



Increase in the numbers

- At the beginning of 2016, there were about 1,268 million foreign citizens residing in Austria (14.6% of the population). The increase of more than 121,600 foreign citizens compared to the beginning of 2015 is the result of a positive migration balance of foreign citizens of +118,500, a birth surplus of +13,300 (over deaths) as well as decreased naturalisations (-8,100).

- On average, approximately 1.813 million people with a migration background (21% of the population) were living in Austria in 2015, 98,300 more than in 2014. They were made up of about 1.334 million people having been born abroad forming the "first migration generation", while the remaining 478,700 individuals were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born parents ("second generation").

03

- Among the foreign nationals, Germans remain by far the largest group. On 1 January 2016, more than 176,500 German nationals lived in Austria, followed by nationals of Serbia (116,600), Turkey (116,000), Bosnia and Herzegovina (94,000) and Romania (82,900). Ranks six to ten are held by nationals from Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Afghanistan and Slovakia. Further large groups of foreign nationals were citizens of Syria, Russia, Italy, Kosovo, Bulgaria and Macedonia.

- The average age of the Austrian population on 1 January 2016 was 42.4 years. Foreign nationals were significantly younger than Austrian nationals (43.7 years) with an average age of 34.7 years. However, the age structure of the population not holding an Austrian citizenship was extremely heterogeneous. People from the EU tended to be older than the overall population, while immigrants from third countries were considerably younger.

03

Demographic parameters

As part of the National Action Plan for Integration, specific integration indicators have been defined in order to enable the evaluation of the various dimensions of the integration process within Austria and to monitor this process over the long term. There can be changes to the indicators over time, yet these are kept as minor as possible in order to allow for comparability of the results over the years. With the help of the 25 specified integration indicators, especially the five core indicators, and taking into account demographic parameters and subjective views, the current status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2014/2015 and the main changes that have occurred here since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

Development of the birth rate

- In 2015, there were 84,400 children born in Austria, while 83,100 people died. The natural population growth (the difference between live births and deaths) was thus clearly positive with +1,300 persons. There were, however, considerable differences among people of different nationality in Austria due to different age structures and fertility rates. Foreign nationals recorded a birth surplus of +13,300 people, while the Austrian citizens displayed a death surplus of -12,000 people.

- Women living in Austria gave birth to 1.49 children on average in 2015 (2014: 1.46). Women born in Austria had an average of 1.38 children, while women born abroad had an average of 1.92 children. Women from Turkey particularly stand out with 2.44 children. Women from who had acquired the Austrian citizenship drew closer to the average fertility rate and only had 1.63 children, considerably fewer than women retaining foreign citizenship (1.94).

04

Notable increase of immigration due to asylum applications

- In 2015, about 214,400 people immigrated to Austria while nearly 101,300 people left the country. This resulted, even in a long-term comparison, in a high net immigration rate of around 113,100 people. This augmentation can be primarily attributed to the increased number of asylum seekers while maintaining a high number of migrant workers, family members and students from the EU.

- Of almost 214,400 people moving to Austria from other countries, 15,800 were returning Austrian citizens while another almost 91,600 were citizens of EU and EEA countries (incl. Switzerland). With 17,500 immigrants Romania had the largest share, followed by Germany (17,000) and Hungary (14,400). Total immigration from third countries (107,000) accounted for half of all arrivals, due to refugee migration specifically from Syria (22,600), Afghanistan (19,500) and Iraq (10,400). Compared

01

to the previous year (59,000) the number of immigrants from third countries increased by 48,000 (+81%). Apart from refugee migration the immigration of around 16,700 citizens from former Yugoslavia (countries outside of the EU) was numerically the most significant.

- In 2015 the total net migration was +113,100 persons. This value for an individual year (i.e. 2015) even exceeded the annual large-scale immigration to Austria at the beginning of the 1990s and was last reached in 1956/57 through refugee movements from Hungary. Here again, significant changes regarding the most important countries of origin appear compared to previous years. In 2015 Syria showed the highest migration balance (+21,900), followed by Afghanistan (+18,600) as well as Iraq (+10,000). Romania, which had the highest migration balance in 2015, followed only in fourth place (+8,300), followed by Hungary (+7,500) and Germany (+6,400). In 2015 Austria also had a positive net migration from the successor states of former Yugoslavia outside the EU (+7,400), Turkey

02

Fields of action and integration indicators

Language and Education

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 disproportionately represented in both the highest and lowest education levels, while the native Austrian population most commonly holds an intermediate level (apprenticeship and professional training). This difference has remained relatively constant over time, although there has been a significant increase in the level of education of both the native Austrian and the foreign population. In the case of the foreign population, this improvement was mainly the result of the arrival of highly qualified people from other EU countries.

