However, the rate of self-employment among people from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland was similar to that of people without a migration 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 migration background (both 9%). It was only in the case of immigrants from former Yugoslavia (4%) that self-employment was particularly uncommon, especially among women.

The occupational status of the second generation is becoming aligned with that of the population without a migration 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 migration background. For example, the percentage of those in manual trades in the population without migration background is 23%. The corresponding figure for the first immigrant generation is 47% but the second generation only 30%. However, the lower number manual workers in the second generation of immigrants is a very gender-specific phenomenon: While 54% of men



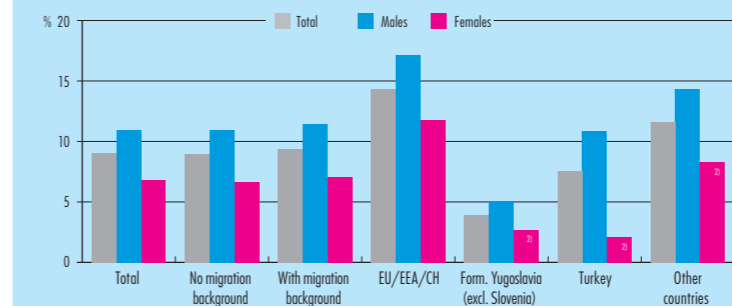
and 39% of women from the first generation of immigrants are manual workers, this proportion decreases in the second generation of immigrants to 43% of men and just 16% of women. The convergence of the structure of occupational status between the second generation of immigrants and the population without a migration background is also seen in the proportion of civil servants: While 12% of the population without a migration background are civil servants, this proportion is only 2% in the first generation of immigrants, but is at already 6% in the second generation. The percentage of women working as public service officials is higher in both the first and second immigrant generations (3% to 1% in the first and 7% to 4% in the second generation of immigrants).

Occupational status of those with paid occupations in 2012 by migration background status

Migration background status	In work Total in 1,000s	Employed					Self-employed		
		Total	Manual Workers	Office Workers	Public service off./ Contract Workers	Ind. Contractors	Total	Not in Agriculture	In Agriculture
Total	4,183.8	86.7%	27.2%	47.9%	10.6%	1.0%	13.3%	9.1%	4.2%
No migration background	3,419.5	85.9%	23.3%	49.2%	12.4%	1.0%	14.1%	9.0%	5.1%
With migration background	764.3	90.3%	44.7%	41.9%	2.8%	1.1%	9.7%	9.4%	0.2%
EU/EEA/CH	282.9	85.1%	25.3%	54.8%	3.3%	(1.7%)	14.9%	14.4%	(0.4%)
EU/EEA/CH	260.0	96.1%	62.6%	31.2%	(2.0%)	(0.4%)	3.9%	3.9%	(0.0%)
Turkey	111.1	92.4%	62.7%	27.6%	(1.8%)	(0.3%)	7.6%	7.6%	(0.0%)
Other countries	110.3	88.1%	34.0%	48.0%	(4.3%)	(1.8%)	11.9%	11.6%	(0.3%)

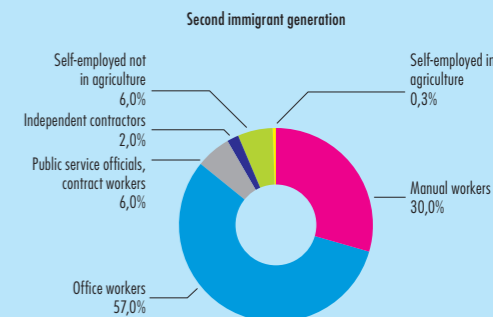
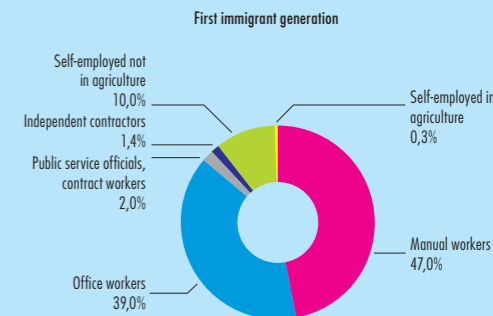
Q.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households – () Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 people are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

Indicator 8 Rate of self-employed people¹⁾ 2012 by migration background status and gender



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households – ¹⁾ Self-employed people not in agriculture. – ²⁾ Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 people are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

Occupational status of those with paid occupations in 2012 by immigrant generation



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households.

Occupations and sectors

Employment of foreigners in Austria

In 2012, 13% of those in paid occupations in Austria were of foreign nationality, among which the greatest groups included foreign nationals from the 26 EU countries and people from former Yugoslavia (5% respectively) and Turkey (2%).

In 2012, 18% of those in paid employment had a migration 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 third 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 migration background in 2012 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 migration background was

slightly different. They also worked most frequently in manufacturing (16%) and commerce (15%), followed by the construction industry (12%) and hospitality and gastronomy (12%). But there were major differences between the generations. First generation immigrants worked most commonly in manufacturing (17%), commerce (14%), the construction industry (13%) and tourism (13%), while those of the second generation more frequently had jobs in commerce (25%) and less commonly in the construction industry (10%), the health sector (9%) and gastronomy (6%).

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 2012 the sector with the highest proportion of workers with a migration background (38%), whereby the percentage of women (43%) here was significantly greater than that of men (30%). In the tourist industry, the sector with the second largest proportion of immigrant workers (34%), men predominated (41% vs. 30% women). Men with a migration background were overproportionally represented in the construction industry (26%) and the transport



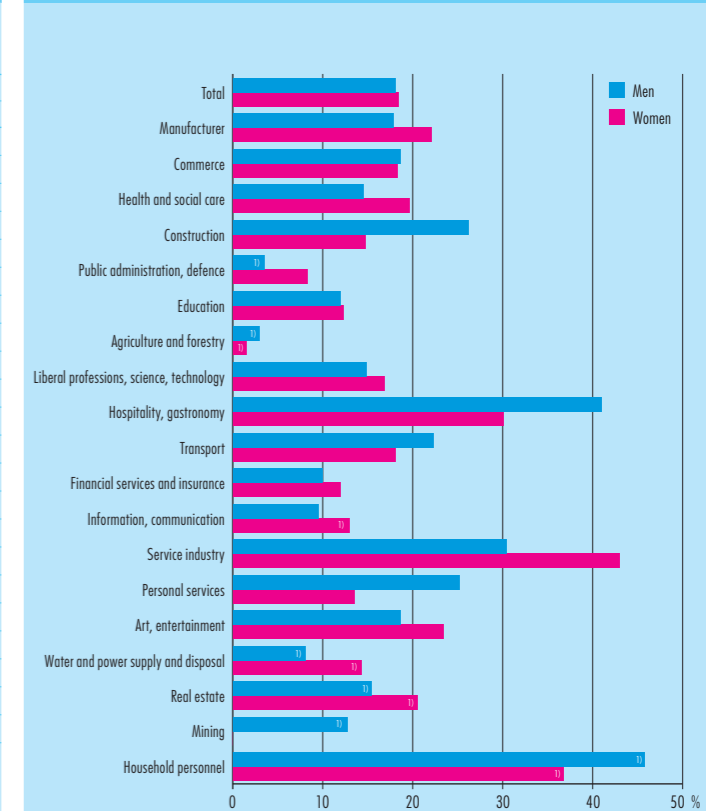
industry (22%); this was the case for women in the manufacturing industry (22%). Sectors with low numbers of foreign workers were the finance and insurance industry (11%), public administration and defence (6%) and agriculture and forestry (2%).

Those with paid occupations in 2012 by sector, migration background status and immigrant generation

Industry	Those with paid occupations			
	Without migration background	With migration background		
		Total	First generation	Second generation
Total (in 1,000s)	3,419.5	764.3	652.8	111.6
All sectors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	15.7%	16.3%	16.6%	14.7%
Commerce	14.9%	15.1%	13.5%	24.6%
Health and social care	9.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%
Construction	8.4%	12.2%	12.6%	10.0%
Public administration, defence	7.6%	2.0%	1.7%	(3.8%)
Hospitality, gastronomy	5.1%	11.9%	12.9%	6.4%
Education	6.8%	4.2%	4.2%	(4.2%)
Liberal professions, science, technology	5.6%	4.7%	4.4%	6.3%
Transport	4.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.4%
Agriculture and forestry	5.8%	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.2%)
Financial services and insurance	3.9%	2.1%	2.0%	(2.6%)
Service industry	2.4%	6.7%	7.0%	(5.2%)
Personal services	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	(2.0%)
Information, communication	2.7%	1.5%	1.4%	(2.0%)
Arts and entertainment	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	(1.7%)
Water and power supply and disposal	1.2%	(0.6%)	(0.5%)	(0.7%)
Real estate	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	(0.7%)
Household personnel	0.2%	(0.5%)	(0.6%)	(0.1%)
Mining	0.2%	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.0%)
International organisations	(0.0%)	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.1%)

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, 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 people are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

Proportions of employed people with a migration background in 2012 as a percentage of all employed people by sector and gender



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, 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 people are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically.

Qualifications

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

In 2012, 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 (27%) of Austrians (14%). Some 72% of those of Turkish origin and 41% of those from former Yugoslavia (excluding 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 30% 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 (15%), the corresponding percentages among Turks and those from former Yugoslavia were very low (3% each).

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. For example, 18% of



foreigners with an education not exceeding mandatory schooling were affected by unemployment, but only 14% of the Austrian comparative group. Rates of unemployment were particularly high among Turks (21%) and those of other nationalities (27%) who had completed compulsory schooling only. With 6%, the unemployment rate of immigrants with better qualifications was in a similar range to that of the corresponding Austrian population.

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 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%).

Recognition of foreign qualifications

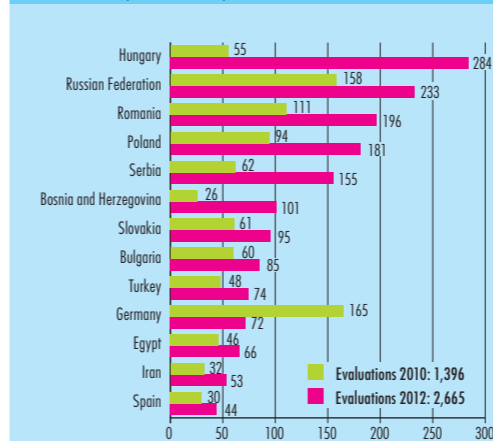
The National Information Centre for Academic Recognition, ENIC NARIC Austria, is the official welcome desk and contact point for all issues of international recognition of academic qualifications and titles. It is part of the international ENIC network (European Network of Information Centers, founded by Europarat and UNESCO) and NARIC (National Academic Recognition Information Center, founded by the European Union).

In 2012, ENIC NARIC Austria carried out 2,655 evaluations of foreign university degrees (2011: 2,073; 2010: 1,396). The most frequent countries of origin in 2012 were Hungary (284 degrees), the Russian Federation (233), Romania (196), Poland (181) and Serbia (155). Furthermore, an above-average proportion of graduates from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Germany had their university qualifications evaluated.

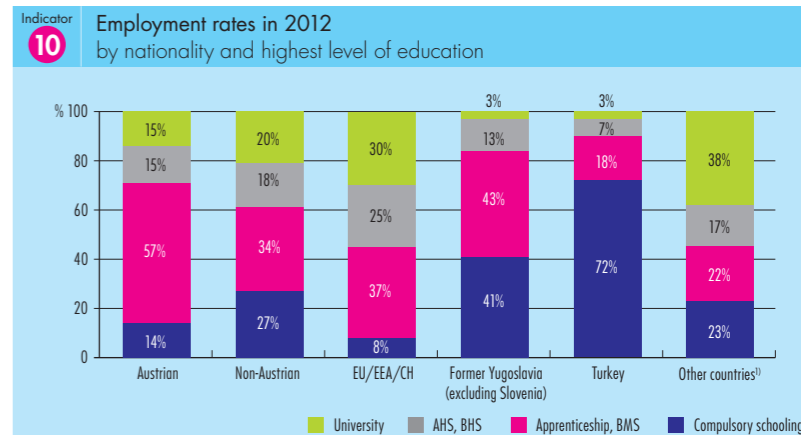
Indicator 9 Unemployment rates in 2012 by nationality and qualifications				
Nationality	Total ¹⁾	Compul. schooling	Apprenticeship, BMS	AHS, BHS, university
Total	7.0%	15.5%	5.9%	3.7%
Austrian	6.5%	14.4%	6.0%	3.8%
Non-Austrian	9.7%	18.1%	5.5%	3.4%
EU/EEA/CH	6.7%	13.8%	5.8%	3.7%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	10.9%	17.1%	5.4%	2.0%
Turkey	13.8%	21.4%	5.1%	2.6%
Other countries ²⁾	15.8%	26.6%	3.9%	4.0%

S.: AMS Austria, employment market survey/statistics, employment market monitoring. – ¹⁾ AMS employment market data. – ²⁾ Excluding people of unknown nationality.

Evaluations of foreign university degrees in 2010 and 2012 by nationality

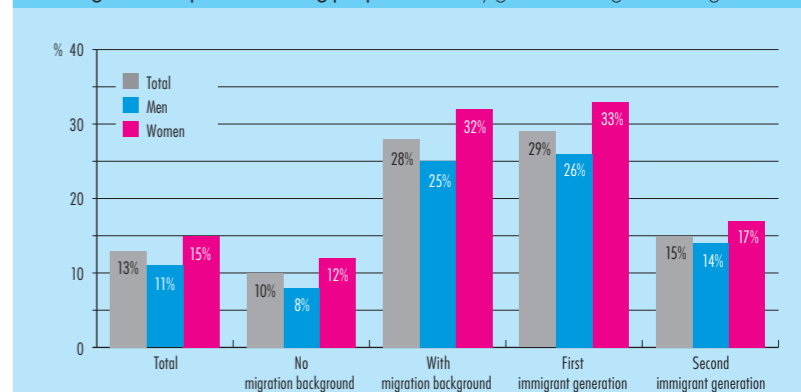


S.: BMWF, ENIC NARIC Austria – National Information Centre for Academic Recognition



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households aged 25–64 years, including those doing military and civilian service – ¹⁾ Excluding people of unknown nationality.

Percentages of overqualified working people in 2008 by gender and migration background status



S.: STATISTICS 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 7.0% in 2012 (up by 0.3 percentage points on 2011). However, the unemployment rate among foreigners (9.7%) was much higher than that of Austrians (6.5%). Irrespective of nationality, men are more frequently unemployed than women (7.4% vs. 6.5%). The unemployment figures for Turks and nationals of third countries were twice that (13.8% and 15.8% respectively) of the corresponding figure for Austrians. Nationals from countries of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) had an unemployment rate of 10.9%. The 6.7% 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, 2.1% of all those registered as unemployed in Austria in 2012 were without work for more than 12 months (2011: 2.0%). Foreign nationals are less frequently in long term unemployment than Austrians (1.2% vs. 2.3%). The long term unemployment rate among Turks was 1.4% and among people from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) was 1.2%.

