



Increase of the population stock of foreign citizens

- At the beginning of 2017, there were about 1,342 million foreign citizens residing in Austria (15.3% of the population). The increase of more than 74,300 foreign citizens compared to the beginning of 2016 is the result of a positive net migration of foreign citizens of +69,700, a birth surplus of +15,600 (over deaths) as well as decreased naturalisations (-8,500).
- On average, approximately 1,898 million people with migration background (22% of the total population living in private households) were living in Austria in 2016, 85,000 more than in 2015. They were made up of about 1,415 million foreign-born people forming the "first migration generation", while the remaining 483,100 individuals were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born parents ("second generation").

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- 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 (Hauptschule) as well as polytechnical schools and New Middle Schools. Special needs schools (Sonderschulen) continue to have the largest proportion of immigrant children (19%), which can partly be 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 2016. In winter term 1991/92, some 20,000 foreign students were enrolled at Austrian universities; this number had grown to 74,000 by winter term 2015/16. 73% of the foreign students come from EU and EFTA countries, the largest proportion being from Germany (27,000 students), followed by students from Italy, particularly South Tyrol (8,500 individuals).

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- 17 Individuals with migration background less frequently have a paid occupation. The employment rate among people with migration background aged between 15 and 64 years was 63% in 2016, while for those of the same age without migration background, it stood at 74%. This difference is mainly the effect of the low employment rate among female immigrants (58% in comparison to 71% of women without migration background). Employment rates for persons originating from countries that have joined the EU since 2004 (70%) and former Yugoslavia (64%) only differ moderately, whereas the difference for people from Turkey is considerable (55%).

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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. In addition, there are long-term health problems and people with migration background 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 wage level of the immigrant population is below the Austrian average of 23,700 EUR (annual median net income) in 2015. Foreign nationals in continuous employment throughout the year earned 19,200 EUR (median) in 2015, which translated to only about 81% of the median income in Austria.

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citizens of EU-countries prior to 2004 and the EFTA-countries had nearly as much living space (45m²) as people without migration background (49m²), citizens of former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) and Turkey lived in much more cramped conditions with 25m² and 23m², respectively.

- 20 Housing cost burden is above average for people born abroad. In 2015, about 20% of the total population spent more than a quarter of their household income on accommodation. However, for people born abroad the share was 38%. The proportion of people born in Austria that had to spend more than a quarter of their household income on accommodation was only 16%.

- 21 The higher accommodation costs of immigrants are accompanied by a lower rate of home ownership. In 2016, more than half (55%) of households with a person without migration background as their reference person owned their accommodation, but only 23% of migrant

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The vast majority of the people with migration background (89%) claimed to feel completely or mostly at home in Austria. Only 7% claimed to feel less at home and 5% claimed not to feel at home at all. Compared to the previous year, the perception in both samples (Austrian nationals born in Austria as well as immigrants from former Yugoslavia and Turkey) worsened. It has not yet reached the level of 2010, the year with the most negative perception, but it is not far from it.

The high frequency of contacts between the Austrian and immigrant populations remained largely unchanged. About 54% of the Austrian nationals stated that they had contact with immigrants. Of the people with contact to migrants, 44% (2010: 31%) thought migrants experienced disadvantages ("Do you have