05

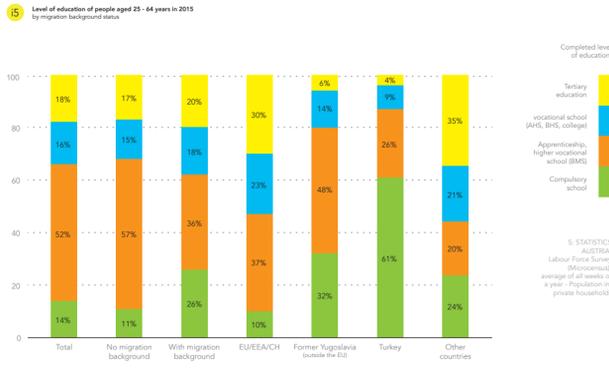
03 Foreign pupils relatively infrequently attend schools at which a university entrance qualification (Matura) can be obtained; they are more likely to attend lower level secondary schools (like Hauptschule) as well as polytechnical schools and New Middle Schools. Special needs schools (Sonderschulen) continue to be attended by the largest proportion of immigrant children (19%), which can be partly attributed to a lack of language skills when starting school.

04 The number of foreign students attending university in Austria and thus also the proportion that these represent in the student body as a whole have further increased in 2015. In winter term 1991/92, some 20,000 foreign students were matriculated at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 71,000 by winter term 2014/15. 74% of the foreign students come from EU and EEA countries, the largest proportion being from Germany (26,600 students), followed by students from Italy, particularly South Tyrol (8,300 individuals).

06

05 Due to the immigration of students, the qualification level of the population with migration background rises. In 2015, some 32% of people aged 25 to 64 years without migration background had a university entrance qualification (Matura) or academic qualification; among those in the same age group with a migration background, however, the corresponding figure was 39%. 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 (18% versus 27% in the first generation) and a strikingly higher proportion of graduates from vocational and professional colleges (52% versus 34%).

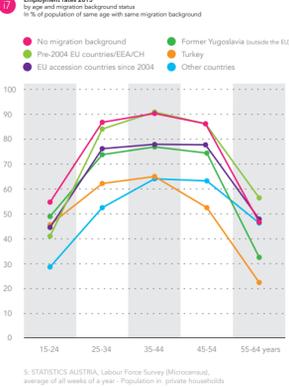
06



07

07 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 63% in 2015, while for those of the same age without a migration background, it stood at 74%. This difference is mainly the effect of the low employment rate among female immigrants (57% in comparison to 70% of women without a migration background). Employment rates for persons originating from countries that have joined the EU since 2004 (69%) and former Yugoslavia (64%) only differ moderately, whereas the difference for people from Turkey is considerable (54%).

09



09

08 Occupied people without migration background worked mainly in white collar and public service posts (together 64%), only 22% were in blue collar occupations. People with migration background predominantly held blue collar occupations (42%), in particular immigrants from former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) (59%) and Turkey (56%). The occupational status of the second generation of immigrants becomes aligned to that of the population without migration background. For example, blue collar workers make up 44% among first generation immigrants, but only 31% among second generation immigrants.

09 With an overall unemployment rate (national definition) of 9.1% in 2015 (+0.7% in comparison to 2014), the unemployment rate of foreigners was considerably higher (with 13.5% than that of Austrians (8.1%). Unemployment among Turkish and citizens of other third countries was twice as high (19.8% and 25.1%) as that of Austrians. It

10

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

17 Unemployment rate 2015 by nationality and level of education

Nationality	Total	Compulsory school	Apprenticeship, ship, BMS	AMS, BHS, University ¹⁾
Total	9.1%	29.0%	7.0%	4.6%
Austrian	8.1%	25.5%	7.0%	4.4%
Non-Austrian	13.5%	35.9%	6.6%	5.0%
Pre-2004 EU countries/EEA/CH	8.1%	22.8%	9.6%	5.0%
EU accession countries since 2004	10.8%	31.2%	6.2%	4.0%
Former Yugoslavia (outside the EU)	14.5%	33.8%	5.9%	3.5%
Turkey	19.8%	41.2%	5.4%	5.0%
Other Countries ²⁾	25.1%	50.3%	5.3%	11.7%

1) AMS: Austria, employment market surveys; special analysis. 2) AMS Austria, employment career monitoring 2015; 3) Without people of unknown nationality

10

06 Action in the sphere of education is required in the case of young people who do not have any educational qualifications whatsoever. Some 8% of school children, who were 14 years old on 1 September 2011 and who day-to-day language is not German did not complete compulsory school in 2013/2014. Boys (10%) were more affected than girls (6%). Among their German-speaking schoolmates of the same age only 2% did not complete compulsory school.

