

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 status of immigration and integration in Austria in 2019/2020 and the main changes that occurred since the previ-

ous year can be summarised as follows:

Immigration stabilises at pre-2015 levels

- In 2019, about 150,400 people immigrated to Austria, while at the same time 109,800 people left the country. The resulting net immigration of about +40,600 persons was 15% higher than in the previous year.

- Of the arrivals from abroad, about 15,500 were returning Austrian citizens and a further 91,000 were EU/EFTA citizens. With just under 20,300 new arrivals, Romanians accounted for the largest share, followed by German (18,300) and Hungarian nationals (12,100). Immigrants from third countries (44,000) accounted for 29% of all immigrants. Refugee migration from Syria (1,600), Afghanistan and Iran (1,400 each) was far less significant than in previous years. Amongst third-country nationals, the immigration of around 13,200 citizens of countries of former Yugoslavia (non-EU) was the most significant in terms of numbers.

(14,416), but was 88,340 in 2015 and 42,285 in 2016. Most asylum seekers in 2019 came from Afghanistan (2,979; 2018: 2,120), followed by Syria (2,708; 2018: 3,329) and Somalia (740; 2018: 523). In an EU comparison of the absolute number of asylum applications in 2019, Austria ranked eleventh. In relation to the number of in-

- With 12,886 cases, slightly fewer asylum applica-

tions were filed in Austria in 2019 than in 2018

(13,746). The number of asylum applications was

last at a similar level in 2010 (11.012) and 2011

Increase of the population stock of foreign citizens

habitants, Austria ranked twelfth.

- At the beginning of 2020, the number of foreign residents in Austria was around 1.49 million. This corresponds to 16.7% of the total population.
- On an annual average in 2019, around 2.07 million people with a migrant background lived in Austria. In relation to the total population in private households, this corresponded to a

share of 23.7%. About 1.53 million people belong to the so-called "first generation", since they were born abroad and moved to Austria. The remaining 542,000 persons were born in Austria as the children of foreign-born parents ("second generation").

- Among foreign nationals in Austria, Germans remain by far the largest group. On 1 January 2020, almost 200,000 Germans lived in Austria, followed by 123,500 Romanian citizens. In the course of the year 2019, these have overtaken Serbian (122,100) and Turkish citizens (117,600). Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked fifth (96,600). The citizens of Hungary, Croatia, Poland, Syria and Afghanistan ranked sixth to tenth. Citizens of Slovakia, Russia, Italy, Bulgaria, Kosovo and North Macedonia are also numerous in Austria.

- The average age of the Austrian population was 43.0 years on 1 January 2020. With an average age of 35.4 years, foreign nationals were significantly younger than domestic citizens (44.5 years). Within the population with foreign

citizenship, however, the age structure was relatively heterogeneous: Persons from the EU tended to be older, immigrants from third countries were significantly younger.

Development of the birth rate

- In 2019, nearly 85,000 children were born in Austria, while about 83,400 people died. Thus, the rate of natural population increase (the difference between live births and deaths) was positive at around +1,600 persons. Foreign nationals recorded a birth surplus of +13 400 persons, Austrian citizens a surplus of deaths (-11,800 persons).

- On average women living in Austria gave birth to 1.46 children in 2019. Those born in Austria gave birth to an average of 1.36 children, while those born abroad gave birth to 1.81 children. Naturalised women approached the average fertility level in Austria and had only 1.45 children, significantly fewer than women with foreign citizenship (1.85).

Fields of action and integration indicators

Language and Education

Mastery of the German language is an important contribution to the integration process, since it makes it easier to deal with the host society, authorities and care institutions. The level of education determines which opportunities for development one has in the economy and society. The education of the foreign population (25to 64-year-olds) has improved noticeably over the past 48 years. This is due in part to the strong internal migration within the EU and in part to the increasingly restrictive immigration policy toward third-country nationals. Refugee immigration in the years 2015–2016 has only temporarily resulted in a slight increase in the proportion of people with low qualifications. Education and integration policy faces the challenge of reducing the early school leaving of foreign-language speaking youths and increasing the rate of

further education after compulsory schooling. Both factors are important for improving the employment and income opportunities of this group and thus their integration.

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01) Learning the German language begins in kindergarten. It is therefore gratifying that the proportion of 3- to 5-year-olds attending kindergarten differs little between Austrian (90.6%) and foreign children (86.6%). In 2018/19, 33% of children in childcare facilities had a non-German everyday language. The share was lowest in kindergartens (29.4%) and highest in mixed-age care groups (45.8%), although there were large regional differences. In 2017/18, 36% of the 3- to 6-yearolds tested had a need for support in German. The proportion was 17% for children with German as their first language and 70% for children with another first language. Language support at

this age shows a high success rate.