Higher rates of youth unemployment among foreign nationals ¹²

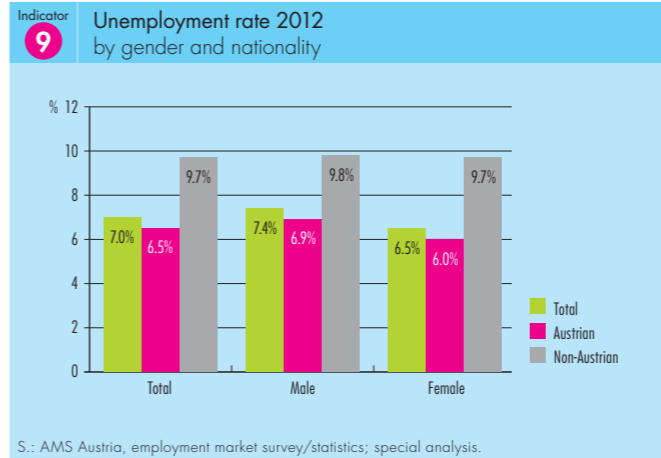
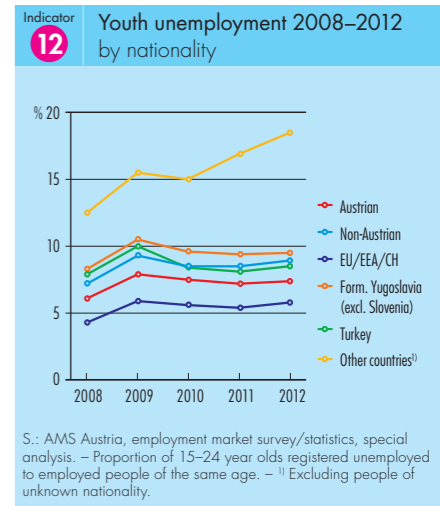
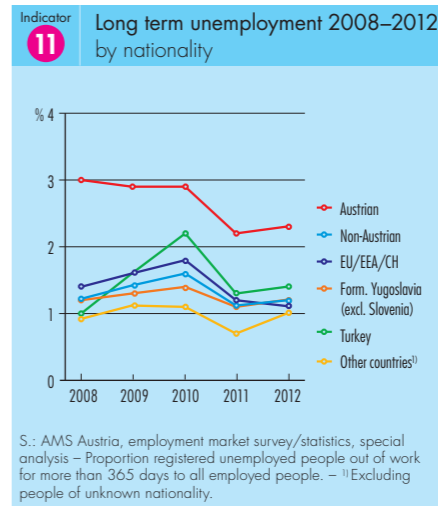
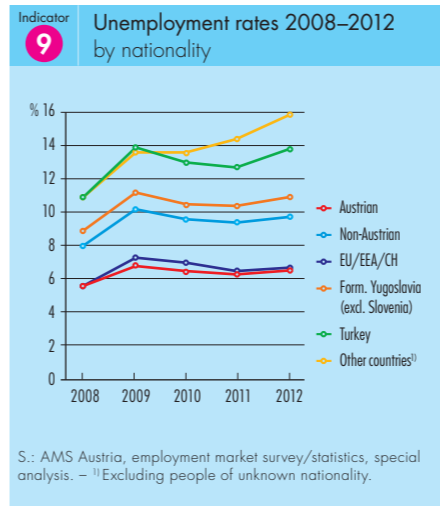
The unemployment rate (national definition) of those aged 15–24 years was 7.6% in 2012, up by 0.3 percentage points on the previous year. Non-Austrian nationals suffered the most from the increase in the youth unemployment rate; this rose from 8.5% in 2011 to 8.9% in 2012. In the case of Austrian nationals, the rate was only 0.2 percentage points above that of the previous year, at 7.4%. Of the young people from a state of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia), 9.5% were out of work, while this figure was 8.5% for those of Turkish nationality. In comparison with the low rate of unemployment for young people from the EU, EEA and Switzerland (5.8%), the rate for people from other third countries was particularly high (18.5%).

More frequent retraining of unemployed foreign nationals

After a severe decline of 13.6% in the number of people attending retraining courses between 2010 and 2011, there was an increase of 5.3% between 2011 and 2012. This was predominantly due to the growth in non-Austrian jobseekers (+24.2%). 27.1% of people were affected from EU countries, while the total from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey was 15% each.

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 (2.3 percentage points) than among Austrians (1.5 percentage points). There was a particularly relevant effect in the case of Turkish job seekers (3.3 percentage points) and nationals of other third countries (6.4 percentage points).

 The overall unemployment rate in Austria in 2012 according to the international definition was 4.4%; 3.8% in the case of Austrians and 8.8% for foreign nationals (6.5% for EU citizens and 10.7% for non-EU nationals). The unemployment rate for foreign nationals in Austria is clearly below that for the EU as a whole (17.8%). There were unemployment rates similar to that in Austria for immigrants in its neighbouring countries Switzerland (7.5%), whereby the rate in Hungary (11.1%) and Germany (10.5%) was considerably higher.



People on retraining courses in 2012 by nationality

Nationality	Course participants			Unemployment rate 2012	
	2011	2012	Change in %	Without course participants	With course participants
Total	63,231	66,602	5.3	7.0%	8.6%
Austrian	50,683	50,981	0.6	6.5%	8.0%
Non-Austrian	12,190	15,134	24.2	9.7%	12.0%
EU/EEA/CH	3,235	4,111	27.1	6.7%	8.0%
Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia)	3,161	3,643	15.3	10.9%	12.8%
Turkey	2,195	2,529	15.2	13.8%	17.1%
Other countries ¹⁾	3,600	4,851	34.8	15.8%	22.2%

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



Health and social issues



Income and poverty

Immigrants with lower income levels ¹³

Foreign nationals who were in continuous employment throughout the year earned EUR 18,798 (median) in 2011. This was just 84% of the mean net annual income in Austria (EUR 22,346). Austrian nationals had EUR 22,764 at their disposal, while citizens of countries that joined the EU before 2004, the other EEA countries and Switzerland earned only slightly less than the average income. The net annual income of nationals of the countries that had joined the EU since 2004, of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and of Turkey had incomes that were about one sixth to almost one fifth lower than the average. Nationals of other third countries had the lowest income (EUR 16,568 or 74% of the average income).

The income of 13% of foreigners who were employed throughout 2011 was in the lowest income decile (net annual income of less than EUR 9,723); this was the case for only slightly less than 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 third countries (18%).

Wage gap has opened further

Since 2005, the differences in the wage levels between Austrian and foreign nationals have increased considerably: While the net annual

income of Austrians grew by almost 15% between 2005 and 2011, the corresponding figure for foreign nationals was only just 9%. The lowest wage growth affected Turkish nationals (6%) and other third countries (4%).

People of foreign nationality at greater risk of slipping into poverty ¹⁴

On average in 2009–2011, 12% of the population was at risk of poverty and about 6% were affected by manifest poverty. In comparison with the average for 2006–2008, the percentage at risk was unchanged, while the percentage of people living in manifest poverty increased by 1%.

The population of foreign nationals was at considerably greater risk of poverty in 2009–2011 (26%) than the native Austrian population (11%). The risk of slipping into poverty was particularly high in the case of Turkish nationals (44%) and people from other third countries (47%) and people from other third countries (47%). In comparison with 2006 to 2008, the increase in potential poverty was particularly marked in the case of the Turkish population, while the risk of slipping into poverty for nationals of the successor states of Yugoslavia has decreased considerably since this time.

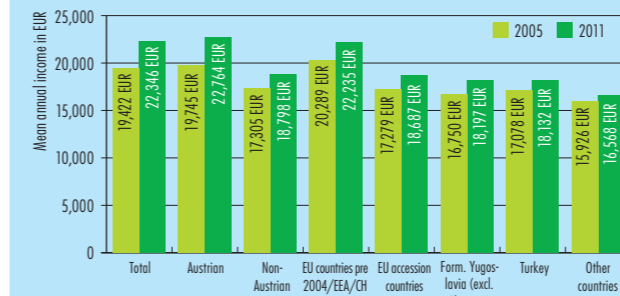
A good 16% of foreign nationals were living in manifest poverty in 2009–2011, a figure more than three times that for Austrian nationals (just 5%). Turkish nationals (27%) and

citizens of other third countries (36%) had the highest proportions here. These groups of people were also particularly affected by the increase in manifest poverty in comparison with 2006–2008.

Welfare payments help prevent poverty, also among foreign nationals

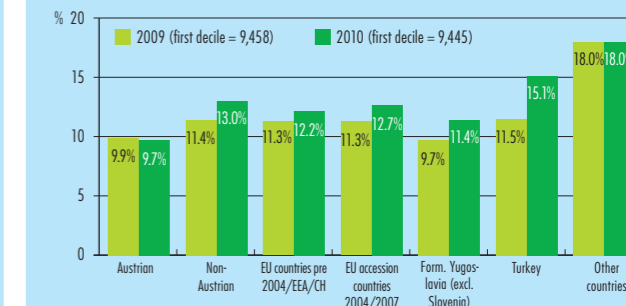
The welfare system halved the risk of poverty in Austria on average in 2009–2011. While there was a 24% risk of poverty prior to payment of welfare benefits, this fell to 12% thereafter. The extent to which welfare payments prevented poverty differed according to nationality: There was a particularly high effect on Turkish nationals (reduction of the risk of poverty from 74% to 44%) and on people from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) (reduction of 44% to 17%).

Indicator **13** Net annual income¹⁾ (median) of those employed throughout the years 2005, 2011 by nationality



S.: STATISTICS 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⁾ 2006, 2011 by nationality



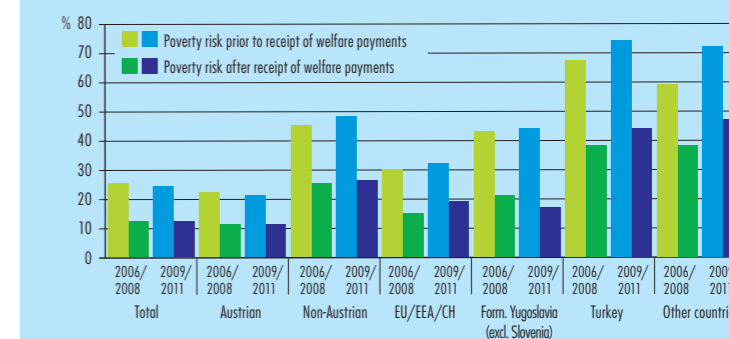
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, basis: data from general income report. – ¹⁾ Gross annual income per Art. 25 Austrian Income Tax Laws less total social security contributions and income tax; excluding apprentices.

Indicator **14** Poverty risk and manifest poverty (rates) 2006–2011 by nationality

Nationality	At risk of poverty		Manifest poverty	
	2006/2008	2009/2011	2006/2008	2009/2011
Total	12%	12%	5%	6%
Austrian	11%	11%	4%	5%
Non-Austrian	25%	26%	13%	16%
EU/EEA/CH	15%	19%	6%	8%
Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia)	21%	17%	12%	11%
Turkey	38%	44%	15%	27%
Other countries	38%	47%	24%	36%

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2006–2011.

Poverty risk prior to and after receipt of welfare payments 2006–2011 by nationality



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, EU-SILC 2006–2011.

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 78.2 years (men) and 83.2 years (women) in 2012. This represents an increase of 0.2 years (men), but a decline for women of 0.2 years in comparison with 2011. In 2012, people of foreign origin had a life expectancy of 78.5 years (men; i.e. slightly higher than that of Austrian men) and 83.4 (women; i.e. slightly higher than that of Austrian women). While there has only been an increase of 0.1 years for women in comparison with 2011, there has been a decline of 0.4 years for men.

It has long been the subject of debate whether the statistically higher life expectancy of people 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 people who are normally resident in Austria are taken into account, the difference in life expectancy between those born outside and in Austria is reduced.

In the comparison of life expectancy by origin, people from EU and EEA countries and Switzerland and from other third countries had a higher life expectancy than the native Austrian population. On the other hand, people from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey – apart from Turkish women – had somewhat lower values in 2012 than the native Austrian population. People from other third countries had the highest life expectancy: 80.0 years for men and 85.8 years for women.

The differences in life expectancy of 65-year-olds were similar to those at birth. People from other third countries had an above-average high life expectancy, while nationals for the successor states of Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) had a below-average life expectancy.

More stillbirths and higher infant mortality rates in the case of mothers of foreign origin

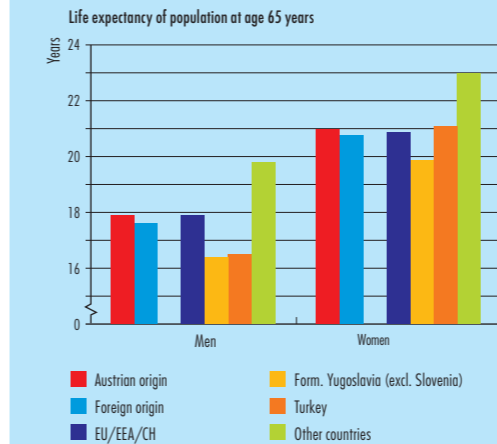
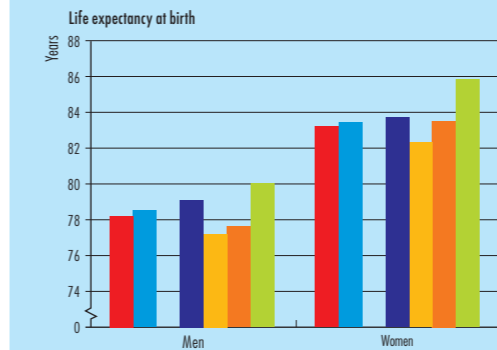
With 3.6 stillbirths and 4.2 deaths during the first year of life for every 1,000 live births, the mortality rate of children of mothers of non-Austrian origin in 2012 was higher than that of children of Austrian women (stillbirths 3.2% and infant mortality 2.7%). The infant

mortality rate among mothers from Turkey was particularly high with 5.1%. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate associated with mothers from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland was only slightly higher than that of Austrian mothers with 3.1%.

Lower mortality rate of immigrants

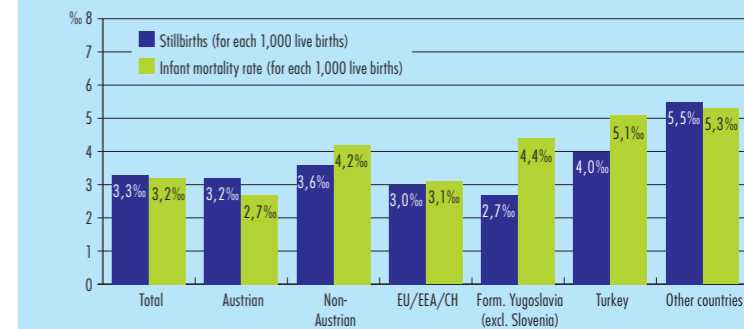
The mortality rate of people of foreign origin between the "employable" ages of 15–64 years is significantly lower than the native Austrian population. For men, the difference is greatest in the age group 35–44 years; this difference is apparent in the case of women only in the 15–24 year age group. 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.

15 Life expectancy in years in 2012 by origin



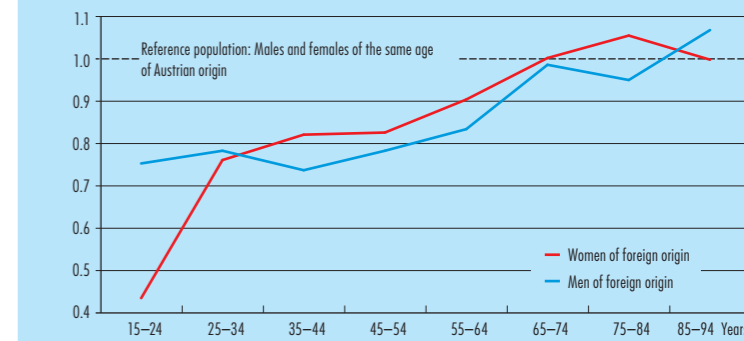
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, statistics of natural population change; HV, statutory social security mortality register. – Including deaths outside Austria.

