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 make the debate multi-level, 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. 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 “Integration & 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. Austria is a country with a widely diverse cultural and historic heritage. This diversity is also reflected within our society. 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Integration in outline
As part of the National Action Plan for Integration, specific inte-
gration 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 26 specified integration indicators, the
status of migration and integration in Austria in
2012/2013 and the main changes that have occurred since the
previous year can be summarised as follows:

- The positive migration balance of around +43,800 people in 2012 exceeded that of 2011 by 42.6%. The biggest contribution to this was the European migration area.

- 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 increased to around 17,400 in 2012. In comparison to 2011, 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 (757), Iraq (491), Somalia (481), India (410), and Nigeria (400). In comparison with other EU countries, Austria was in sixth place with regard to the absolute numbers of asylum appli-
cations 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 residing in Austria (11.9% of the population), an increase of 42.6%. The biggest contribution to this was the migration gains (due to the low reference value), an increase of 51,200 for foreign citizens and a birth surplus of 9,900 (over deaths) – despite a slightly increased number of natu-
ralisations (7,043 cases). In 2012 in Austria, there were some 1,579
proceedings received in 2012. However, per capita, Austria was in fourth
place (after Malta, Luxembourg, Sweden and Belgium).

Demographic parameters

- 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 popu-
lation 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 chil-
dren, while women of foreign origin had an average of 1.32 children (women from Turkey: 2.08 children, women from the Former Yugoslavia: 1.94 children). Foreign-born women with Austrian citizenship drew closer to the average fertility rate and had an average of 1.45 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). In comparison to other EU countries, Austria was in sixth place with regard to the absolute numbers of asylum appli-

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cations received in 2012. However, per capita, Austria was in fourth place (after Malta, Luxembourg, Sweden and Belgium).
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 proportionally represented in both the higher and lower education levels, whereas the native Austrian population most commonly holds an intermediate level of vocational and academic qualifications. This difference has remained relatively constant throughout and 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 due to the arrival of highly qualified immigrant population. This difference has remained (Hauptschule), a polytechnic school or one of the new mid-level vocational educational schools (BMS) and vocational educational colleges (BHS).

The number of foreign students attending Austrian universities 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. 12% of the foreign students came 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) and Turkey held a university degree, there was 35%. While only very few individuals from former Yugoslavia (60%) only differ moderately, while the difference for women originating from other EU countries (67%) and former Yugoslavia (43%)

"Gainful employment" and unemployment

Because of the transition phase and the very large numbers of workers of Turkish background, unemployment is usually seen as impetus for integration. It enables contact and interaction, but also structurizes the daily-life. Due to ever more rapid changes in economic structures every-day-life. Besides the education system, paid employment is usually seen as "Gainful employment" and unemployment

In 2010/2011 did not continue in education (at least, not in Austria) any educational qualifications whatsoever. Some 13% (2008: 5%) of school children whose day-to-day language is not German is increasing at all schools (Sonderschulen) continue to be attended by the largest 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 (10% versus 34%).

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 is increased.

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 significantly higher in 2012, while for those of the same age without a migration background, it stood at 74%. This difference is mainly the effect of the employment rate among female immigrants (59% in comparison to 70% of women without a migration background). Employment rates for women with a migration background in the second generation (60%) and former Yugoslavia (60%) only differ moderately, while the difference for Turkish women is considerable (43%).

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 (46%), in particular 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) and Turkey held a university degree, there was 35%. While only very few individuals from former Yugoslavia (60%) only differ moderately, while the difference for women originating from other EU countries (67%) and former Yugoslavia (43%)

In 2012, some 30% of people aged 25 - 64 years without migration background had a university entrance qualification (Matura) or an academic qualification; among those in the same age group with a migration background, however, the corresponding figure was 35%. While only very few individuals from former Yugoslavia via lexicofoming Slovenia and Turkey held a university degree, there was a high proportion of academics from those 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 (10% versus 34%).

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. 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 vocational educational schools (BMS) and vocational educational colleges (BHS).

In 2011, the proportion of 2-year-old Austrian children in childcare was 44%, for foreign children of the same age, this was 40%.

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

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 from Turkey and the Ottoman 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, ENIAT Turkish and ex-Yugoslavian, 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 immi-
grants as crime victims and offenders. Analysed are the occurrence of crimes among the immigrant community with a differentiation be-
tween those suspected and convicted of a crime as well as between imported crime and offenses originating from the foreign population. In Austria, immigrants are 2.2 times more likely to commit crimes than Austrians. Based on the data for 2011, the share of crimes committed by immigrants was calculated. Details are as follows:

In 2012, average per capita living space was approximately 44 m².

More than one quarter of the working population born outside Austria (28.9%) had left qualification 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 overquali-
cified, 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, ENIAT, NARIC Austria, the national information centre for academic rec-
ognition, evaluated 2,665 foreign qualifications.

Health and social issues
General findings for “health and social issues” seem contradictory.

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 Slovakia) and Turkey lived in much more cramped conditions with 26 m² and 21 m² respec-
tively per capita.

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 limit sets the opportunities of migrant households on the housing market, according to the individual perception of being returned to the country of origin. The majority of the migrant popu-
lations live in certain districts in the case of long-term accom-
modation. 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 many 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 high rents for animal houses.

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tively per capita.

Housing cost burden is above average for people of non-Austrian origin. On average for 2009 to 2011, 18% 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.

The higher accommodation costs of immigrants are also attributable to the lower rate of home ownership in this group. In 2012, more than half (59%) 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.

