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the total population in private households, this corresponded to a share of 23%. About 1.49 million people belong to the so-called "first generation", since they were born abroad and subsequently moved to Austria. The remaining 530,000 persons were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born parents ("second generation").

- Among the foreign nationals in Austria, Germans remain by far the largest group. On 1 January 2019, around 192,400 Germans lived in Austria, followed by 121,300 Serbian and 117,200 Turkish nationals. Citizens of Romania (112,700) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (95.800) ranked fourth and fifth, respectively. Nationals of Hungary, Croatia, Poland, Syria, Afghanistan and Slovakia ranked sixth to tenth. Other numerically important nationalities were the citizens of Russia, Italy, Bulgaria, Kosovo and North Macedonia.

- The average age of the Austrian population was 42.8 years on 1 January 2019. With an average age of 35.1 years, foreign nationals were significantly younger than Austrian nationals (44.3 years). Within the population with foreign citizenship, however, the age structure was extremely heterogeneous. Persons from the EU tended to be older, immigrants from third countries significantly younger.

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

Further decline in immigration to pre-2014 levels

- In 2018, around 146,900 people migrated to Austria, while 111,600 people left the country. The resulting net immigration of around +35,300 persons was 21% lower than in the previous year (2017: +44,600 persons). This was primarily due to a further sharp decline in the number of asylum seekers from third countries compared to the previous year, while the number of EU citizens who immigrated remained largely unchanged.
- Of the 146,900 people moving to Austria from abroad in 2018, around 15,100 were returning Austrian citizens while another 87,900 were EU/ EFTA citizens. With 19,200 new arrivals, Romania had the largest share, followed by Germany (17,000) and Hungary (12,600). In total, immigrants from third countries (43,900) accounted

for 30% of all immigrants. Refugee migration from Syria (2,100), Iran (1,700), Afghanistan (1,300) and Iraq (500) was far less significant than in previous years. Compared to 2017 (52,800 new arrivals), the number of third-country nationals who immigrated in 2018 decreased by about 9,000 (17%). Apart from refugee migration, the immigration of around 13,400 citizens of former Yugoslavia (non-EU) was numerically the most significant.

Net migration of third-country nationals in 2018 amounted to 8,000, the lowest level since 2010, compared to 35,400 in 2016 and 77,000 in 2015. The net migration rate for EU/EFTA nationals (32,000 persons) was also slightly lower than in the previous year (33,500 persons) and has declined significantly since the last peak in 2014 (47,800 persons).

With 13,746 cases, 44% fewer asylum applications were filed in Austria in 2018 than in 2017 (24,735). The number of asylum applications was at a similar level in 2010 (11,012) and 2011

from Syria (3,300; 2017: 7,400), Afghanistan (2,100; 2017: 3,800) and Iran (1,100; 2017: 1,000). Compared to other EU countries in 2018, Austria ranked tenth both in terms of absolute numbers of asylum applications (behind Germany, Italy, Greece and Sweden) as well as in relation to its population (behind Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Luxembourg and Germany).

(14,416). Most asylum seekers in 2018 came

Increase of the population stock of foreign citizens

- At the beginning of 2019, there were about 1.439 million foreign citizens residing in Austria (16.2% of the population). The increase of around 43,000 foreign nationals compared to the beginning of 2018 is the result of a positive net migration of foreign citizens of +40,000, a birth surplus (over deaths) of +13,200 and a reduction due to naturalisations (-9,400).

- On an annual average in 2018, around 2.02 million people with a migrant background lived in Austria, 51,900 more than in 2017. In relation to

Development of the birth rate

- In 2018, slightly more than 85,500 children were born in Austria, while just under 84,000 people died. Thus, the rate of natural population increase (the difference between live births and deaths) was clearly positive at around +1,600 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 +13,200 persons, while Austrian citizens displayed a death surplus (-11,600 persons).
- On average, women living in Austria gave birth to 1.48 children in 2018 (2017: 1.52). Women born in Austria gave birth to an average of 1.37 children, while those born abroad gave birth to 1.83 children. Women from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq particularly stand out with 3.48 children. Naturalised women approached the average fertility level in Austria and had only 1.51 children, significantly fewer than women with foreign citizenship (1.86).