Stillbirths and infant mortality 2012 by origin of the mother



S.: STATISTICS 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 people of Austrian and foreign origin, average rates 2010–2012



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

Health

More frequent health-related limitations in the working life of workers with a migration background

A total of 42% of people aged between 15 and 64 years had at least one long-term health problem in 2011. Gainfully employed people with a migration background were affected to an above-average degree: 51% of immigrants from former Yugoslavia and 48% of those from Turkey had a long-term health condition. Irrespective of the migration background, back problems affected virtually a quarter of people in the main working age range. On the other hand, people with a migration background more frequently had problems with their legs (14% vs. 11%), arms (11% vs. 8%), circulatory problems (13% vs. 10%) and headaches (9% vs. 6%) than people without a migration background. The resulting restrictions in working life affected people with and without a migration background, with considerable differences between the groups of immigrants: Workers from Turkey and former Yugoslavia more frequently reported limitations due to their health problems in the number of working hours (10% and 8% respectively vs. 6%) and in the type of work they carried out (13% and 11% respectively vs. 8%) than Austrian-born employees. Employees born in an EU country were considerably less frequently restricted in their working lives, on the other hand.

Less use of preventative health services by people of foreign origin 16

People of Turkish or former Yugoslavian origin reportedly failed to make use of early recognition and preventative examinations such as mammography, cervical cancer smears and the PSA test for early recognition of prostate cancer. While 76% of female Austrians aged 40 and older have undergone a mammography in the last three years, only 55% of female migrants have done likewise. 56% of 15 to 60 year old female Austrians have had a cervical cancer smear, but this figure is only 32% among the same-aged women from Turkey or former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia). 52% of male Austrians aged over 40 years have had a PSA test, in comparison with just 30% of men of Turkish or ex-Yugoslavian origin. Other preventative health screenings, such as early recognition of intestinal cancer and the preventative health check-up have also been used much less frequently by people of foreign origin.

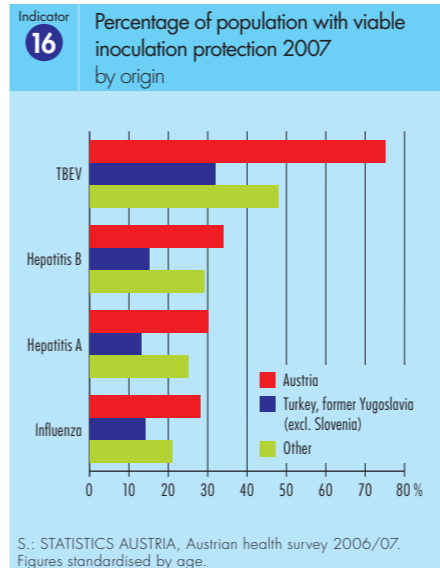
Immigrants less commonly seek preventative inoculation

According to their own statements, people of foreign origin less frequently seek preventative inoculation against diseases, for example against influenza, TBEV (tick-borne encephalitis virus) and hepatitis A and B than people of

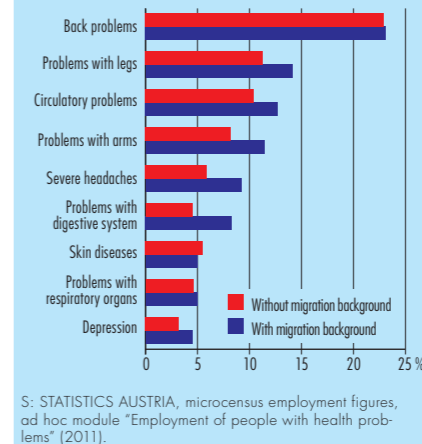
Austrian origin. The largest differences were apparent with regard to TBEV inoculation: 75% of Austrians, but only 32% of people from Turkey and former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia), had up-to-date inoculation protection.

Foreign nationals more often do not make necessary medical appointments 16

Although only 1–2% of the population in Austria has no health insurance, it is often the case that people with illnesses will fail to visit a physician or dentist. In 2009–2011, twice as many third country nationals than Austrians failed to contact a physician despite existing health problems. The attendance rate for dental treatment was particularly low: Despite a relevant problem, a good 8% of third country nationals, almost 5% of EU citizens and almost 4% of the native Austrian population failed to seek dental treatment.



Long-term health problems in people of working age 2011 by migration background

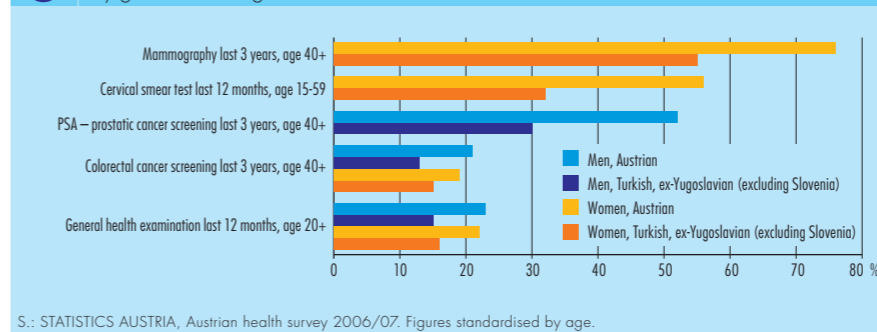


People of working age with health-related restrictions in their working life 2011 by migration background

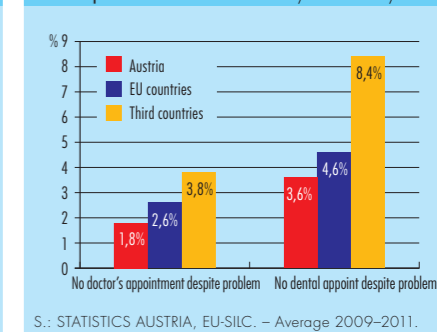
	Health-related restrictions with ... (multiple answers)	
	Number of working hours ¹⁾ In % of working people ²⁾	Type of work ²⁾
Total	5.9%	7.8%
No migration background	6.0%	7.7%
With migration background	5.7%	8.2%
First generation	6.0%	8.3%
Own country of birth:		
Austria	5.9%	7.7%
EU-27	3.6%	5.4%
Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia)	8.0%	11.4%
Turkey	10.0%	12.6%
Other countries	(4.6%)	(5.0%)
Second generation	(4.2%)	7.1%

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment figures "Employment of people with health problems" 2011. – ¹⁾ Figures based on samples of less than 6,000 people are subject to a high level of random error and cannot be accurately interpreted statistically. – ²⁾ Number of hours which can be worked per week. ³⁾ E.g. when carrying heavy loads, when working outdoors, with long periods of sitting down. – ⁴⁾ International definition of working status, ILO concept.

Indicator 16 Use of medical early detection and screening services 2007 by gender and origin



Failure to seek medical/dental treatment despite health problem 2009–2011 by nationality





Security



Security

Criminality among foreign nationals ¹⁷

Of those suspected of committing offences or crimes investigated by the police in 2012, 24.6% 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 (11.6%). Another 6.5% of those investigated were tourists or illegally in Austria, so that 31.1% of those investigated by the police were foreigners.

33.2% of those sentenced by Austrian courts in 2012 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 (2.3%). The rate of those found guilty among immigrants from 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. 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 of certain age groups

It is age that determines the probability of whether an individual is more likely to commit an offence or crime. People aged between 14 and 40 years are particularly frequently likely to offend. When adjusted for age (15- to 40-year-olds constitute 50% 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 1.4% to 0.9%, and is thus only 2.5 times the corresponding figure for Austrians.

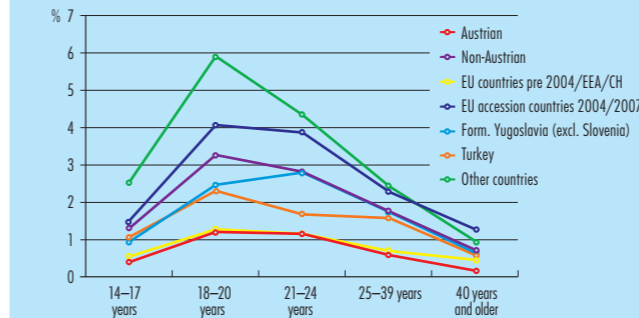
High rates of imprisonment of foreign nationals

Of those committed to prison in 2012, 54.8% were foreign nationals. This includes a large proportion of people 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.

Immigrants more frequently victims of crime ¹⁸

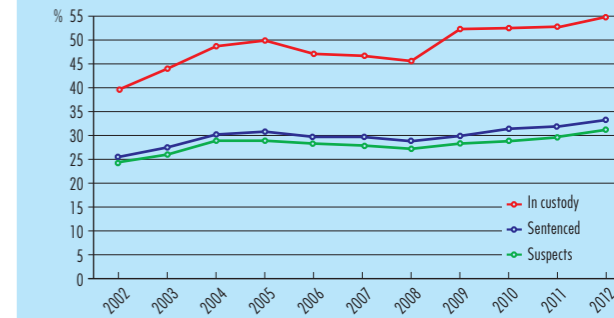
In 2012, 23.4% of all victims of crime in Austria were foreign nationals. As they represented some 11.6% of the general population, this means that immigrants were affected by crime about twice as often as the population as a whole. The number of times nationals of African countries became victims of crime was above the average, while the crime victim rate among citizens of the 14 pre-2004 EU countries and of former Yugoslavia was the lowest among the foreign population. In the last ten years, the crime victim rate has increased for all groups of nationalities.

Indicator 17 Level of criminality 2012 by age and nationality



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, criminal sentencing statistics, population statistics. – Criminality rate = sentenced people as a percentage of the population of the same age and same nationality.

Proportions of foreign nationals among suspects, convicted and imprisoned people 2002–2012



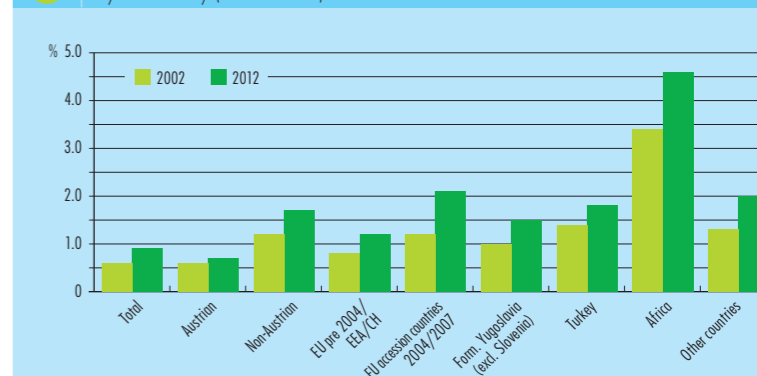
S.: BMI, police crime statistics; BMI, penal system statistics; STATISTICS AUSTRIA, legal criminal statistics

Indicator 18 Identified suspects in Austria 2012 by nationality and residential status

Residential status	Absolute	Proportion (in %)	Suspects as a % of the population of the same nationality
Total	259,923	100.0%	3.1%
Austrians	179,049	68.9%	2.4%
Foreign nationals resident in Austria	63,960	24.6%	6.5%
Tourists	12,681	4.9%	n.d.
Illegal immigrants	4,233	1.6%	n.d.
Total non-Austrians	80,874	31.1%	n.d.

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

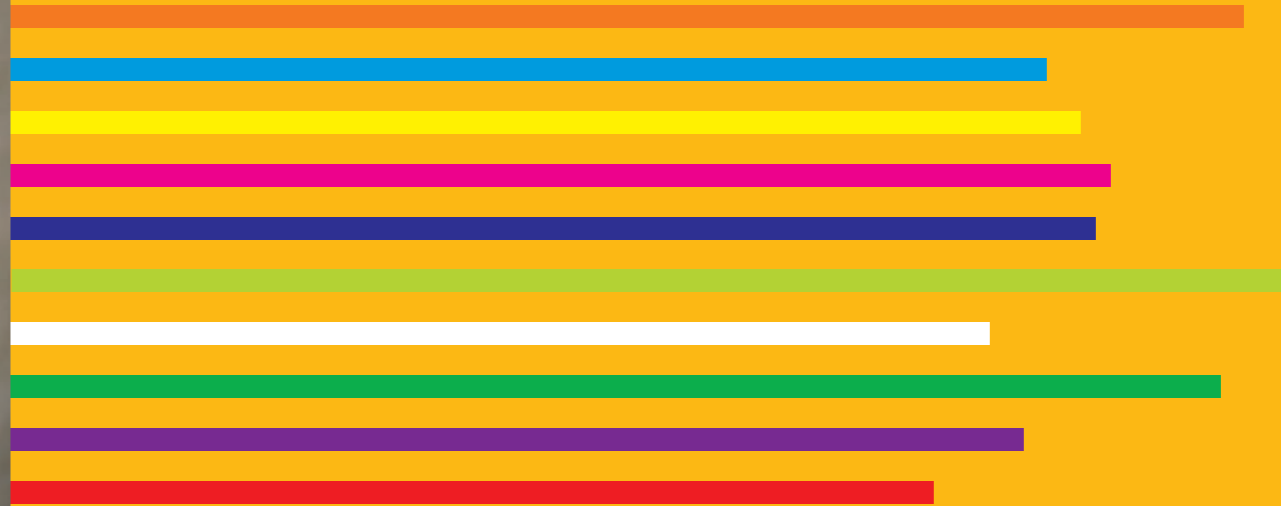
Indicator 18 Crime victim rates 2002 and 2012 by nationality (all offences)



S.: BMI, police crime statistics 2002, 2012. STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics – crime victim rates = victims of crimes relating to population of the same nationality



Housing and regional distribution



Housing

People with a migration background have one third less living space 19

In 2012, average per capita living space was approximately 44 m². People with a migration background, on the other hand, had only 31 m² living space per capita, almost one third less than the average. While nationals of countries that were part of the EU prior to 2004, other EEA countries and Switzerland had above average living space, equivalent to 49 m² per capita, nationals of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia: 25 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 2012, immigrants of the first generation tended on average to live in smaller accommodation (30 m² per capita) than the second generation (37 m²). The difference between immigrant generations was most pronounced in the case of people from the post-2004 EU accession countries; here the first generation had 36 m², and the second 50 m² living space. In the case of people with a Turkish migration background, the difference between the two generations was minimal (20 m² vs. 24 m²).

Foreigners 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 non-Austrians. On average in the years 2009–2011, about 19% 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 people from Turkey, of whom half had to spend more than 25% of their household income on accommodation. Above-average proportions of EU, EEA and Swiss nationals (38%) and immigrants from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia; 22%) also had high housing cost quotients; the 16% of Austrians in this situation was somewhat below the average. In comparison with 2006–2008 the proportion of foreigners with high housing cost quotients rose from 33% to 35%. Turkish nationals were by far most significantly affected by the hike in housing costs (increase from 33% to 50%). But for citizens from the successor states of former Yugoslavia, a decline was actually seen.