08

Gainful employment and unemployment

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

12 The youth unemployment rate for both Austrians and non-Austrians is noteworthy. In 2015 the overall unemployment rate of 15 to 24-year-olds (national definition) amounted to 9.2%. However, young people from former Yugoslavia and Turkey were more affected with rates of 10.9% and 10.2% respectively. The same picture applies to young people who were neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET). In 2015, the share of 15 to 24-year-olds without migration background that were considered NEETs was 6%, yet 14% among young people with migration background.

11

Health and social issues

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

13 The pay level of the immigrant population is below the Austrian average of 23,400 EUR (average annual net income). Foreign nationals in continuous employment throughout the year earned 19,100 EUR (average) in 2013, which translated to only about 82% of the average annual net income in Austria.

12

14 On average for the years of 2012 to 2014, 18% of the population was at risk of sliding into poverty or exclusion. The risk of poverty is significantly higher for foreign-born (41%) than for people born in Austria (15%). 4% of the population was affected by multiple risks of exclusion. The risk of people born abroad (11%) was nearly four times higher than that of people born in Austria (3%).

15 People born in Austria in 2015 had a life expectancy of 78.5 years (men) and 83.6 years (women). People born abroad, by comparison, had a slightly higher life expectancy with of 0.8 years (79.3 years) among men, while the female life expectancy was 0.3 years (83.3) lower than the life expectancy of people born in Austria. It has yet to be determined whether the surprisingly little differences regarding the life expectancy are a statistical effect due to the under-coverage of deaths abroad or the selective migration of people in good health.

12

16 Migrants assess their health condition less positively (75% good or very good) than people without migration background (79%). People from former Yugoslavia (outside of the EU) or Turkey are rating it significantly worse; only 57% assess their health condition as good or very good. In comparison to Austrians, people with migration background tend to take advantage of curative rather than preventive medical services. This is also evidenced by the less frequent utilisation of early recognition and preventive services like mammographies (64% vs. 73%) as well as regular dental checkups (59% vs. 73%). Immigrants are also less likely to have an upright immunisation in comparison to Austrians. The differences regarding tick vaccine (46% vs. 70%) as well as vaccinations against tetanus (64% vs. 76%), diphtheria (32% vs. 50%) and polio (34% vs. 47%) are significant.

Types of family

The social dimension of integration consists of personal relationships that range from marriage through friendship to recreational behaviour. Marriages within an ethnic group (endogamy) and outside of it (exogamy) are particularly important in that context. A large number of mixed marriages can be seen as an indicator of mutual acceptance whereas a high number of endogamous marriages can be seen as an indicator of demarcation.

23 In 2014 - more recent numbers are not available - there were a total of nearly 37,500 marriages in Austria - 6,500 (17%) of which were between Austrian and foreign partners. About 3,800 marriages (10%) were between partners who were born abroad. For more than half (53%) of bi-national marriages, the non-Austrian partner originated from another EU/EEA country, with marriages involving people of German origin being by far the most frequent (26%).

16

Security: Immigrants as victims and offenders

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

17 Foreigners made up 30.0% of suspected offenders in 2015 (37.0% if people not residing in Austria are included), while their proportion for newly imprisoned people was 62.0% and 40.0% for judicial convictions. Based on the population of the same citizenship aged 14 and more, the share of convicted foreigners (1.2%) is four times that of Austrians (0.3%). Adjusted for age 14 to 40-year-olds, who are the age group most likely to commit crimes, have a 50% higher share in the

Naturalisations

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

24 In 2015, there were 8,100 naturalisations. About one third of all naturalised citizens were from former Yugoslavia (32%), followed by other Asian states (20%) and Turkey (12%). On the other hand, only 13% of naturalisations involved people from other EU countries (mostly the member states since 2004). More than a third of naturalised citizens (36%) were actually born in Austria.

16

foreign population than among Austrians - the share of convicted foreigners is reduced from 1.2 to 0.7% and 2.7 times higher than the share of Austrians.