- The average age at birth of their first child in 2018 was 29.9 years for mothers born in Austria. Women born abroad, on the other hand, were on average two years younger at the birth of their first child. Women from Turkey became mothers for the first time much earlier, at an average age of 25.3 years, followed by women

from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq at 25.5 years.

Fields of action and integration indicators

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Language and Education

Persons with a migrant background living in Austria have a different educational profile compared to people without a migrant background. They are more likely to be in the lowest and highest segments of education and rarer in the middle skilled segment than the population without a migrant background. The level of education of immigrants improves over time due to the increasing internal migration within the EU and as a result of the selective immigration policy towards third-country nationals through the "Red-White-Red - Card". In addition, the educational behaviour and profile of the second generation relatively quickly adapts to that of the host society, although the educational inheritance among migrants is somewhat more pronounced than in the population without a migrant background. However, the recent influx of asylum seekers has had a slightly dampening effect on the educational attainment and

language skills of immigrants. The relatively high proportion of young people with an everyday language other than German, who leave compulsory school without a diploma, poses an education policy challenge. The lower level of continuing education after compulsory schooling also makes it more difficult for young people with a migrant background to catch up in terms of education. However, Austria is a soughtafter educational location for a large number of foreign tertiary students.

01) While there is no difference between Austrian 02) and foreign children under the age of one in the use of crèches, the gap opens afterwards. After that, Austrian children are somewhat more likely to attend kindergarten before the start of school than foreign children. The difference for 2 to 4 year olds is between 6 and 8 percentage points and almost completely disappears in the last mandatory kindergarten year of 5 year olds.

During the entire period of compulsory schooling, there is hardly any difference between Austrian and foreign children in the rate of outof-home childcare in after-school care centres and other institutions. The proportion of children with a mother tongue other than German is lowest in kindergartens at 28% and rises to nearly 35% in after-school care.

03 In the 2017/18 school year, the proportion of foreign pupils was 15.5%. The highest proportions of foreigners with a rising tendency were to be found in special needs schools and polytechnic schools with 23% and 22%, out of which more than two thirds were third-country nationals. The lowest proportions were in schools leading to a university entrance qualification (Matura) with 11% or 10% and the apprenticeship with 13%. 8% of young people with an everyday language other than German finish compulsory schooling without a degree compared with 3% of Germanspeaking young people. Boys tend to drop out of school without any qualifications more of-

ten than girls do. Participation in education after compulsory schooling is with 57% clearly lower for those born abroad than for those born in Austria (80%). With 31%, it is the least among young people from the group of countries of the recent refugee migration Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq.

04) The number and proportion of foreign regular students in the Austrian public universities and universities of applied sciences remained relatively unchanged compared to the previous year. In the winter semester 2017/18, 27% (76,000) of all students at universities and 18% (9,000) at universities of applied sciences were foreign students. 72% of foreign students came from EU or EFTA countries. The largest number of students comes from Germany (27,100), followed by Italy - mainly South Tyrol (8,900), Bosnia-Herzegovina (3,200), Turkey (2,900) and Croatia (2,700). On an annual average for 2017, the share of foreign students was 17%, and was third in Europe only to the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

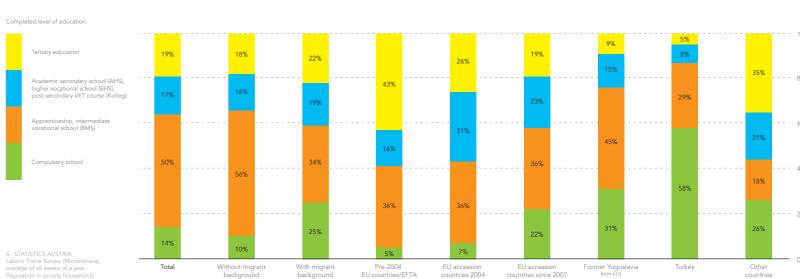
05 In recent decades, the educational level of the <mark>06</mark> Austrian and foreign population has continuously increased. However, little has changed in terms of the main structural features. Compared to the host society, the population with a migrant background is represented above average in the lowest and highest education segment and below average in the middle qualification. While 22% of 25 to 64-year-olds with a migrant background had an academic degree in 2018, the proportion among the population of the same age without a migrant background was at 18%. In return, 25% of the 25- to 64-year-old population with a migrant background had at most a compulsory school-leaving certificate compared to 10% of the same age population without migrant background. In generational change, the proportion of persons who only finished compulsory schooling decreased from 25.9% for the first generation to 21% for the second

generation.