Home ownership less frequent among people with a migration background 21

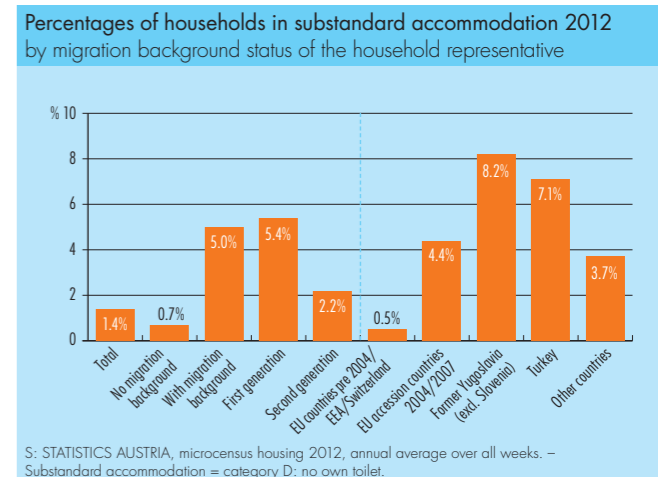
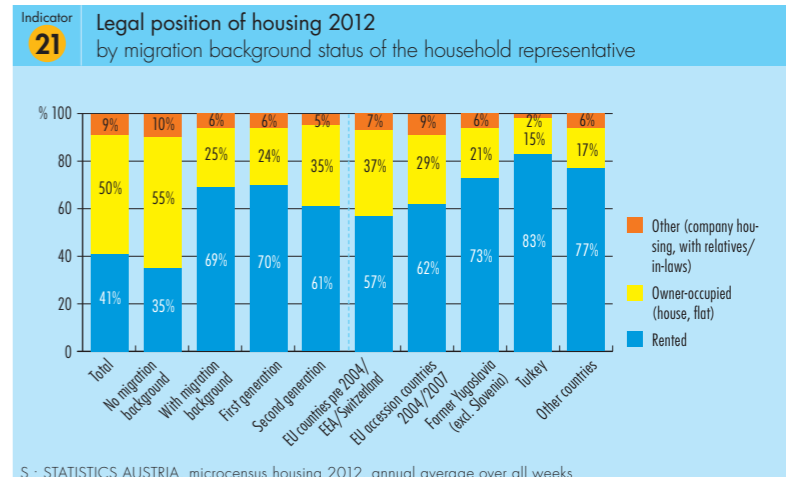
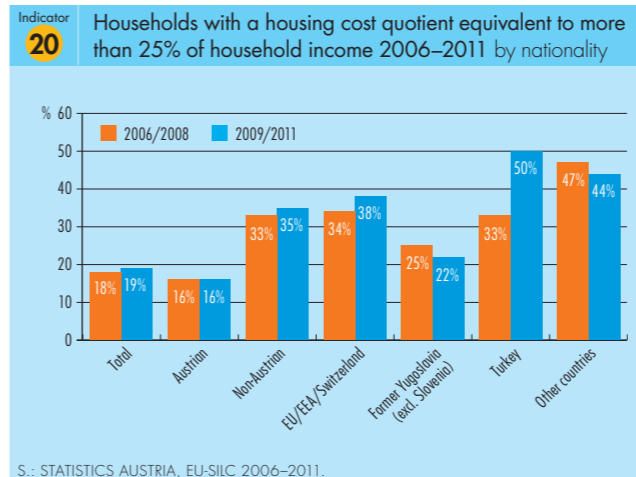
The high accommodation costs of immigrants are also attributable to the low rate of home ownership in this group. While more than half (55%) of households that included a native Austrian as main representative owned their own homes in 2012, this was the case for only 25% of households with a migration background. However, in 2012, the second immigrant generation were much more likely to own their own home (35% of all households) than the first generation (24%). Households with a household representative from Turkey and former Yugoslavia mainly lived in rented accommodation (83% and 73% respectively).

People with a migration background more frequently live in substandard accommodation

In 2012, only 1.4% of the population still lived in substandard accommodation (category D: no own toilet). First generation immigrants lived more frequently (5.4%) in category D accommodation than second generation immigrants (2.2%). Particularly high numbers of those living in poor conditions had a migration background from former Yugoslavia and Turkey; a good 7% and 8% of these respectively lived in substandard accommodation.

Migration background status	Living space m ²		
	Total	First generation	Second generation
Total	44	-	-
No migration background	47	-	-
With migration background	31	30	37
EU countries pre 2004/EEA/CH	49	49	47
EU accession countries 2004/2007	37	36	50
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	25	24	32
Turkey	21	20	24
Other countries	29	29	32

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus housing 2012, annual average over all weeks.



Regional distribution and segregation

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

On 1 January 2013, 18.0% of the population of Austria was of foreign origin. Within Austria itself, there were major differences with regard to distribution. The percentage of people of foreign origin living in Vienna (34.6%) 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 (20.4%) and Salzburg (18.5%). On the other hand, in Styria and in Burgenland, only 11.2% and 10.1% of the population was of foreign origin.

Majority of population of foreign origin lives in larger cities

At the beginning of 2013, almost 40% of Austria's population of foreign origin lived in Vienna, while only 16% of native Austrians lived in the capital. Other large cities in Austria also had a significant proportion of residents of foreign origin. Some 62% of people of foreign nationality and/or who were born outside Austria lived in towns and cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Only about one third of people of Austrian origin 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 2013 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 (30%) was thus three times that forming the population of smaller communities with less than 5,000 inhabitants (9%)

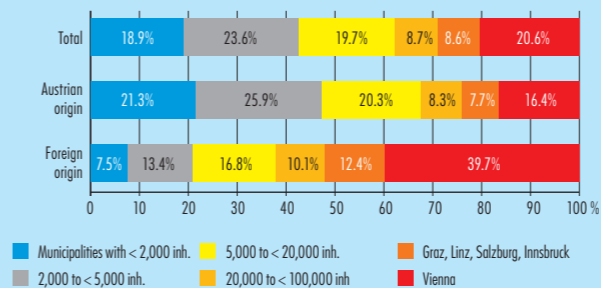
More than one in two persons of foreign origin live in municipalities in which immigrants constitute more than 25% of the population ²²

In 44 of Austria's 2,354 municipalities, the population of foreign origin constituted more than 25% of their total population at the beginning of 2013. In addition to cities such as Vienna, Salzburg, Wels, Bregenz and Traun, tourist centres such as Sölden and Bad Gastein and certain towns and municipalities near borders that provide refugee accommodation are also locations in which people of foreign origin form a significant section of the population.



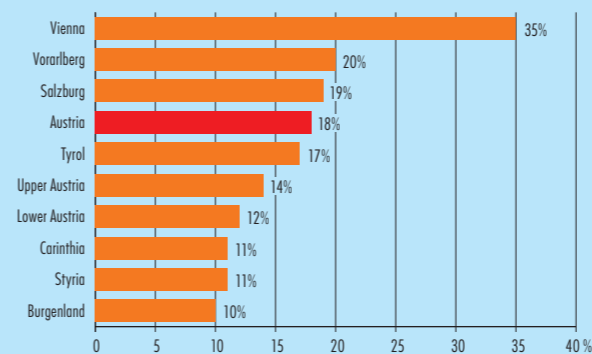
On 1 January 2013 more than half (53%) of all Austria's immigrants lived in these 44 municipalities with a high immigrant population, while only a quarter (24%) of the native Austrian population lived there. There was a lower concentration of people from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (46%) than of people with third country nationality (59%) in these municipalities with a high immigrant population. There was a particularly high concentration of people of African and Asian origin (70% and 68%) in municipalities with a high immigrant population.

Population on 1 January 2013 by origin and proportion of population of local municipality



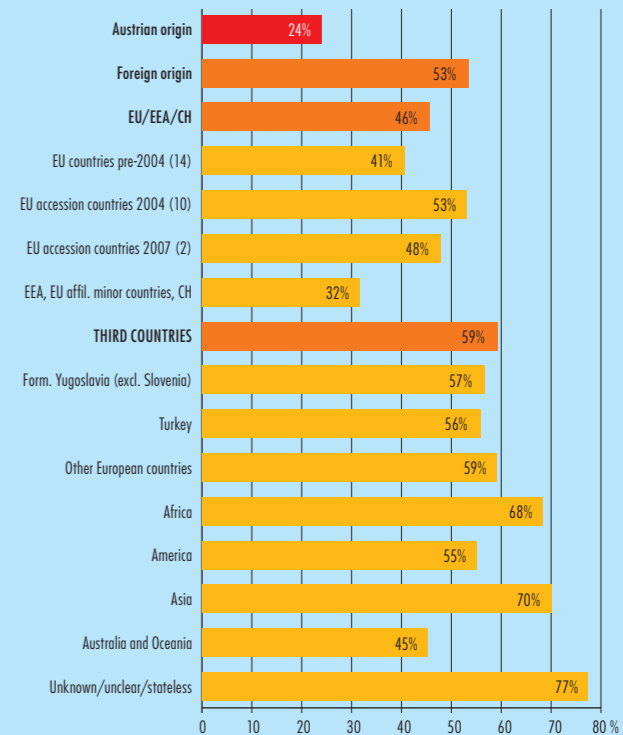
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Proportion of population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013 by federal states



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Indicator 22 Population on 1 January 2013 living in municipalities in which immigrants constitute¹⁾ more than 25% of the residents by origin



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



Identification



Marriages and family forms

Three in ten marriages involve a foreign partner ²³

Some 38,600 marriages took place in Austria in 2012. In seven out of ten instances, both spouses were of Austrian origin. A total of 6,700 marriages (17%) involved an Austrian and a non-Austrian partner. About 4,000 marriages (10%), on the other hand, were between partners who were both of non-Austrian origin. In the case of more than half (54%) of the marriages between an Austrian and non-Austrian partner, the non-Austrian originated from another EU country or EEA country, whereby marriages with a partner of German origin were by far the most common (1,783 marriages, or 27%). 17% of mixed Austrian/non-Austrian marriages involved a partner from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) while 8% 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 (63%) than the converse situation (37%). This applies in particular to marriages with partners from countries that joined the EU in 2004/2007; in 83% 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.

A quarter of all partnerships involve a foreign national

In 2012, a quarter of all partnerships (marriages and cohabitations) involved at least one person with a migration background. Mixed partnerships involving an Austrian partner made up 11% of all partnerships, whereby a female immigrant cohabited with a man without a migration background (in about 6% of couples) more frequently than the converse situation. With 15%, the proportion of partnerships, in which both partners have a migration background was greater. In terms of cohabitations, in which partners live together without being married, this proportion (8%) was considerably lower, while it was actually higher (with a good 14%) in the case of Austrian/non-Austrian relationships than was the case in all relationships.

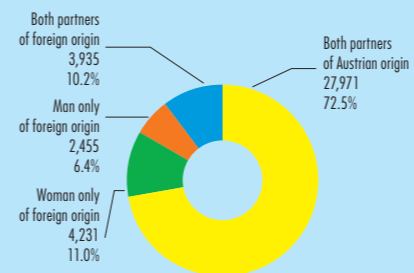
Austrian/non-Austrian couples more often remain childless

In the case of more than half (55%) 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 migration background (47%). However, the lowest percentage of childless households (32%) was associated with partnerships between two people who both had a migration 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

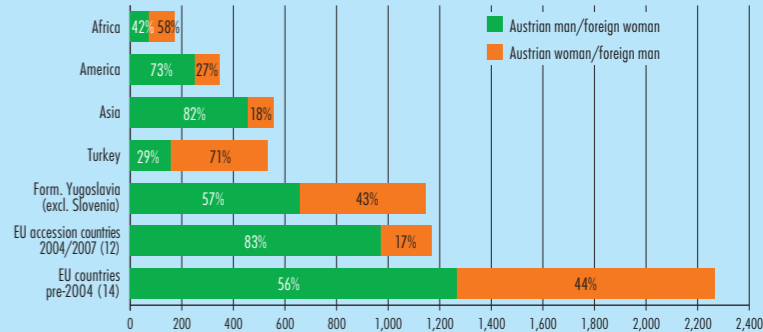
In 2012, the average size of a household in Austria was 2.3 people. The native Austrian population without migration background tended to live in smaller households (2.2 people) than people with migration background (2.6 people). But there were also marked variations within these parameters. While only 2.0 people lived in the average household of immigrants from the EU, EEA or Switzerland, an average of 3.6 people lived in a Turkish household.

Indicator 23 Marriages 2012 by origin of the couple



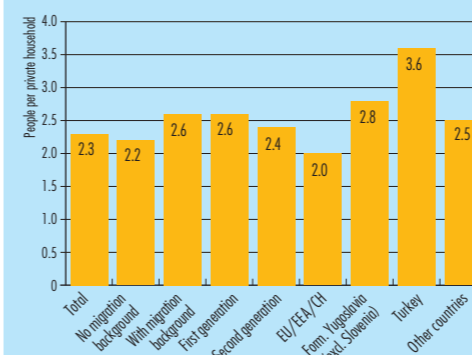
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, marriage statistics

Indicator 23 Marriages between people of Austrian and foreign origin 2012 by origin of the foreign spouse



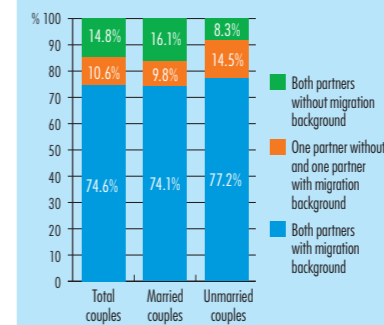
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, marriage statistics

Average size of households 2012 by migration background, status and household reference person



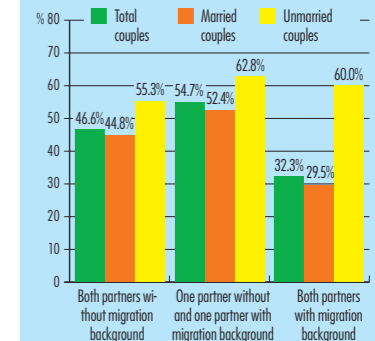
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment 2012 (annual average).

Partnerships 2012 by migration background of partners



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment 2012 (annual average)

Couples without children in household 2012 by migration background of partners



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus employment 2012 (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 (since 30 July 2013, this has been shortened to six years).

Rate of naturalisations remains at a low level

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 people were naturalised. After 2003, numbers of naturalisations have fallen continuously, reaching a nadir in 2010 (6,135), the lowest figure since 1974. In 2012, the number of naturalisations rose for the second time in a row, now reaching 7,043 (without overseas naturalisations).

More frequent naturalisations of third country nationals ²⁴

Of the foreign nationals living in Austria for at least ten years, a total of 1.1% were naturalised

in 2012. The quota for people from EU countries was very low (less than 0.5%) – with the exception of Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, of whom 1.6% were naturalised. From former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia), 1.1% of people with more than ten years' residence in Austria were naturalised, with somewhat more undergoing naturalisation from Turkey (1.4%). The proportion of new Austrians from other European and non-European countries was considerably higher with almost 3% for each.