03 In the 2018/19 school year, the proportion of foreign pupils was 16.3%. The proportion of students with an everyday language other than German was significantly higher (26.7%). Special needs schools and polytechnic schools had the highest percentage of foreign nationals and pupils with an everyday language other than German, at 24.3% (38.8%) and 23.3% (36.0%) respectively. The lowest proportions were in schools leading to a university entrance qualification (Matura) with 12% (19.9%) in the AHS and 10.8% (20.6%) in the BHS, and vocational schools with 14.6% (18.1%). After compulsory schooling, 80.7% of 15- to 19-year-olds born in Austria attended secondary school, compared to 61.2% of young people born abroad. The lowest rate of further education was among refugees from Afghanistan/Syria/Iraq (43.3%), followed by young people from the EU accession states since 2007 (54.8%). Early school dropout was more frequent among young people with an everyday language other than German (8.8%) than among Ger-

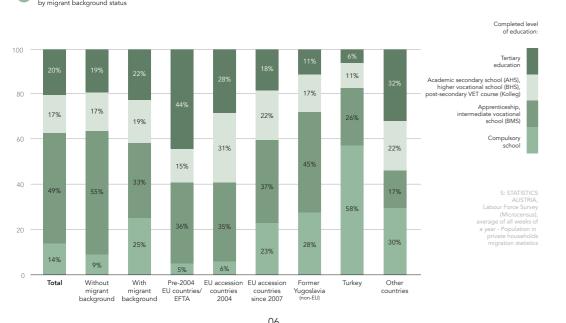
15- to 24-year-olds had no employment in 2019 and did not participate in any training or further education measures. The proportion was significantly higher among foreign youths (13.5%) than among youths with Austrian citizenship (5.8%).

04 The number of students at Austria's public universities shows a long-term upward trend, but since the winter semester 2015/16 their number has decreased from 280,445 to 268,586 (-4.2%). This decrease only affects domestic students. The share of foreign students was 28.1% in the winter semester 2018/19. Including all other types of higher education institutions, there were 376,700 students in Austria in the winter semester 2018/19. Of these, 99,040 or 26.3% were foreign nationals. 88% of the foreign students at public universities came from European countries, primarily Germany and Italy. Austria is among the top European countries in terms of the proportion of foreign students in higher education, only slightly surpassed by Great Britain and Switzerland.

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05 Over the past five years, the educational level of the population with and without a migrant background has improved significantly. In 2019, only 9% of 25- to 64-year-olds without a migrant background had compulsory schooling as their highest educational level and 25% of the migrant population. In 2014, the percentages were still 11% and 27% respectively. The middle qualification segment (apprenticeship and intermediate vocational school) is most frequent among both population groups. In 2019, the share was 55% for the population without and 33% for the population with migrant background. In 2014, the percentages were 57% and 36% respectively. There has thus been a shift in the educational structure of people with and without a migrant background away from basic and intermediate qualifications towards higher qualifications. Correspondingly, in 2019 the share of secondary school and university graduates was 36% (2014: 32%) among the population without a migrant background and 42% among immigrants (2014: 37%).

Level of education of people aged 25 to 64 years in 2019



Work and profession

Alongside the education system, the labour market is a main driver of integration. Although the economic situation weakened somewhat compared to previous years, an increase in employment and a reduction in unemployment was achieved in 2019 for both the population with and without migrant background. As a result, the employment rates of the 15- to 64-yearold population without a migrant background rose to 76% (2018: 75%) and of the population of the same age with a migrant background to 67.3% (2018: 66%). The unemployment rate fell to 7.4% (2018: 7.7%), but unemployment continues to affect foreign nationals more than Austrians (10.8% compared to 6.4%). In 2019, persons with a migrant background were more likely to be employed in the restaurant and accommodation sector (11.2% compared to 4.6%), construction (9.4% compared to 7.8%), business services – as mainly cleaning services (6.9% compared to 2.5%) and transport (7% compared to 4.5%). Persons with a migrant background were also more likely to work in trade, especially the second generation (22.1%). 07

Find by age and migrant background status
In % of population of the same age with same migrant background --- Pre-2004 EU countries/EFTA With migrant www EU accession countries 2004 · · · · Total · · · EU accession · · · Other countrie countries since 2007

man-speaking young people (2.9%). 7.1% of the

07 The employment rate of people with migrant background is on average lower than that of the working age population without a migrant background. This is particularly true for third-country nationals, but also, to a lesser extent, for people from EU countries in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe. Women from third countries in particular have a significantly below-average employment rate. The employment rate for women from the group of countries of origin of recent refugees, namely Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq, was particularly low at around 17%, followed by Turkish women at 51%. The employment rate of women without a migrant background was higher than that of migrant women in all age groups.

08) There is a clear difference in the professional position between persons with and without migrant background, and the difference is maintained in the longer term. In 2019, two thirds of the working population were employees, civil servants, contract staff or freelancers (65.5%), compared to half of all migrants (49.9%). On the other hand, only

21.1% of all employed persons without a migrant background were in blue-collar occupations, compared to 41.8% of immigrants. Particularly high proportions of workers were people from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU; 52.2%), Turkey (54.2%) and the EU accession states since 2007 (51.9%). The occupational status of migrants changes between the generations. While 44.2% of the first generation of immigrants were blue-collar workers and 8.5% self-employed outside agriculture, the proportion of blue-collar workers fell to 28.1% for the second generation and the proportion of white-collar positions increased accordingly.

