



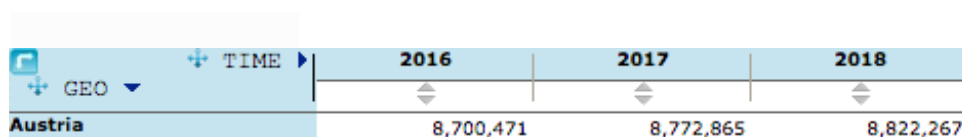
## Migration in Austria

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### 1. Background and informations

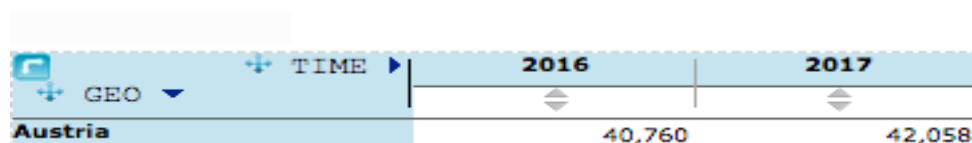
This report concerns the phenomenon of migration in Austria. Our analysis will be outlined following three axis. The first part will underline the Austrian context with an overview on the total population, its projection for 2050, the population growth and macroeconomic indicators such as GNP per capita or moreover the unemployment rate. We also took into analysis the human development index to give some background information on migration in Austria. Secondly, we will present migration stock and flows in the last 10 years. This complex process will be highlighted by the number of international migrants, the proportion of female concerning migrants stock and the inflows and the outflows, In this part we will also present the number of refugees. At last, we will introduce migrants' integration in Austria, based on various labels. The education, the labor force participation, employment and unemployment will introduce us to social inclusion of the migrants in Austria in the last 10 years for this last part.

#### 1.2 Total population and population growth for last year



Source of data : Eurostat  
 Last update : 15-04-2019

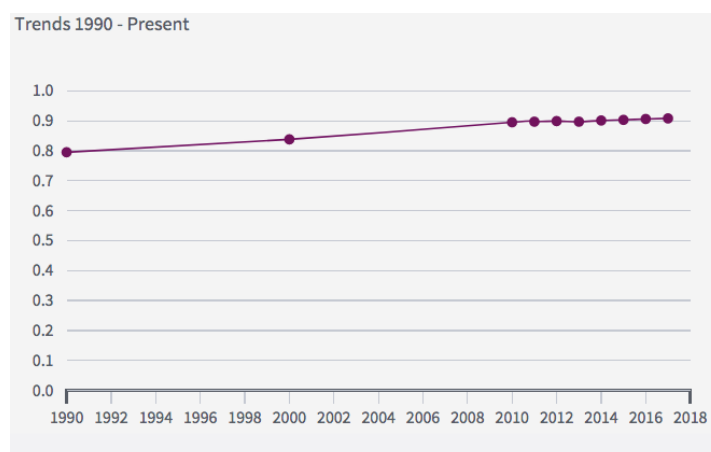
#### 1.3 GNP per capita and Human development index ranking



Source of data : Eurostat  
 Last update : 23-04-2019

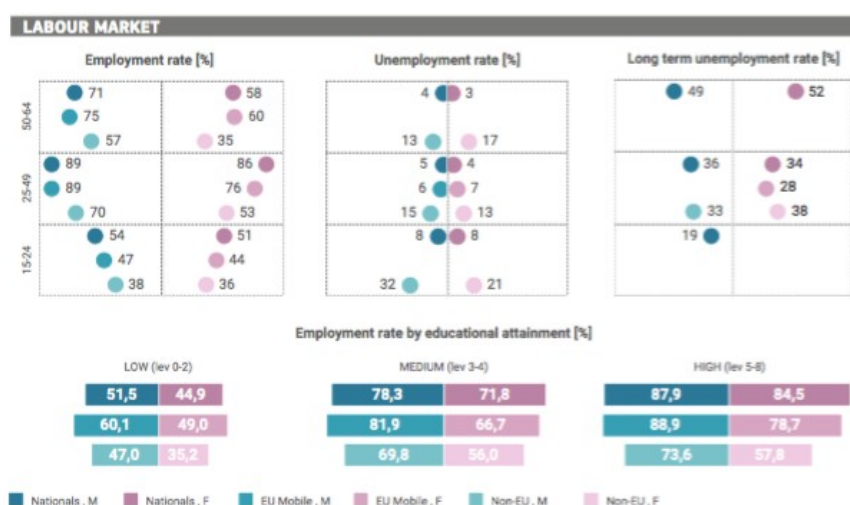


GDP per capita based on nominal expenditure per inhabitant (in euro)



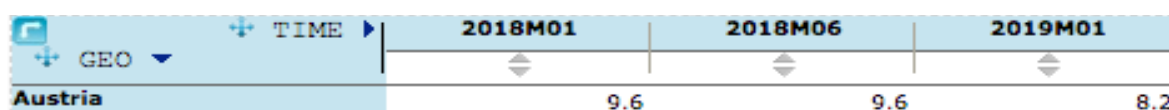
Source: UNDP 2019 Development Report

## 1.4 Unemployment of total population and youth unemployment for last year



Source : Atlas of Migration 2018

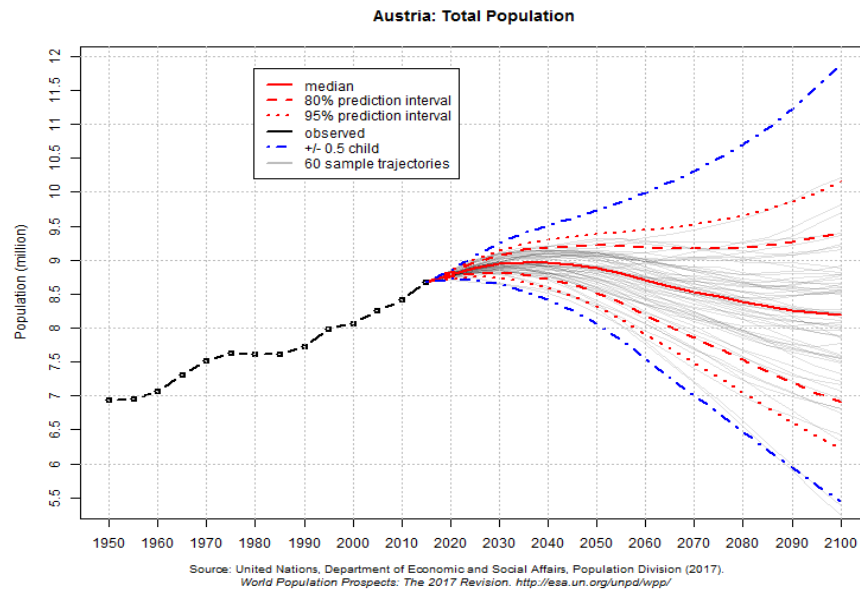
## 1.5 Youth unemployment for last year (jan-june 2018 and jan 2019 - % of the active population)