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Level of education of people aged 25 to 64 years in 2018

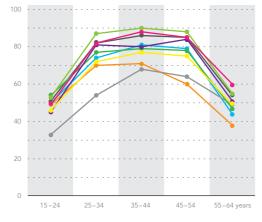


Work and profession

The second good economic year in a row saw a significant increase in employment and a fall in unemployment among persons with and without a migrant background in 2018, despite a further increase in labour supply. However, foreign workers are still more affected by unemployment than domestic workers (11% vs. 7%). Structural long-term unemployment has also been reduced for the first time in 6 years. By contrast, the high unemployment rate of 27% among young people from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq remains a challenge for labour market policy, although it was reduced significantly compared to the previous year (-10 percentage points) as a result of an above-average training rate.

Immigrants are more likely to work in tourism, construction, business services, especially cleaning services, and transport. Migrants also work more frequently in trade than the population without a migrant background, especially the second generation.

Former Yugoslavia (non-EU) With migrant background Turkey Pre-2004 EU countries/EFTA Other countrie



07 Persons with a migrant background less frequently have a paid occupation. In 2018, the employment rate of 15- to 64-year-olds with a migrant background was 66% compared to 75% for peers of the same age without a migrant background. This difference is mainly the effect of the low employment rate among female immigrants (60% compared to 72% for women without a migrant background). The employment rate of women from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq, is particularly low with approx. 20%. Turkish women followed with 49%. Migrants from Turkey, from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU), and from other third countries, particularly benefited from the good economic situation in 2018, resulting in a significant increase of their employment rate.

08 The professional position differs considerably between employed persons with and without a migrant background. The former are mainly working in white-collar and public service positions (66%) and increasingly less frequently in blue-collar positions (21%). By contrast, in 2018 43% of all work force with a migrant background held a blue-collar occupation. Persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU; 55%), Turkey (53%) and the EU accession states from 2007 (52%) have particularly high proportions of blue-collar workers. However, the pattern is changing in the second generation with more persons becoming employees. The share of self-employment among the migrant population also differs considerably, with significant differences accord-

Unemployment rate 2018 by nationality with change since previous year in percentage points 11.3% (-1.2) Pre-2004 EU countries/EFTA 6.3% (-0.7) EU accession countries 2004 6.4% (-0.8) EU accession countries since 2007 12.6% (-2.0) Former Yugoslavia (non-EU) 12.2% (-1.4 16.8% (-1.8) Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq 40.7% (-7.6) 17.4% (-1.6)

ing to country of origin. People from the former Yugoslavia (4%) and Turkey (7%) have the lowest rates of self-employment while persons from the EU before 2004 and the EFTA states (12%) have significantly higher rates than the population without a migrant background (9%).

09 Both the domestic and foreign working population were able to benefit from the good economic situation in 2018. The unemployment rate for Austrian nationals fell by 0.8 percentage points to 6.7% and that of foreign nationals by 1.2 percentage points to 11.3%. The difference between foreign and Austrian nationals narrowed to 4.6 percentage points. The unemployment rate for foreign men fell the most (-1.4 percentage points), followed by that of foreign women (-0.9 percentage points). Nevertheless, the unemployment rate of foreign women remains the highest at 12.1%, followed by that of foreign men at 10.7%. Despite a particularly significant decline of 7.6 percentage points in 2018, persons from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq recorded

the highest unemployment rates (40.7%). Turks and nationals of other third countries continue to have particularly high unemployment rates (16.8% and 17.4%, respectively).

10 The educational level of the working population with a migrant background is very heterogeneous, depending on the region of origin. While more than half of the persons from Turkey have at most a compulsory school leaving certificate, 44% of the persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) are skilled workers with medium qualifications; conversely, 47% from the EU before 2004/EFTA are academics. All regions of origin taken together, the working population with a migrant background is represented somewhat more strongly in the lowest as well as in the highest qualification segment. For example, 19% of the employed persons with a migrant background had completed compulsory schooling at most, compared with 8% of the population without a migrant background. In contrast, 46% of immigrants had a high school leaving certificate

or university education compared to 38% of employed persons without a migrant background. Young people in neither education, employment nor training (NEETs) pose a particular challenge for the integration into gainful employment. The proportion of NEETs among the 15-24 year olds was 7% on average (ranging from 5% to 13%); it was lowest among youths without a migrant background and highest among youths of the first immigrant generation.