09 In 2019, the labour supply of Austrian nationals fell slightly (-2,100, -0.1%), while it continued to expand for foreign nationals (+47,100, +5.6%). This meant that, despite extremely dynamic employment, the number of unemployed foreign nationals stagnated (96,400), while the number of unemployed Austrians fell by 11,300 (-5%) to 205,000. As a result, the unemployment rate of Austrians fell by 0.3 percentage points to 6.4% and that of foreign

nationals by 0.5 percentage points to 10.8%. The difference between foreign and Austrian nationals narrowed to 4.4 percentage points. The unemployment rate for foreign men fell most (-0.7 percentage points), followed by Austrian men (-0.4 percentage points) and foreign women (-0.3 percentage points). The unemployment rate for foreign women remained the highest at 11.8%, followed by foreign men at 10%. Persons from the group of countries Afghanistan, Syria and

Nationality	Total
Total	7.4% (-0.3)
Austrian	6.4% (-0.3)
Non-Austrian	10.8% (-0.5)
Pre-2004 EU countries/EFTA	6.0% (-0.3)
EU accession countries 2004	5.9% (-0.5)
EU accession countries since 2007	11.1% (-1.5)
Former Yugoslavia (non-EU)	11.6% (-0.6)
Turkey	16.2% (-0.6)
Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	36.7% (-4.0)
Other Countries	16.2% (-1.2)

Turkey and other third countries continued to have particularly high unemployment rates (16.2%). In general, the low skilled had the highest unemployment rates and graduates the lowest (2019: 16.2% compared to 3.5%). However, this was not the case for refugees from the group of countries Afghanistan/Syria/Iraq – here, academics had the highest rates and those with medium qualifications the lowest (44.4% compared to 24.6%).

Iraq had the highest unemployment rates (36.7%).

10 The educational level of the employed is very heterogeneous and depends on the region of origin. Employees from EU countries before 2004/EFTA countries had the highest educational level. Of these, 47% had a university degree - compared to 21% of Austrians - and only 4% had compulsory schooling as their highest educational level - compared to 8% of Austrians. At the other end of the educational scale were employed persons from Turkey, with a share of compulsory school graduates of 57%, followed by persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-

EU) and persons from the EU accession countries since 2007 (compulsory schooling share of 25% and 23% respectively). The latter were mainly professionals with medium qualifications. In 2018/19, 7,440 persons were assessed/recognised for their qualifications acquired abroad. The majority (61%) came from the EU. In particular, a university education was assessed/recognised (54.7% of cases), followed by an secondary qualification (26.2%). Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEETs) pose a particular challenge for labour market integration. The share of NEETs among the 15- to 24-year-olds stagnated at the previous year's level of 7%; among young people with a migrant background, however, it rose slightly from 11% to 12%. It is pleasing that the share of NEETs among young people of the second generation of immigrants has decreased significantly

11 In view of the strong increase in the foreign labour supply, structural unemployment, i.e. the

to 9% compared to the first generation (14%).

share of long-term unemployed in unemployment (more than 12 months without a job) among foreign nationals, could not be reduced compared to 2018, quite in contrast to Austrians (18.1%). However, foreign nationals are less likely to be long-term unemployed (2019: 11.2%), not least because they often do not meet the eligibility criteria for receiving unemployment assistance. The share of long-term unemployed among persons from the group of countries Afghanistan/ Syria/Iraq was 6.2% in 2019. In view of their difficult employment situation, they largely receive financial support for living from social assistance.

12 Although youth unemployment among Austrians and foreign nationals continued to decrease in 2019, it remained high at 6.3% (national definition) for Austrian terms. The youth unemployment rate was highest for young people from the refugee countries Afghanistan/Syria/Iraq at 22.4% (after 27.1% in 2018) and lowest for young people from the EU states before 2004/EFTA countries (3.8% compared to 4.1% in the previous year).

Social issues and health

The foreign population is more often employed in low-wage sectors: moreover, foreign women, especially from third countries, are more frequently not in gainful employment. This increases the risk of poverty among households with a migrant background. In addition to the material burdens, there are greater psychosocial burdens, such as difficult working conditions, above-average unemployment and, a possible insecure residence status, all of which have a negative impact on the health condition. Nevertheless, there is hardly any difference in life expectancy between the population with and without a migrant background.