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 municipal units with more than 20,000 inhabitants, with almost 40% alone residing in Vienna. In addition to cities like Salzburg, Wels, Bréganz and Traun, tourist centres like Sölden and Bad Gastein and in Austria. Of foreigners living in Austria for more than ten years – 6,700 (17%) of which were between Austrian and foreign partners who were both of non-Austrian origin. For more than half (84%) 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.

In 2012, there were a total of nearly 38,600 marriages in Austria – 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 (38%) were actually born in Austria. Of foreigners living in Austria for more than ten years only 1.1% were naturalised in 2012.

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 social acceptance. In addition, the share of naturalisations related to the extent to which immigrants identify with Austria. Legal aspects – 6,700 (17%) of which were between Austrian and foreign partners who were both of non-Austrian origin. For more than half (84%) 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.

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The five core indicators

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 social acceptance. In addition, the share of naturalisations related to the extent to which immigrants identify with Austria. Legal aspects also play a role here. Details are as follows:
The immigrant population does not share this pessimistic outlook. One subjective view is that how does the population perceive the status of integration in Austria for a longer period feel more at home here than others. and better opportunities in the labour market as well as those residents of education, their household income and their period of residence. Determined by various factors: the gender of respondents, their level of education, and education, and poorly skilled and unskilled manual workers. 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, while the optimism of the immigrant population had grown.

Contact with immigrants has become an everyday experience. A fourth group of questions concerned the mental attitudes of 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 that their personal circumstances had deteriorated but 37% agreed that they thought that 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 optimistic with regard to integration, while the optimism of the immigrant population had grown.

A fourth group of questions concerned the mental attitudes of the survey conducted in previous years. Variables that have consistently improved in the way these are viewed is that not attributable to random statistical effects. While in 2010, 17.9% still felt that integration policies were working well, the corresponding figure was down to 13.1% in 2011 and was only 12.0% in 2012. Thus between 2010 and 2012, the feeling of integration policies working well 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, while the optimism of the immigrant population had grown.

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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 socio-political 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 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 in the 12 months prior. The cadet major 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

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 approx. 15% in 2008 to approx. 13% in 2012. The percentage of non-Austrian children 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.

There were only minor changes to the level of education of the population; the number of qualifications obtained each year is low relative to the population as a whole and has little effect on educational profiles.

The percentage of children whose first language is not German varies considerably and is due to the foreign-language education at Austrian schools. For example, the education level of children aged 5 years fell from approx. 15% in 2008 to approx. 13% in 2012.

Work and employment

The employment rate of people with a migration background is affected by one pecentage point between 2011 and 2012. There were also no major changes to numbers of women in employment.

The evolution of the share of self-employed people (excluding agriculture) with migration background showed no clear trend (2010: 4.3%, 2011: 4.2%, 2012: 4.0%).

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.

No changes could be determined in the structure of employment by the highest achieved education.

The long term unemployment rate increased slightly for both non-Austrians and Austrians.

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

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 5%. The lowest wage increase affected Turks (6%) and the third country nationals (4%).

A manifestation of poverty has increased by one percent. Among foreign nationals, the increase in manifestations of poverty was more than three times that for Austrians, whereby considerable differences could be seen by nationality. An increase in manifestations of poverty slightly decreased for migrants from Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia), but increased considerably in the case of Turkish nationals.

In contrast, 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 0.6 years, while there was a decline of 0.5 years for non-Austrian men.

Security

The percentage of foreign nationals resident in Austria suspected of an offence decreased by one percentage point between 2011 and 2012, while the proportion of 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%.

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

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

Social and identification aspects

From 2011 to 2012, there was a slight decrease in numbers of marriages between two non-Austrian partners, but a slightly increased in marriages between Austrian and non-Austrian partners and a somewhat stronger increase in those with two Austrian partners.

The number of naturalisations has increased slightly in 2012 to 7,043, in comparison with the previous year. However, the number of 2010 (7,745) is still an increased number 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

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
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 total 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 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, 1,767 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. These are known as the “second immigrant generation.”

Who has a “migration background”? The Austrian population of “foreign origin” and with a “migration background” in overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population groups</th>
<th>1 January 2013</th>
<th>% of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign nationals</td>
<td>1,004,268</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born in Austria</td>
<td>6,933,596</td>
<td>82.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born abroad</td>
<td>153,966</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of foreign origin (foreign nationals and those born abroad)</td>
<td>1,518,234</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Austria for less than 5 years</td>
<td>367,255</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Austria for between 5 and 10 years</td>
<td>238,272</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Austria for 10 years or longer</td>
<td>398,741</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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; this population increase due to the influx of immigration since the 1980s is equivalent to approx. 1.2 million individuals.

Significant increases in the proportion of foreign nationals in the early 1970s, targeted recruitment of workers from other countries; the population increase due to immigration figures in the second half of the 1960s and residence resulted in a brief stagnation – was below average. The same applies to immigration 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 re- 
imigrated from Australia, 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.

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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 other 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 this population with a migration background came from other countries, whereby more than half of this number came from Asia (6%). 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 first generation migrants coming from other EU or EEA country, EEAs 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 generations. These results reflect both the different migration phases of the Austrian migration history as well as the different birth rates of the individual generations. These results reflect both the different migration phases of the Austrian migration history as well as the different birth rates of the individual generations.

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 migration 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 migrants from the East European accession countries who were already naturalised before entry into the EU. The proportion of naturalised citizens from this 14 long-standing EU countries is below average. The proportion of Austrian citizens among the people with a Turkish or African migration background is above average (80% and 54% respectively), while only 11% of North American migrants are naturalised.

German migrants 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 58,800 Croatians. This was followed by almost 53,300 Romanian nationals, whose number has increased greatly since Romania joined the EU in 2007. In seventh to tenth place were Polish, Hungarian, Russian and Slovenian nationals.

