



Increase in the size of the immigrant population

- At the beginning of 2014, there were 1,066 million foreign citizens resident in Austria (12.5% of the population), an increase of about 62,000 people compared to the beginning of 2013. This increase is the result of a positive migration balance of foreign citizens of 60,700 in 2013 for foreign citizens and a birth surplus of 10,300 (over deaths). In 2013 in Austria, there were some 1,625 million people living with migration background (19.4% of the population). They were made up of about 1,197 million people having been born abroad forming the "first migration generation", while the remaining 428,000 individuals were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born ("second generation").

- If disaggregated by citizenship, Germans form by far the largest group of migrants. On 1 January 2014, about 165,000 German nationals lived in Austria, followed by nationals of Turkey (115,000), Serbia (112,000), Bosnia and Herzegovina (91,000), Croatia (62,000) and Romania (60,000). The largest migrant group of non-European origin were citizens of Afghanistan with about 14,000 nationals, followed by around 10,800 Chinese.
- The average age of citizens born and living in Austria on 1 January 2014 was 43.2 years, while the average age of foreigners was only 35.2 years. However, within the foreign population, 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.

- Immigrant children relatively infrequently attend schools at which a university entrance qualification (Matura) can be obtained; they are more likely to attend lower level secondary schools (like Hauptschule). Special needs schools (Sonderschulen) continue to be attended by the largest proportion of immigrant children (18.6%). 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.

- Individuals with migration background less frequently have a paid occupation. The employment rate among people with migration background aged between 15 and 64 years was 65% in 2013, while for those of the same age without migration background, it stood at 74%. This difference is mainly the effect of the low employment rate among female immigrants (58% in comparison to 70% of women without migration background). Employment rates for women originating from other EU countries (67%) and for former Yugoslavia (60%) only differ moderately, whereas the difference for Turkish women is considerable (40%).

- The number of foreign students attending universities in Austria and thus also the proportion that these represent in the student body as a whole have increased. For most of these students, the programme of study was itself the reason for their move to Austria. In winter term 1991/92, some 20,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 68,000 by winter term 2012/13. 73% of the foreign students come from EU and EEA countries, the largest proportion being from Germany (25,800 students), followed by students from Italy (17,600 students), particularly South Tyrol). Students with citizenship of one of the successor states of former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) tend to be less common with a proportion of about 8% of all foreign students. This is also the case for students with Turkish citizenship (5%).

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 and taking into account demographic parameters and subjective views, the current status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2013/2014 and the main changes that have occurred here since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

Immigration increases

- In 2013, more than 151,300 people immigrated to Austria while nearly 96,000 people left the country. This resulted in a migration balance of around 54,700 people. In comparison with 2012, the number of people leaving Austria remained the same while the percentage of immigrants entering Austria increased by 7.8% and migration gains grew by 24.3%. This augmentation can be attributed to the relatively high level of income and an ongoing demand for labour, a higher number of students at Austria's institutes of higher education, an in-

- crease in the number of asylum seekers and the ever stronger integration of Austria in a common European migration area.

Birth rate

- In 2013, there were 79,300 children born, while 79,500 people died. The natural population change (the difference between live births and deaths) was thus slightly negative at -200 cases. There were, however, considerable differences with regard to the birth rates among people of different nationality in Austria. The non-Austrian population recorded a birth surplus of 10,300 people, while the Austrian population displayed a death surplus of 10,500 people.

Education and language

People with migration background living in Austria have a significantly different educational profile in comparison with those with no such background. Immigrants are thus overproportionally represented in both the highest and lowest education levels, while the native Austrian population most commonly holds an intermediate level 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.

Fields of action and integration indicators

- 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, it came to children of academically reserved age. However, the differences are minor – only in the case of three-year-olds is the difference more prominent. In 2012, the proportion of 2-year-old Austrian children in childcare was 45%, for foreign children of the same age, this was 40%.