13 The net annual income (median) of the year-round employed persons was €25,928 in 2018. Austrians earned € 1,047 more (+4%) and foreign nationals € 4,340 less (-16.7%). While persons from EU countries before 2004 including EFTA earned on average about the same as Austrians, the net annual income of full-time employees from EU accession countries since 2007 was € 6,345 (-24%) lower. In between was the income of nationals of the 2004 EU accession countries, which was about the same as that of nationals of Turkey and former Yugoslavia (non-EU). The share of employees in low-wage sectors fell from 27% to 22% between 2012 and 2018 among immigrants, while it stagnated at the low level of 11% for employees with Austrian nationality. The share of third-country nationals fell particularly sharply from 32% in 2012 to 28% in 2018. On the other hand, only 16% of those born abroad worked in the high-wage sector with an hourly wage that was 133% or more of the median hourly wage, compared to 28% of those born in Austria. The wage differences mainly reflect the educational differences between the groups.

14 In Austria, 17% of the population was at risk of poverty or exclusion in 2018. This was a slightly lower proportion than five years ago (19%). Those born abroad were more than twice as often affected (34% compared to 14% for those born in Austria). This difference has hardly changed in

the last five years. 22% of those born abroad and 11% of those born in Austria were at risk of multiple exclusion. In 2018, social benefits reduced the risk of poverty on average to almost half. Benefits had a particularly strong poverty-reducing effect among people from Turkey (23% compared with 47%) and the former Yugoslavia (non-EU; 25% compared with 45%).

15 In 2019, life expectancy at birth hardly differed between people born in Austria and those born abroad. It was 79.5 years for men born in Austria and 79.8 years for men born abroad. For women born in Austria it was 84.3 years, for women born abroad 84.0 years. Both men and women from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) had the lowest life expectancy (77.3 and 81.9 years respectively). Apart from the EU accession countries in 2004. life expectancy among those born in EU countries was higher than that of Austrians. Persons from other non-EU countries also had a higher life expectancy. It is striking that the mortality rate of the working age population born abroad

is in some cases significantly lower than that of persons born in Austria. This shows the "healthy migrant effect", i.e. the better health status of migrants relative to their home and host society.

16 People with a migrant background go to the dentist less often. The same applied to a lesser extent to specialists, although people with a migrant background also made use of early detection and health services less frequently than the population without migrant background. It is problematic that persons with a migrant background have less often an upright vaccination protection than the population without a migrant

Security

In 2019, the share of convicted persons in the population of prosecutable age by nationality was 0.2% for Austrian citizens (after 0.3% in 2012) and 0.9% for foreign nationals (after 1.3% in 2012). In the longer term. the proportion tends to decline for all countries of origin. Mostly young adults (18 to 20 years) are convicted for crimes. In 2019, 0.7% of 18- to 20-year-old Austrians were convicted compared to 2.2% of foreign nationals of the same age. The highest shares were found in the country group Afghanistan/Syria/ Iraq (3.9%), followed by other third-country nationals (2.8%). However, foreign nationals are not only more often perpetrators but also more often victims of crime. This has not changed much in the long term.

17 In 2019, the police recorded 304,422 suspects, 16,000 or 5.6% more than in the previous year. The proportion of foreign nationals remained unchanged at 40.1% (122,068). 23% of foreign suspects did not have a residence in Austria. The share of foreign nationals convicted has slightly decrea-

sed and amounted to 42.8% in 2019 (compared to 43.5% in the previous year). The composition of those convicted is very heterogeneous: the highest numbers came from other third countries, the former Yugoslavia, the EU accession countries since 2007 and the group of countries Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq. On 1.1.2020 a total of 9,095 persons were in prison, 53% of them were foreign nationals. The proportion of women was 6.6%. With regard to the detention rate of 95 detainees per 100,000 inhabitants, Austria is in the European middle range, on a par with Belgium and France.

18 In 2019, as in the last four years, about one third of all crime victims were foreign nationals (25,700). Compared to the share of foreign nationals in the population in 2019 (16.5%) on annual average, the percentage of foreign citizens (1.8%) was more than twice as high as that of Austrian citizens (0.8%). As in the previous year. Africans (3.7%) were particularly often victims of crime, followed by persons from the group of countries Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq (3.0%).

Housing and spatial context

Regional concentration as well as the quality and size of housing, its equipment and ownership are important indicators of how and whether migrants feel accepted in the host society and region. It may come as no surprise that the lower average income of people with a migrant background means that the majority live in rented accommodation, and that the flats are more often poorly equipped and cramped.

19 The average living space per capita in Austria in 2019 was, similar to previous years, just under 45m². While households without a migrant background had 50m² per capita at their disposal, households with a migrant background had only 31m². The lowest amount of available housing per capita was for persons from Turkey (23m²). followed by persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) with 28m². In contrast, 46m² was available to households from EU countries prior to 2004/EFTA countries. The migrants' housing situation improves with the length of their stay.

Households of the first generation had an average of $30m^2$ per capita at their disposal, compared with 37m² for the second generation.

The housing cost burden relative to income is significantly higher among persons born abroad than among those born in Austria. In 2018, about 16% of the households of the native population stated that they had spent more than 25% of their household income on housing costs compared to 38% of the immigrants. There was hardly any difference between persons from third countries and from the EU.