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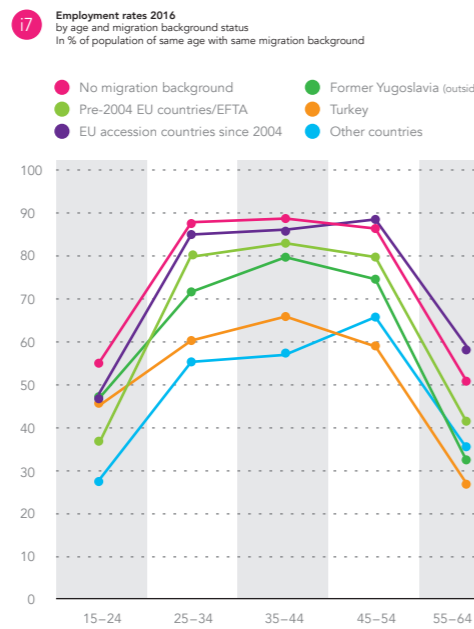
- Among the foreign nationals in Austria, Germans remain by far the largest group. On 1 January 2017, more than 181,600 German nationals lived in Austria, followed by nationals of Serbia (118,500), Turkey (116,800), Bosnia and Herzegovina (94,600) and Romania (92,100). Ranks six to ten are held by nationals from Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Afghanistan, Syria and Slovakia. Further large groups of foreign nationals were citizens of Russia, Italy, Bulgaria, Kosovo and Macedonia.

- The average age of the Austrian population on 1 January 2017 was 42.5 years. Foreign nationals were significantly younger than Austrian nationals (43.9 years) with an average age of 34.6 years. However, the age structure of the population not holding 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.

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- 05 Due to the immigration of students, the qualification level of the population with migration background has increased. In 2016, some 33% 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 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 (19% versus 28% in the first generation) and a strikingly higher proportion of graduates from vocational and professional colleges (51% versus 33%).

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- 14 On average for the years of 2014 to 2016, 18% of the population was at risk of sliding into poverty or exclusion. The risk of poverty is significantly higher for foreign-born people (36%) than for people born in Austria (14%). 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 Among people born in Austria in 2016, men had a life expectancy at birth of 79.0 years, women of 84.0 years. Among people born abroad, men had a slightly higher life expectancy of 0.5 years (79.5 years), while the female life expectancy was 0.2 years (83.8) lower than the life expectancy of people born in Austria. It has yet to be determined whether the surprisingly small differences regarding the life expectancy are a statistical effect due to the under-coverage of deceases abroad or the selective migration of people in good health.

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households. However, second generation-immigrants were much more likely to live in owned properties than the first generation (3% vs. 22%).

- 22 The immigrant population in Austria tends to be concentrated in relatively few municipalities: In 44 of the total 2,100 Austrian municipalities, the foreign-born population made up over 25% of the total population at the beginning of 2017. 53% of all immigrants lived in these 44 municipalities, but only a quarter of the people born in Austria. In addition to cities like Vienna, Salzburg, Wels, Bregenz and Traun, tourist centres such as Bad Gastein or Seefeld in Tyrol, some towns close to the border as well as certain municipalities providing refugee accommodation are also locations, in which people of foreign origin form a significant proportion of the population.

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personal contact with migrants who are being disadvantaged or treated worse in Austria due to their origin compared to Austrians without migration background?). However, more than half of the respondents with contact with migrants did not think immigrants were disadvantaged. The view of the immigrant population on the extent of being disadvantaged was largely the same. About 31% of all respondents with migration background felt rather or usually disadvantaged, whereas two thirds felt rather not, rarely or never disadvantaged.

The population without migration background was surveyed to determine what extent they thought adaptation was needed and which sceptical and critical attitudes towards foreigners predominated. About 15% of all respondents without migration

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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 in Austria and to monitor this process in 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. Based on the 25 specified integration indicators, particularly the five core indicators, and taking account of demographic parameters and subjective views, the current status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2016/2017 and the main changes that occurred since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