- The language skills monitoring survey conducted in 2008 showed that 90% of German-speaking children in the age range 4, 12-15, 17-20 years attending a nursery school had long-term skills consistent with their age, while 69% of children in the same age range whose first language was not German required remedial help.

"Ganful employment" and unemployment

Besides the education system, paid employment is usually seen as impetus for integration. Due to ever more rapid changes in economic structures and also driven by cyclical variations, the integrative effect of gainful employment is less effective for a part of the native and foreign population. Levels of unemployment are rising, particularly among people with lower formal qualifications, and there are fewer people in paid occupations, which is a sign of a decreased 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 recent years but greater impact on the less well-educated immigrants who moved here in the past.

- Action in the sphere of education is required in the case of young people who do not have any educational qualifications whatsoever. Some 12% (2007/08; 15% of school children whose day-to-day language is not German in 2011/2012 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.

- More than one quarter of the working population born outside Austria (28%) left 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. The national information centre for academic recognition ENIC NARIC Austria in 2013 evaluated roughly 2,300 foreign university diplomas.

- It is worth noting that long term unemployment is lower for non-Austrian citizens than for Austrian nationals (1.3% versus 2.7%).

- In 2013 the overall unemployment rate of 15 to 24-year-olds (national definition) was 8.2%. Young people from a successor state of Yugoslavia and from Turkey were more affected with rates of 10.4% and 9.2%. In 2013 7% of the 15 to 24-year-olds were neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET). This applied to 5% of young people without migration background, but 15% of young people with migration background.

- Foreigners made up 26.3% of suspected offenders in 2013 (33.1% if people not residing in Austria are included), while their proportion for newly imprisoned people was 37% and 35.2% for judicial convictions. Yet, this number comprises many people in imprisonment remand (including "criminal tourists"), which is frequently imposed because of a higher escape risk. Based on the population of the same citizenship aged 14 and more, the share of convicted foreigners (1.4%) is almost three times that of Austrians (0.3%). Adjusted for age – to 40-year-olds, who are the most over-represented to enter crime, the share of high share in the share of convicted foreigners is reduced to 0.9%.

- In 2013, 24.6% of all crime victims were foreign nationals. As they constituted only 12.2% of the population, immigrants were thus twice as likely to fall victim to a crime as Austrians. Particularly affected were people from an African state, who were 1.5 times more likely to be victims of sexual violence than Austrians. In 2013, 24.6% of all crime victims were foreign nationals. As they constituted only 12.2% of the population, immigrants were thus twice as likely to fall victim to a crime as Austrians. Particularly affected were people from an African state, who were 1.5 times more likely to be victims of sexual violence than Austrians.

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Subjective views

- How does the population with and without migration background perceive the status of integration in the Austrian society? About 51% of the interviewed persons without migration background are not satisfied with the progress of the integration process. 49.0% believe "that integration is working very well or quite well". The range of opinions is therefore almost balanced and has strongly changed. In 2010 69.0% of the respondents felt "that the integration of immigrants is not working very well or not working well at all" and only 31 % believed "that it is working very well or quite well". The comparison with the results of the surveys conducted since 2010 shows that there has been a continuous improvement of the integration climate.

- The vast majority of the immigrant population (90%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria. 7.0% claimed to feel less at home while 3.0% said they did not feel at home at all. Since 2010 the feeling of being at home in Austria has increased by almost 10% and the feeling of not being at home has decreased from about 6% to 3%. 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.

In general, the responses to questions relating to the current status of integration documented an improved mood and a remarkable change in attitudes. Austria has become an immigration society and a vast majority of the population shares this opinion.

- twice as high (15.4% and 17.2%) as that of Austrians. The unemployment rate among citizens of EU and EEA countries as well as Switzerland (17.7%) was only slightly higher than that of Austrians.