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

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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. A reverse relationship was included almost 68% of people with a migration background were less than 40 years old.

The age structure of the population

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 (55.4 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 45.9 years and of people with a Slovenian origin was 53.3 years. The population of Greek 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 represent a particularly youthful population group. The average age of people from the succes- sor states of Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) was 40.3 years while that of Turkish immigrants was 38.6 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 similar low average age (25.6 years).

Immigration from abroad is helping to offset the demographic decline 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. 44.3 years by 2030 and to 46.9 years by 2050. With- out immigration, it is possible that there might be a much more marked increase in the average age of the population, i.e. that it could reach 46.8 years by 2030 and 50.8 years by 2050.

Average age of population with foreign origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (in years)</th>
<th>Total population (in 1,000s)</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Number of foreign persons</th>
<th>Number of foreign persons as share of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 19</td>
<td>461,959</td>
<td>237,965</td>
<td>223,994</td>
<td>34,500</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 39</td>
<td>1,552,312</td>
<td>798,863</td>
<td>753,449</td>
<td>253,863</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 64</td>
<td>2,774,830</td>
<td>1,398,437</td>
<td>1,376,393</td>
<td>86,437</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>2,815,962</td>
<td>1,380,522</td>
<td>1,435,440</td>
<td>35,540</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population statistics:

- Population on 1 January 2013
- Population with migration background 2012
Births and deaths

Birth/death balance causing rise in population of foreign nationals

In Austria in 2012, there were 76,952 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 (-16,408 people) and marked birth surplus in the case of foreign nationals (+3,924 people).

At 13.3‰, the birth rate of foreign nationals was significantly higher than that of Austrians (9.8‰). The birth rates among citizens of former Yugoslavia (11.8‰), the EU and EEA countries (13.2‰) 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 life 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 childbearing 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 26.3 years, followed by women from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) at an average of 25.6 years. Women from the EU, EEA and Switzerland 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 (8%).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Birth rate (per 1,000 of the population)</th>
<th>Mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 of the population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>11.8‰</td>
<td>3.1‰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia)</td>
<td>13.2‰</td>
<td>4.0‰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU countries, EEA, Switzerland</td>
<td>14.8‰</td>
<td>3.1‰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18.0‰</td>
<td>3.2‰</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of the mother</th>
<th>Average number of children per woman (total fertility rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austrian citizens born abroad</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign nationals</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian citizens</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of the mother</th>
<th>Percentage of live births (out of wedlock)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austrian citizens born abroad</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign nationals</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian citizens</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age in years</th>
<th>Percentage of live births (out of wedlock)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birth/Death balance causing rise in population of foreign nationals

Birth/death balance (births minus deaths) 2012 by nationality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>9,924</td>
<td>12,008</td>
<td>-2,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU countries, EEA, Switzerland</td>
<td>8,804</td>
<td>10,948</td>
<td>-2,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia)</td>
<td>9,598</td>
<td>11,612</td>
<td>-2,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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‰), Iceland (16‰) and Spain (14‰). Immigration rates in Germany (9‰) 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 (8‰) 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 immigrants came from Poland 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 Slovenian), almost 4,100 from Turkey and 5,100 people from other parts of south-eastern and eastern Europe, 15,700 immigrants were nationals of Asian countries, 3,800 came from Africa and 3,700 from the American continent.

Immigration in Austria 2012 by nationality

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Further increase in the number of asylum applications in 2012:

Over the years 2003–2012, almost 177,267 individuals applied for asylum in Austria. In 2012 alone, 17,413 applications for asylum were recorded. In the years 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 asylum 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.

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 Austria, Germany and Italy than in Malta, the same applies to the neighbouring countries to the east.

Most asylum seekers came from Afghanistan and the Russian Federation.

Asylum applications in EU/EEA countries: 2003–2012

Asylum decisions in Austria 2012

1,676,480

0

5,000

10,000

15,000

20,000

25,000

30,000

35,000

40,000

45,000

50,000

Austria

Belgium

Bulgaria

Czech Republic

Denmark

Greece

Germany

Ireland

Italy

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malta

Netherlands

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Repub. Cote d’Ivoire

Romania

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

UK

Ukraine

Total

Austria

Belgium

Bulgaria

Czech Republic

Denmark

Greece

Germany

Ireland

Italy

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malta

Netherlands

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Repub. Cote d’Ivoire

Romania

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

UK

Ukraine

Total

Austria

Belgium

Bulgaria

Czech Republic

Denmark

Greece

Germany

Ireland

Italy

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malta

Netherlands

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Repub. Cote d’Ivoire

Romania

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

UK

Ukraine

Total

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 2013. The highest number of applications within the EU was submitted to Germany in 2012 (64,540), followed by France (63,940), Sweden (43,889), Great Britain (27,410) and Belgium (18,520). Moreover, this included the many 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 Austria, Germany and Italy than in Malta, 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 (4,095), the Russian Federation (particularly Chechnya, 3,091), Pakistan (1,346) 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 fewer 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 (68%) 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 1,951 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 (1,293) is also noteworthy.

Asylum applications and grants of asylum in Austria 2003–2012

Asylum applications and grants of asylum in Austria 2003–2012
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 a 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 17,450 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.
Language and education
Non-Austrian children of preschool age tend to be less frequently attended a nursery school or kindergarten 2.

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, while 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

A language skills monitoring survey of children aged 4–6 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 59% of Turkish children and in the case of 71% of Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian children.

