

Empower: Country Report on „Situation of migrants & integration“

Partner: BFI OÖ

Country: Austria

Topic	Facts and Figures
1. Immigration of migrants to the country	
<p>Types of stay permits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visa - Limited stay for certain purpose - Unlimited stay - Citizenship 	<p>There are three types of stay permits in Austria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visa (for short stays or visits) - stay permit (for working or studying but not for settling in Austria) - residence permit (for settling in Austria) <p>SOURCE: http://www.justlanded.com/english/Austria/Austria-Guide/Visas-Permits/Residence-permit</p> <p>Before receiving a residence title, immigrants have to apply from abroad prior to entering Austria. Applications need to be made personally at the Austrian representation agency in the country where the immigrants live. It is not possible to obtain a residence title if a person has entered the country with a visa category C (short-term stay or travel visa).</p> <p>Residence Permits (Aufenthaltsbewilligung): Residence permits are given for a certain purpose and will not be extended after the purpose is fulfilled. Some kinds of "Aufenthaltsbewilligungen" entitle to bring also spouses, civil partners and underaged children, some do not. Residence permits are not limited by quota.</p> <p>Residence permits for working purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "<i>Rotationsarbeitskraft</i>": a rotation worker is a person who is sent by his company to work in Austria and will be sent to different places if his company needs him to. A specific work permit is necessary and is allowed to bring the family. - "<i>Betriebsentsandter</i>": is sent by his company as a delegate. A certain work permit is needed; the family cannot join him or her. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "<i>Selbstständiger</i>" has a contract to fulfill a certain job for longer than six months. The family cannot join. - "<i>Künstler</i>" is an artist who is either employed, then he needs a work permit, or self-employed with different contracts to prove that he will earn enough for his living. Artists can bring their families. - "<i>Forscher</i>" is issued for research workers who work for a certified research institute. There are regulations about which research instiutes are certified and how those institutes have to

make the contracts. Researchers may bring their families.

- "*Sonderfälle unselbstständiger Erwerbstätigkeit*" is meant for a limited number of professions which are exempted from the provisions laid down in the Foreign National Employment Act, for example priests of certain religions and guest researchers at universities. They may bring their families.

Other kinds of residence permits:

- "*Studierender*" is a student at a university. If it is a private university, it has to be accredited. A student can also work if he/she has a work permit. For an extension of his or her "*Aufenthaltsbewilligung*" it is important to prove that he/she is succeeding in his/her studies. He may bring his family.
- "*Schüler*" is a pupil at a school, which is open for public. He cannot bring his family.
 - "*Sozialdienstleistender*" is a person who works for a non-profit organisation for educational purposes. This kind of residence permit can only be issued once for up to one year and will not be extended. The family cannot be brought.

Settlement Permit (Niederlassungsbewilligung)

If so called Third-country nationals (immigrants who are not from the EU and EEA) want to stay in Austria permanently, they need a settlement permit.

People who want to immigrate because they want to work in Austria have to be key personnel ("*Schlüsselkräfte*").

- "*Niederlassungsbewilligung-beschränkt*": for people who want to join parents, spouses or civil partners who are already living and working in Austria with a *Niederlassungsbewilligung*. There is a limit of age: spouses or civil partners have to be at least 21 years old, children have to be underage and unmarried.

Family members with "*Niederlassungsbewilligung-beschränkt*" can get "*Niederlassungsbewilligung-unbeschränkt*" after one year of residence, if the spouse, civil partner or parent, who is already in Austria, has the permit "*Niederlassungsbewilligung unbeschränkt*" or "*Daueraufenthalt-EG*". With this title they have access to any kind of work and do not need an additional work permit.

- "*ausgenommen Erwerbstätigkeit*": for people who want to immigrate but do not intend to work

"*Angehöriger*" can be given quota free to certain relatives or partners of Austrians, Swiss or EU-citizens under certain conditions. People who have the title "*Angehöriger*" are not allowed to work, but after getting a work permit they can change to "*Niederlassungsbewilligung-befristet*", if there is a quota place.