Source of data : Eurostat  
Last update : 30-04-2019



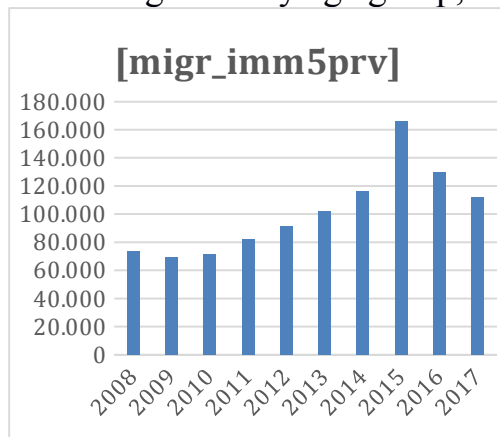
## Total population projection for 2050



In 2050, Austrian population could slightly increase to 8.9 million if we take account on the median. Predictions give many sample trajectories with high expectation on population growth and others showing that the population will be stable in the next years. The trend is more on a stagnation for 2050.

## 2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

### 2.1 Immigration by age group, sex and country of previous residence



Source: Eurostat

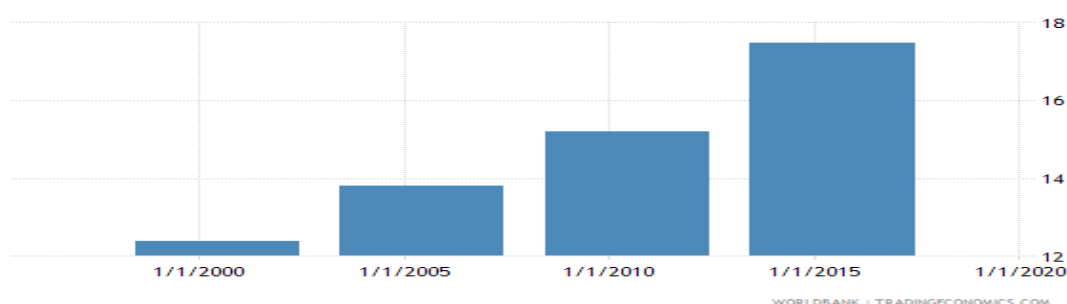
Data extracted on: 30.04.19

[http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_imm5prv&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm5prv&lang=en)



Table 2.1 shows that Austria had the peak of migrants' arrivals in 2015, whereas in 2009, during the global economic crisis that affected also Europe, we had the lowest flow of arrivals.

## 2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

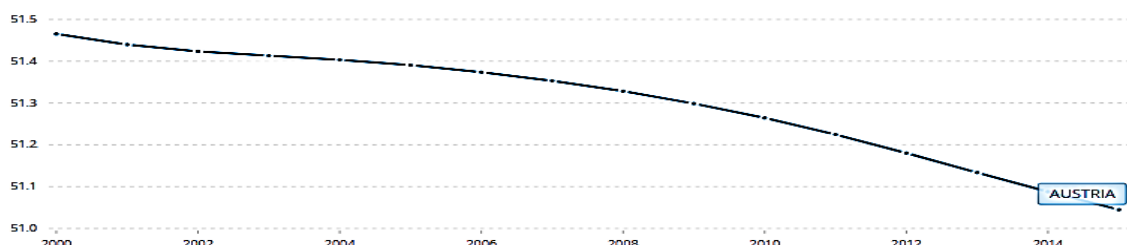


Source: World Bank

Data extracted on: 10.04.19

[https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&name\\_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&name_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017)

## 2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock



Source: World Bank

Data extracted: 10.04.19

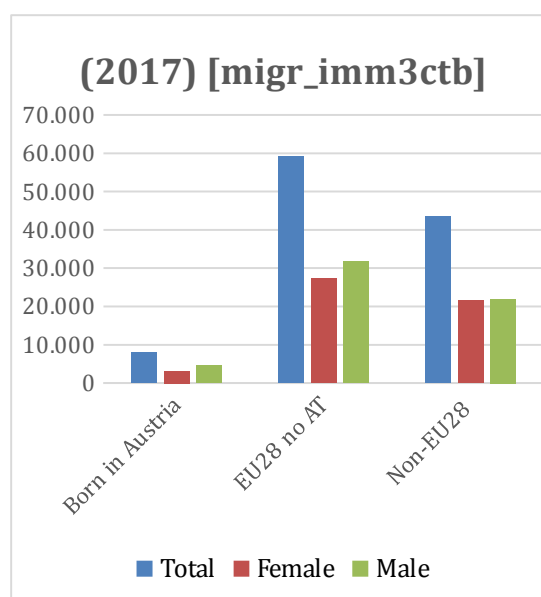
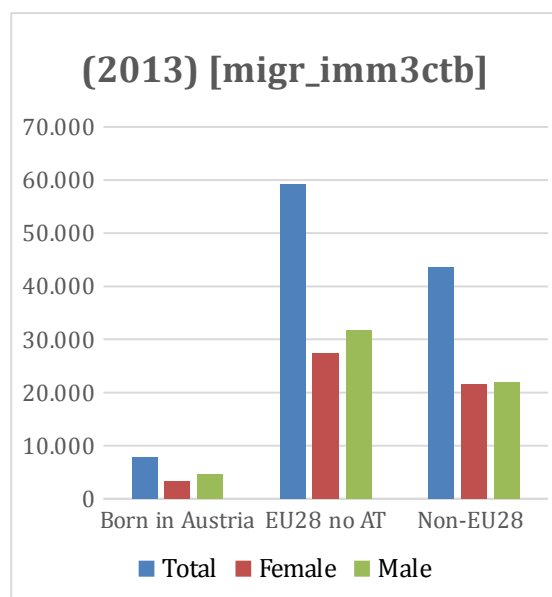
[https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&name\\_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&name_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017)

Table 2.2 show how migration stock has increased since the year 2000, having almost doubled in 2015 (almost 18%). In contrast, the proportion of female migrants has slightly decreased from 2000 to 2014.