Development of the birth rate

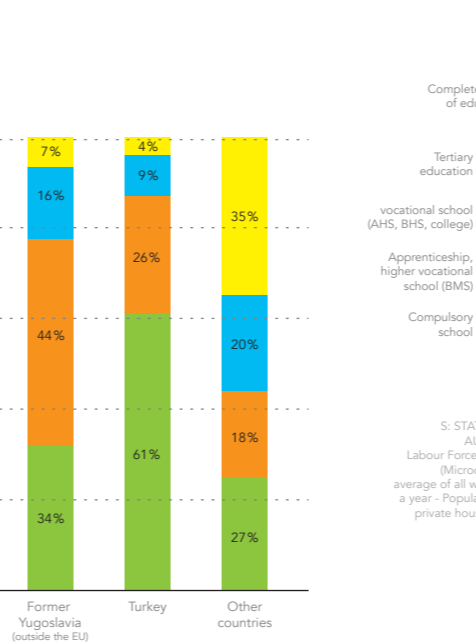
- In 2016, 87,700 children were born in Austria, while 80,700 people died. The natural population growth (the difference between live births and deaths) was thus clearly positive with +7,000 persons. There were, however, considerable differences among people of different nationality in Austria due to different age structures and fertility rates. Foreign nationals recorded a birth surplus of +15,600 people, while the Austrian citizens displayed a death surplus of -8,600 people.

- On average, women living in Austria gave birth to 1.53 children in 2016 (2015: 1.49). Women born in Austria had an average of 1.41 children, while women born abroad had an average of 1.96 children. Women from Turkey particularly stood out with 2.37 children. Women, who had acquired Austrian citizenship drew closer to the average fertility rate and only had 1.57 children, considerably fewer than women retaining foreign citizenship (2.00).

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- The average age of mothers born in Austria at birth of their first child was 29.7 years in 2016. Women born abroad were about 2.3 years younger at birth of their first child. Women from Turkey gave birth to their first child at a considerably younger age (24.5 years), followed by women from former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) with 26.2 years.



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- 16 Employed 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 (43%), in particular immigrants from former Yugoslavia (outside the EU) (58%) and Turkey (61%). 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 45% among first generation immigrants, but only 32% among second generation immigrants.

- 16 With an overall unemployment rate (national definition) of 9.1% in 2016, the unemployment rate of foreigners was considerably higher (13.5%) compared to Austrians (8.0%). Unemployment among Turkish citizens and citizens of other third countries was twice as high (19.9% and 27.0%) as among Austrians. It can be seen that better qualified workers from EU states that

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Security: Immigrants as victims and offenders

The integrating monitoring contains indicators depicting immigrants as crime victims and offenders. The occurrence of crime among foreign nationals is analysed with a differentiation between suspects, convictions/convicted people, people newly imprisoned as well as between imported crime and offences originating from the foreign population in Austria. In addition, the likelihood for immigrants to become victims of criminal acts is also depicted.

- 17 Foreigners made up 31.4% of suspected offenders in 2016 (37.5% if people not residing in Austria are included), while their proportion among judicial convictions was 41.3% and 61.1% for newly imprisoned people. The proportion of convicted people was higher in total among foreign nationals (1.0%) in comparison to Austrians (0.3%). However, this also includes people who have no residence in Austria, therefore the crime burden of people with non-Austrian citizenship is overestimated.

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Naturalisations

The share of naturalisations indicates the willingness to renounce the original citizenship to attain the Austrian one. This 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 2016, there were 8,500 naturalisations. About one third of all naturalised citizens were from former Yugoslavia (33%), followed by other Asian states (21%) and Turkey (10%). Only 15% of naturalisations involved people from other EU countries – mostly from member states which joined the EU since 2004. More than a third of naturalised citizens (35%) were actually born in Austria.

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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 patterns with regard to critical attitudes towards foreigners 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 make, both the native and the immigrant populations, more receptive to mutual rejection. With the influence of age taken into account, views differ: the population 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 length of stay among immigrants. The correlations with countries of origin

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Fields of action and integration indicators

Language and Education

People with migration background living in Austria have a significantly different educational profile compared to people without migration 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/vocational training as well as 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 case of the foreign population, this improvement was mainly the result of the immigration of highly qualified people from other EU countries.

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- 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 2012 and whose day-to-day language is not German did not complete compulsory school in 2014/2015. Boys (10%) were more affected than girls (6%). Among their German-speaking schoolmates of the same age only 3% did not complete compulsory school.