One third of naturalised Austrians born in Austria

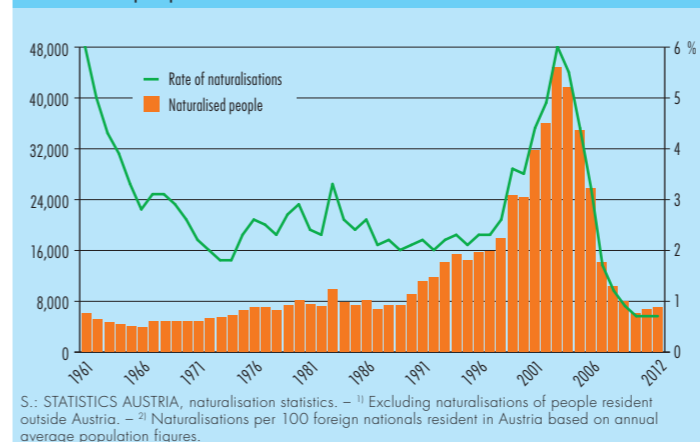
The naturalised citizens in 2012 came mainly from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia; 40%) and Turkey (17%). On the other hand, there were only 11% naturalisations of citizens from other EU/EEA countries and Switzerland; these were mainly people from the countries that have joined the EU since 2004. More than one third (36%) of naturalised citizens were already born in Austria; higher figures were documented for citizens of the successor states of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia; 45%), while this was actually the majority in the case of former citizens



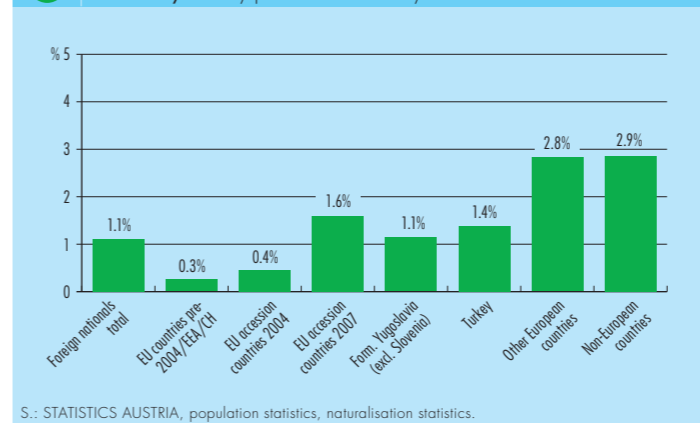
of Turkey (53%). Of the people naturalised in 2012, 36% were minors, with a considerably share (44%) of these being former Turkish citizens.

In more than half (52%) of cases, applicants had acquired a right to naturalisation by meeting the required criteria. In almost one third of cases (31%), naturalisation was extended to family members, while in a further 17% of cases, naturalisation was discretionary.

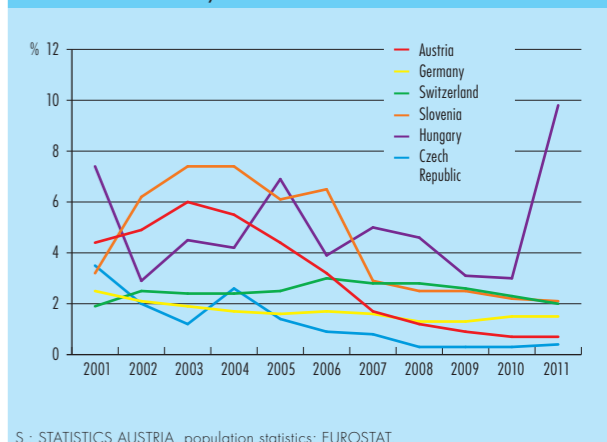
Naturalised people¹⁾ and naturalisation rate²⁾ 1961–2012



Indicator ²⁴ Naturalisations 2012 as a % of people resident in Austria for more than 10 years by previous nationality



Naturalisation rate by countries 2001–2011



Naturalisations 2012¹⁾ by previous nationality, country of birth, age and legal basis

Nationality	Total	in %	Of which:			
			Born in Austria	Under age 18 years	Right to naturalisation	Extension to family members
Total	7,043	100.0%	35.8%	36.2%	51.5%	31.2%
EU countries pre 2004/EEA/CH	175	2.5%	29.7%	25.1%	81.1%	14.3%
EU accession countries 2004/2007	595	8.4%	20.8%	27.9%	76.5%	23.5%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	2,841	40.3%	44.8%	38.7%	44.0%	34.5%
Turkey	1,198	17.0%	52.8%	44.1%	48.7%	30.6%
Other European countries	489	6.9%	18.8%	38.4%	50.7%	39.5%
Asia	1,109	15.7%	20.7%	32.1%	50.1%	33.4%
África	437	6.2%	15.8%	27.7%	60.0%	21.7%
America, Oceania, unknown	199	2.8%	23.1%	22.6%	67.8%	12.1%

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, naturalisation statistics. – ¹⁾ Domestic naturalisations, i.e. excluding those of people resident outside Austria. (In 2012, 64 people resident outside Austria were naturalised).



Subjective views of integration



How Austrians view the process of integration

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 in previous years, GfK Austria again conducted a survey in 2013 to determine attitudes towards integration among both the Austrian population and the population of foreign origin. The survey was conducted in February and March 2013; 931 people with Austrian citizenship without a migration background and 1,107 people with a migration background were surveyed (310 from Serbia and Montenegro, 315 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 182 from Croatia and 300 from Turkey). 212 of those questioned were born in Austria, while 890 were first generation immigrants. The structure of the sample is largely the same as in 2012, although the proportion of foreigners born in Austria was a little higher then.

Positive view of integration is increasing

4.2% believed that integration policies are “working very well”; 8.6%, on the other hand, considered that these are “working very badly” If we add to this the 46.4% who saw integration as “not very effective” this means that almost half of the population is dissatisfied with the current integration process.

But the trend towards a more positive view, which began to appear in the previous year, has continued. While 69% of those surveyed in 2010 believed integration was “not very effective” or was “working very badly”, the corresponding figure fell continuously to approx. 57% in 2012 and to about 55% in 2013. At the same time, the percentage that saw integration as “working very well” or “working quite well” increased from 31% (2010) to 43% (2012) and now to 45% (2013). This documents the decrease in the extremely negative view of integration in Austria. In 2013, about 9% of the population believes that integration is “working very badly”, while this figure was still 18% in 2010. In comparison to this, the proportion of those questioned who gave integration the best score (“working very well”) has very hesitantly increased (from 3.6% in 2010 to 4.2% in 2013). The shift occurs in the mid-point of opinions. The view that integration is “working quite well” increased from about 27% in 2010 to 41% in 2013.

The comparison over time also shows a brightening of the integration climate. This could be down to the installation of a Secretariat for Integration as well as the more positive media reporting. The view of failed integration has taken a backseat generally.

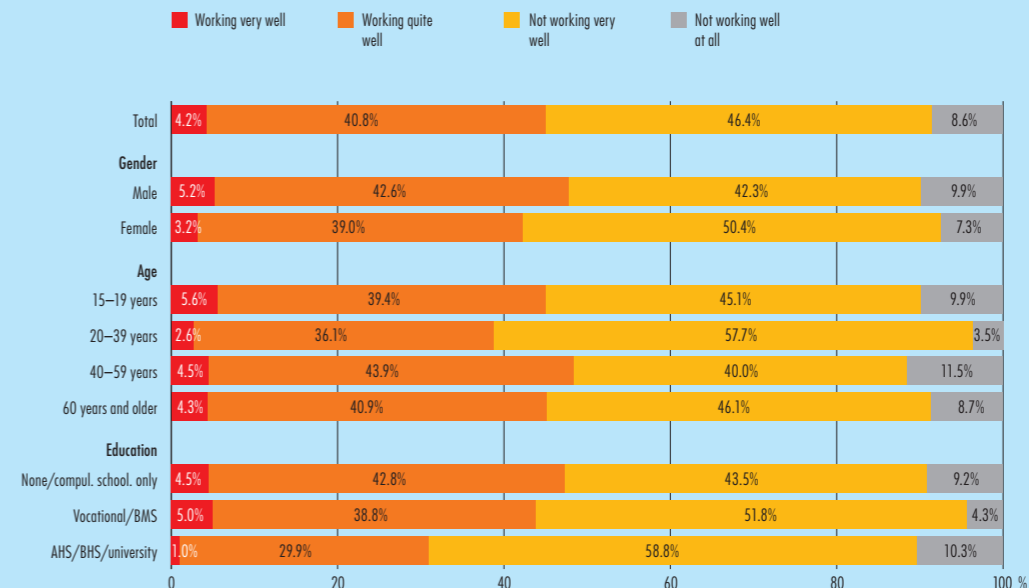
However, the speed of the improvement of the integration climate has slowed. Between 2011 and 2012, the positive view increased by about 7 percentage points, but only by about 2 percentage points between 2012 and 2013. The same applies for the reduction in the negative view.

Harmonisation of the population's opinion

Structural characteristics that influenced the view of integration in Austria were the age and social situation of those questioned: Those aged from 60 years and people with a lower school education, low-qualified workers and those with low income viewed the situation with more pessimism. In 2013, this clear pattern is no longer provable. Older people and those with a lower school education have increasingly become more optimistic about integration, while young people and people with a higher school education have changed their opinions less. A certain harmonisation of the view can be seen over all the different sections of the population.

Indicator
25

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



S.: GfK survey (February - March 2013). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

How immigrants view the process of integration

Immigrant population has a generally optimistic view of integration

The vast majority of those with a migration background (82%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria, 10.5% claimed to feel less at home and 7.5% did not feel at home at all.

Optimism with regard to integration among the immigrant population is in clear contrast to the pessimism with regard to integration among the Austrian population. However in comparison with 2012, there is a contrasting trend. While the population without migration background is perceiving an improvement of integration, a growing proportion of people with a migration background feel less at home or not at all. In 2012, 87.1% of the population with a migration background still stated they felt completely or mostly at home in Austria, just 8.4% felt less at home and 4.5% did not feel at home at all. In 2013, the positive opinion deteriorated by about 5%. An intensified public discussion about integration and integration policy exhibited an unintended side effect: Immigrants with a lower level of education, lower income and longer period of residence feel more associated with their country of origin than in 2012.

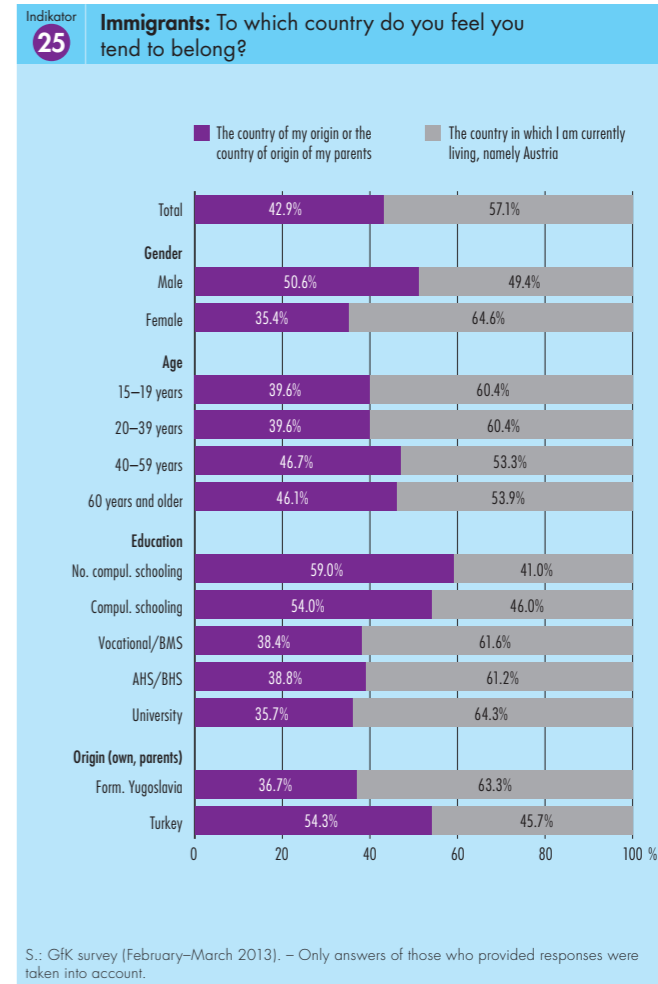
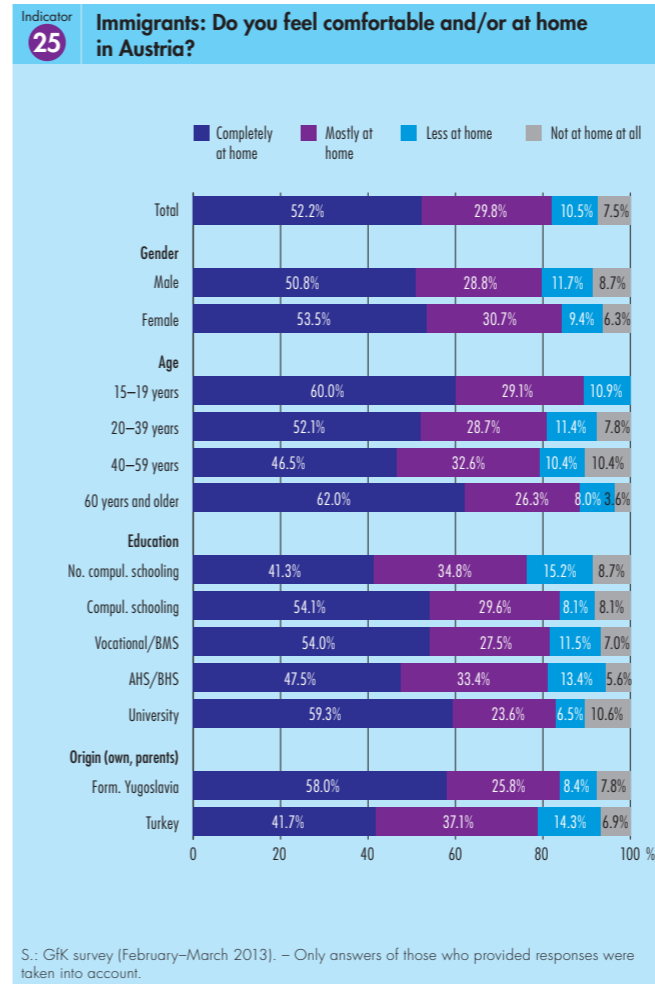
Structural factors influence opinion

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, 83% said they felt completely or mostly at home here; this was the case for only 70% who had been living in Austria for less than 5 years. Some 87% of those born in Austria felt completely or mostly at home in Austria; even 80% of those born outside Austria gave the same response. There were differences with regard to whether the people came from Turkey or former Yugoslavia. Of those from former Yugoslavia, 84% claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria while only 79% of those from Turkey made the same claim.

The socio-economic status of those asked is also important: Those with higher incomes, better qualifications and better opportunities on the job market feel significantly more at home in Austria than others.

Sense of belonging: Country of origin or Austria?

The question concerning basic national identity requires a straightforward answer and does not take into account the ambivalence that people with a migration background frequently have with regard to their national identity (transnational orientation). As a result, about 12% gave no response to this question, more than for any other question. The result confirms that immigrants are optimistic with regard to integration, but also makes reference to the decline in optimism. While 65% of those surveyed with a migration background still felt a sense of belonging to Austria in 2012, this agreement had decreased to 57% in 2013. The increase by 8 percentage points between 2010 and 2012 has been nullified as a result. The structural factors, which influence the feeling of national identity, remain unchanged: Better qualifications, higher income and longer period of residence increase the feeling of identity with Austria. People with lower education and a shorter period of residence in Austria feel more strongly connected to their country of origin, specifically men. Slowed economic growth, increasing unemployment and increased pressure of competition also possibly reduce the feeling of identity towards Austria.



Views of changes

To see how views have changed, the Austrian population was 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 about integration declining among the native Austrian population

Although a pessimistic attitude still predominates among Austrians, this has decreased considerably. In 2013, about 25% believed that the quality of coexistence with immigrants has increased and only 28% thought there had been a deterioration. In 2010, 44% still saw a deterioration while only 12% claimed to see an improvement. The trend since then towards less pessimism with regard to integration among the population without a migration background has thus continued.