## 2.4 Immigration by sex group and country of birth

Austria	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	73.772	69.295	70.978	82.230	91.557	101.866	116.262	166.323	129.509	111.801
Male	37.972	36.276	37.115	44.223	49.033	54.434	63.768	96.978	70.318	58.938
Female	35.800	33.019	33.863	38.007	42.524	47.432	52.494	69.345	59.191	52.863
Total born in AT	6.862	7.200	7.016	6.426	6.774	8.460	7.649	7.693	7.825	7.858
Males born in AT	4.373	4.480	4.289	4.035	4.156	5.241	4.703	4.720	4.692	4.675
Females born in AT	2.489	2.720	2.727	2.391	2.618	3.219	2.946	2.973	3.133	3.183
EU28 no AT - tot	:	:	:	:	:	56.485	63.403	64.878	60.592	59.194
EU28 no AT - M	:	:	:	:	:	29.282	33.131	34.106	31.857	31.744
EU28 no AT - F	:	:	:	:	:	27.203	30.272	30.772	28.735	27.450
Non-EU28 tot	:	:	:	:	:	36.886	44.368	90.248	58.497	43.567
Non-EU28 - M	:	:	:	:	:	19.887	25.288	55.710	32.239	21.922
Non-EU28 - F	:	:	:	:	:	16.999	19.080	34.538	26.258	21.645



Source: Eurostat

Last update: 25.02.19

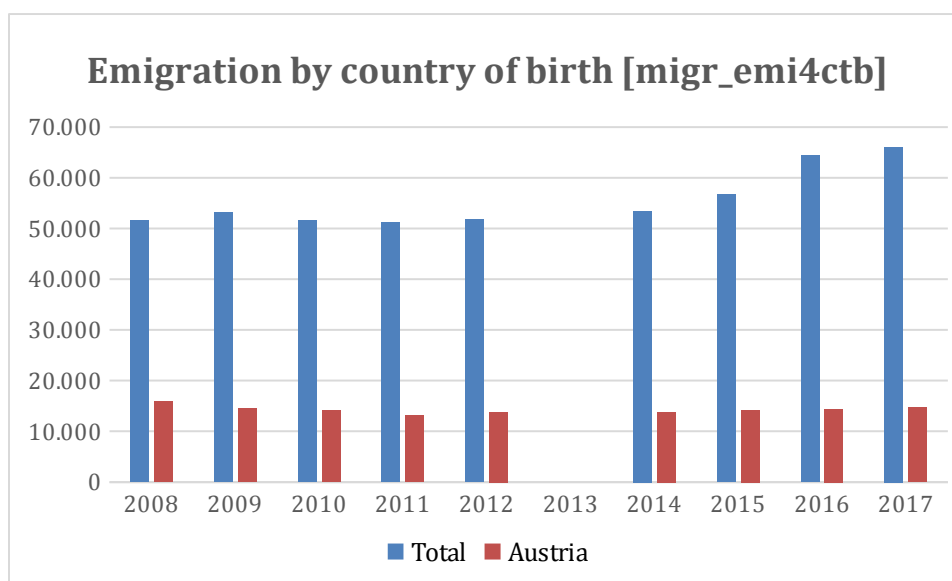
Data extracted on: 09.04.19

[http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_imm3ctb&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en)

Comparing the two graphs we could say that the migration situation within 2013 and 2017 remained stable, with a little increase in arrivals in 2017, however the table reveals a peak of immigration in 2015, with an amount of 166.323 migrants. So, first the trend had increased whereas in the last years is decreasing, approaching the rates of 2013.



## 2.5 Total number of emigrants who have left the country

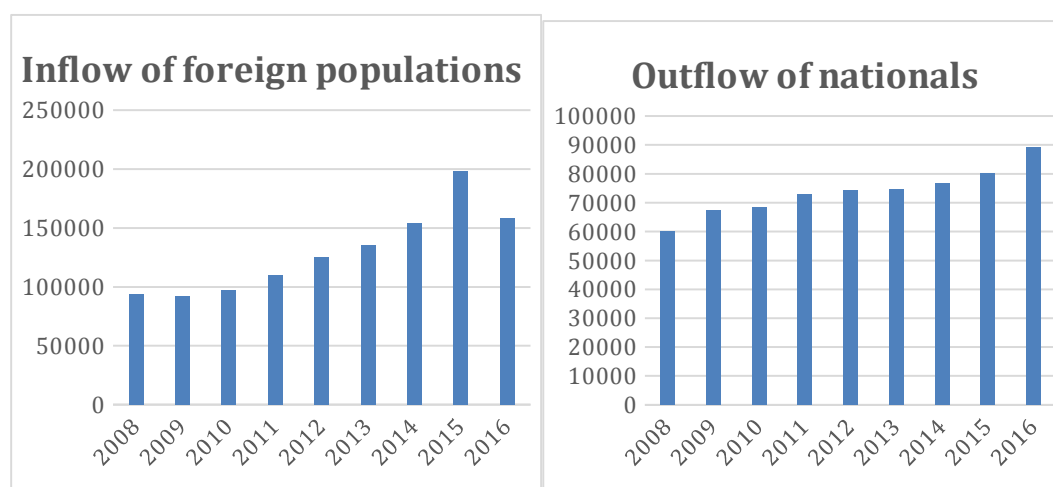


Source: Eurostat      Last update: 02.04.19      Data extracted on: 09.04.19  
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/sub..mitViewTableAction.do>

Considering Austria as the country of birth of emigrants, we can say that the emigration rate remained stable during last 10 years, with a decrease in 2010 and 2011, while the total emigration rate had his peak in 2017.