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- 18 More than one fifth of the working population with migration background (22%) felt overqualified in 2014, while this was only the case for 9% of those without migration background. In general, women were more frequently employed in positions in which they were overqualified; this was particularly the case for women originating from the countries that have joined the EU since 2004. In 2014, around one quarter of people aged 15-64 years with foreign educational background entered a formal application for recognition of qualifications acquired abroad, a requirement to find an employment commensurate with their qualifications. People from countries that have joined the EU prior to 2004 and other EFTA countries lodged the most applications; the rate of people who were born in former Yugoslavia (outside of the EU) or Turkey was considerably lower.

- 11 It is worth noting that long-term unemployment is lower among non-Austrian citizens than among Austrian nationals (11.2% versus 17.3%).

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- 18 In 2016, 30.7% of all crime victims were foreign nationals. As they constituted 14.9% of the population, immigrants were thus about twice as likely to fall victim to a crime as the total population. Particularly affected were people from African states.

- 19 In 2016, the average per capita living space was approximately 45m². People with migration background only had 30m² 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 1,950 interviews were conducted in February/March 2017. The first sample consists of a total of 850 people born in Austria; the second sample consists of a total of 1,100 people aged above 15, who themselves or whose parents immigrated from former Yugoslavia or Turkey. The interviewed from former people were chosen based on the phone directory and the first- and last names therein. If necessary, the interviews were conducted in their respective mother tongue.

are significant: whereas the overwhelming majority of the respondents with a migration background from former Yugoslavia rapidly identifies with Austria, this process takes considerably longer for people of Turkish origin. In comparison to the previous year the mental distance to Austria has increased in the latter group. The external and political circumstances surely contributed to this fact.

Asked if the integration of migrants is overall "working quite well" or "working very well" or "not working very well" or "not working at all", 3% of the Austrians stated that it is "working very well" and 33% stated that it is "working quite well". On the other hand, 16% felt that it is "not working at all" and 48% felt that it is "not working very well". This means that almost two thirds of Austrian nationals are dissatisfied with the integration process. A further question referred to the improvement or deterioration of the co-existence over time. 49% felt a deterioration, only 12% saw an improvement and 38% noticed no change. Again, a rather pessimistic view with regard to integration prevails.

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- 01 Education starts in kindergarten. Although non-Austrian children of preschool age are less likely to attend a nursery school, kindergarten or similar childcare facilities than native Austrian children, this situation was reversed when it came to children of compulsory school age. However, the differences are minor. In 2015, the proportion of 3-year-old children of Austrians in nursery school was 86%; for children of parents with foreign citizenship of the same age, this was 83%.

- 02 The language skills monitoring survey conducted in 2015/16 showed that 70% of German-speaking children in the age range of 3 to 6 years attending a nursery school had language skills consistent with their age. 14% of children from German-speaking families and 67% of children whose first language was not German required remedial help.

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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 also a sign of a decreasing absorption capacity of the labour market and a rapidly growing labour force potential. Skilled immigrants from EU countries who have settled in Austria in recent years are less affected by these circumstances than less low-skilled immigrants who moved here in the past.

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Living conditions and segregation

The income situation limits the opportunities of migrant households on the housing market, in addition to different perspectives of staying or returning to the country of origin. The majority of the migrant population lives in rented apartments and not in owner-occupied accommodation. Expenditure for accommodation represents a much higher proportion of the household income; however, this is less attributable to high rents than to limited income. Due to these structural conditions, people with migration background are not evenly distributed within their resident municipality and throughout Austria as a whole, but are largely concentrated in areas where rent is comparatively cheap (i.e. with Gründerzeit-era rental houses, strongly traffic-exposed housing complexes or less prestigious districts).