- early recognition and preventative services by people of Turkish and ex-Yugoslav origin, particularly in the case of menorrhages, 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. Annegret 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:

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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 of 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:

- In 2013, there were a total of nearly 36,100 marriages in Austria – 6,300 (17%) of which were between Austrian and foreign partners. About 3,700 marriages (10% of mixed marriages) were both of non-Austrian origin. For more than half (53%) of bi-national marriages, the non-Austrian partner originated from another EU / EEA country, with marriages involving people of German origin being by far the most frequent (25%). In contrast, marriages between Austrians

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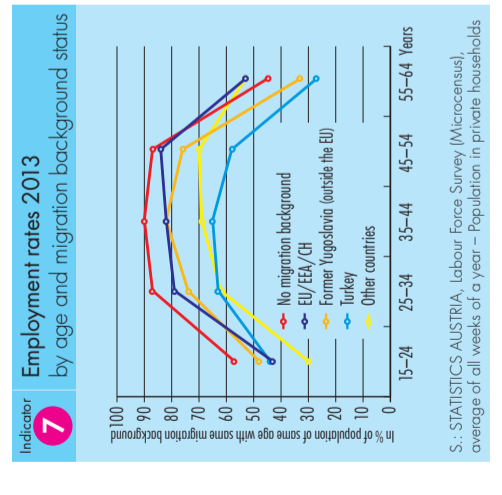
Another group of questions concerned the mental attitudes of Austrians and immigrants – covering similarities and differences. The survey of the population without migration background focused on determining to what extent they thought adaptation was needed and if what intolerant or xenophobic attitudes predominated. Nearly 24% of respondents without migration background rejected in part or wholly all intolerant or xenophobic statements, while only 3.2% agreed in part or whole with these. The overwhelming majority of the population thus does not see immigrants merely as a source of labour 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".

- Occupied people without migration background worked mainly in white collar and public service posts (together 62%), only 23% were in blue collar occupations. People with migration background predominantly had blue collar occupations (45%), in particular immigrants from former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) and Turkey (61% each). The occupational status of the second and migrant generation of immigrants is similar to that of the population without migration background. For example, blue collar workers among first generation immigrants make up 48%, but only 28% in the second generation. People with and people without migration background were equally often self-employed (excluding agriculture) in 2013 (9% each).

- With an overall unemployment rate (national definition) of 7.6% in 2013 (+0.6% in comparison to 2012), the unemployment rate of foreigners was considerably higher (with 10.7%) than that of Austrians (7%). Unemployment among Turkish and citizens of other third countries was

- Austrian citizens born in Austria had a life expectancy at birth of 78.5 years for men and 83.6 years for women in 2013. There is little difference to the expectancy of the non-Austrian population (78.4 years for men and 83.6 years for women). When comparing life expectancy by origin, people from the EU and EEA countries and Switzerland as well as other third countries have a slightly higher life expectancy. In contrast to other countries (including Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey), Turkish women have a slightly lower life expectancy than the native population.

- According to the labour force survey in 2011, 42% of 15 to 64-year-olds had at least one long-term health problem. Employed people with 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



- EU since 2004, of former Yugoslavia and of Turkey earned around one fifth less. Since 2008 differences in wage level between the Austrian and the non-Austrian population have increased.

- In 2012, 14% of the population was at risk of sliding into poverty, with 5% of the population being concerned with manifest poverty. The risk of poverty is significantly higher for non-Austrians (31%) than for Austrians (12%). The proportion of the non-Austrian population being affected by manifest poverty (16%) was in 2012 more than four times higher than that of the Austrian population (almost 4%).

- Earned income of the immigrant population is below average. Foreign nationals in continuous employment throughout the year earned 18,800 EUR (median) in 2012, which translated into only some 83% of the median net annual income in Austria (2011: 84%). While citizens of EU-countries before 2004 earned only slightly less than average, citizens of countries having joined the