## 2.6 Inflows and Outflows



Source Inflow: <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG>

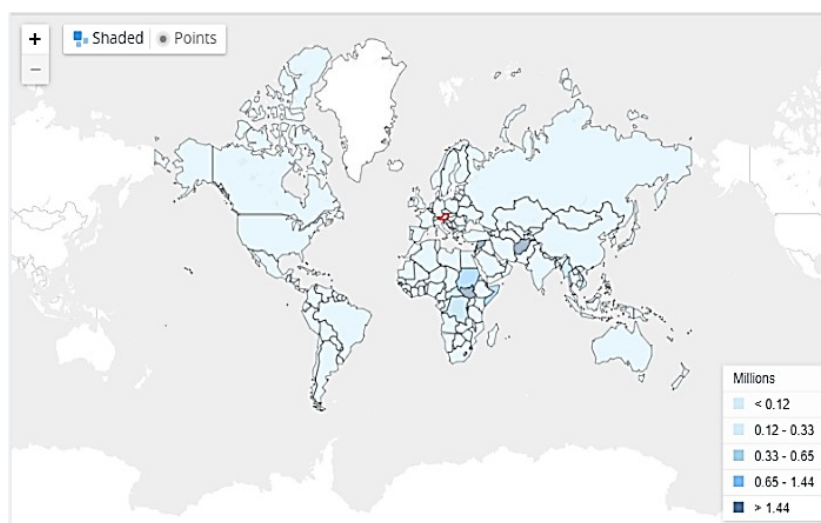
Source Outflow: <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG>

Data extracted on 10 Apr 2019 10:39 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

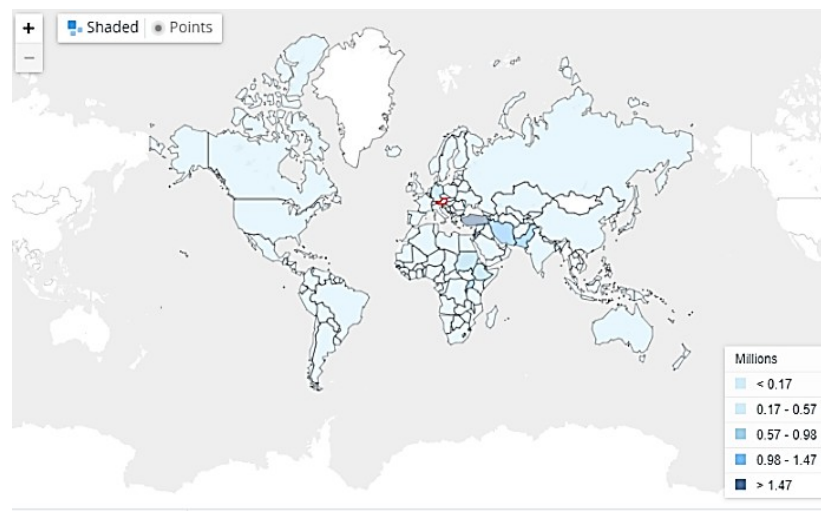
Comparing the two graphs, we can see how the highest value of outflows (2016) is below the lowest value of inflows (2009). The peak of inflows is in 2015. That means that Austria has become a receiving country, following the European trend.

## 2.7 Total number of refugees by country of destination

Refugee population by country or territory of origin



Refugee population by country or territory of asylum



Source: World Bank

Data extracted on: 23.04.19

[https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.REFG?end=2015&locations=AT&name\\_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.REFG?end=2015&locations=AT&name_desc=false&start=2000&type=shaded&view=chart&year=2017)

These maps, dated 2017, show that Austria is receiving migrants who previously obtained asylum mostly in Turkey and Jordan, while within those that obtained asylum in EU, the majority comes from Germany. Considering the country of birth, Myanmar, Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Sudan are the main sending countries.

### 3. Migrants integration indicators

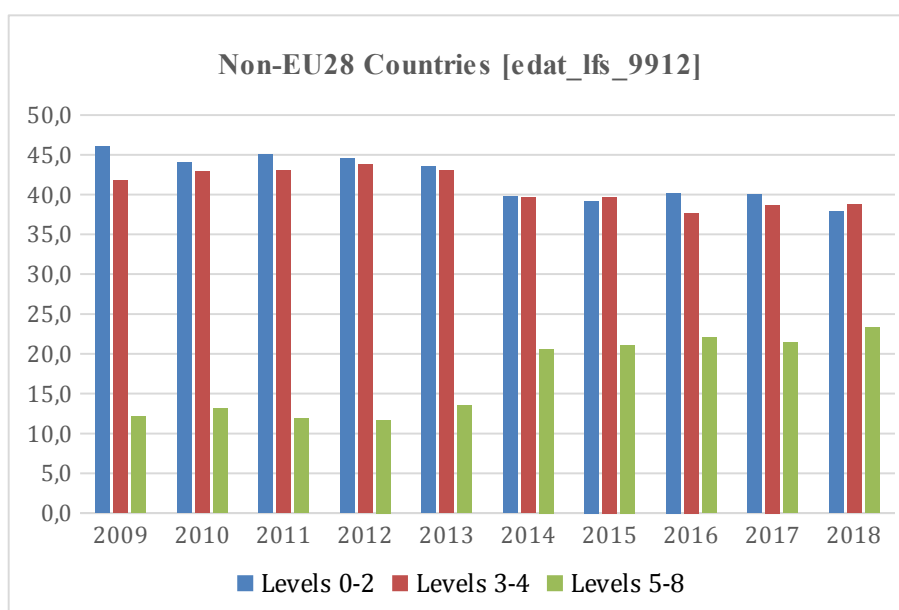
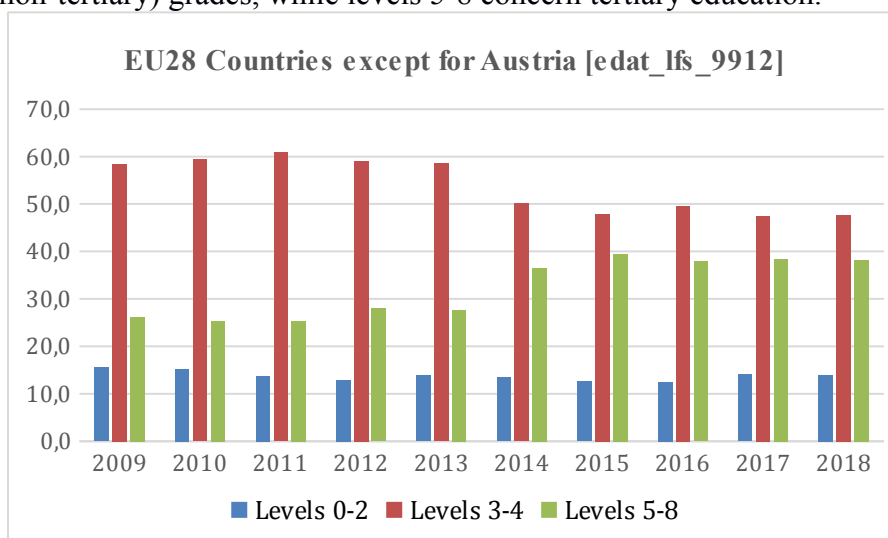