- 19 In 2016, the average per capita living space was approximately 45m². People with migration background only had 30m² living space per capita, about 1/3 less than the average. While

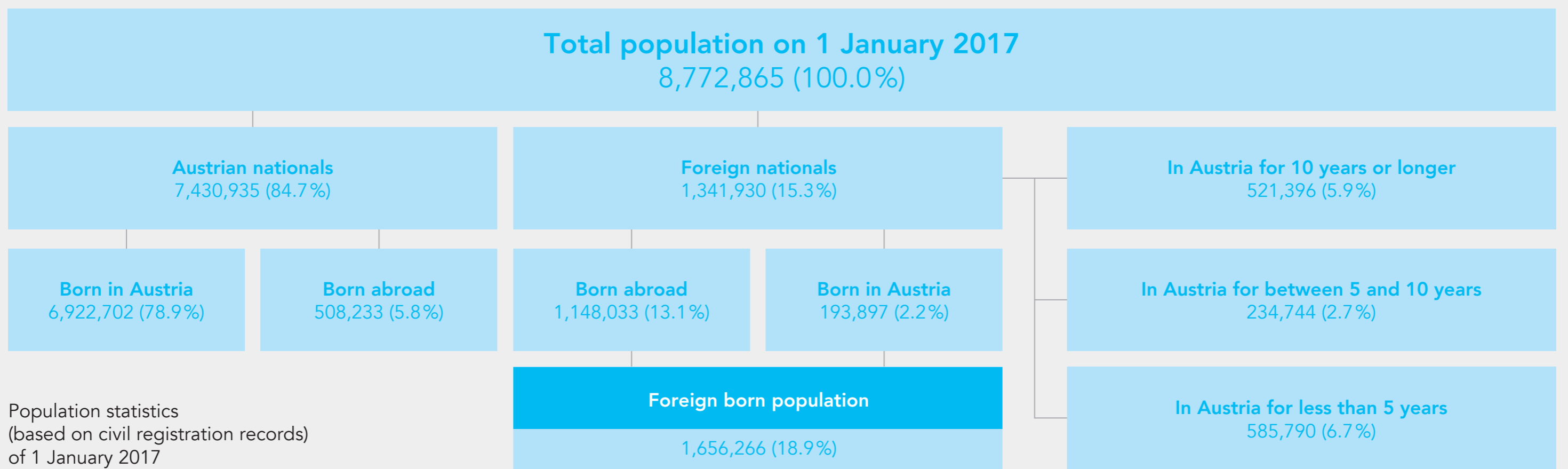
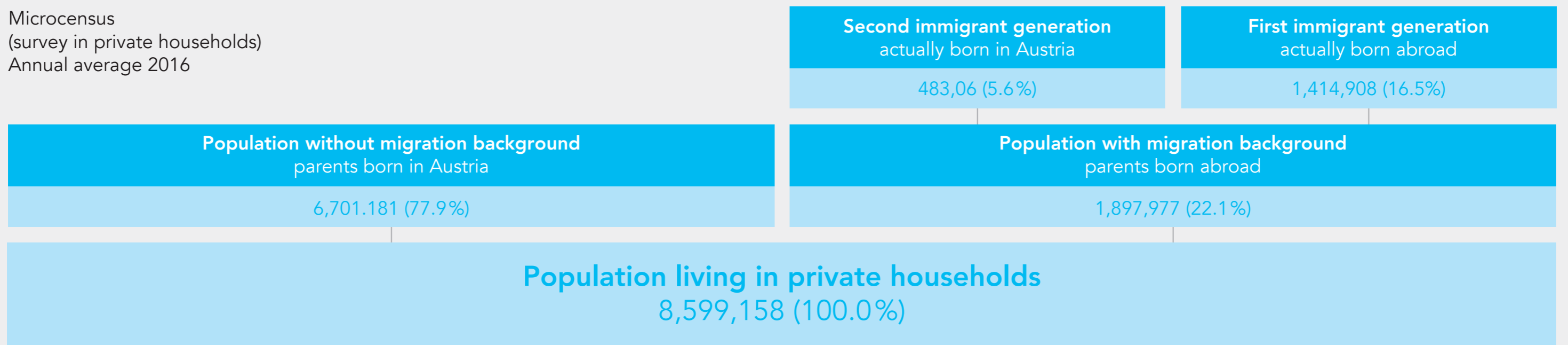
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The Austrian population by citizenship and country of birth or migration background in overview

