Demographic parameters

As part of the National Action Plan for Integration, specific integration indicators have been defined in order to assess the progress and achievements of the integration process within Austria. The indicators include key parameters, such as employment rate, education level, housing conditions, and the rate of change that has occurred since the previous year for each parameter.

In 2015, 720,000 foreigners were naturalised. The stock of non-naturalised citizens amounted to 6.5 million people. The share of non-naturalised persons in the total population was 16%. This share has increased over the past 10 years by more than 50%.

Language and Education

Foreign pupils relatively infrequently attended primary schools. In 2015, 74% of the foreign students came from countries outside the EU. Among these, the majority was from the former Yugoslavia and Turkey. A total of 28% of the foreign students were from Asia, with China being the leading country. Foreign students are less likely to attend a German-speaking school. In 2014/15, only 18% of the foreign students went to a German-speaking school, compared to 88% of Austrian students. This difference is mainly due to the fact that foreign students are more likely to be from countries with lower educational standards, and their parents may not have the necessary language skills to support their children's education.

Living conditions and satisfaction

In 2014, 72% of the foreign population lived in Austria. The share of the foreign population was higher in the province of Vienna and lower in the provinces of Burgenland and Lower Austria. A total of 76% of the foreign population lived in rented apartments, while 24% lived in owner-occupied properties. Expenditure for accommodation was only 17%.

Field of action and integration indicators

The percentage of foreign population was higher among women than men. Women from Turkey were the most affected, with a rate of 10.9%. Young people from former Yugoslavia and Turkey were also more affected with rates of 10.9% and 10.8% respectively.

Subjective views

The survey of the population without migration background showed that the majority of the respondents were satisfied with their current living conditions. However, a significant number of respondents reported being dissatisfied with their living conditions. This dissatisfaction was more pronounced among women than men. The main reasons for dissatisfaction were housing conditions and work opportunities.

Reasons for dissatisfaction included low housing standards, low income, and limited work opportunities. Dissatisfaction was more pronounced among women than men. The main reasons for dissatisfaction were housing conditions and work opportunities.

In general, the response to questions related to the feeling of belonging to one’s country was positive. The feeling of belonging was higher among foreign population than among the native population. However, a significant number of respondents reported feeling excluded from society. This exclusion was more pronounced among women than men. The main reasons for exclusion were discrimination and lack of opportunities.