11 For the first time in a long time, long-term unemployment decreased, too. The share of longterm unemployed in unemployment (longer than 12 months without a job) was reduced to 16.2% in 2018. Foreign nationals are less likely to be long-term unemployed (11.1% compared to 18.5%), not least because they often do not meet the eligibility criteria for unemployment assistance.

12 Although youth unemployment among Austrian and foreign nationals decreased in 2018, it remains high at 6.7% (national definition) for Austrian terms. The unemployment rate among foreign youths fell more sharply than among Austrian youths (-1.5 percentage points compared to -1 percentage point), but at 8.8% it remains significantly higher than among Austrian youths (6.1%). It fell most sharply among young people from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq (from 37.2% to 27.1%), possibly also due to the significant increase in training: The number of training participants from this country group continued to rise to 11,205 in 2018, while it decreased among young people from Austria and the EU. As a result, young people from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq accounted for 37% of all foreign training participants.

Health and social issues

In terms of income, the population with a migrant background is in a worse position than the domestic population. They are more often employed in lowwage sectors and women, especially from third countries, are more likely not to work. This increases the poverty risk of households with a migrant background. In addition, there are long-term health problems and people with a migrant background less frequently take advantage of early recognition and preventive examinations. The stillbirth and infant mortality rates are higher among children of mothers born abroad than among mothers without a migrant background. Yet, in terms of life expectancy, there is hardly any difference between the population with and without migrant background.

13 Year-round employed persons had a net annual income (median) of EUR 25,402 in 2017. Austrians earned 4% more and foreigners 18% less on average (median). While persons from the EU states before 2004 and the EFTA earned on

average 25,906 EUR (median), the net annual income of those employed year-round from the EU accession states since 2007 was the lowest of all EU national groups at 19,660 EUR. At EUR 20,344, the net annual income of nationals of the EU accession states in 2004 was slightly below that of persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) and Turkey. Third country nationals in total were particularly frequently employed in the low-wage sector, 30% of them compared to an average of 14% for the economy as a whole, which had a negative impact on their net annual income (-30% compared to Austrians).

14 In 2017, 17% of the population was at risk of sliding into poverty or exclusion. The risk of poverty was nearly three times higher for foreign-born people (34%) than for people born in Austria (13%). Multiple risks of exclusion affected 11% of the population born abroad and 2% of the population born in Austria. On average, social benefits reduced the risk of poverty to almost half.

15 Life expectancy at birth in 2018 hardly differed between persons born in Austria and abroad. It was 79.3 years for Austrian men (79.6 for foreigners) and 84.0 years for Austrian women (83.9 for foreigners). Both men and women from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) had the lowest life expectancy (77.5 and 81.3 years, respectively). The mortality rate is higher for children with a mother born abroad than for children of mothers born in Austria. The infant mortality rate was highest among mothers from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq; the number of stillbirths per 1,000 live births was highest among mothers from the EU accession states since 2007.

16 Persons with a migrant background go to the dentist less often, but people from the former Yugoslavia and Turkey in particular visit the general practitioner more frequently. In addition, persons with a migrant background had more frequent hospital stays. In some areas, too, migrants made less use of preventive medical check-ups, such as mammography.

Security: Immigrants as victims and offenders

The integration monitoring contains indicators depicting immigrants both as crime victims and as offenders. The occurrence of crime among foreign nationals is analysed with a differentiation between suspects, convictions/convicted people and newly imprisoned persons. In addition, it depicts how often criminal acts regardless of the citizenship were committed against immigrants. Except in the number of suspects, there were only minor changes compared

17 In 2018, the police recorded 288,400 suspects. 17,800 (7%) more than in the previous year. The proportion of foreign nationals was 40%, but only 31% were also living in Austria. In contrast, the number of convictions fell slightly yearon-year to 27,700. The proportion of convicted foreign nationals rose slightly to 44% in 2018. with the lowest number being persons from the EU before 2004/EFTA and the highest being persons from the former Yugoslavia and from

Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq. Among new prisoners, the proportion of foreigners was 61%; the proportion is that high not least because the inclusion of people remanded in custody awaiting trial as well as of detainees pending deportation increases the proportion of foreigners disproportionately.