Residence Titles (Aufenthaltstitel)

- "*Familienangehöriger*" is a title for spouses, civil partners and underage children of Austrian citizens. With this title they have

	<p>free access to work and do not need an additional work permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Daueraufenthalt Familienangehöriger" can be issued after five years of uninterrupted residence and fulfilling the integration agreement. It is issued for five years and grants free access to work without an additional work permit. - "Daueraufenthalt-EG" can be applied after five years of continuous legal settlement and fulfilling the Integration Contract. With this kind of title there is free access to any kind of work, no additional work permit is needed. <p>Documentation</p> <p>Citizens of the European Union and Switzerland have the right to take residence in Austria, if they</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work as employed or self-employed persons - or have a sufficient health-insurance and sufficient financial means - or are students or pupils at a university or school (and have a sufficient health insurance and sufficient means). <p>Citizens of the EU and Switzerland, who come to Austria after January 1, 2006 and intend to stay longer than three months, have to apply at the Municipal Department for Immigration, Citizenship and Registry Offices (MD 35) for a document called "Anmeldebescheinigung". This is documentation for their right of residence. If they entered the country before January 1, 2006 and registered, they do not need this paper.</p> <p>For their spouses, civil partners, children, parents and parents in-law, who are not EU-citizens or Swiss, they have to apply for a document called "Aufenthaltskarte", which is issued for 10 years.</p> <p>SOURCE: http://www.wien.gv.at/english/administration/civilstatus/immigration/residence.html</p>
<p>Types of immigration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For working purposes - For the purpose of study and formation - Immigration of family members - Refugees - Illegal immigration 	<p>Generally there are four types of immigration in Austria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) mobility within the EU (EU- and EEA-citizens plus family) (2) permanent immigration (Red-White-Card*) (3) temporary residence (Rotation workers and hired out workers "Leiharbeiter", self-employed, artists, pupils, students, social service workers and researchers) (4) fixed-term employment (individuals who are planning to work in Austria for a fixed period of time, as well as organizations which send workers to Austria) <p>* Individuals planning to live and work in Austria can apply for a Red-White-Red Card if they meet certain criteria.</p> <p>SOURCE: migration.gv.at</p>

<p>Development of immigration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of migrants immigrating to the country since 1945 <p>For a long period of time Austria was a country of emigration which changed after World War II. As a solution for the lack of manpower, foreign workers were hired since the 1960s. Recruitment agreements have been made with Turkey in 1964 and Yugoslavia in 1966. First it was planned that those foreign workers would only come temporarily but more and more immigrants stayed and since the 1970s their family members started joining them.</p> <p>Austrian politics reacted in 1974 with stricter immigration regulations. But this measure actually led to an extension of some immigrants' stay. This was due to the fact that a departure bore the risk of not being allowed to reenter Austria.</p> <p>The war in the Balkan states triggered the flight of many people from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.</p> <p>New laws with the goal of more political control of immigration have been enacted at the beginning of the 1990s. The intention was to reduce the number of new immigrations and also the reduction of people who already lived in Austria.</p> <p>In the course of Austria's entry into the European Union the obligation for permits for citizens of the EU and EEA ceased to exist in 1994. This led to increased moving in of people from these countries.</p> <p>Since the turn of millennium the migration process was characterized by heterogeneity.</p> <p>The number of immigration from the classic settlement countries (Turkey and Yugoslavia) is decreasing, while for example Germany becomes more important (as a settlement country). Furthermore, immigration from the new EU countries already rose before their joining and also immigration from non-European countries increased.</p> <p>SOURCE: Statistik Austria: Arbeits- und Lebenssituation von Migrantinnen und Migranten in Österreich. Modul der Arbeitskräfteerhebung 2008</p> <p>If immigration and birth rates continue on a similar level Austria's total population could rise about 8 percent over the next twenty years, which means 9 million inhabitants.</p> <p>SOURCE: Österreichischer Integrationsfonds, Statistik Austria, Europäische Kommission, Eurofund, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung</p>
<p>2. Migrants living in the country</p>	
<p>Foreigners in the country</p>	<p>In 1961 only 100.000 foreign citizens lived in Austria which equals 1.4 per cent of the total population. Until 1974 the number of foreigners rose up to 311.700 (4 per cent of the total population of that time). The share of foreign nationals exceeded 10 percent in 2007 for the first time.</p> <p>In 2010, the number of foreign citizens in Austria was 895.000 (10.7 per cent) of the total population.</p> <p>SOURCE: Österreichischer Integrationsfonds, Statistik Austria, Europäische</p>