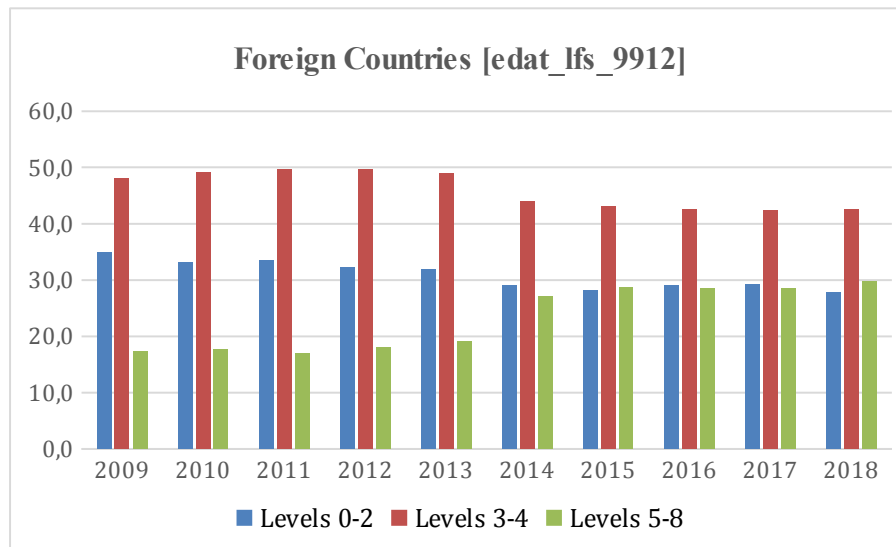
## 3.1 Distribution of the population by educational attainment level

The tables below calculate in percentage the distribution of migrant population in the last 10 years by:

- Country of birth
- sex (males + females)
- age (18 - 64)
- educational attainment level.

Referring to the last point, we have to underline that levels 0-2 include less than primary, primary and lower secondary educated subjects, levels 3-4 relate to upper secondary and post-secondary (non-tertiary) grades, while levels 5-8 concern tertiary education.





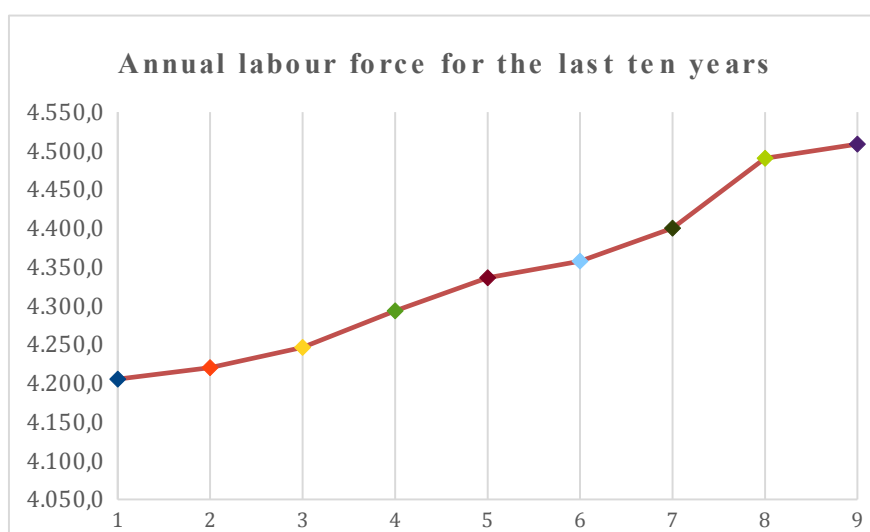
Source: Eurostat

Data extracted on: 30.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

In the first and the third graph there is the predominance of levels 3-4 on the other education grades: in the EU States they are the highest, in foreign Countries are slightly minor but still prevailing. In contrast, in the second chart we can see that levels 3-4 are usually lower than 0-2, with some exception in 2015 and 2018. The 5-8 range is always higher than the 0-2 one in EU Countries, but extremely low in non-EU nations, even if they have increased in the last 5 years. In foreign Countries, levels 0-2 are clearly bigger than 5-8 until 2013, whereas from 2014 they get close to match.