21 In 2019, as in the previous year, 43% of households in Austria lived in rented housing, 48% in a private home and 9% in a different accommodation (such as a company flat). The share of households in which the reference person had a migrant background and lived in a rented flat was 72% compared to 35% of households without a migrant background. The share of persons living in rented accommodation was hig-

hest among households of guest worker origin, led by reference persons with a Turkish migrant background (79% compared to 83% last year), followed by persons from the former Yugoslavia (non-EU) with 75%. However, the proportion of homeowners increases with the length of stay, from 22% of the first generation of immigrants to 34% of the second generation. The proportion of people living in poor housing conditions is higher among immigrants than among the reqular population, but declining in the longer term.

22 Immigrants tend to live in cities rather than in the countryside. The spatial distribution of the population with and without a migrant background changes only slowly. For example, almost 40% of the foreign-born population lived in Vienna, but only 17% of the native population. In contrast, 44% of people born in Austria lived in municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants compared to 19% of all immigrants. The concentration of persons from other third countries is highest in Vienna (52.9%), followed by persons from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq (47.8%). In a long-term comparison, the number of municipalities in which more than 25% of the population has immigrated has increased significantly, from 23 in 2010 to 59 in 2020. At the beginning of 2020, 60% of all immigrants in Austria and 29% of the native population lived in these municipalities. With regard to the spatial segregation of foreign nationals, according to the segregation index it is lowest among the Hungarian and German population groups and highest among persons

from Serbia, North Macedonia, Poland and Iran.

Family forms

The probability of taking a partner from Austria increases with the length of stay. However, some ethnic-cultural groups or minorities nearly exclusively look for a partner from the same ethnic-cultural group abroad.

23 In 2019 about 46,000 marriages were entered into in Austria. In 11.5% of cases both spouses came from abroad and in 22.1% of cases one spouse each. In 66.4% of the marriages (22,900 cases), both spouses were thus born in Austria. A steady internationalisation of marriages is taking place. This is a consequence of increasing immigration, which is not least a consequence of family migration. Austrian citizens with a migrant background also have a certain preference for a partner from their own region of origin to join them. As a result, the share of partnerships with at least one person born abroad has risen to 29%. For the first time, the statistics also show the number of unisex marriages: 76% domestic; only in 3% both come from abroad.

Naturalisations

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, reaching a level of 10,500 in 2019. The naturalisation rate (naturalisations as a percentage of foreign nationals living in Austria) subsequently dropped from its peak in 2003 from 6% to 0.7% in 2010 and has remained at this level since then.

24 Of the 10,500 foreign nationals who lived in Austria in 2019 and were naturalised, more than one third had already been born in Austria. The majority had a legal entitlement to Austrian citizenship (60.6%), the rest were discretionary (11.8%) or the result of an extension (27.6%), for example to spouses and children. Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina had the largest number of naturalisations

(1,200), followed by persons with Serbian (1,000) and Turkish citizenship (900). Persons from EU/ EFTA states showed a particularly low tendency towards naturalisation. Nationals from Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, who had already been resident in Austria for ten years, showed the greatest inclination to take up Austrian citizenship, followed by persons from other third countries and persons from the former Yugoslavia. The naturalised persons are predominantly young - 34% were under 18 years old. Persons over 60 hardly took on Austrian citizenship (1.5%), although they made up 11% of the foreign resident population (157,300 persons).

Subjective views on integration

In addition to the statistics that are used as indicators for the integration of immigrants, integration monitoring also captures subjective perceptions of

25 In spring 2020, three samples were drawn, one from the population without and two from the population with a migrant background. The first sample comprised 863 over 15-year-olds born in Austria with Austrian citizenship, the second 1,100 over 15-year-olds who themselves or their parents immigrated from the former Yugoslavia or Turkey. The third sample included 537 migrants who themselves or their parents came from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq or Chechnya and have come to Austria since 2010.

The assessment of integration by Austrians is very ambivalent, but since 2010 it has changed to a more positive view. Despite this, almost half of the Austrians still thought that the integration of immigrants was "rather bad" (36.9%, compared to 51.4% in 2010) or "very poor" (8.4%, compared to 17.8% in 2010), while only 54.7% described it as "rather good" (49.9%, compared to 27.3% in 2010) or "very good" (4.8%, compared to 3.5% in 2010). Young people (15-29 years) and adults between 45 and 59 years assessed the integration process more optimistically than young adults and those over 60 years of age. The assessment of the integration process was most positive for people with higher education and most negative for people with low education.

The assessment of the integration process by immigrants from the two large guest worker regions was very positive. 95.7% of those interviewed felt completely or rather at home in Austria. The perceived sense of belonging of the immigrants is almost independent of the length of their stay in Austria. Immigrants from Turkey tended to feel somewhat less at home, while those from Croatia and Serbia felt a particularly high sense of belonging. When asked which state they felt more belonging to, the country of origin or Austria, over 80% named Austria. This is an increase of 24 percentage points compared to the survey in 2010. However, it does make a certain difference whether one comes from the former Yugoslavia or from Turkey. Nevertheless, even among the Turkish migrant group, the primary feeling of belonging to Austria was 72.3%.