Alignment of opinions

While in the past years, it was mostly older people, housewives, pensioners, the unemployed and those responders with a low to average household income who tended to see coexistence deteriorating, the 2013 survey shows a clear alignment of opinions. In particular, the population groups in the mid

to higher age brackets, meaning pensioners are also included here, very frequently are of the opinion that co-existence has improved. Only housewives and the unemployed continue to be pessimist towards integration. It is possible that dissatisfaction with the personal socioeconomic situation may cause the pessimism to be transferred to other social sectors.

Immigrants remain more optimistic than Austrians

How do immigrants view the integration process? 36.7% see an improvement, 42.5% see no change and 20.9% claim to see a deterioration in their living situation in the last five years. While in 2010 the opinion between the improvement and deterioration was balanced to some degree, the evaluation of personal living situations in Austria has clearly moved into the positive since then. The economic downturn of the past years has either objectively not reached the immigrants on a personal level or it is subjectively not perceived as such.

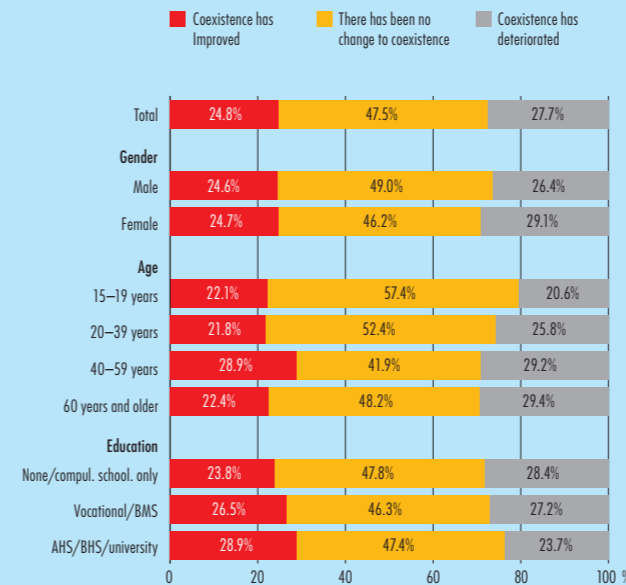
Older and less well-off immigrants are more pessimistic

Looking at structural profiles, it is apparent that older people with a migration background 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. The agreement with a subjective improvement decreases with age and the 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. This supports the observation that foreign citizens who were born in their country of origin more frequently see an improvement in their personal living situation in Austria than those who were born in Austria. Furthermore, immigrants from Turkey significantly more frequently see a deterioration in their personal circumstances (35.4%) than people from former Yugoslavia (12.7%).

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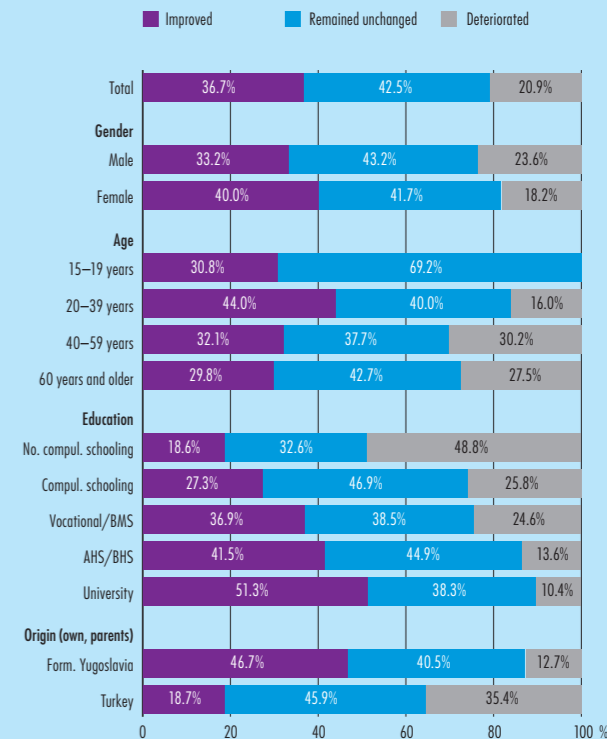
Austrians: Do you have the impression that the quality of coexistence with immigrants has changed in recent years?



S.: GfK survey (February-March 2013). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Indicator
25

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 2013). - 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 people with no migration background. The immigrant population was asked whether they felt they were being discriminated against in Austria.

Contact has become an everyday experience

Contact with immigrants has become an everyday experience. 59% of those surveyed without a migration background (6.4 percentage points up on 2010) claimed to be in regular contact with immigrants. 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. More men than women, more younger than older people and considerably more students, pupils and working people experience contact with immigrants. Urban populations, particularly Austrians living in Vienna, tend to have more contacts with immigrants than rural populations. More than half of pensioners, retirees and housewives stated that they had practically no contact with immigrants.

A quarter of Austrians think immigrants are disadvantaged

Of those surveyed in personal contact with immigrants, some 23.5% consider people with a migration background experience discrimination in Austria because of their origin. This figure saw a slight increase between 2011 and 2012, and then a fall again in 2013 (2011: 27.3%; 2012: 30.1%; 2013: 23.5%). 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 people with better qualifications, younger people and those who live in Vienna and Vorarlberg. On the other hand, older people, retirees, pensioners and housewives as well as those with poorer qualifications perceived discrimination against the population with a migration background more rarely.

A third of the population with a migration background feels disadvantaged

The immigrant population had a similar view of the aspect of discrimination as the Austrian population. Around one third of all surveyed immigrants claimed that they were mostly or often subject to discrimination (33.8%). But two thirds of those with a migration background said they were not often or rarely

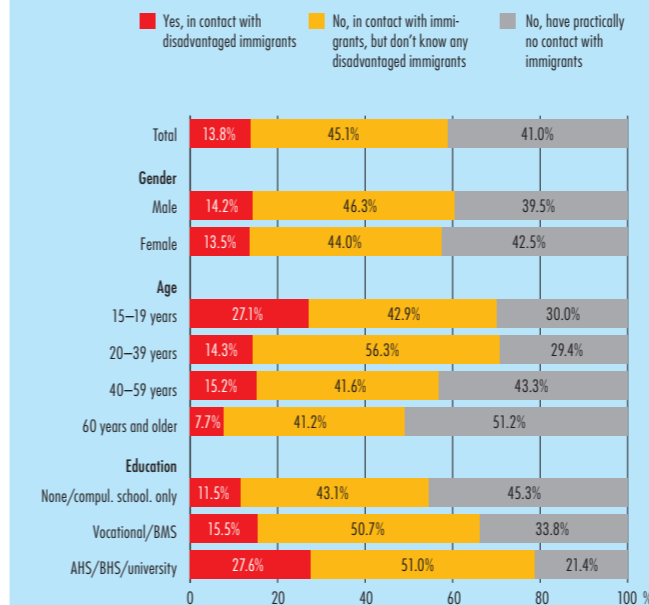
or never subject to discrimination. In comparison with 2010, there was thus a slight decrease in the level of awareness of discrimination.

Those who encounter discrimination are more frequently people with no school qualification or a poor qualification who thus have a below average household income, as well as people with higher qualifications and with the high sensitivity about possible discrimination associated with this. Awareness of discrimination declines with length of residence, because immigrants are then less often perceived as foreigners.

People with a Turkish migration background more frequently report encountering discrimination. More than half of these claimed to be always or mostly or often subject to discrimination. The corresponding figure for responders from former Yugoslavia was only 24%. 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

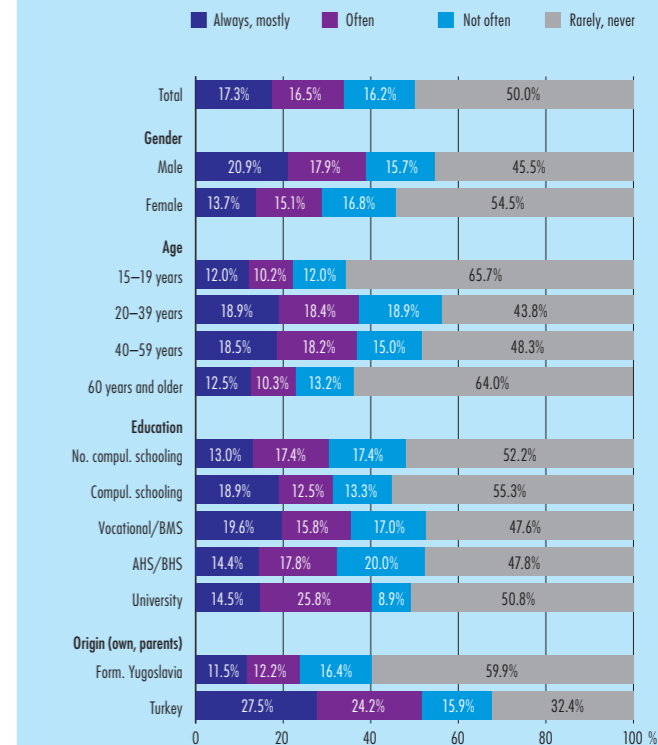
Austrians: Are you in personal contact with immigrants who you think are experiencing discrimination in Austria because of their origin or see as being less well treated than Austrians who are not immigrants?



S.: GfK survey (February-March 2013). - 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 2013). - Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Mental attitudes; similarities and differences – Austrians

To determine similarities and differences in mental attitudes among the Austrian population, a focus was given to determine 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 23% of all surveyed people without a migration background rejected in whole or part all intolerant or xenophobic statements, while only 3.3% agreed with these in whole or part. In detail, 44.8% of Austrians approved of the statement that “Foreigners living in Austria should adapt their way of life better to that of Austrians” – only 9% rejected this statement.

Only 12.4% were in support of sending foreigners home when jobs are scarce; 49.4% rejected this concept. Some 14.9% were opposed to allowing foreigners living in Austria to participate in political processes, 48.3% were in favour. And finally, 68.1% opposed the idea that foreigners living in Austria should only marry people of their own nationality, while 9.9% felt this to be appropriate. Since 2010, there has been a consolidation in the neutral majority attitude while the more extreme views have suffered a further decline. In contrast to the issued opinion, less than 5% of those surveyed are of the opinion that foreigners living in Austria should be sent home if jobs become scarce, that foreigners living in Austria should not be allowed to participate in political processes, that foreigners living in Austria should only marry people of their own nationality and that they should adjust their lifestyle. Only the statement with the demand for better adjustment of lifestyles to those of Austrians continues to meet with noteworthy, but declining, agreement (2010: 54%; 2013: 44.8%).

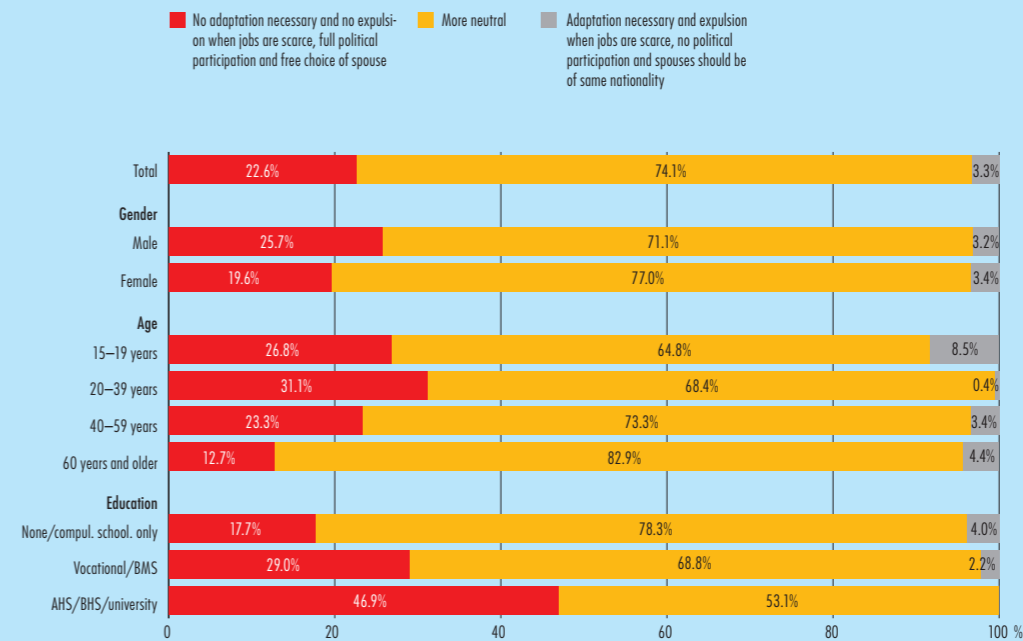
The population has accepted that the old “guest worker” model – whereby foreign workers are let into the country, do their work, and then go home again – is no longer realistic. Austria has become an immigrant society, and the vast majority of the population has accepted this.

Underlying structural trends

Among those surveyed, there is again a significant correlation between xenophobic attitudes and gender, age, level of education and social standing. Those aged 60 years and older, people on low incomes, with poor qualifications, housewives and retired people and those who see themselves with a perceived or real risk of having to surrender social status to the immigrant population are more likely to exhibit xenophobic tendencies and assume hostile attitudes. Less xenophobic are responders who do not fear the competition with immigrants, and those in federal states with a large migrant experience (particularly Vienna and Vorarlberg), in which daily contact with immigrants has become part of normal routine.

Indicator
25

Austrians: intolerant and xenophobic attitudes



S.: GfK survey (February–March 2013). – Only answers of those who provided responses were taken into account.

Mental attitudes; similarities and differences – Immigrants

Majority of immigrants approve of lifestyle in Austria

The population with migration background was asked whether they approved or disapproved of the observed way of life in Austria. This question was designed to determine perceived cultural differences, but this time from the perspective of the immigrants rather than the Austrian population. Some 3% of those surveyed failed to respond to this question; the remaining 97% responded as follows: 24.8% fully approved of the way that most people live in Austria and of the values and aims that determine their lifestyles; 51.7% largely approved of these. Only 8.2% totally disapproved of the Austrian way of life; 15.3% were somewhat disapproving.

Increased acceptance and consolidated opinion since 2010

Since the beginning of the integration monitoring system, two sometimes opposing trends have emerged. On the one hand, the unrestricted approval of the way that most people live their lives in Austria (2010: 18.9%; 2013: 24.8%) has increased. At the same time, the proportion of people who largely approve has decreased (2010: 55.9%; 2013: 51.7%). On the other side of the spectrum

of opinions, a similar trend can be observed. The proportion of those surveyed who are totally disapproving of the way most people live is increasing (2010: 5.4%; 2013: 8.2%), with a simultaneous decrease in those who are somewhat disapproving (2010: 19.9%; 2013: 15.3%).

The change relates less to the general opinion than to an increase in the polar positions. The commitment to the “Austrian lifestyle” – without having this defined exactly and prompted – is increasing in the same way as its rejection. The reinforced public debate about integration politics has also reached the immigrant population and led to a consolidation of opinion among this group. A consolidation of opinion means a decrease in the evasive “maybe” answer and an increase in the definitive approval or rejection.