## 3.2 Labor force participation in the last 10 years:



Source: OECD.Stat

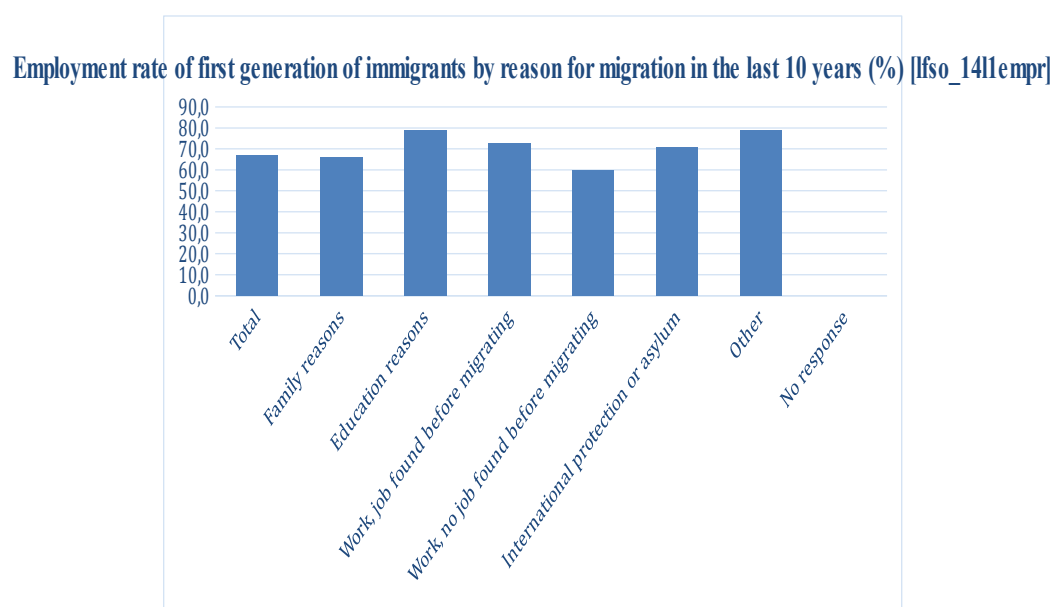
Data extracted on: 30.04.19

<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=STLABOUR#>



This graph shows a positive trend: annual labour force increased during the last ten years, reaching a high during the ninth year.

### 3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration:

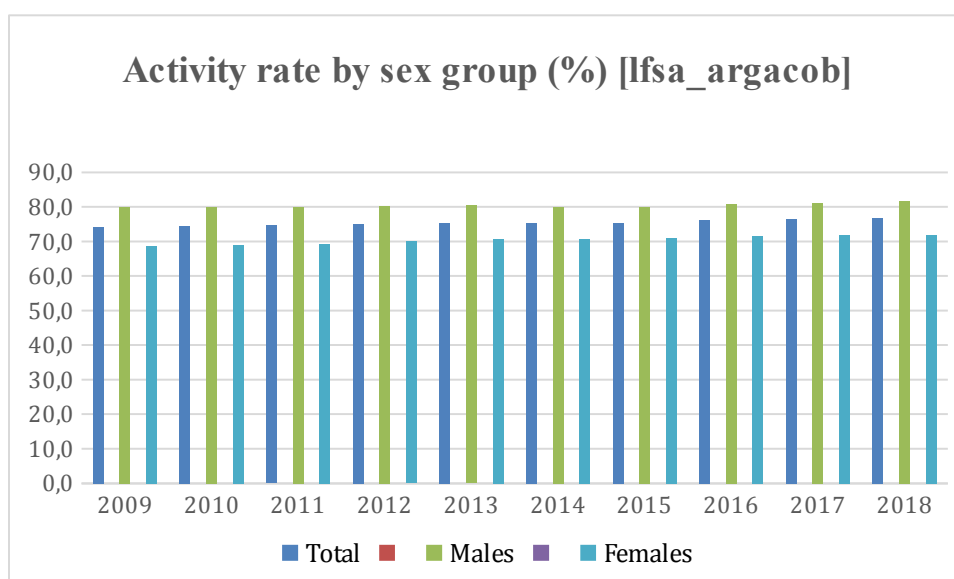


Source: Eurostat

Last update: 28.03.19 - Extracted on: 16.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

From this graph we can see that migrants arrived in Austria mostly for education reasons or other not specified reasons.

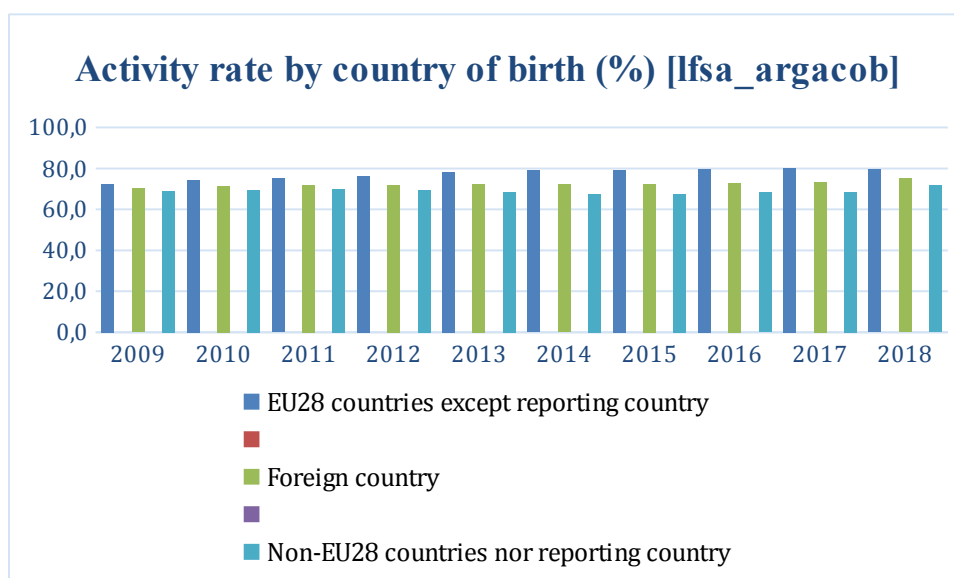


Source: Eurostat

Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The graph shows that the activity rate is higher for males and lower for females during the period considered.

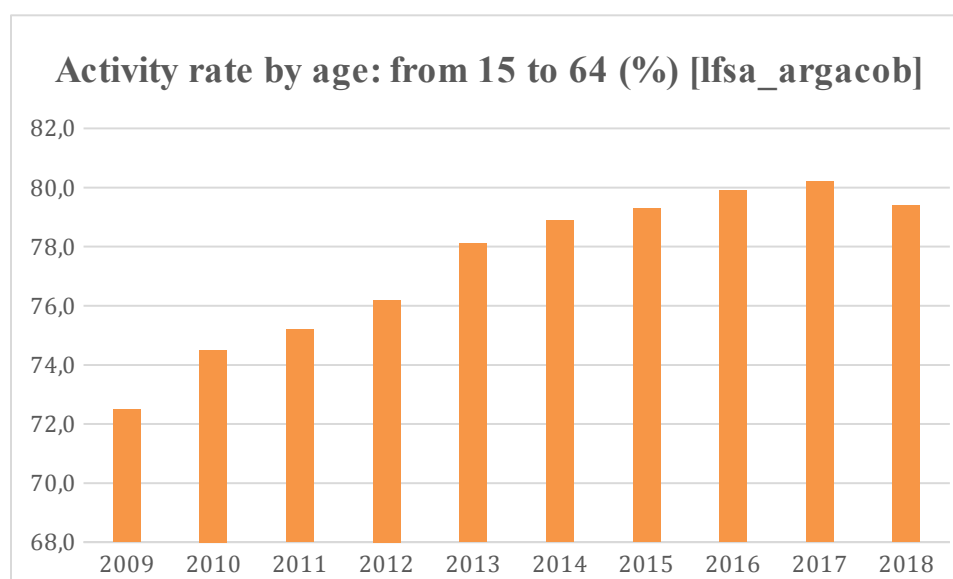


Source: Eurostat

Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

From this graph we can see that most migrants arrive from EU28 countries. The trend is quite stable but it has increased during the last four years.