The assessment of the integration process of immigrants with a recent history of migration was less optimistic. 71.2% of those interviewed felt completely or rather at home in Austria and only 7% did not feel at home at all. For this group, the feeling of belonging clearly increases with the duration of their stay in Austria. The feeling of belonging to Austria was highest among persons from Chechnya (83.9% feel completely or rather at home in Austria) and lowest among persons from Syria (56.9% feel completely or rather at home). When asked to which country they felt more at home 43.2% chose Austria.

The length of stay in Austria made a big difference. According to country of origin, people from Afghanistan felt most at home in Austria (65%), while only 26.5% of the people from Syria did.

The immigrant population who had migrated a longer time ago was asked whether their personal living situation had improved or deteriorated in the past five years. 41% saw an improvement, 50.2% no change and 8.9% a deterioration. Especially older immigrants (over 60 years of age) felt their living situation had deteriorated. People with a short period of residence saw more often an improvement (56.8%) than people with a long period of residence (28.9%). Mainly people without school-leaving qualifications and skilled workers with secondary or higher schools managed to improve their situation.

Of the immigrant population who had migrated recently 74.1% thought that their living situation in Austria had improved, 21.5% that it had remained unchanged and 4.4% that it had deteriorated. Younger

positive assessment. The length of stay also played a role: people living in Austria for less than 20 years saw the strongest improvement. Above all immigrants from Iraq stated an improvement (85.4%), followed by people from Afghanistan (76.9%) and Syria (73.4%).

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%).

were rarely or never disadvantaged. However, 14.2% of the interviewees stated that they would always, mostly or rather be disadvantaged due to their migrant background. People with a Turkish and Serbian migrant background reported disadvantages significantly more often than the average (15.6% and 17.1% respectively).

Among the immigrant population who had recently migrated only 24.9% thought that they were rarely or never disadvantaged because they were immigrants. More than half said that they were always or rather disadvantaged. The feeling of being disadvantaged was strongest among 45- to 59-year-old migrants (60.3%), as well as among people with higher education (61.2%). In particular, immigrants who had lived in Austria for less than five years felt disadvantaged (66.4%), as did persons from Syria (63.3%).

In order to measure the cultural distance, the immigrants who had migrated a longer time ago were asked whether they agreed with the observed lifestyle in Austria or whether they rejected it. 34.6% were

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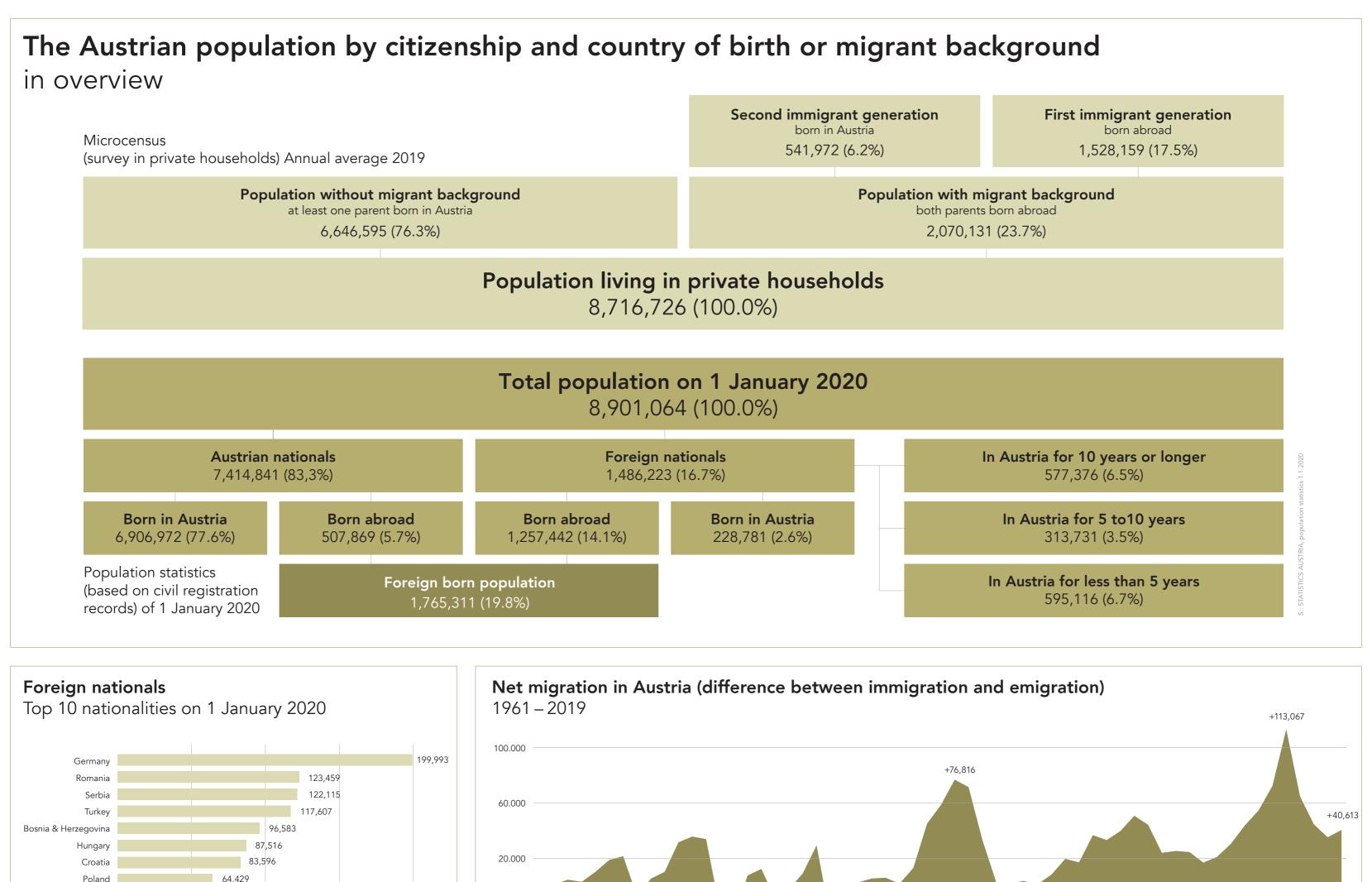
very much and another 59.9% were broadly in agreement with the way most people in Austria lead their lives. Another 5.5% (rather) disagreed with it. This assessment differed little according to age and length of stay in Austria. Rejection was highest among people with low formal qualifications. The proportion of rejection was highest among people from Turkey and Croatia and lowest among people from Bosnia.