18 In 2018 about one third of all victims of crime were foreign nationals. If the proportion of foreigners in the population as a whole in 2018 (16%) is used to put the figures in perspective, the proportion of foreign nationals affected was twice as high as among Austrian nationals (1.8% compared to 0.8%). As in the previous year, Africans (4.6%) were particularly frequently victims of crimes, followed by persons from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq (3.2%).

Housing and spatial context

Because of the lower average income, the majority of people with a migrant background live in rented flats and live somewhat more cramped and segregated. They live largely in urban areas and here more frequently in poorly equipped flats, in traffic-loaded residential areas, or less prestigious urban districts.

19 The average living space per capita in Austria in 2018 was just under 45m², similar to the previous year. While households without a migrant background had 50m² per capita, households with a migrant background had only 31m². The lowest available living space per capita was for persons from Turkey (23m²), followed by persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) with 27m². With the duration of the stay, the housing situation of the immigrants improves. Households of the first generation had an average of 30m² per capita compared to 36m² of the second generation.

20 The housing cost burden is significantly higher for persons born abroad than for those born in Austria. In 2017, around 15% of the Austrian households stated that they had spent more than 25% of their household income on housing costs compared to 38% of the immigrants. Persons from third countries had a similarly high relative housing cost burden as persons from EU and EFTA countries.

21 In 2018, 43% of households in Austria lived in a rented housing, 48% in a private home and 9% in a different accommodation (i.e. an official lodging). The share of households, in which the reference person had a migrant background and lived in a rented apartment, was 71% compared to 35% for households without a migrant background. The highest proportion of households living in rented flats were from countries of origin of migrant workers, led by reference persons with Turkish migrant background (83%), followed by persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) with 75%. However, the length of stay also increases the proportion of homeowners among immigrants, from 23% of the first generation to 31% of the second generation.

22 Immigrants are more likely to live in cities than in rural areas. Nearly 40% of the population immigrated from abroad lived in Vienna, but only 17% of the population without a migrant background. In January 2019, the proportion of immigrants in the population of 55 municipalities was over 25%. In total, 59% of all Austrian immigrants and 28% of the population without a migrant background lived in these municipalities. According to the segregation index, the segregation of foreigners was lowest among the German and Hungarian population groups and highest among persons from Serbia, North Macedonia and Poland.

Family forms

A large number of mixed marriages often serves as an indicator of mutual acceptance whereas a high number of endogamous marriages may point to isolation from the majority society. However, a clear answer based on Austrian statistics is not possible. Although the proportion of marriages with foreign participation is increasing, it is unknown to what extent it takes place within or outside an ethnic group.

23 Around 45,000 marriages were entered into in Austria in 2017, about as many as in the year before. Of these, 66% were between bride and groom born in Austria and 12% between bridal couples who were born abroad. Another 22% of marriages were between one born in Austria and one born abroad. The share of marriages where at least one partner comes from abroad is increasing. This internationalisation is not least also the result of a certain preference of Austrian citizens with a migrant background, to bring a partner from their region of origin to Austria.

Naturalisations

to the previous year.

In Austria, naturalisation is seen as the final sign of integration and identification. In view of the long duration of the required legal residence in Austria, naturalisations follow the waves of immigration with an interval of about 10 years. Following the strong immigration of the early 1990s (Yugoslavian crisis), a peak of 44,700 naturalisations was achieved in 2003. Thereafter, the number dropped to 6,100 by 2010, but has risen continuously since then.

24 There were 9,400 naturalisations in 2018. More than one third of the naturalised persons were already born in Austria. 79% of naturalised citizens came from third countries, with a large proportion coming from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU; 29%). Another 9% came from Turkey. The newly naturalised persons are predominantly young - 34% were under 18 years of age.