	<p>Kommission, Eurofund, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung</p> <p>Another source states that in 2010, 114.398 people moved to Austria (86.703 left the country) - 62.519 men and 51.879 women. Per 1000 inhabitants 8.6 people immigrated to upper Austria (12.204 persons).</p> <p>SOURCE: Statistik Austria: Wanderungsstatistik</p>
<p>People with an immigration background</p>	<p>There is no official definition of migration in Austria or the European Union. "Migration" describes the process of people crossing borders in order to live and work there (both temporarily and long term). Migration is very dynamic and linked to other issues like the demographic evolution, the labor market, etc.</p> <p>Who are people with an immigration background? It includes all persons whose parents were born abroad (regardless of their nationality). In 2009, about 1.468 million people with migration background lived in Austria (= 17.8% of the whole population). About 1.082 million of those 1.468 million people belonged to the first generation of migrants as they were born abroad and later on moved to Austria. The remaining 386.000 persons are the offspring of parents with a foreign birth country and are so called migrants of the second generation.</p> <p>SOURCE: Österreichischer Integrationsfonds, Statistik Austria, Europäische Kommission, Eurofund, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung</p>
<p>Countries of origin</p>	<p>The numbers introduced in the following section are of the year 2010.</p> <p>Austria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 114.398 incoming people - returning Austrians: 16.134 (98.264 non-Austrian immigrants) - EU, EEA, Switzerland: 59.164 (Germany: 7.779, Romania: 5.177, Hungary: 2.350) - former Yugoslavia (without Slovenia): 14.329 - Turkey: 4.338 (11% of all immigrants from so called third-countries) - Third-countries*: 39.090 (34% of all immigrants) - Asian countries: about 10.000 <p>Upper Austria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12.204 incoming people - returning Austrians: 1.826 (10.378 non-Austrian immigrants) - EU, EEA, Switzerland: 5.747 - former Yugoslavia (without Slovenia): 1.628 - Turkey: 463 - other third-countries*: 2.540 <p>* Third-country nationals: Nationals of states which are not part of the EEA. The ministry of the interior defines quota for third-</p>

	<p>country nationals.</p> <p>SOURCE: Statistik Austria: Wanderungsstatistik; Österreichischer Integrationsfonds, Statistik Austria, Europäische Kommission, Eurofund, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung</p> <p>From all people with a migration background one third (487.000 people) came from other EU or EEA countries or Switzerland. Two thirds (981.000 people) of the people with migration background were third-country nationals.</p> <p>Biggest groups of migrants on 2010-01-01 by nationality (numbers are rounded):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Germany: 213.000 - Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo: 207.000 - Turkey: 183.000 - Bosnia and Herzegovina: 130.000 - Croatia: 70.000 - Romania: 63.000 - Poland: 59.000 - Czech Republic: 46.000 - Hungary: 39.000 - Italy: 29.000 - Russian Federation: 27.000 - Slovakia: 25.000 - Macedonia: 22.000 - Slovenia: 17.000 - Switzerland: 15.000 <p>SOURCE: Österreichischer Integrationsfonds, Statistik Austria, Europäische Kommission, Eurofund, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographical facts about the different groups of immigrants compared to the native population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Family structure - Gender aspects
<p>3. Integration of migrants in the country</p>	
<p>Integration of migrants</p>	<p>Definition of "integration" in the country</p> <p><u>Integration measures:</u></p> <p>In a best case scenario integration politics is a broad approach which focuses on strengthening societal, economic, political, linguistic and academic integration of people. Integration includes all aspects of life and society and therefore is a real interdisciplinary matter.</p> <p>The Austria federation, provinces, municipalities and social partners developed a so called "Nationalen Aktionsplan (NAP) für Integration" (national plan of action for integration). This plan includes concrete criteria of integration. One key element is language skills which should be the basis for permanent immigration in the future.</p> <p>The NAP includes topics like: Language and education, work and vocation, safety (constitutional state and values), health and</p>