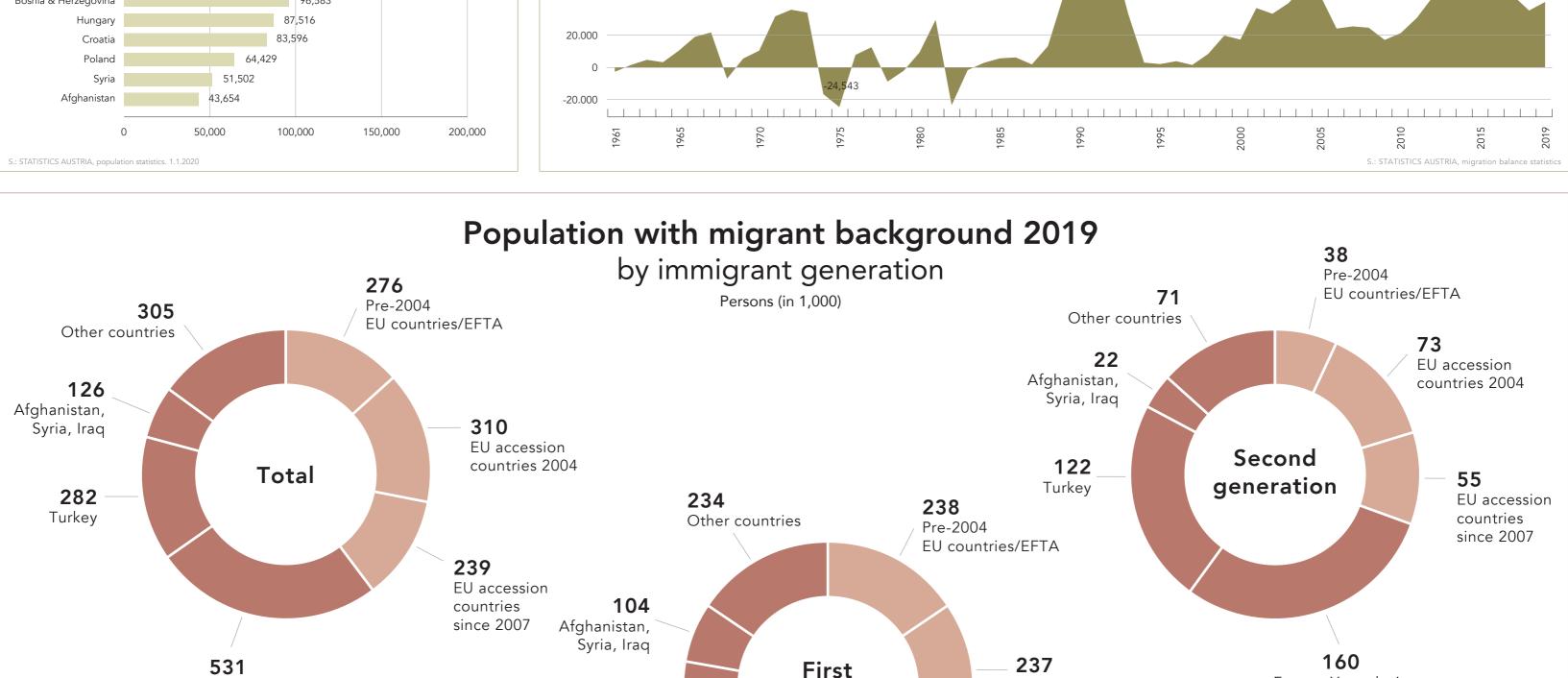
Of the immigrants with a recent history of migration