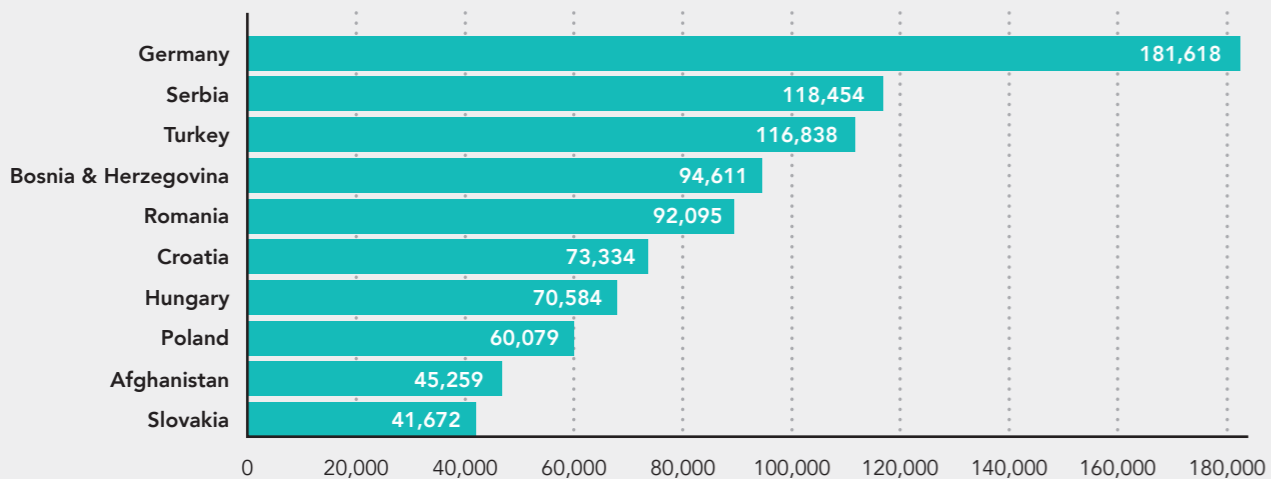
Microcensus
(survey in private households)
Annual average 2016