18 In 2015, 28.5% of all crime victims were foreign nationals. As they constituted only 13.8% of the population, immigrants were thus almost twice as likely to fall victim to a crime as Austrians. Particularly affected were people from an African state.

19 In 2015, average per capita living space was approximately 45m². People with migration background, had only 31m² living space per capita, about 1/3 less than the average. While

Subjective views

25 How does the population with and without migration background perceive the integration climate in the Austrian society? The answers to that question are based on a GK Austria survey for which 2,097 interviews were conducted in February/March 2016; 995 Austrian citizens as well as 1,102 people with migration background (both aged 15 and above) were surveyed (including 315 from Serbia and Montenegro, 301 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 186 from Croatia and 300 from Turkey). The over-sampling was neutralised by a retrospective weighting.

without migration background tends to become more sceptical towards immigrants with increasing age, however, the feeling of being at home in Austria increases with age and duration of stay among migrants. The correlations with countries of origin are significant: whereas the overwhelming majority of the respondents with a migration background from former Yugoslavia rapidly identifies with Austria and Austrians, this process takes considerably longer for people of Turkish origin.

In general, the responses to questions related to the integration climate documented an improvement over the previous years, especially after the setback in 2015. Recent events in the Middle East as well as the down-played murders of Paris at the beginning of 2015 have impacted the opinion of the Austrian

17

Compared to the previous year and particularly in the long-run, the perception of integration has, however, increased significantly. In 2010 around 69% of the interviewed people felt that the integration of migrants in Austria doesn't work very well or that it doesn't work at all. This share decreased to 60% in 2015 and to even 52% in 2016. This increasing optimism about integration is surprising regarding the mostly sceptical discussions about immigration of asylum seekers last year. These discussions possibly led to a stronger differentiation between the integration of migrants and the integration of asylum seekers.

The vast majority of the immigrant population (91%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria. Only 6% claimed to feel less at home and 3% claimed to not feel home at all. Since 2010 the feeling

18

of being completely at home has increased by almost 15% (46% compared to 61%). On the other hand, the feeling of not being at home has decreased from 5% to under 3%.

Contact with immigrants has become an everyday experience. About 53% of the Austrian population said that they had contact with immigrants; 40% of these respondents thought migrants to be discriminated (2010: 32%). Less than two thirds of the respondents had contact to migrants but did not think they were discriminated. The response of the migrant population was similar in this regard. About 34% of the respondents with migration background felt they tended to be or were often discriminated, while two thirds claimed they did rarely or never encounter discrimination.

18

The survey of the population without migration background on determining to what extent they thought adaptation was needed and which sceptical and xenophobic attitudes predominated. Nearly 14% of all respondents without migration background completely rejected any intolerant and xenophobic ideas or rejected them to a great extent, while only 6% agreed with them in part or completely. The overwhelming majority of the population thus does not see immigrants merely as a source of labour that should be sent home as soon as jobs become scarce and who should be excluded from political processes. What, however, most saw as necessary on the part of immigrants was a great willingness to "adapt their way of life better to that of Austrians". Compared to the previous year there is a significant increase regarding this demand.

19

Respondents with migration background were asked whether they approved or disapproved of the lifestyle in Austria. About 29% fully approved of the way most people live in Austria, 59% largely approved. A mere 3% totally disapprove of the Austrian way of life; 10% were somewhat disapproving. The approval of the "Austrian way of life" - without having further defined and inquired about it - tends to increase while the full and partial rejection is decreasing.

The structural trends with regard to xenophobia on the one hand and rejection of the lifestyle in Austria on the other hand are very similar. A lack of formal education or poor qualifications made both the Austrian and the immigrant population more willing to reject each other's point of view. While the influence of age is taken into account, views differ: the population

19

6% of the Austrians interviewed felt that the integration of migrants in Austria is "working very well", 42% felt that it is "working quite well". On the other hand, 13% felt that it is "not working at all" or "not working very well", (39%). This means that more than half of the people interviewed without migration background is dissatisfied with the current integration process.

A further question referred to the improvement or deterioration of the co-existence over time. While 45% felt a deterioration, only 12% saw an improvement and 43% noticed no change. Again, the pessimistic view with regard to integration prevails.

population just for a short period of time. What has changed, however, is the meaning of integration. Assimilation or repatriation are alternatives that are not only taken into account by a small minority of people. Conversely, the subjective views on integration by people with migration background remained stable, the feeling of being at home in Austria grows and is a lived reality.

20