	<p>social matters, intercultural dialogue, sport and leisure time, living and territorial context.</p> <p>SOURCE: Österreichischer Integrationsfonds, Statistik Austria, Europäische Kommission, Eurofund, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief overview of the preconditions provided by the state for integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The importance laid on and efforts made for integration, e.g. measured by governmental budgets <p>“The Integration Agreement is intended to enable the integration of foreign nationals lawfully settled in Austria. Its purpose is to provide in-depth German language skills, in particular reading and writing skills, with an aim to enable third-country nationals to participate in the social, economic and cultural life in Austria. The Integration Agreement is comprised of two sequential Modules. Only Module 1 is mandatory when certain residence titles have been granted. Module 2 is not mandatory, but shall be required for obtaining a long-term residence title (“Long-term Resident – EC” and “Long-term Resident – Family Member”), as well as for obtaining citizenship (http://www.migration.gv.at/en/living-and-working-in-austria/integration-and-citizenship/integration-agreement.html).”</p>
<p>In the educational system</p>	<p>Age 0 to 3: Babies and very young children are taken care of in nurseries. There is also the possibility of day parents (Tagesmütter) who look after very small groups of children (about age 2). This is very common in small towns and rural areas.</p> <p>Age 3 to 6: From the age of three to six years, children can attend a kindergarten and from age five also pre-school classes.</p> <p>Schooling from age 6 Schooling is compulsory for nine years in Austria. There are no fees to be paid at state schools.</p> <p>Age 6 to 10: During this first part of school, children attend primary schools.</p> <p>Age 10 to 14: Now they can decide between different school types for the first time. There are the following possibilities: a junior high school or secondary school, the ‘new middle school’ which is an educational experiment or the gymnasium.</p> <p>From age 14: The last compulsory year of school (age 14-15) can for example be completed at a polytechnic school (Polytechnische Schule) (a school emphasizing vocational orientation and preparation for an apprenticeship) or in other types of school. Those other types of school are for children who do not (directly) want to do an apprenticeship but want to stay in school until the age of 18 or 19</p>

and graduate with the general school-leaving examination called 'Matura' which is needed if further education at an university, academy, technical university or college is aspired. Generally there are two different types of school which conclude with the Matura: Intermediate vocational schools (5 years, age 14 to 19) or the higher general secondary school and grammar school (4 years, age 14 to 18).

The main difference between these two school types is that alumni of an intermediate vocational school not only conclude with the Matura but also with a technical examination, which qualifies them for one or more professions or occupations.

Special education

During the first nine years of school disabled children or children with special educational needs (e.g. severe learning difficulties, etc.) have the possibility to attend special needs schools or be educated in special pedagogical centres. There are also so called 'integration classes' where disabled and non-disabled children are schooled together with a few different classes or programmes due to the special needs.

Apprenticeship

After the last compulsory year of school at the age of 15 pupils can decide to participate in a vocational training – an apprenticeship which combines on the job learning and education at the vocational school. In Austria teenagers can be trained in three or four-year programmes for about 250 different professions. After the leaving examination of an apprenticeship the apprentice is called 'Geselle or Gesellin'.

University, College

If a person for any reason did not get the Matura but want to study there are the following possibilities: "Qualified school-leavers from intermediate vocational schools or qualified apprentices can prepare for university entrance by way of the vocational qualifying examination (Berufsreifeprüfung or Berufsmatura). Qualified school-leavers from junior secondary schools or pupils who have dropped out can do so by way of the study entitlement examination (Studienberechtigungsprüfung). In Austria there is a variety of course options in technical studies, humanities, arts and other fields of study. Higher education colleges (pädagogische Hochschule) offer training for teachers at primary schools, secondary schools, special schools and polytechnic schools (migration.gv.at)".

Adult education

For people who already follow an occupation. there is the possibility of further education (general and vocational colleges and technical universities and university courses) in evening classes.

Private schools

8% of Austrian's schools are private and demand fees.