Population statistics
(based on civil registration records)
of 1 January 2017

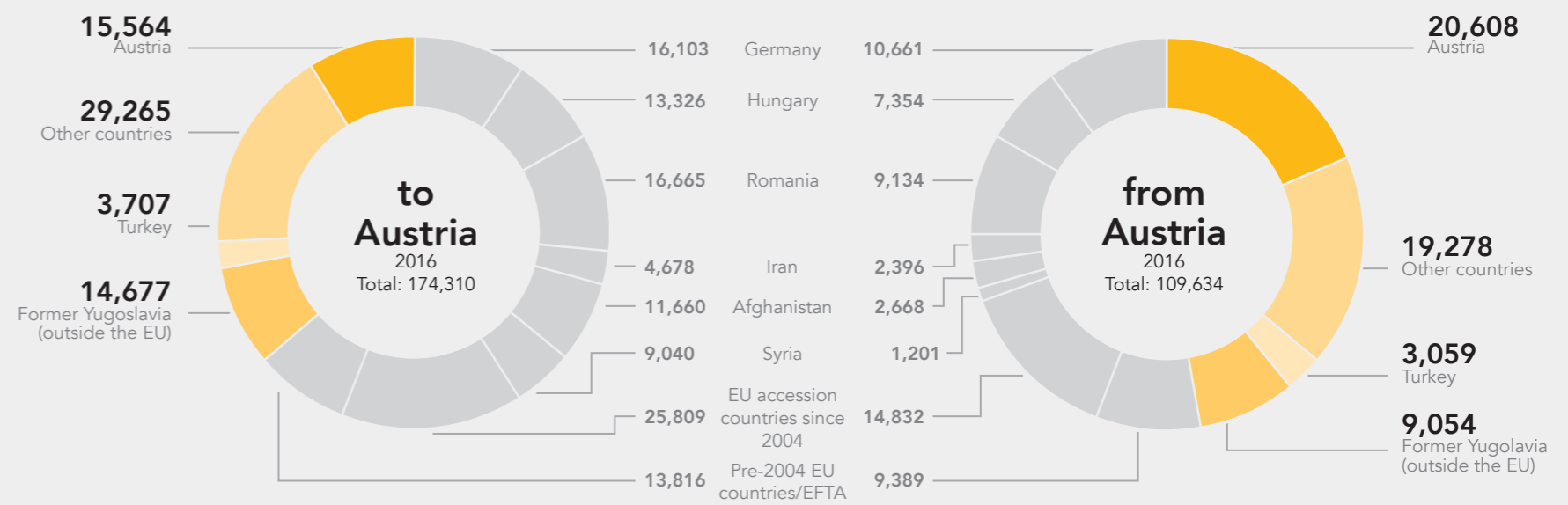
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Foreign nationals
Top 10 nationalities on 1 January 2017