Use of childcare facilities

Children attending preschool facilities 2011

by nationality and nationality

Non-Austrians

Austrians

Total

German

30.9%

30.7%

30.6%

German-speaking homes

24.1%

24.5%

24.3%

Non-German-speaking homes

35.7%

34.9%

35.3%

Other

9.3%

1.7%

9.5%

Attendance at kindergarten improves language skills

Children requiring remedial language help 2008

by colloquial language and attendance at kindergarten

10.0%

9.7%

9.3%

77.7%

79.7%

81.7%

92.8%

58.1%

71.0%

58.0%

10.9%

15.6%

17.3%

29.6%

80.0%

79.7%

88.8%

58.1%

54.2%

49.2%

58.0%

10.7%

16.8%

23.6%
Schooling and educational pathways

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

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%) than the predominant nationales of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey. The proportion of foreign pupils at schools providing a university entrance qualification was well below average (AHS: 6%, BHS: 7%). Foreign nationals from the EU, EEA and Switzerland attending the higher schools of general education (AHS) outnumbered pupils from former Yugoslav (excluding Slovenia) and Turkey.

Pupils whose day-to-day language is not German form particularly high percentage of 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 enrollment 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 (approximately 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.

Looking at the school attendance of pupils after the 8th grade, it is apparent that there are major differences with regard to the 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 certificate.

The proportion of early school leavers among youngsters with a non-German-speaking background attending this type of school left education before completing 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.

The percentage in special schools

In 2011/2012, 2010/1011 and 2008/2009 pupils leaving the 8th grade in the 2010/2011 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2009/2010 school year was 25% and 20% respectively. This proportion decreased to 22% in the 2008/2009 school year. This difference was mainly due to the fact that pupils who did not complete their 8th grade in a regular school year had to complete their 8th grade in a “special” school year in order to complete 8th grade education. In contrast to this, the proportion of pupils leaving the 8th grade in a regular school year did not change considerably.

The percentage of pupils leaving the 8th grade after 2008/2009 was 25% compared to 22% in 2009/2010. This increase by 2% was mainly due to the fact that a few pupils who did not complete their 8th grade in the 2009/2010 school year were in the “special” school year in 2010/2011.

The percentage of pupils leaving the 8th grade in the 2008/2009 school year after completing their 8th grade in the 2009/2010 school year was 22%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2009/2010 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2008/2009 school year was 22%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2010/2011 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2009/2010 school year was 25%.

In 2007/2008 the percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2008/2009 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2007/2008 school year was 27%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2008/2009 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2007/2008 school year was 27%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2007/2008 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2006/2007 school year was 29%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2006/2007 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2005/2006 school year was 32%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2005/2006 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2004/2005 school year was 34%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2004/2005 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2003/2004 school year was 37%.

The percentage of pupils not completing further academic education in the 2003/2004 school year after completing the 8th grade in the 2002/2003 school year was 40%.
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 (excl. Slovenia) were attending Austrian universities. The majority was German (24,300 students); they represented approx. 60% of all degree branches in the field of natural sciences. On the other hand, particularly few non-Austrians was also above the average foreign students completing their education 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.

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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 students (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 degrees 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 six principalities of Liechtenstein (18%) and Luxembourg (15%) and also in Cyprus (39%), Switzerland and UK (both almost 22%).

Numbers of foreign students at public universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991/92</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993/94</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995/96</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997/98</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999/00</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Degrees of foreign students 2010/11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Study</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural sciences</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 six principalities of Liechtenstein (18%) and Luxembourg (15%) and also in Cyprus (39%), Switzerland and UK (both almost 22%).
Level of education of the population

People with a migration background living in Austria have a significantly different educa-
tional profile in comparison with those with no such background. Immigrants are thus overproportionately represented in the strata with the highest and lowest levels of ed-
ucation while, in the Austrian population most 
commonly has an intermediate level of education in terms of vocational and academ-
ic qualifications (which is specifically charac-
teristic of Austria).

This difference with regard to education has 
remained relatively constant over time, al-
though there has been a significant improve-
ment in the lower educational attainment of the 
native Austrian and the immigrant population. 
In the case of the immigrants, the most 
striking improvement in the years 1991–2012 was 
that of poor educational qualifications. While 
progressed beyond mandatory schooling.

Twice as many immigrants tend to have 
only a school leaving certificate (35%).

The percentage of members of the second immigrant gener-
ations becomes aligned with that of the 
Austrian population. Hence, the percentage with the second gener-
genation aged 25–64 years who had only com-
pleted mandatory schooling was 21%; this 
percentage is much lower than that of their 
parents (31%). The percentage with profes-
sional and vocational qualifications was much higher in the case of those with no migration 
background. Despite that, almost two-thirds of 
immigrants (64%) had not progressed beyond the 
大学, university of applied sciences or 
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background. Despite that, almost two-thirds of 
immigrants (64%) had not progressed beyond the 
Vocational school (AHS, BHS, college) 15.8% 15.0% 18.9% 19.0% 17.8% 23.7% 14.6% (7.2%) 21.2%

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% 16.5% 16.2% 18.5% 22.2% 12.9% 8.7% 20.3%

Apprenticeship, BMS 53.6% 58.3% 35.8% 34.1% 50.0% 41.2% 45.3% 25.0% 20.7%

Apprenticeship, UAS, academies 15.4% 14.9% 15.7% 16.5% (9.8%) 24.9% 3.7% (2.4%) 33.7%

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Lower employment rates among immigrants

People from a migration background less frequently have 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 76%), 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 (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

The participation of women in the employ-ment market varied by country of origin. On the one hand, the employment rates of women from EU/EEA countries and Switzerland varied by country of origin. The participation of women in the employ-ment market was considerably higher than that of people with a Turkish migration background (56%). The employment rate of people from other third countries was 61%.