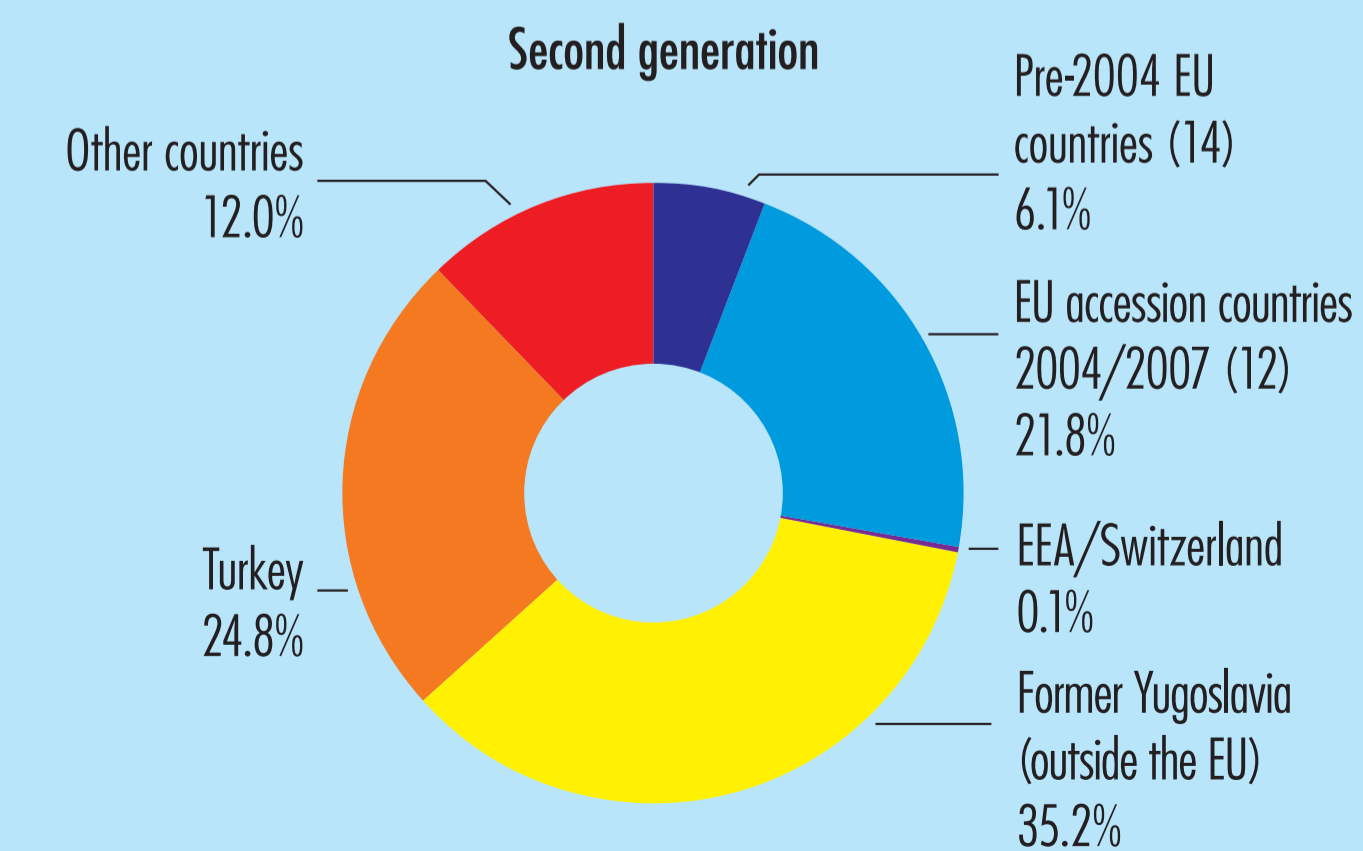
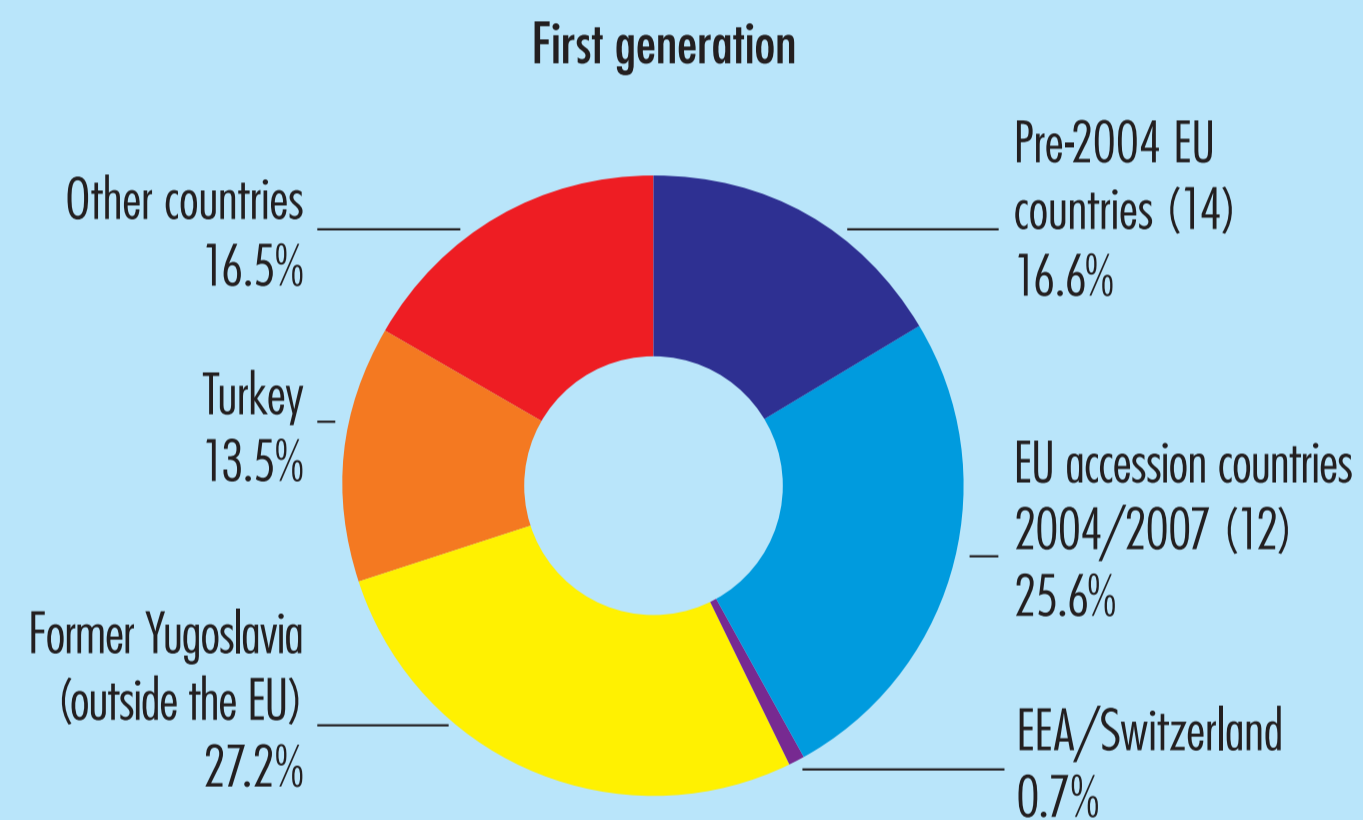
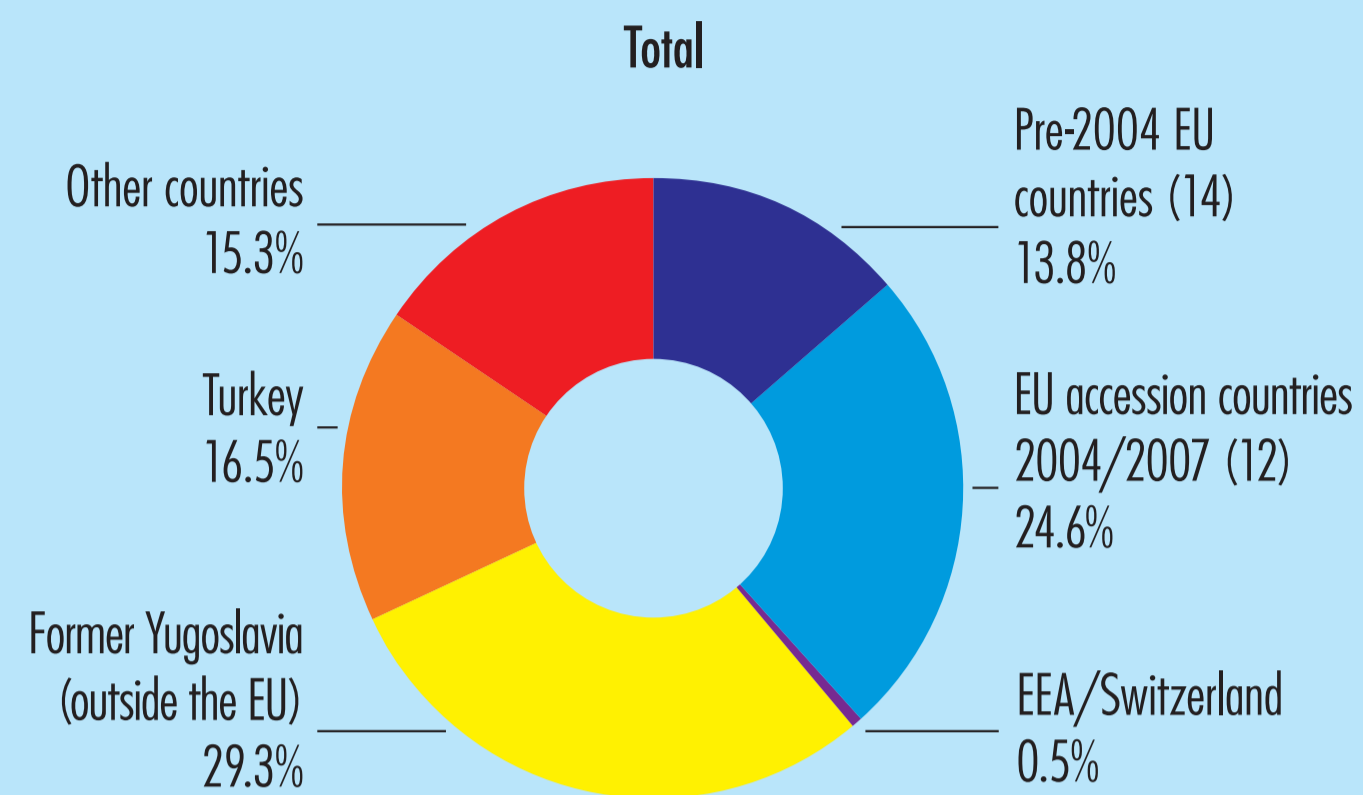
- In 2013, average per capita living space was approximately 44 m². People with migration background had only 30 m² living space per capita, about one third less than the average. While citizens of EU countries prior to 2004, the EEA and Switzerland had above average living space equivalent to 49 m² per capita, citizens of former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) and Turkey lived in much more cramped conditions with 25 m² and 21 m² respectively per capita.