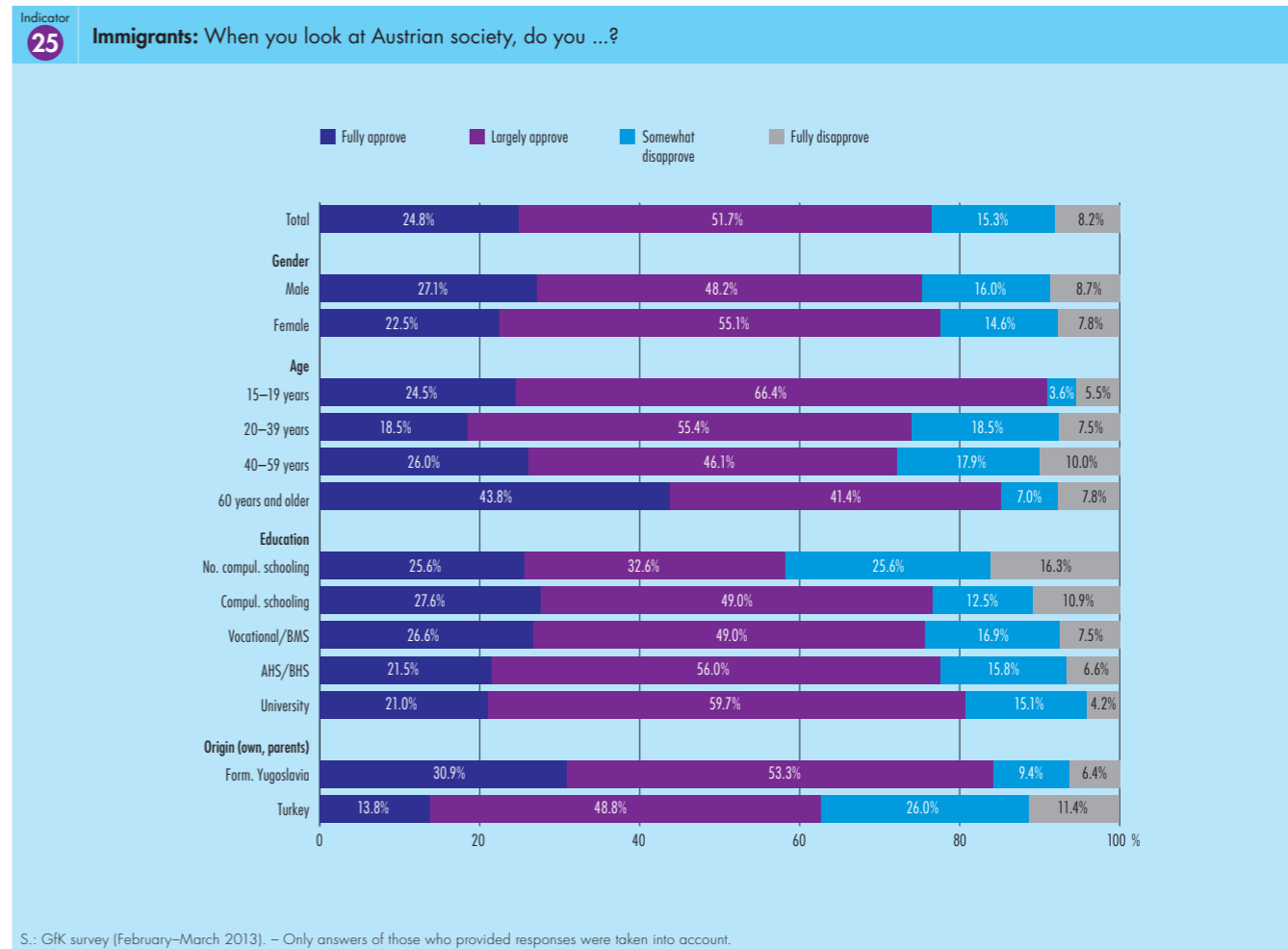
Underlying structural trends

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: About 74% of responders who have lived in Austria for more than 20 years are fully or by and large approving of the way people live in Austria. This figure reaches about 85% among those aged over 60 years with a migration background.

There was again a significant correlation between response and geographical origin: While 84.2% of responders from former Yugoslavia approve of the way of life in Austria, only 62.6% of responders from Turkey had the same attitude. Indeed, 37.4% of responders with a Turkish migration 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 migration background to a greater extent than any other immigrant group.



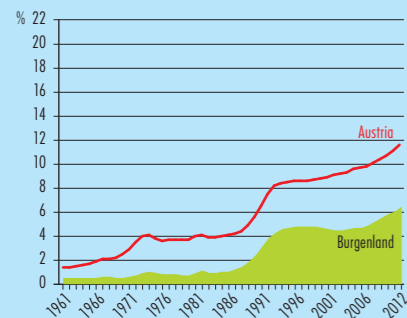


The Austrian federal states in overview



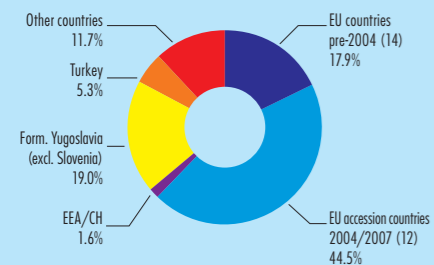
Burgenland

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



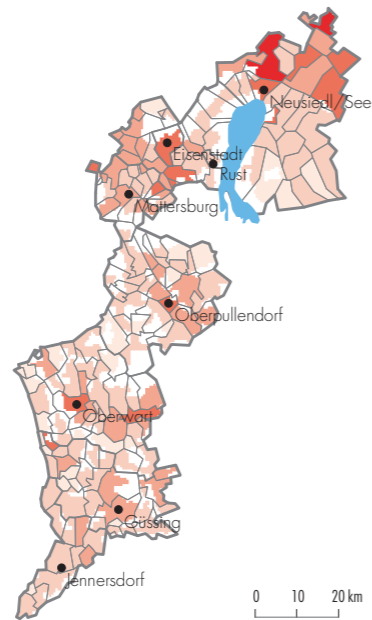
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Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013

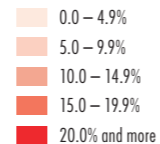


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Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013



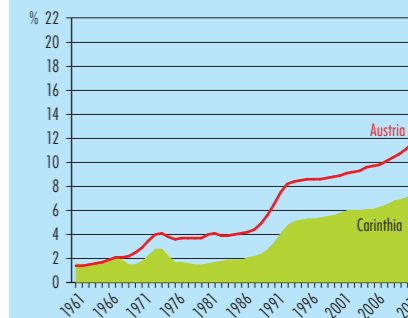
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



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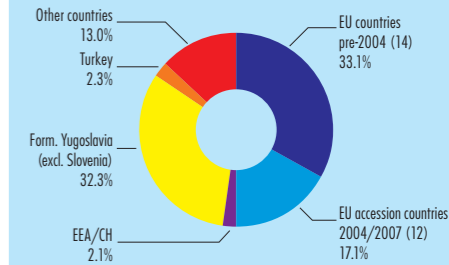
Carinthia

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



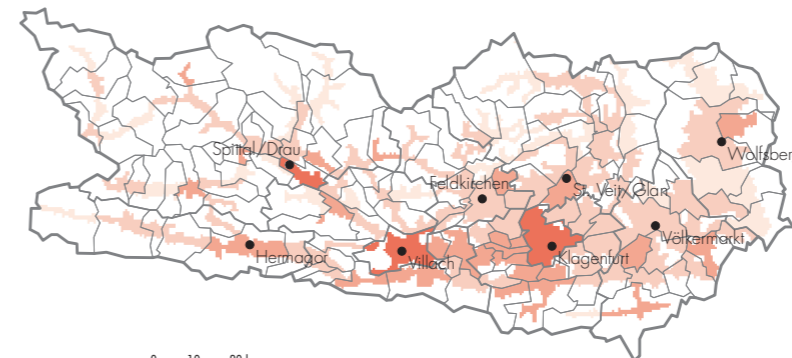
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Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013

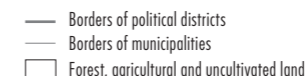
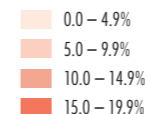


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Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013



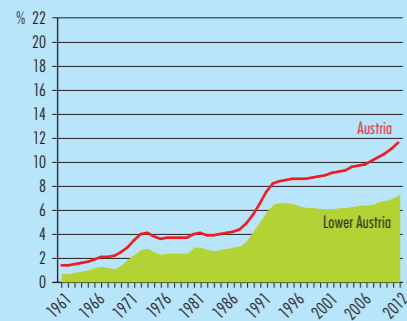
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



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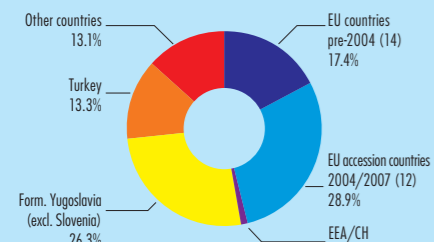
Lower Austria

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



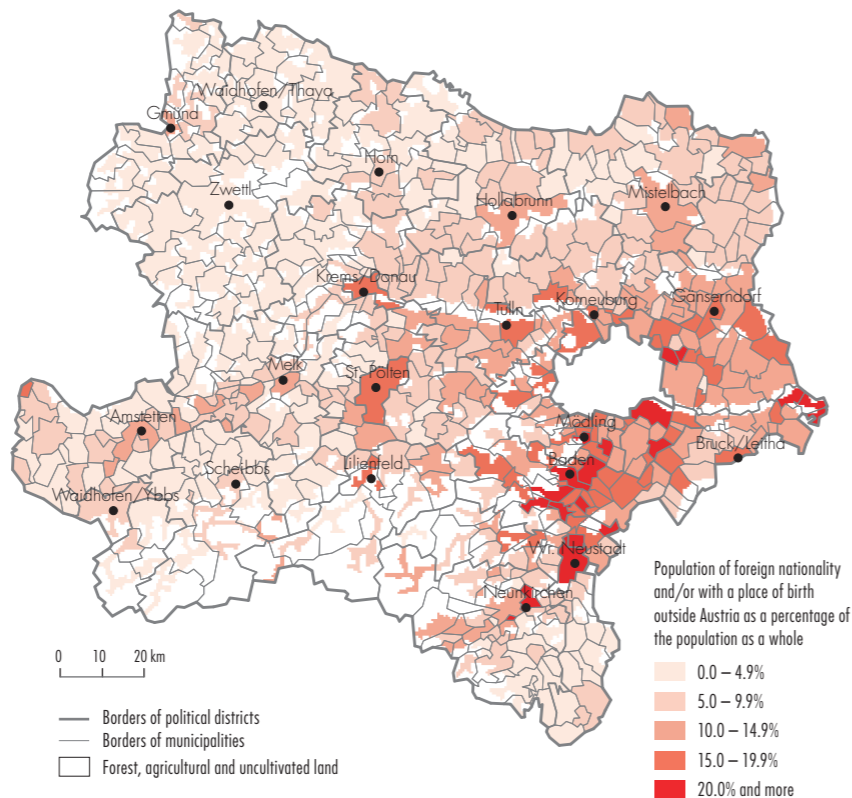
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Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013



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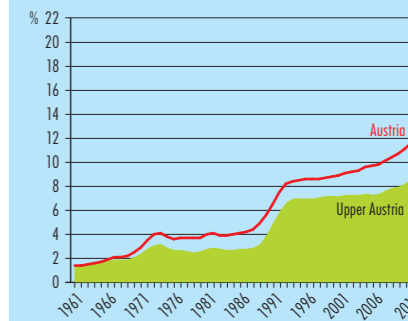
Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013



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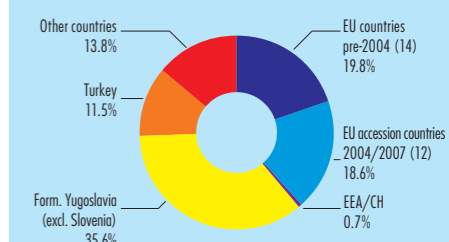
Upper Austria

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



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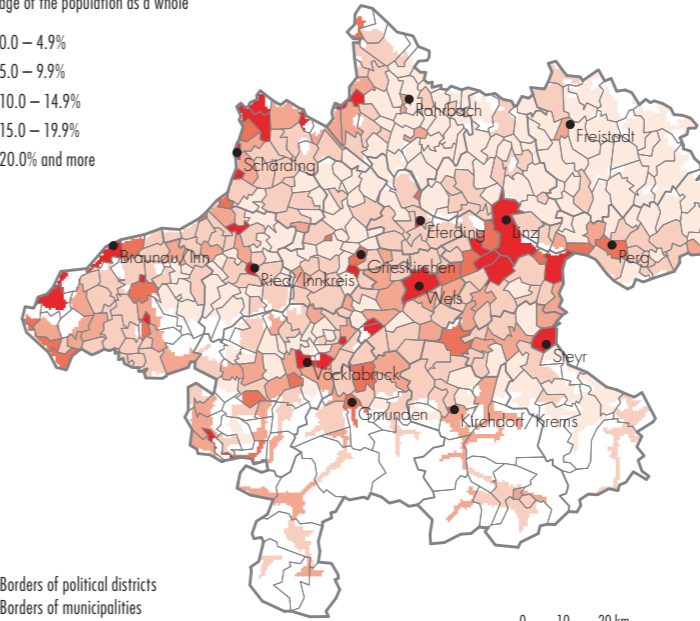
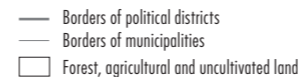
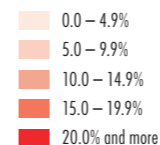
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013



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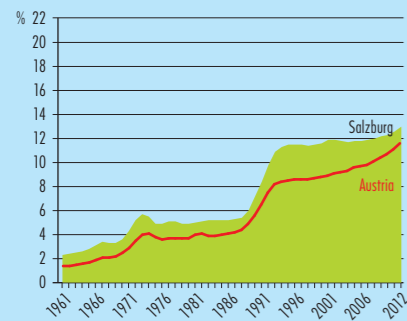
Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013

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



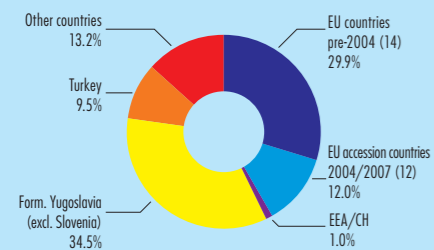
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Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



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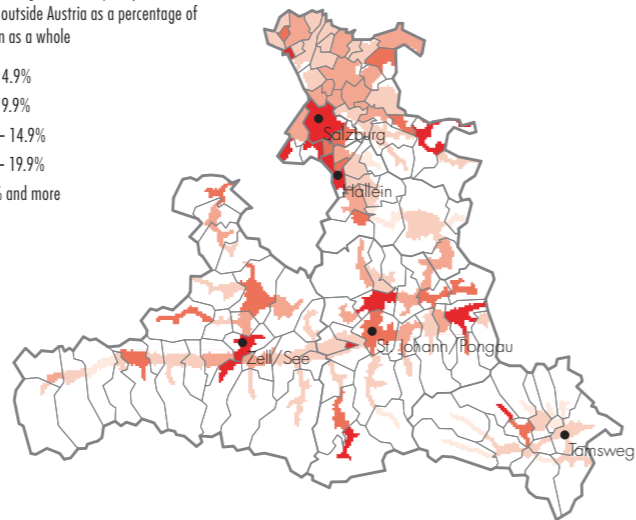
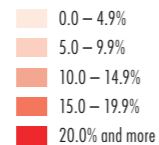
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013



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Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013

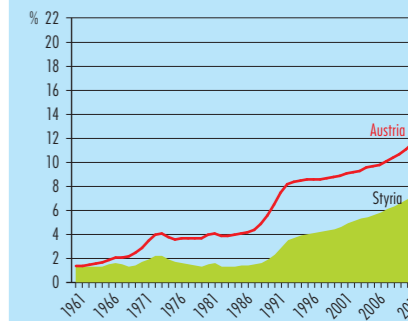
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