Subjective views

25 The subjective assessment of the integration process and the integration climate complements the monitoring of integration in Austria. From the beginning of March to the end of April 2019, one sample from the population with a migrant background and one sample from the population without a migrant background were asked how they perceive the integration process. The first included 1,002 people born in Austria over the age of 15 with Austrian citizenship, the second included 1,114 people over the age of 15 who themselves or whose parents had emigrated from the former Yugoslavia or Turkey. The sample thus does not include persons from the countries of origin of the most recent immigration, but only immigrants from the former quest worker countries. In comparison with previous years, a different data pool was used for the 2019 survey, so that the detailed results can only be compared to those of previous years to a limited extent.

The assessment of integration by Austrians is very ambivalent: more than half rated the integration of immigrants as "rather bad" (44%) or "very bad" (14%), and only 42% as "rather good" (39%) or "very good" (3%). Young people and young adults as well as those over 60 assess the integration process more optimistically than 40- to 59-year-olds. The most positive assessment comes from people with a basic education and the most negative from academics and skilled workers (apprenticeship and vocational school). In line with this, high- and middle-income households are particularly pessimistic about integration. It is also the smaller municipalities as well as the city of Vienna that are optimistic about integration, while people in medium-sized cities (50,000 inhabitants up to 1 million) occupy a particularly pessimistic position.

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The assessment of the integration process by immigrants from the two large guest worker regions was very positive. 86% of the respondents felt completely or rather at home in Austria, while 11% felt less and 3% did not at all feel at home. This opinion pattern is extremely positive. The immigrants' sense of belonging increases over time. Older interviewees feel more at home in Austria than young people, as do interviewees with a length of stay of 20 years or more compared to newly arrived migrants (less than 5 years). The region of origin also influences the feeling of belonging to Austria. Migrants from Turkey tend to feel somewhat less at home, while those from Bosnia-Herzegovina feel an outstanding sense of belonging. As far as the educational background is concerned, the feeling of belonging is highest among skilled workers with intermediate qualifications and lowest among those without

completed school education.

Asked whether living together with immigrants had changed in recent years, 51% of the Austrians thought that living together had deteriorated. It is mostly older people (over 40) who perceive a deterioration, and people with medium professional qualifications. Low-income and higher-middle-income households tend to see a deterioration in living together.

Asked whether their personal situation had improved

or worsened over the past five years, 35% of the migrant respondents said that their situation had improved, 46% saw no change and 19% experienced a deterioration in their life situation. People with a short stay experienced a higher improvement (64%) than people with a longer stay (33%). The higher the qualification, the higher the proportion of those who considered their situation to have improved. Especially immigrants from Bosnia-Herzegovina perceived an improvement in their situation (43%), while immigrants from Turkey most frequently reported a deterioration (28%).

In addition, 51% of Austrians thought that contact with immigrants had become part of everyday life. This applies above all to pupils, students and gainfully employed persons. Housewives and older people have much less contact with migrants. Almost half (47%) of those who have contact with migrants found that this group of people was disadvantaged due to their origin.

Further, 37% of the migrant respondents felt that they were always, mostly or rather disadvantaged due to their migrant background. Persons with Turkish migrant background significantly more often reported disadvantages.

Asked about the expected adaptation of immigrants, 23% of Austrians strictly or largely rejected all points of questioning that ranged from sceptical to xenophobic, while only 5% agreed with them unconditionally or largely. The majority would like to see a better adaptation to the lifestyle of Austrians (52%), but all other options - such as return to the country of origin in the case of a lack of jobs, prohibition of political involvement or restriction in the choice of partners - only meet with approval by 10% to 22%.

The vast majority of migrants approved the Austrian lifestyle: 26% very much and a further 58% broadly agreed with the way in which most people in Austria lead their lives. 15% rather disagreed or did not agree at all. The highest level of disagreement is found among people with lower formal qualifications and the 40-59 age group. The proportion of rejection is significantly higher among persons with a Turkish migrant background (16%) than among persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU).

parameters and subjective views, the status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2018/2019 and the main changes that occurred since the previous year can be summarised as follows:

The Austrian population by citizenship and country of birth or migrant background in overview Second immigrant generation First immigrant generation Microcensus 529,694 (6.1%) 1,492,546 (17.2%) (survey in private households) Annual average 2018 Population with migrant background Population without migrant background both parents born abroad at least one parent born in Austria 6,656,337 (76.7%) 2,022,240 (23.3%) Population living in private households 8,678,577 (100.0%) **Total population on 1 January 2019** 8,858,775 (100.0%) In Austria for 10 years or longer **Austrian nationals** Foreign nationals 7,419,852 (83,8%) 1,438,923 (16.2%) 572,839 (6.5%) **Born in Austria** Born abroad Born abroad **Born in Austria** In Austria for 5 to 10 years 217,585 (2.5%) 6,912,636 (78.0%) 507,216 (5.7%) 1,221,338 (13.8%) 274,742 (3.1%) Population statistics Foreign born population In Austria for less than 5 years (based on civil registration 591,342 (6.7%) 1,728,554 (19.5%) records) of 1 January 2019 Foreign nationals Immigration to and emigration from Austria 2018 Top 10 nationalities on 1 January 2019 by nationality 2,134 858 15,132 19,848 192,426 Germany 23,612 19,242 16,975 10,923 121,348 Serbia 117,231 Turkey 473 from 1,255 to 112,684 Romania 12,555 7,941 — **Austria** Austria 95,839 Bosnia & Herzegovina 2,971 2,993 Hungary Total: 146,856 Total: 111,555 19,162 10,514 -79,999 Croatia 13,413 8,967 63,429 Poland EU accession countries 2004 10,295 Former Yugolavia (non-EU) (non-EU) 14,140 Syria 44.420 1,253 10,569 2,526 80,000 100,000 120,000 140,000 160,000 180,000 200,000 20,000 40,000 60,000 EU accession 10,621 countries since 2007 5,624 S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, population statistics. 1.1.2019 S.: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, migration st Population with migrant background 2018 42 by immigrant generation Pre-2004 267 EU countries/EFTA 78 Persons (in 1,000) Pre-2004 318 Other countries EU countries/EFTA Other countries 63 EU accession 16 countries 2004 Afghanistan, 107 Syria, Iraq Afghanistan, 289 Syria, Iraq EU accession Second 114 countries 2004 Total 54 generation Turkey EU accession 270 240 225 countries Turkey Other countries Pre-2004 since 2007 EU countries/EFTA 238 EU accession countries 91 since 2007 Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq 161 226 532 First Former Yugoslavia EU accession Former Yugoslavia generation (non-EU) countries 2004 (non-EU) 156 Turkey 184 371 EU accession countries Former Yugoslavia since 2007 (non-EU) Development of the proportion Net migration in Austria (difference between immigration and emigration) of foreign citizens in Austria 1961 - 20181961 – 2019 20.000 -20.000 2010 EU member states including: Graphic design: Media owner: STATISTICS AUSTRIA -Catherine Lechner | Branding, Design, Konzept Germany 61,350 Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich, 27,140 France Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna Cover: ARTE GRAFICA, www.artegrafica.at 14,700 Austria 13:845 United Kingdom Image acknowledgements: Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (BMEIA) Cover: BM.I, S. Feiner, Fotolia.com, iStockphoto, ÖIF, C. Greece 12,810 Redtenbacher, W. Tadros, weinfranz.at Minoritenplatz 8, 1010 Vienna Sweden 8.010 Italy The product and all material contained therein are Asylum recognitions Netherlands **E** STATISTICS AUSTRIA protected by copyright with all rights reserved by the Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich (STATISTICS AUSTRIA). Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich, Denmark 1,025 Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna If the contained material is accurately reproduced and the Spain 620 in European countries source "STATISTICS AUSTRIA" is quoted it is permitted to Cyprus 200 Place of publication and production: reproduce, distribute, make publicly available and process Poland 190 the content. If data content such as tables, graphics or text Vienna 2019 2018 published by STATISTICS AUSTRIA is partially used, Malta 160 Author of the German source text: displayed or otherwise changed, a note must be added at Croatia | 130 Univ.-Prof. i.R. Dr. Gudrun Biffl an adequate position to show data was extracted or Slovenia | 100 adapted. Total: **163,790** Hungary 170 Total: **7,920** © STATISTICS AUSTRIA Czechia 145 Slovakia 0 **EFTA** member states including: Switzerland Norway 1,445 = Federal Ministry 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000 30,000 35,000 40,000 45,000 50,000 55,000 60,000 65,000