	<p>SOURCE: migration.gv.at</p> <p>Brief overview of the school system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success of pupils with immigration background in the educational system compared to the native population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The distribution of pupils in the different types of schools - Number of pupils leaving school without any degree - Number of pupils achieving access to university - Success in the transition from the school system to professional formation
In the labour market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success of people with immigration background in the labour market compared to the native population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of employment - The distribution in the different sectors of the economy - The distribution in the hierarchy of the economy - Average income - Unemployment rate - Long-term unemployment rate
Political participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief overview of the possibilities for political participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The right to vote - Share of people with immigration background in political parties and the structures of the state
Social participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief overview of the participation in society of people with immigration background compared to the native population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of people in associations - Share of people doing voluntary work

ARBEITS- UND LEBENSITUATION VON MIGRANTINNEN UND MIGRANTEN 2008

Demographischer Überblick

Bevölkerung mit Migrationshintergrund

Insgesamt lebten in Österreich im Jahr 2008 1,425 Mio Personen (17,3%) mit Migrationshintergrund. Das sind Personen, deren Eltern beide nicht im Land geboren wurden.⁴ Von diesen sind 1,066 Mio. Menschen (13,0% der Bevölkerung) Angehörige der Ersten Generation von Migrantinnen und Migranten, wurden also selbst ebenfalls nicht in Österreich geboren, 358.900 Menschen (4,4%) zählen zur Zweiten Generation von Migrantinnen und Migranten und sind schon in Österreich zur Welt gekommen. Daten zu den Personen mit Migrationshintergrund stehen seit dem Jahr 2008 zur Verfügung, entsprechende Fragen wurden aus Anlass des Moduls 2008 eingeführt.

Im Ausland Geborene

14,3% (1,179 Mio.) der in Österreich lebenden Menschen wurden nicht hier im Land geboren. 113.100 Menschen sind zwar nicht in Österreich zur Welt gekommen, stammen jedoch von mindestens einem hier geborenen Elternteil ab und erfüllen somit nicht die Kriterien der hier verwendeten Definition für Personen mit Migrationshintergrund. Dies erklärt die Differenz zwischen der Zahl der im Ausland Geborenen und der Zahl der Ersten Generation von Migrantinnen und Migranten. Grafik 1 gibt die Zuwanderungsjahre der im Jahr 2008 in Österreich lebenden Bevölkerung wieder, Personen, die früher eingereist, anschließend aber wieder zurückgewandert oder in ein anderes Land weitergewandert sind, sind in diesen Zahlen nicht enthalten. Auch Personen, die bereits verstorben sind, werden bei dieser Betrachtung nicht erfasst.

In der Darstellung ist die sog. „Gastarbeiterinnen- und Gastarbeitermigration“ Ende der 1960er- und zu Beginn der 1970er-Jahre noch deutlich sichtbar. Zumindest ein Teil der ursprünglich nur für einen begrenzten Zeitraum gekommenen Migrantinnen und Migranten lebt nach wie vor in Österreich. Die stärkste dauerhafte Zuwanderung nach Österreich erfolgte nach dem Fall des Eisernen Vorhangs und in Folge der Balkankriege. Anschließend ging die Zahl der Zuwanderer in der ersten Hälfte der 1990er-Jahre auch aufgrund von geänderten gesetzlichen Regelungen stark zurück. Erst Mitte der 1990er-Jahre begann die Einwanderung als Folge des Beitritts Österreichs zur Europäischen Union wieder anzusteigen. Einen letzten Höhepunkt erreichte die Zuwanderung im Jahr 2004 nach dem Beitritt der zehn neuen Länder zur Europäischen Union. Seit 2006 wird wieder ein leichter Rückgang der Einwanderungen beobachtet. Ob es sich dabei um einen längerfristigen Trend handelt, werden die nächsten Jahre zeigen.

GRAFIK

Q: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, MZ-Arbeitskräfteerhebung 2. Quartal 2008.

Grafik 1

Residence permits

Education stay permit

This type of stay permit is issued if you enroll at a school or university in Austria. The tricky part here is not getting the visa, but getting into the school or university. Requirements for getting enrolled at universities differ, depending on the course or studies you want to do. In general you always have to prove that you can get a place at a similar university in your home country. Every year during your stay, you will have to report the results of the exams to the authorities in order to get another year's permit. The cost of living during your studies in Austria may not be fully paid for by working income, but paid in part from your existing funds. Even if you have the education stay permit, you will also need a work permit to get a job. Your spouse and children can also get a stay permit; this is connected to your education stay permit. The best approach to obtain the education stay permit is to get in touch with the Austrian university of your choice quite early to raise the chances of getting onto your preferred courses. Also, university staff is normally very friendly and may be able to help you arrange your permit.