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

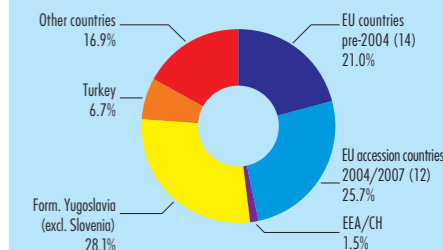
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Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics (average annual population); revised data from 2007 to 2011

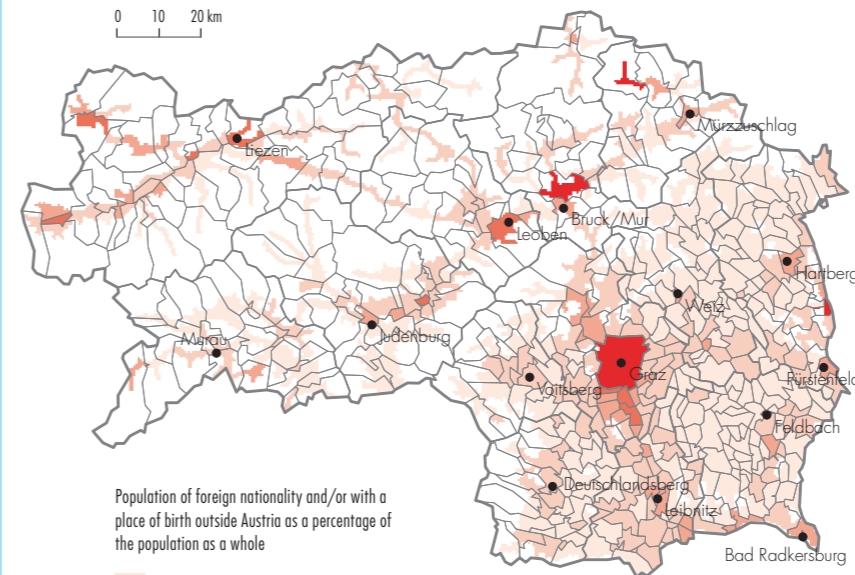
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013



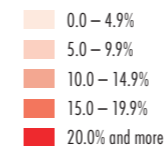
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Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013

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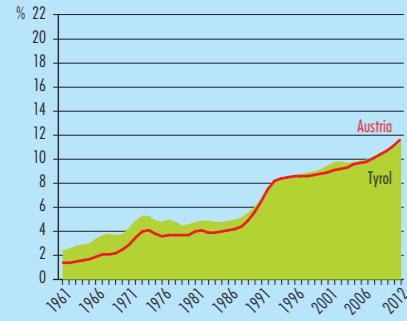
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



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

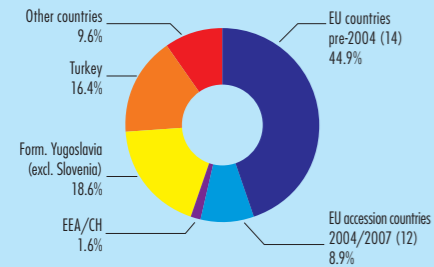
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



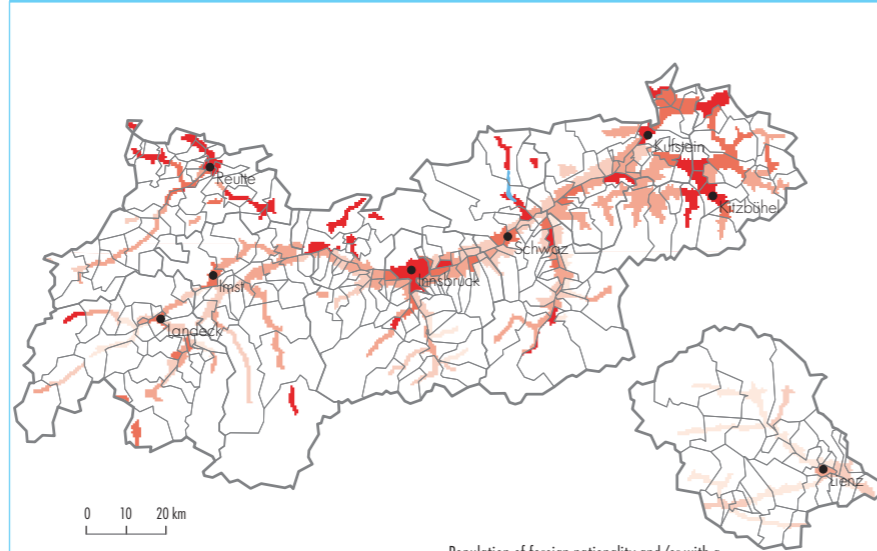
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics; (average annual population); revised data from 2007 to 2011

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013



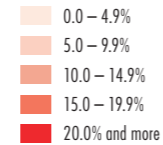
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013



0 10 20 km

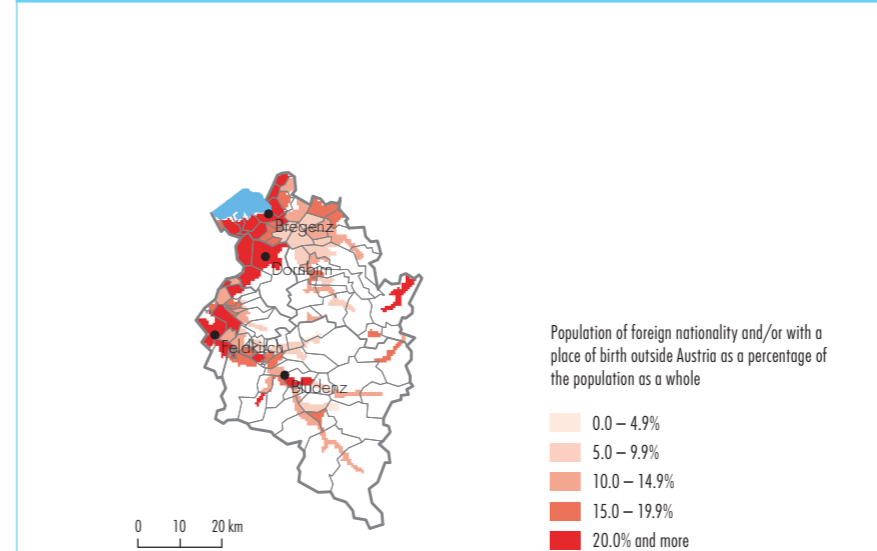
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



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

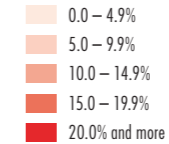
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013



0 10 20 km

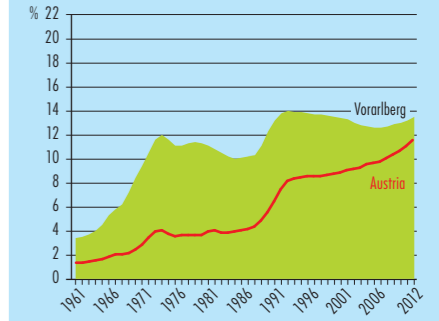
Population of foreign nationality and/or with a place of birth outside Austria as a percentage of the population as a whole



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

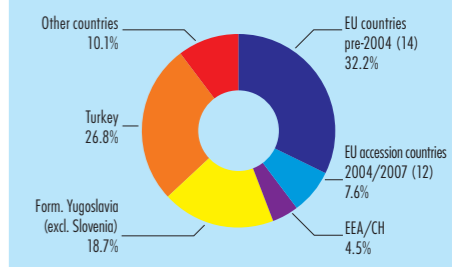
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics (average annual population); revised data from 2007 to 2011

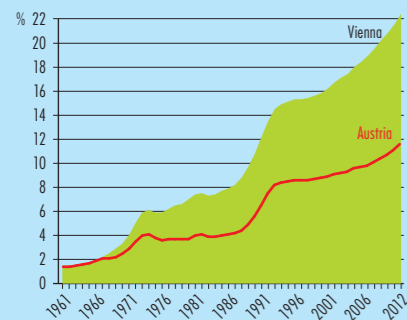
Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

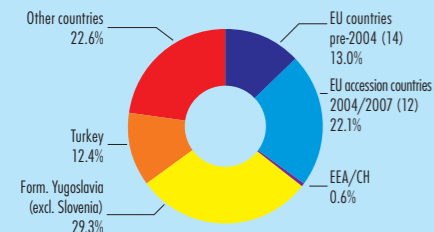
Vienna

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961



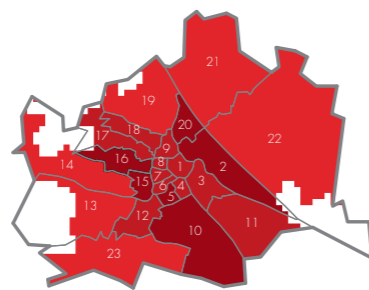
S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics (average annual population); revised data from 2007 to 2011

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013



S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013



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

- 21.9 – 29.9%
- 30.0 – 39.9%
- 40.0% and more

0 10 km

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

S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics.

The Austrian states in overview

	Austria	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Vorarlberg	Vienna
Population on 1 January 2013 (population statistics)										
Total population	8,451,860	286,691	555,473	1,618,592	1,418,498	531,898	1,210,971	715,888	372,603	1,741,246
Population of foreign origin	18.0%	10.1%	11.3%	11.8%	14.2%	18.5%	11.2%	16.9%	20.4%	34.6%
of which, foreign nationals	11.9%	6.4%	7.6%	7.4%	8.9%	13.3%	7.5%	11.8%	13.7%	23.0%
of which, Austrian nationals born abroad	6.1%	3.7%	3.7%	4.4%	5.3%	5.2%	3.7%	5.1%	6.7%	11.6%
Population in private households 2012 (microcensus)										
Population in private households	8,351,722	284,166	552,400	1,600,745	1,397,015	526,693	1,200,900	707,296	368,660	1,713,848
Total with migration background	18.9%	10.5%	10.0%	13.0%	14.5%	18.7%	10.3%	17.5%	21.3%	38.4%
First immigrant generation	14.0%	8.3%	8.1%	9.4%	10.5%	13.6%	8.0%	13.2%	14.8%	28.3%
Second immigrant generation	4.9%	2.2%	1.9%	3.6%	4.0%	5.1%	2.2%	4.3%	6.5%	10.1%
Migration statistics 2012										
Migration balance (total)	43,797	1,296	1,701	5,465	6,548	2,057	3,673	3,180	756	19,121
Austrian nationals	-7,414	-134	-556	-927	-936	-488	-1,020	-658	-795	-1,900
Foreign nationals	51,211	1,430	2,257	6,392	7,484	2,545	4,693	3,838	1,551	21,021
Nationals of EU/EEA countries and Switzerland	31,720	1,006	1,498	2,979	3,929	1,990	3,025	2,851	1,292	13,150
Third country nationals	19,491	424	759	3,413	3,555	555	1,668	987	259	7,871
Naturalisations 2012										
Naturalisations (total)	7,043	143	264	1,098	1,148	471	421	577	430	2,491
Nationals of EU/EEA countries and Switzerland	10.9%	35.0%	10.6%	13.5%	6.7%	6.2%	14.3%	11.8%	5.8%	11.4%
Nationals of former Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)	40.3%	25.9%	53.8%	41.8%	45.6%	57.3%	42.5%	38.3%	35.1%	34.5%
Turkish nationals	17.0%	14.0%	4.9%	20.9%	11.2%	13.8%	7.4%	36.0%	41.2%	13.1%
Nationals of other countries	31.7%	25.2%	30.7%	23.9%	36.5%	22.7%	35.9%	13.9%	17.9%	41.0%
Marriages 2012										
Between Austrian nationals	76.9%	85.2%	86.8%	84.2%	80.6%	75.3%	83.3%	78.7%	71.1%	59.0%
Between Austrian nationals and nationals of other countries	17.7%	12.8%	10.9%	12.7%	14.5%	18.8%	12.9%	17.4%	23.2%	29.8%
Between nationals of other countries	5.5%	2.1%	2.3%	3.1%	4.9%	5.9%	3.8%	3.9%	5.6%	11.2%
Employment market data 2012										
Employed people (total)	3,465,454	96,455	207,092	580,130	616,026	242,905	480,982	305,885	149,596	786,382
of which, foreign nationals	15.2%	18.8%	10.2%	12.9%	11.2%	17.4%	9.9%	17.1%	20.7%	21.7%
Unemployment rate of Austrian nationals	6.5%	8.4%	8.8%	6.9%	4.1%	4.3%	6.4%	5.6%	5.2%	8.6%
Unemployment rate of foreign nationals	9.7%	4.9%	12.3%	8.5%	7.8%	6.6%	10.5%	7.4%	6.8%	12.9%
School statistics 2011/2012										
Percentages of pupils whose day-to-day language is not German (total)	18.9%	12.4%	9.5%	11.6%	15.0%	16.0%	10.7%	12.1%	20.0%	43.4%
of which, at AHS upper levels and BHS	13.4%	9.8%	8.7%	8.1%	8.7%	10.3%	8.5%	7.5%	10.9%	30.2%
of which, at vocational schools and BMS	12.9%	10.7%	5.5%	8.2%	8.8%	10.7%	5.7%	7.9%	10.0%	37.8%

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

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 as 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 the number of submitted applications and the 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: Proportion of children attending after-school care clubs, kindergartens and crèches as a percentage of the population in the same age range.

Colloquial language: The main language used to communicate routinely and at home. When children are enrolled to attend school, it is registered; they may, however, also be proficient in other languages.

Crime victim rate: The number of victims of crimes among a population or particular section of a population.

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 Austrian Public Employ-

ment Service (AMS) (information on unemployment) and the social insurance bodies (information on employed and other insured people) are pooled. However, due to ongoing 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 people rather than employment. 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 people in paid occupations; can be quantified, for example, with the help of the employment rate.

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

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

Immigration quotas, legal: The maximum annual number of first residence titles for Austria that can be issued to nationals of third countries as specified by the Federal Government on the advice of the BM.I (Settlement Ordinance; see §13 Settlement and Residence Act).

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 people 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 people 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 background: See Population with a migration background.

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.

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 (six years since 30 July 2013).

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: 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.

Origin: See Population of foreign origin or Austrian origin.

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

Period of residence: The period for which a person is regarded as having their main residence in Austria is the result of the difference between the time of registration and deregistration with the residential registration authority.

Population of Austrian origin: Total number of Austrian citizens born in Austria.

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

Population with a migration background: Total number of people whose two parents were both born outside Austria. Those people 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 (visible) poverty.

Private household: A private household represents all people living together in shared accommodation whereby these people 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 people, 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: 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 people 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 people of foreign origin is higher than that of people 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 card: Issued to citizens of third countries who are dependants of citizens of an EEA country or 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 certificate: 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 title.

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

Residence title: Citizens of third countries who reside in Austria for more than 6 months (with the exception of asylum seekers and those with recognised refugee status) require a residence title (provisional residential status, temporary residence, residence title with fixed-term settlement, residence title for family dependants and for long-term residence).

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 title, but must apply for a residence 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: 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 municipalities); 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.

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

Short forms of nationalities and countries of birth used in this brochure (status of regions 1 January 2013):

Countries 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.

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

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

Country classifications

EEA countries: EU countries and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway.

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

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

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Notes