Relative age-related differences in employment rates

The employment rate of the population aged less than 55 years with a migration back-ground was below that of the corresponding group of Austrians. Only in the age range 55–64 years was the percentage of immi-grants in work (41%) similar to that of the corresponding group without migration back-ground (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 (34%), especially in the case of women (13%).

Fewer mothers with migration back-ground in work

In 2012, of women in the age range 20–59 years, about 25% without migration back-ground but 35% with migration background were not in work. There were also more Aus-trian 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 differ-ences with regard to employment status be-tween mothers without and with a migration background. Nearly one third of all mothers, irrespective of migration background status, were in full time employment. Mothers with-out 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).

Lower employment rates among migrants

An analysis of employment figures in Austria shows that the employment rates of 15–44 year-old non-EU citizens in 2012 in the Czech Republic, Russia and Cyprus (both 73%) and in Estonia, Latvia and Slovenia (both 59% and 63%) were particularly high. The cor-re-sponding rate in Austria (65%) was above the average for the EU (60%). In some instances the employment rates of non-EU citizens were considerably lower as in Belgium (86%), Sweden (44%) and France (48%).
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 15%. There were particularly high percentages of manual workers from Turkey and former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia, 83% each). There were also considerable gender-specific differences in professional occupation among the immigrant population: About half of immigrant men (54%) worked as public service officials, while manual workers without a migration background were largely (45%) employed in manual trades. Looking at rates of self-employment in the second immigrant generation, the percentage of women working mainly in manual trades is only 2% in the first generation of immigrants and is becoming aligned with that of the population without migration background. The proportion of men 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).

Fewer self-employed immigrants

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 proportion of 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 decreases in the second generation of immigrants and the population without 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 already 8% 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).

Rate of self-employed people 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration background status</th>
<th>First immigrant generation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed in agriculture</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed in service sector</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed in independent contractors</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>No migration background</th>
<th>Migration background (excl. Slovenia)</th>
<th>EU/EEA/CH</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public service officials, dependent contractors</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent contractors</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>First immigrant generation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public service officials, dependent contractors</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent contractors</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicators by migration background status and gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>No migration background</th>
<th>Migration background (excl. Slovenia)</th>
<th>EU/EEA/CH</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public service officials, dependent contractors</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent contractors</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 foreigners 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, foreign 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%) 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 (8%) and gastronomy (8%).

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%), whereas the percentage of women (43%) here was significantly greater than that of men (38%). 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 (28%) 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 (8%) and agriculture and forestry (2%).

Those with paid occupations in 2012

by sector, migration background status and immigrant generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Without migration background</th>
<th>With migration background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and forestry</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial services and insurance</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration, defence</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Employment of foreigners in Austria, microcensus employment figures 2012. – All sectors listed by numbers of persons employed. – 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. – Population in private households – S.: Statistics Austria, microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Proportions of employed people with a migration background in 2012 as a percentage of all employed people by sector and gender

1) S. STATISTICS AUSTRIA – microcensus employment figures 2012, annual average over all weeks. – Population in private households – Sectors listed by numbers of persons employed – 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.
Qualifications

Employed people from Turkey and ex-Yugoslavia tend to be less well qualified. 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 (62%). 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 47% 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 Turks and those from non-EU countries held academic qualifications. In general, women were employed to a lesser extent 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 (38%). 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 for 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 for Recognition Information Center, founded by the European Union). In 2012, ENIC NARIC Austria carried out 2,655 evaluations of foreign university degrees in 2010.

Evaluations of foreign university degrees in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Evaluation Rate 2010</th>
<th>Evaluation Rate 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment rates in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Nationality Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Social assistance</th>
<th>Apprentice</th>
<th>Diploma</th>
<th>UNR, BNS,</th>
<th>university</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,543,692</td>
<td>3,653,692</td>
<td>1,353,692</td>
<td>1,153,692</td>
<td>797,692</td>
<td>517,692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total controlled</td>
<td>7,543,692</td>
<td>3,653,692</td>
<td>1,353,692</td>
<td>1,153,692</td>
<td>797,692</td>
<td>517,692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1,153,692</td>
<td>797,692</td>
<td>517,692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment rates in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total controlled</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unemployment and retraining

Immigrants more frequently unemployed

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, unemployment is more frequently unemployed than women (7.4%) vs. 6.5%). The unemployment figures for Turks and nationals of third countries were twice 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 youth unemployment rate for people from the EU, EEA and Switzerland (5.8%), the rate for people from third countries was particularly high (18.5%).

Higher rates of youth unemployment among foreign nationals

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 employment 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 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 24.2% in 2012. 27.1% of people were retrained, with 31.7% of people who left education and 21% of people who lost their job. Foreign nationals were twice as likely as Austrians to be on retraining courses, with 17.8% for non-EU nationals and 8.0% for Austrians. This was particularly high (18.5%) for young people of Turkish nationality. In comparison with the overall unemployment rate for foreigners in Austria in 2012, according to the national definition, 4.6%; 3.8% in the case of Austrians, and 0.3% for foreign nationals (0.5% for EU citizens and 0.7% for non-EU nationals). The unemployment rate for foreign nationals in Austria is clearly below that for the EU as a whole (17.1%). There were unemployment rates similar to that in Austria for immigrants in the neighbouring countries Switzerland (7.5%), whereby the rate in Hungary (11.1%) and Germany (10.7%) was considerably higher.

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

Long term unemployment less common among foreign nationals

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 of EU/EEA countries and Switzerland (excluding Slovenia) had an unemployment rate of 6.5%, the rate for people from countries of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) was only slightly higher than that of Austrians.