Getting your family to Austria

If you have a residence permit, your spouse and children also automatically have the right to live in Austria. But it's not that easy, as there is a strict annual immigration quota, so it might take years until your family members can join you. The residence permit issued to them will be connected to yours for at least four years. After that, they may be granted their own, independent residence permit including work permit.

Highly qualified individuals

As in most countries, the chances of getting all required permits increase with your education level. If you qualify as Schlüsselkraft (highly qualified individual) there is a less strict quota and the process is easier and quicker. The requirements are:

- You need to have a university degree or a similar qualification
- Your work will be of special importance for the employer or the area
- Your work will eventually create new jobs
- You bring investment capital to Austria

There are many exceptions and special rules in this case. However, the chances for success are higher if you find a potential employer in Austria who supports your application.

Special executives

As everywhere, money does make things easier. If you expect to be earning more than €4,200 per month in an executive position you can live and work in Austria without the need for any permits, just a letter from your employer. This also includes your spouse and children. However, ask your future employer to get in touch with local authorities to get the appropriate forms filed.

Q: <http://www.justlanded.com/english/Austria/Austria-Guide/Visas-Permits/Residence-permit>

Work permits

The Austrian authorities issue three types of work permits:

- Restricted work permit (Beschäftigungsbewilligung for one year)
- Work permit (Arbeitserlaubnis for two years)
- Unrestricted work permit (Befreiungsschein for five years)

The restricted work permit is issued for a specific job and employer at a specific location. If you change your job or even if you just change site while working for the same company, you will need to apply for a new Beschäftigungsbewilligung. If you have worked (using the restricted permit) for one year, you can either get another restricted permit, or you can apply for the real work permit - Arbeitserlaubnis, valid for one specific district within Austria and allowing you to change employer. After two years, you can renew the work permit.

If you have made it so far and you have worked legally for five years, you can then apply for the unrestricted permit - Befreiungsschein. If you get it, you are free to choose any job in any district of Austria for a period of five years. If you manage to find a company which supports your application, things move quickly and smoothly.

Q: <http://www.justlanded.com/english/Austria/Austria-Guide/Visas-Permits/Work-permits>

Citizenship

Generally, you need to stay in Austria for a minimum of 10 years in order to apply for citizenship. Alternatively, you can file your application if you are married for at least 5 years to an Austrian citizen. The main criteria for the process are:

- Sufficient knowledge of the German language
- You will lose your previous citizenship. Only under certain circumstances, you may be eligible for multiple citizenship
- No pending criminal proceedings
- No pending procedure for ending your stay in Austria
- Supportive attitude towards the Republic of Austria (whatever that means!)
- No threat for law, order and security in Austria
- Ability to earn a livelihood

Q: <http://www.justlanded.com/english/Austria/Austria-Guide/Visas-Permits/Citizenship>

Einbürgerungsquote: □ Unter Einbürgerungsquote versteht man jene Zahl, die angibt, wie viele ausländische Staatsbürger bezogen auf 100 in Österreich lebende Ausländer eingebürgert werden. Diese Quote lag lange Zeit zwischen 2 und 3. Durch die vielen Einbürgerungen erreichte die Einbürgerungsquote den Rekordwert von 6,0. Für das Jahr 2009 wird ein Wert von 0,9 angeführt. Das bedeutet: Von 100 in Österreich lebenden Ausländern bekam nicht einmal eine Person die Staatsbürgerschaft verliehen.

Quelle: Statistik Austria

Q <http://www.auslaender.at/einbuergungen-in-osterreic>

RESIDENCE PERMIT

Yet, spouses and minor children of EU & EFTA citizens who reside in Austria permanently may file their application after their arrival in Austria. The same is true for all foreign nationals who may enter Austria under the visa waiver-program (e.g. U.S. citizens, Canadians, Mexicans, Brazilians).