- Housing cost burden is above average for the foreign-born population. In 2012, about 20% of the population as a whole spent more than 25% of household income on accommodation. However, for non-Austrians the share was 36%.

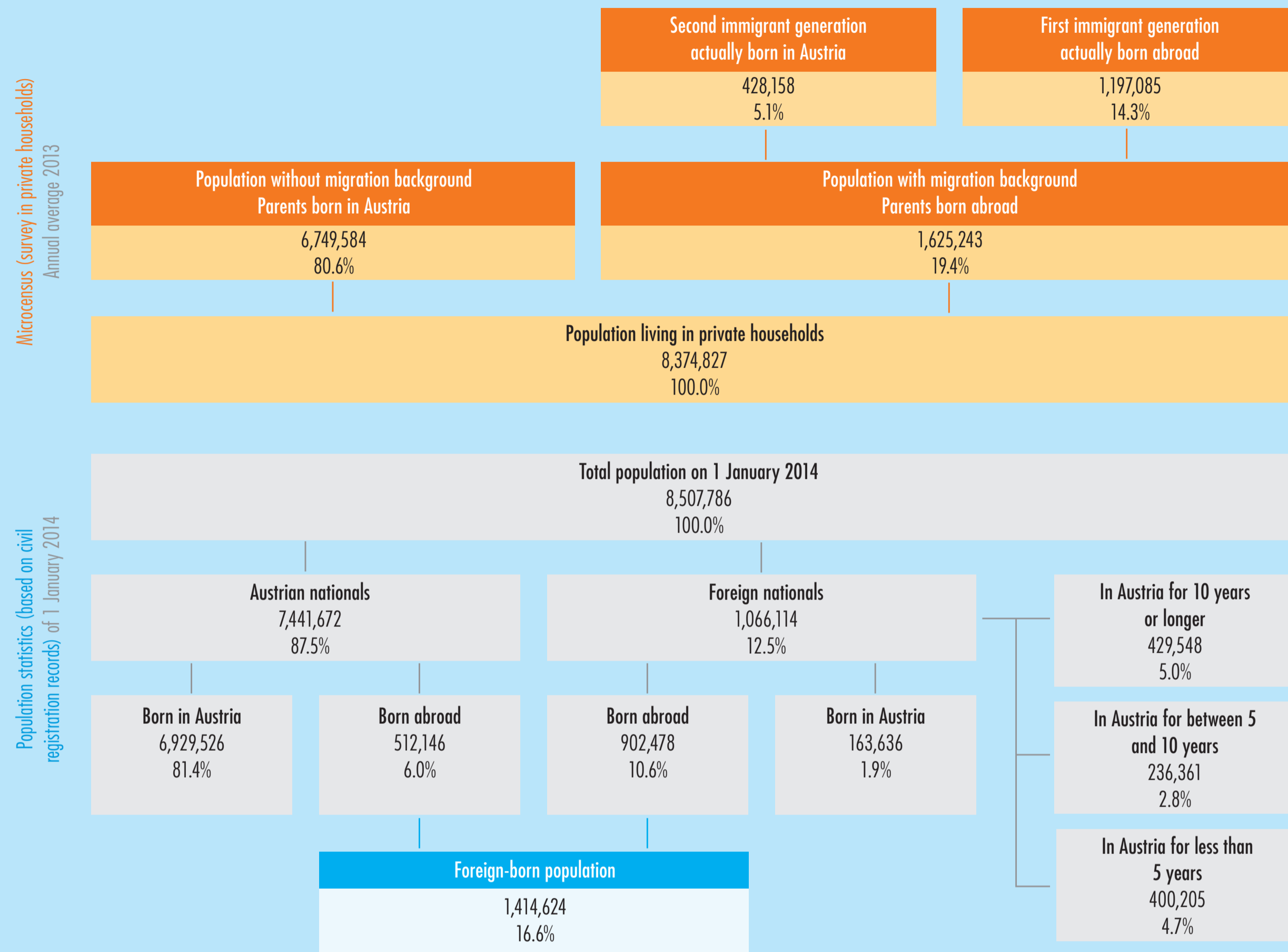
- The higher accommodation costs of immigrants is accompanied by a lower rate of home ownership in this group. In 2013, more than half (55%) of households with a native Austrian as their reference person owned their accommodation, but only 26% of migrant households. However,