Unemployment and retraining

Total Male Female

Nationality

Course participants

Non-Austrian

2011

2012

6.7

8.0

4.6

5.5

0.8

2.2

10.7

9.7

3.8

6.5

0.4

0.6

1.0

1.2

0.3

0.2

6.7

0.3

0.3

0.2

9.7

6.5

0.6

4.6

5.5

0.8

2.2

19.0

4.6

5.5

0.8

2.2

1.0

1.2

0.3

0.6

1.0

1.2

0.3

0.3

9.7

0.6

0.6

10.0

9.7

6.5

0.3

0.2

0.3

0.2

8.9

0.2

0.2

9.7

0.3

0.3

10.0

9.7

6.5

0.6

0.6

10.0

9.7

6.5

0.3

0.2

0.3

0.2
Health and social issues
Income and poverty

Immigrants with lower income levels

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 other third countries earned only slightly less than the average income. The net annual income of nationals of the countries that joined the EU before 2004, of former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia and of Turkey had incomes that were about one third to almost one fifth lower than the average income. The highest income was earned by nationals of other third countries (18%).

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, while the risk of slipping into poverty increased by 1%.

The population of foreign nationals was at particularly high risk of poverty in 2009–2011, a figure for foreign nationals was only just 9%.

People of foreign nationality at greater risk of slipping into poverty

On average in 2009–2011, 12% of the population was at risk of poverty and about 6% was 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%).

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%).

Table: Poverty risk and manifest poverty by nationality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>At risk of poverty</th>
<th>Manifest poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Austrian</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslav States (excluding Slovenia and Croatia)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income tax Laws less total social security contributions and income tax; excluding apprentices.

Table: Net annual income (median) of those employed throughout the years 2005, 2011 by nationality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>21,764</td>
<td>22,235</td>
<td>19,915</td>
<td>20,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>18,798</td>
<td>19,745</td>
<td>17,305</td>
<td>18,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslav States (excluding Slovenia and Croatia)</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>15,926</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>14,125</td>
<td>14,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>18,687</td>
<td>20,289</td>
<td>17,625</td>
<td>18,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Austrian</td>
<td>17,078</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>15,926</td>
<td>16,568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Before welfare payments</th>
<th>After welfare payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Statistical Office of Austria.
In the comparison of life expectancy by origin, people from EU and EEA countries, 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: 86.0 years for men and 85.8 years for women.

The difference 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 6.1‰. 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 15–24 years. Older, although the differences are not statistically significant.

The mortality rate of people of foreign origin decreases in middle age and is reduced to that of Austrian citizens at age 65 years and over. This is the case for men only at age 65 years and older, although the differences are not statistically significant.

It has long been the subject of debate whether the statistically higher life expectancy of people who are normally resident abroad at the time of death is 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.
Less use of preventive health services by people of foreign origin

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 65% of female migrants have done likewise. 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 14% vs. 11% arms (11% vs. 8%), circulatory problems (13% vs. 10%) and headaches (9% vs. 6%) among people of Turkish or former 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 preventive inoculation

According to their own statements, people of foreign origin less frequently seek preventive inoculation against diseases, for example against influenza, TBEV (tick-borne encephalitis) and hepatitis A and B than people of Austrian origin. The largest differences were apparent with regard to TBEV inoculation: 76% 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

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. 11% attendance rate for dental treatment was particularly low. Despite a relevant problem, a good rate for dental treatment was particularly low: Despite a relevant problem, a good rate for dental treatment was particularly low: 52% of male Austrians aged over 40 years have undergone a mammography in the last three years, only 65% of male migrants have done likewise. Likewise, 56% of 15 to 60 year old male Austrians have had a cervical cancer smear, but this figure is only 32% among the same-aged men from Turkey or former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia). 52% of male Austrians aged over 40 years have had a PSA test, in comparison with just 14% vs. 11% arms (11% vs. 8%), circulatory problems (13% vs. 10%) and headaches (9% vs. 6%) among people of Turkish or former 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.
Criminality among foreign nationals

Of those suspected of committing offenses or crimes investigated by the police in 2012, 24.6% were foreign nationals resident in Austria; this rate was higher than the proportion 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.

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 ex-Yugoslav countries was below average. A larger proportion of foreigners in detention in Austria are also illegal immigrants awaiting deportation.

High rates of imprisonment of foreign nationals

Of those convicted 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 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

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 ex-Yugoslav countries was below average. A larger proportion of foreigners in detention in Austria are also illegal immigrants awaiting deportation.

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 certain age groups, the rate of those found guilty among immigrants from former Yugoslavia and Turkey was twice as high as that of Austrians. This is also the case for nationals of EU accession countries 2004/2007. When adjusted for certain age groups, the rate of those found guilty among immigrants from former Yugoslavia and Turkey was three times as high as that of Austrians.

Of those committed to prison in 2012, 54.8% 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 ex-Yugoslav countries was below average. A larger proportion of foreigners in detention in Austria are also illegal immigrants awaiting deportation.
Housing and regional distribution
People with a migration background have one third less living space. In 2012, average per capita living space was approximately 44 m². People with a migration background on the other hand, had only 31 m² per capita, almost one third less than the average. While nationalities 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) had 25 m² and of Turkey (21 m²) lived in much cramped conditions.

Second immigrant generation has more living space than the first. In general in 2012, immigrants of the first generation tended on average to live in smaller living space (77 m²) than the first generation (76 m²). The average living space for this purpose.