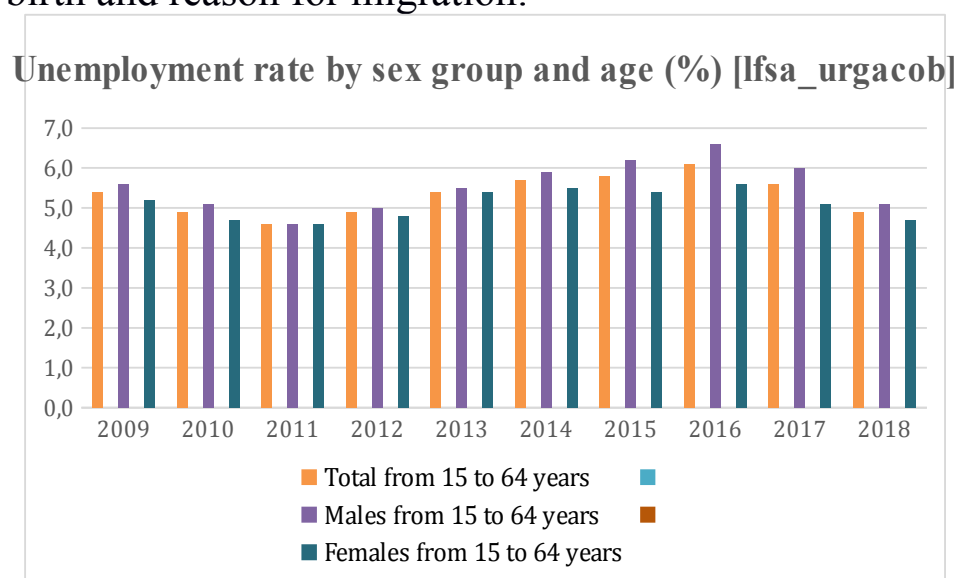
Source: Eurostat

Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Activity rate was very low in 2009 but in the next seven years it increased and it peaked in 2017. In 2018 it was a little bit lower.

### 3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration:

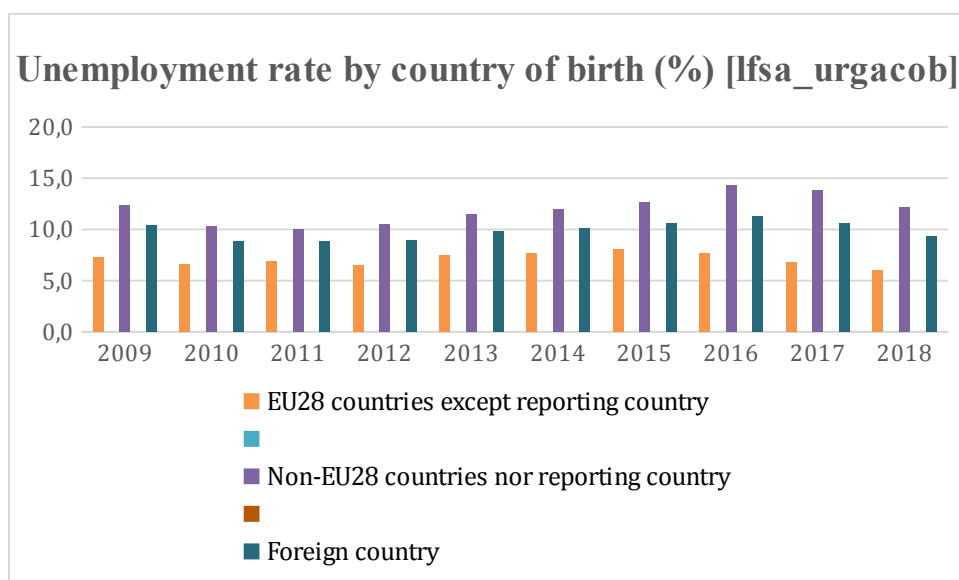


Source: Eurostat

Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

This graph shows a quite stable trend: unemployment rate is higher for males from 15 to 64 years and lower for females from 15 to 64 years.



Source: Eurostat

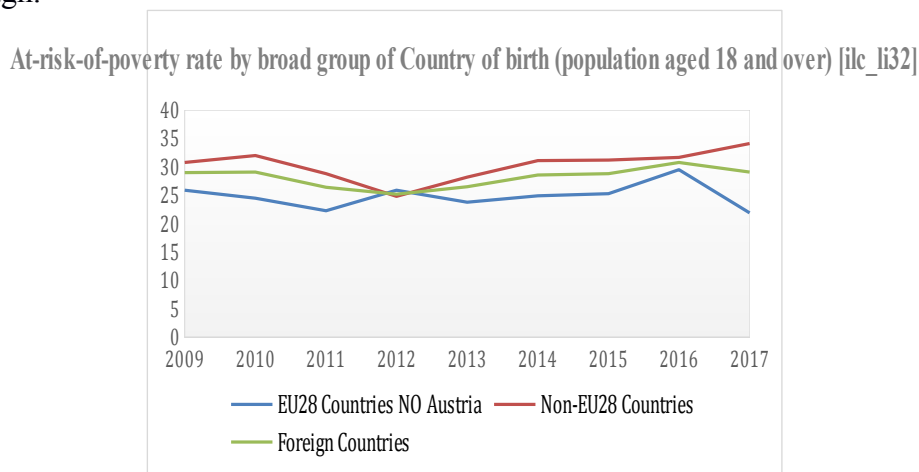
Last update: 24.04.19 - Extracted on: 30.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

This graph shows that for ten years unemployment rate has been higher for migrants born in Non-EU28 countries and lower for migrants born in EU28 countries.