a slightly higher percentage (10.7%) did not agree or did not fully agree with the Austrian way of life. The rejection rate was highest among people with a low educational level (13.6%) and lowest among people with medium education (6.8%) and academics (7.6%). A longer period of residence was also conducive to a positive attitude towards Austrian society. However origin also had an influence on the appreciation of the Austrian lifestyle. People from Iraq had the highest proportion of critics (19.1%), those from Chechnva the lowest (5.3%).

and better-educated people tended to have a more

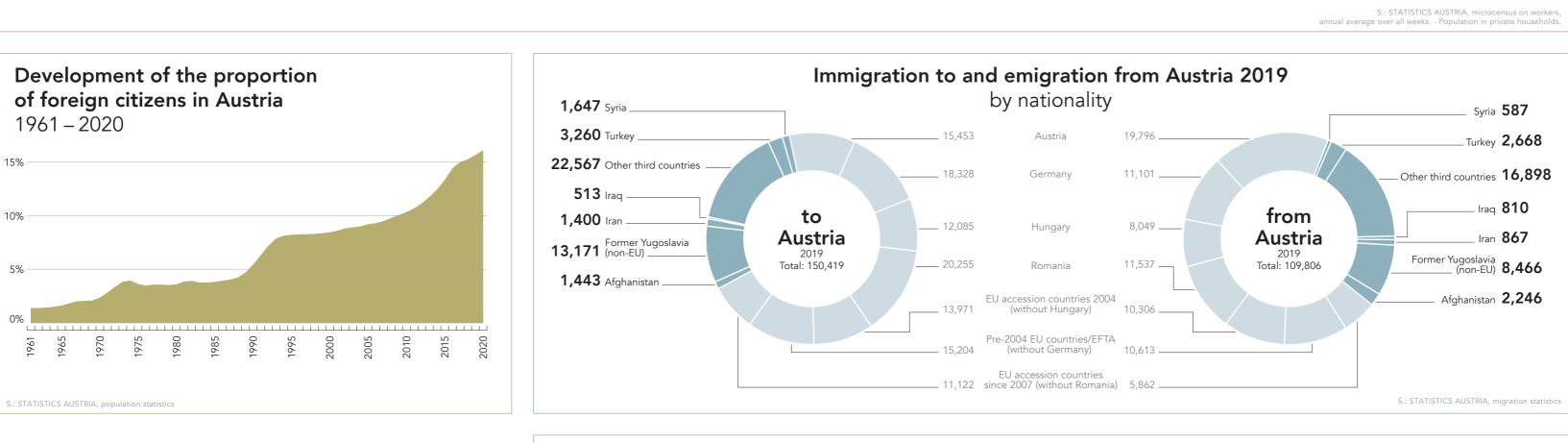
The immigrant population who had migrated a longer time ago was asked whether they felt that they were disadvantaged in Austria. 66.4% felt that they





generation

160 Turkey



371

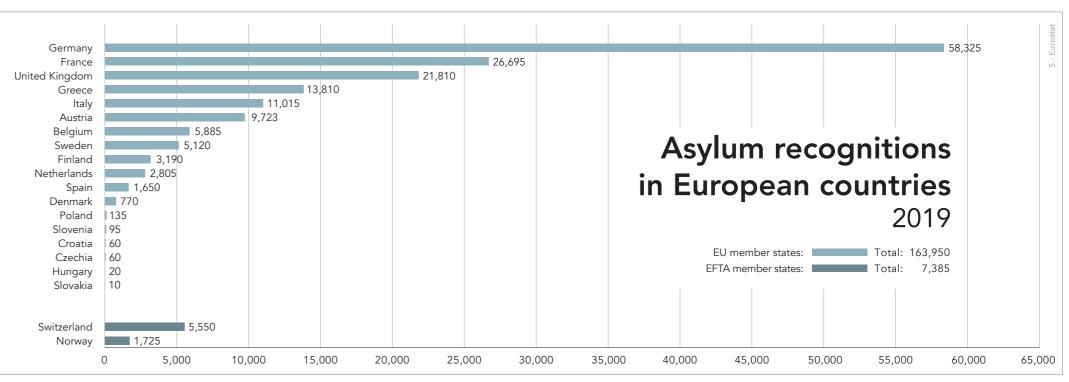
(non-EU)

Former Yugoslavia



Former Yugoslavia

(non-EU)



EU accession

184

EU accession

countries

since 2007

countries 2004

Former Yugoslavia

(non-EU)