Foreigners have higher housing cost quotients. 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 household income was spent on accommodation 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/EFTA/EEA/CH countries pre 2004/EEA/CH 49 49 47

Other countries 29 29 32

EU accession countries 2004/2007 37 36 50

Turkey 21 20 24

Foreigners with migration background have more frequently to own their own home (35% of all households) than the first generation (24%). Households with a migration background are also attributable to the low rate of housing cost quotients; the 16% of Austrians that had above average living space, equivalent to 44 m². People with a migration background had the lowest housing cost quotients. In 2012, only 1.4% of the population still lived in substandard accommodation (category D: no own toilet). First generation immigrants who lived in conditions that were worse than half (55%) of households that included a native Austrian as the main representative of their own homes in 2012, this was the case for only 25% of households with a migration background. In 2012, the second immigrant generation were much more likely to own their own homes (35%) than the first generation (24%). Households with a migration background 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.
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 whereas 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

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.

Regional distribution and segregation

On 1 January 2013 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.

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Austrian men more frequently marry women of foreign origin. Marriages between an Austrian man and a non-Austrian partner, the non-Austrian origin 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 marriages involved a partner from former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia) while 8% were between partners of Austrian and Turkish origin. In the majority of these marriages, the woman was Austrian and the man of foreign 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.

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 a non-Austrian partner, the non-Austrian 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 foreign national, whereby marriages with a partner of foreign origin (a Turkish partner) accounted for almost 4,000 marriages in 2012. In seven out of ten instances, both partners had a migration background. The share of partnerships involving an Austrian partner was 11% of all partnerships, whereas 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.

Some 56% of all partnerships are mixed marriages with partners from Africa or Turkey. 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.

Austrian/non-Austrian couples more often remain childless in the case of more than half (56%) 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.

Three in ten marriages involve a foreign partner. 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 a non-Austrian partner, the non-Austrian 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.
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/EAA 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 (31%) of cases (31%), naturalisation was extended to family members, while in a further 17% of cases, naturalisation was discretionary.

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 a peak in 2003, when nearly 45,000 people were naturalised. After 2003, numbers have fallen continuously, reaching a nadir in 2010 (6,135), the lowest number since 1974. In 2012, the number of naturalisations rose for the second time in a row, reaching 7,043 (without overseas naturalisations).

Naturalisations between 1961–2012

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).

Of the foreign nationals living in Austria for at least ten years, a total of 1.1% were naturalised. After 2003, numbers 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Total in %</th>
<th>Under age</th>
<th>More than 10 yrs</th>
<th>Right to naturalisation</th>
<th>Extension to family members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU accession countries</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other European countries</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>58.1%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of whom:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>55.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries (European)</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other European countries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>64.2%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of whom:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: S.: Statistics Austria, naturalisation statistics. – Domestic naturalisations, i.e. excluding foreigner people resident outside Austria (in 2012, 0.4 people resident outside Austria were naturalised).
Subjective views 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” or “working quite well” this means that almost half of the population is dissatisfied with the current integration process.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Working very well</th>
<th>Working quite well</th>
<th>Not working very well</th>
<th>Not working well at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–19 years</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–39 years</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–59 years</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 years and older</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None/compuls. school. only</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational/BMS</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHS/BHS/university</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonisation (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 15.5% 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, 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. 84% claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria while only 78% of those from Turkey or former Yugoslavia gave the same response. There were differences 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; 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 compared to 57% of those born outside Austria; even 80% of those born outside Austria for more than 20 years felt completely or mostly at home in Austria.

Structural factors influence opinion

Whether and to what extent immigrants feel at home in Austria is determined mainly by gender (males 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; 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 compared to 57% of those born outside Austria; even 80% of those born outside Austria for more than 20 years felt completely or mostly at home in Austria.

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 identification (transnational orientation). As a result, the feeling of national identity is significantly stronger among immigrants.

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views of changes

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

Looking at structural profiles, it is apparent that older people with a migration background has thus continued. 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
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 (64.4%) report personal contact between themselves and immigrants. People living in the city of Vienna and Vorarlberg report the highest frequency of contact with immigrants, as does the professional and thus the chance of meeting immigrants at the workplace. More men than women, more younger than older people, more students and working people experience contact with immigrants. Urban populations, particularly Austrians living in Vienna, tend to have more contacts with immigrants than rural populations. Around one third of all surveyed individuals and working people experience contact with immigrants who they thought were mostly or always subject to discrimination (33.8%). But 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. Awareness on the part of the Turkish respondents 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.

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: 23.7%, 2012: 30.1%, 2013: 23.5%).

This increased awareness of discrimination may be determined by the sensitivity of respondents 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 on 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 never two thirds of those with a migration background said they were not often or rarely or never subject to discrimination. In comparison with 2015, 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. Awareness on the part of the Turkish respondents 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.

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

Contact has become an everyday experience. 59% of those surveyed without a migration background (64.4%) report personal contact between themselves and immigrants. People living in the city of Vienna and Vorarlberg report the highest frequency of contact with immigrants, as does the professional and thus the chance of meeting immigrants at the workplace. More men than women, more younger than older people, more students and working people experience contact with immigrants. Urban populations, particularly Austrians living in Vienna, tend to have more contacts with immigrants than rural populations. Around one third of all surveyed individuals and working people experience contact with immigrants who they thought were mostly or always subject to discrimination (33.8%). But 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. Awareness on the part of the Turkish respondents 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.
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.

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.