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 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 28% stated that they thought it had improved. Of all people with migration background, 24% claimed that their personal circumstances had deteriorated over the previous five years, but 30% said that their circumstances had improved. When 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.

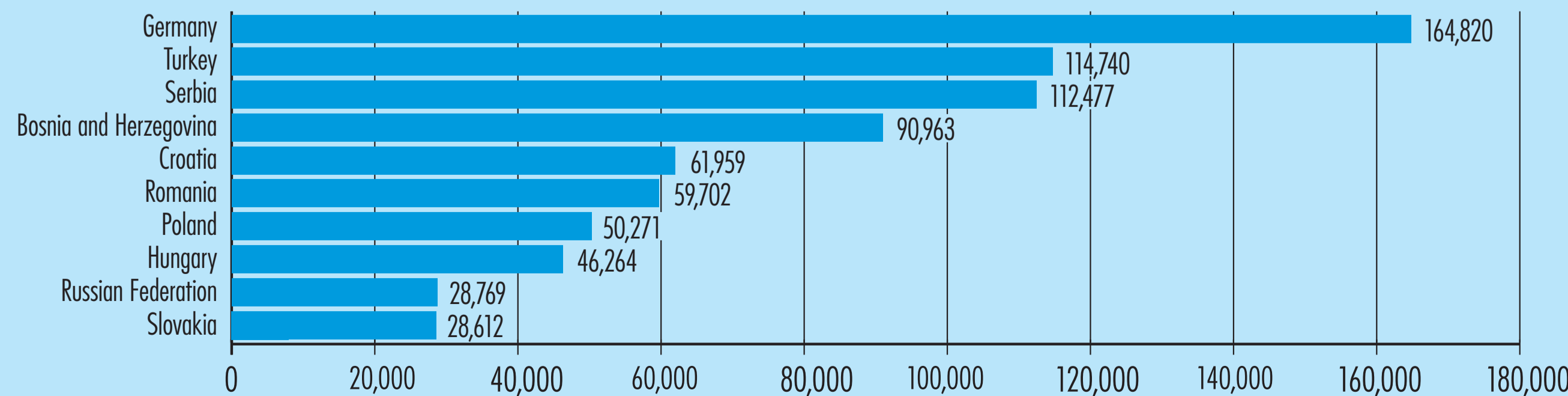
Population with migration background 2013 by immigrant generation



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



Foreign nationals – top 10 nationalities on 1 January 2014



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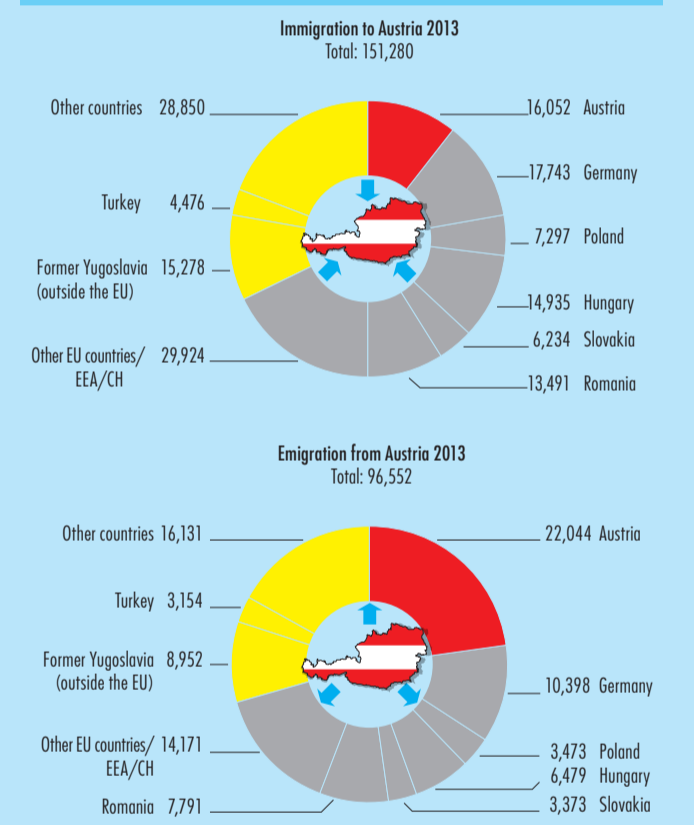
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Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2013 by nationality



Proportion of Austrian citizens among population with migration background 2013