### 3. Income distribution and monetary poverty

Here we introduce the income situation and the poverty risk trend which affected adult migrants from 2009 to 2017; the values are calculated in euro, there are no data available for 2018, though.



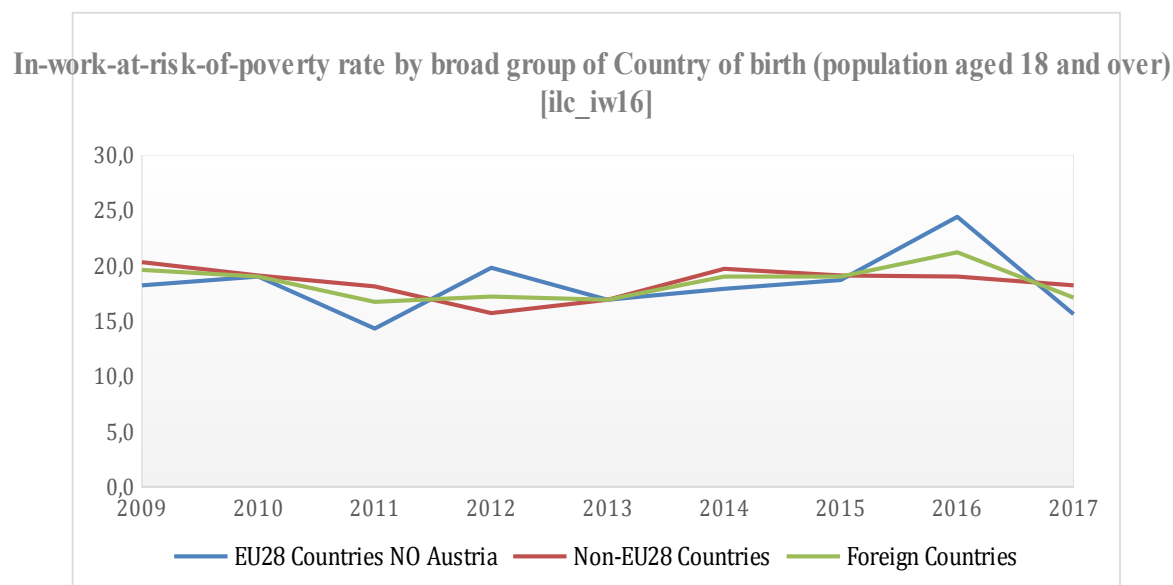
Source: Eurostat

Data extracted on: 24.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>



As we can see, the risk-of-poverty rate shows generally constant values, but in 2012 there is a noticeable “meeting point” among all the origin States considered.

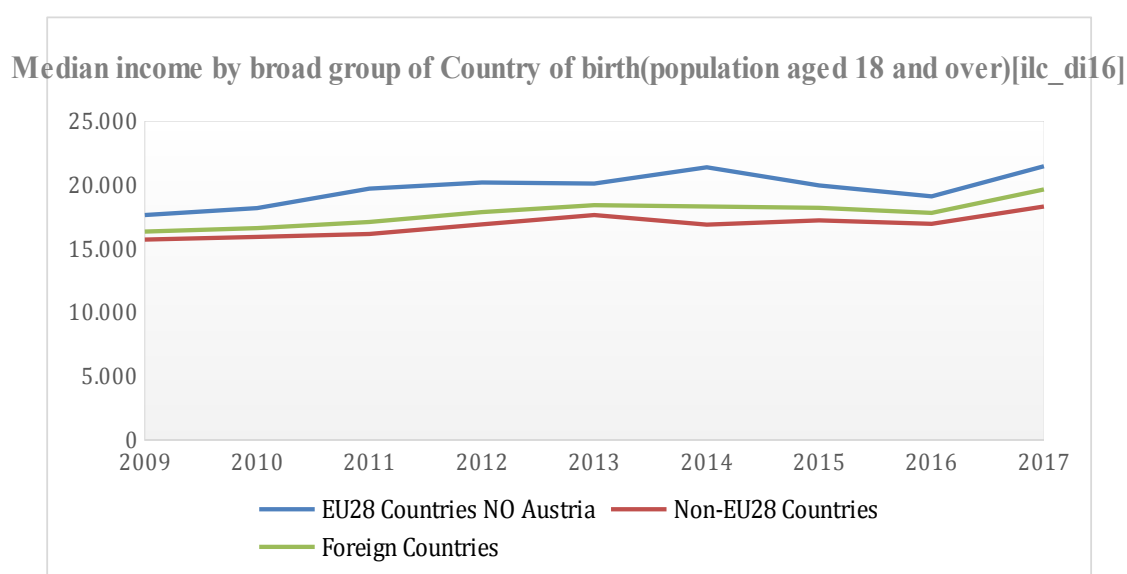


Source: Eurostat

Data extracted on: 24.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

The work-at-risk-of-poverty rates are quite constant in this case, too, except for the EU Countries line which is more irregular from year to year and shows a peak in 2016.



Source: Eurostat

Data extracted on: 30.04.19

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

The graph describing the median income presents stable values during the whole period of time, although the higher revenues have been earned by EU foreigners.



## Conclusion

Migration has become an important issue that Austria is facing. In fact, as our report pointed out, Austria is perfectly following the European trend of turning into a receiving country. As a matter of fact, the emigration rate remained stable during the last 10 years, with a decrease in 2010 and 2011, whereas the year 2015 saw the peak of migration arrivals in the Austrian territory, facing almost 200000 newcomers. The majority of migrants arrive from EU28 countries. The migration flows to Austria are basically composed by a medium average, upper or post-secondary educated people, although foreigners from non-EU nations seem to have a generally lower level of scholastic preparation. We can also say that migrants arrive mostly for education reasons and face an unemployment rate higher if their country of birth is a Non-EU28 country, while it's lower for migrants born in EU28 countries. In general, the activity rate is higher for males and lower for females. Furthermore, the projections show that in 2050, Austrian population could slightly increase to 8.9 million.