Mental attitudes; similarities and differences – Austrians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No adaptation necessary and no expulsion when jobs are scarce</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full political participation and free choice of spouse</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation necessary and expulsion when jobs are scarce</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More neutral</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education</th>
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<tr>
<td>15–19 years</td>
<td>20–39 years</td>
<td>40–59 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None/compul. school. only</td>
<td>Vocational/BMS</td>
<td>AHS/BHS/university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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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 disap-
proved 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 rath-
er than the Austrian population. Some 3% of those surveyed failed to re-
spond 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 mon-
toring 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 to-
tally 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 opin-
ion 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 consol-
idation of opinion among this group. A con-
solidation 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 xenopho-
bias on the one hand and rejection of the life-
style in Austria on the other are very similar.
A lack of school education and poor qualifica-
tions made both the Austrian and immigrant
population vulnerable to more extreme rejec-
tion 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 Aus-
tria, only 62.6% of responders from Turkey
had the same attitude. Indeed, 37.4% of
responders with a Turkish migration back-
ground were somewhat disapproving or to-
tally 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 migra-
tion background to a greater extent than any
other immigrant group.
The Austrian federal states in overview
Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013

- Austria
- Burgenland
- Carinthia

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

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

Other countries
Turkey
EEA/CH
Former Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)
EU countries
EU accession countries 2004/2007 (12)
EU countries pre-2004 (14)

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Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961

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20.0% and more

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

Population of foreign origin

Other countries 13.2%
Turkish 9.5%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia) 34.5%

EEA/CH 1.0%
EU countries pre-2004 (14) 29.9%
EU accession countries 2004/2007 (12) 12.0%

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

Population of foreign origin

Other countries 16.9%
Turkish 6.7%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia) 28.1%

EEA/CH 1.5%
EU countries pre-2004 (14) 21.0%
EU accession countries 2004/2007 (12) 25.7%

Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961

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Population of foreign origin

Other countries 6.4%
Turkish 3.3%
Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia) 28.0%

EEA/CH 0.0%
EU countries pre-2004 (14) 25.5%
EU accession countries 2004/2007 (12) 30.3%
Population of foreign origin resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013

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

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

Other countries
- 10.1%
- Turkey
- 26.8%

EEA/CH
- 4.5%

Form. Yugoslavia (excl. Slovenia)
- 18.7%

EU countries
- pre-2004 (14)
  - 32.2%
- EU accession countries
  - 2004/2007 (12)
  - 7.6%

Population of foreign origin on 1 January 2013

Development of the population of foreign nationals since 1961

Austria
- 1961
- 1966
- 1971
- 1976
- 1981
- 1986
- 1991
- 1996
- 2001
- 2006
- 2012

Vorarlberg

Vorarlberg
Population of foreign origins resident in municipalities on 1 January 2013

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</tbody>
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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 considered without artificial 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).

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 creches 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 (EMMI): For the purposes of EMM, the databases maintained by the Austrian Public Employment Service (AMS) include information on unemployment and the social insurance bodies (information on employed and other insured people). EMMI takes into account the specific characteristics of EMM, such as the age structure, the main occupations 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 Austrian government (see the advice of the BM.1 Settlement Ordinance; see 913 Settlement and Residence Act).

Income decline: A decline is one of ten equal parts into which sorted data is divided in statistics. The lowest 10% of the first decline 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 decline, while 10% of those with a paid occupation have a net annual income lower than the lowest income decline.

Infant mortality rate: Number of children who die before their first birthday 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 calculated using the arithmetic mean. It is not greatly 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 the 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 fluctuations 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 resi- dent 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 rate 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 up to 3 years. Violations are considered offences. Deliberate breaches of law that may be punished by imprisonment up to lifetime imprisonment. All punishable violations are considered offences.

Population: See Population of foreign origin or Austrian origin.

Labour force: The total of employed and unemployed people.

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, who were themselves born outside Austria, and whose parents were both born outside Austria. These people belong to the “first immigrant generation” and children born in Austria to immigrant parents born outside Austria belong to the “second immigrant generation.”

Poverty, manifest: Those who state that they have been unable to afford to buy two important 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.

Primary 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.).

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 given, 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.

School leaving certificate: Compulsory school leaving certificate, such as family allowance, child-care allowance, disability pension, scholarships and grants, housing benefit, social assistance.

School leaving certificate or residence card: Issued to citizens of 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.

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.

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.

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 or who have actively been 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.

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.

Countries that acceded to the European Union on 1 January 2013:

EEA countries:

Minor countries affiliated with the European Union:

Former Yugoslavia (excluding Slovenia):
Overview of integration indicators

Language and education
- Children in pre-school care facilities 2011 by age and nationality
- Children requiring remedial language help 2008 by colloquial language and attendance at kindergarten
- School pupils in the school year 2011/2012 by type of school and nationality
- Regularly matriculated foreign students at public universities in winter semester 2011/12
- Level of education of the population aged 25-64 years in 2012 by migration background status
- Early school leavers after 8th grade 2011 by colloquial language and school type

Work and employment
- Employment rates 2012 by age, gender and migration background status
- Self-employed people 2012 by migration background status and gender
- Unemployment rates 2012 by nationality and level of education
- Long-term unemployment 2012 by nationality
- Youth unemployment 2012 by nationality

Health and social issues
- Net annual income 2011 (median) of those with paid occupations for 12 months (excluding apprentices) by nationality
- Risk of poverty and manifest poverty 2009-2011 by nationality
- Life expectancy in 2012 and at age 65 years by gender and origin
- Visite of preventive healthcare services 2007 (inoculation, early diagnostic and screening options) by gender and origin
- Security
  - Level of criminality 2012 by age and nationality
  - Crime victim rate 2012 by nationality (all crimes/offences)

Housing and regional distribution
- Per capita living space 2012 by migration background status of the household representative
- Housing cost quotients 2009–2011 by nationality
- Legal position of housing 2012 by migration background of the household representative
- Population on 1 January 2013 in municipalities with an immigrant proportion of more than 25% by origin

Identification
- Marriages between people of Austrian and foreign origin 2012 by origin of the foreign partner
- Naturalisations 2012 as a percentage of people resident in Austria for at least 10 years by previous nationality

Subjective views of integration
- Surveys to determine views of integration in 2013 of the population as a whole and of selected groups of immigrants

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