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics, 1.1.2017

Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2016
by nationality

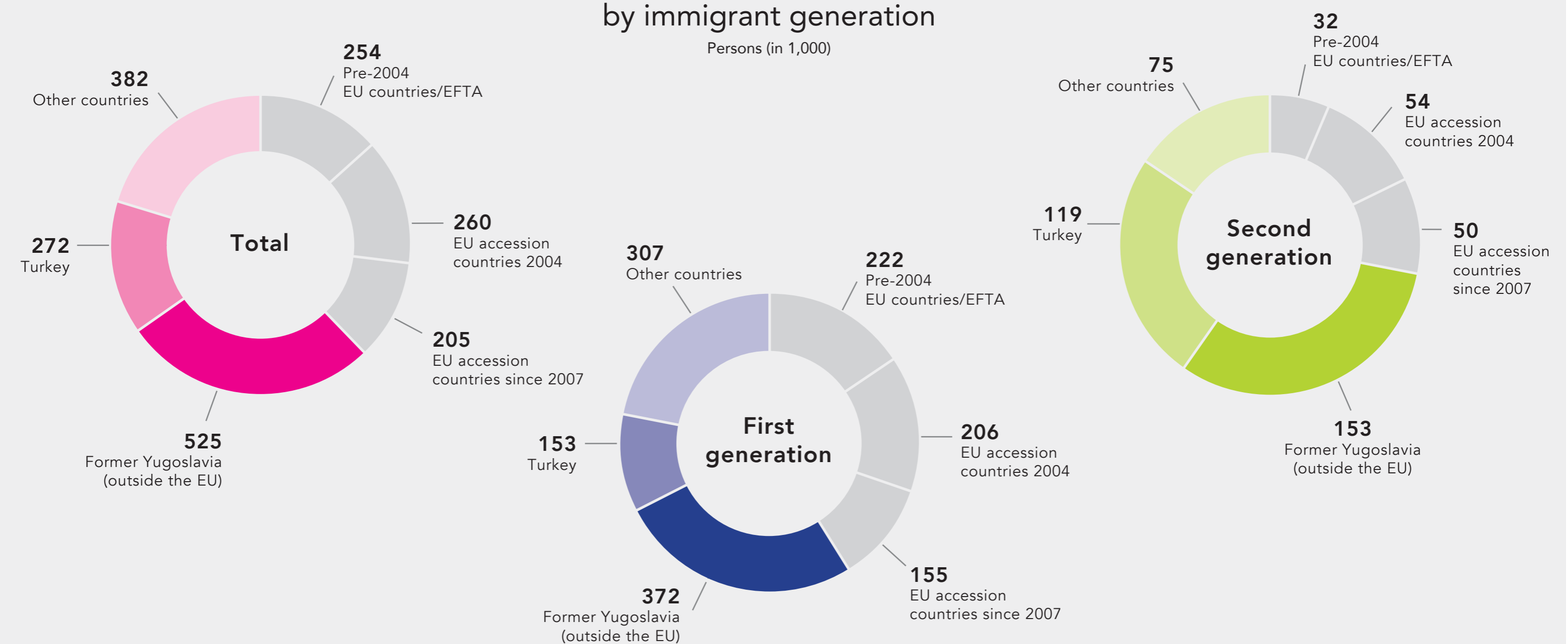


S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration statistics 2016

Population with migration background 2016

by immigrant generation

Persons (in 1,000)



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, microcensus on workers 2016, annual average over all weeks. - Population in private households.

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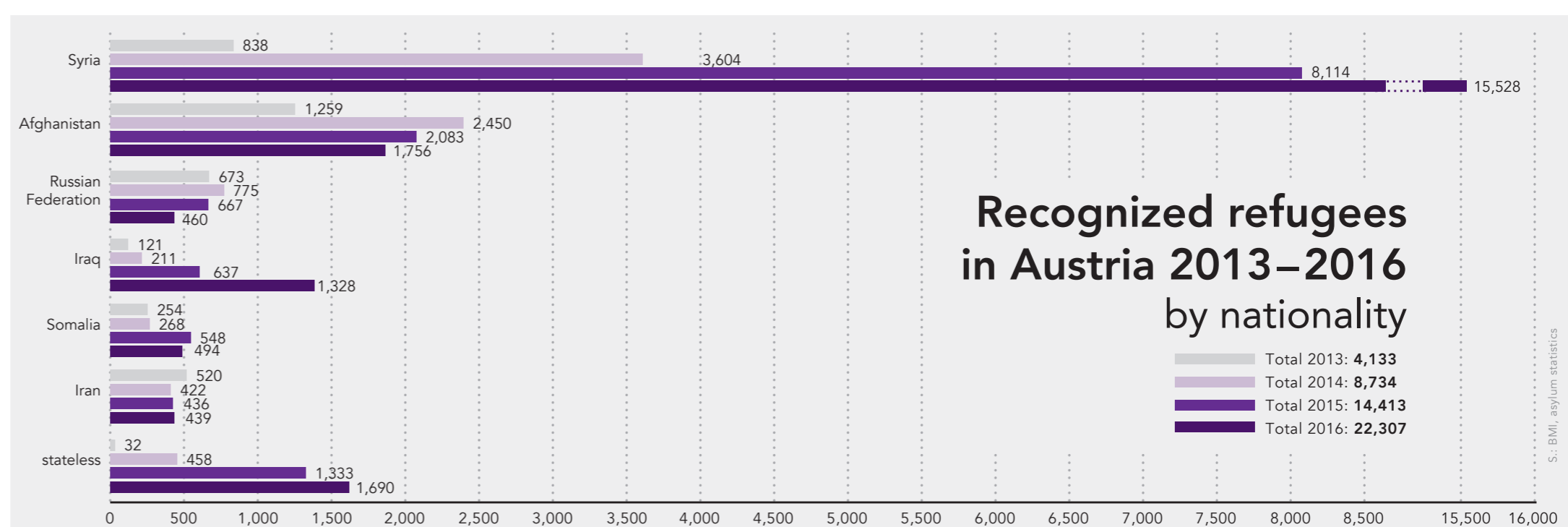
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