There are different types of residence permits in Austria:

I) Aufenthaltsbewilligung (i.e. temporary stay in Austria for a certain purpose = Temporary Residence Permit)

Betriebsentsandter = employee sent on TDY (temporary duty) - Application form

Rotationsarbeitskraft = rotational employee (company representative/manager/executive) - Application form

Selbstständiger = self-employed individual - Application form

Forscher = researcher (individual doing research at an Austrian academic, research, or educational institution) - Application form

Künstler = artist (self-employed or employed) - Application form

Sonderfälle unselbstständiger Erwerbstätigkeit = special employment cases, e.g. journalist, guest lecturer, au-pair, ... - Application form

Student = student attending college/university in Austria - Application form

Schüler = student attending primary or secondary school (grade 1-12) in Austria - Application form

II) Niederlassungsbewilligung (for foreigners who intend to live in Austria for a longer period of time = Permanent Residence Permit)

any purpose, private reasons (e.g. move to Austria for your retirement)

employment or self-employment under certain circumstances

family members of aliens living in Austria, family re-unification

III) Aufenthaltstitel "Familienangehöriger" (issued to spouses and minor children of EU or EFTA citizens who permanently reside in Austria) - Application form

IV) Aufenthaltstitel "Daueraufenthalt - EG" (issued to foreign nationals who have had the right to stay in Austria for at least the last five years; Integration Agreement has already been fulfilled) - Application form

V) Aufenthaltstitel "Daueraufenthalt - Familienangehöriger" (issued to individuals who have held an Aufenthaltstitel "Familienangehöriger" (relative) for at least the last five years; Integration Agreement has already been fulfilled) - Application form

VI) Anmeldebescheinigung (EU & EFTA citizens [except Swiss] who both work and therefore take up residence in Austria; also issued to accompanying EU & EFTA spouses and minor children)

VII) Daueraufenthaltskarte (for non-EU & non-EFTA spouses and minor children of EU & EFTA citizens [except Swiss])

VIII) Red-White-Red Card, Red-White-Red-Card Plus, EU Blue Card

Q: <http://www.austria.org/going-to-austria/entry-a-residence-permits/residence-permit>

VISA (ENTRY PERMIT)

I) Airport Transit Visa (Visa A)

Passengers who are not visa-exempt under the Visa Waiver Program and travel from the US (or any other non-Schengen country) via Austria to another non-Schengen country do not need a visa if they do not leave the transit area of the airport. If travelling from Austria via other Schengen countries (even if only to change planes), passengers from the countries (without a Green Card) mentioned below, will have to leave the transit area of the airport and therefore do need an airport transit visa (Visa A) or a Schengen visa (Visa C). This means passengers must have a direct connection flight from Austria to a non-Schengen country.

II) Travel Visa (Visa C)

If you intend to go to Austria as a tourist, to visit friends or on a business trip for a period not exceeding 90 days and your country does not participate in the Visa Waiver Program, you need a Schengen travel visa (Visa C). This visa is not a work permit.

III) Visitor Visa (Visa D)

If you intend to stay in Austria for more than 90 but less than 180 days as a tourist, student, on a business trip, to visit friends or relatives, or you intend to take up short-term employment (less than 6 months) AND you are neither an EU nor an EFTA citizen, you need a national Austrian visitor visa (Visa D). The Visa D entitles you to stay up to 90 days within 6 months in the other Schengen countries. A Visa D will allow you to work temporarily under clearly specified circumstances (e.g. if you are an artist or entertainer on a short-term employment/contractor) in Austria. It is not a work permit per se and, as such, does not allow you to take up any employment you like. Please note that you need the visa D to legally take up your temporary employment (as outlined above) even if you are allowed to enter Austria

Q: <http://www.austria.org/going-to-austria/entry-a-residence-permits/entry-permits-visa>,
<http://www.justlanded.com/english/Austria/Austria-Guide/Visas-Permits/Required-visa>

Population

International migration in Austria 2010

For 2010 the Austrian migration statistics recorded 114 398 inflows from other countries (2009: 107 785), which were complimented by 86 703 emigrations (2009: 87 189) abroad. Austria's international net-migration gain thus accounted for 27 695 people or a little more than 3 per 1,000 inhabitants. Compared to the previous year (2009: 20 596 people), migration gains increased by 34 per cent. This augmentation was largely due to a swell of immigration flows from abroad. In line with longstanding trends there was a net-migration loss of -4 163 people for Austrian citizens (2009: -5 100). In contrast, the migration balance of foreign citizens in 2010 stood at +31 858 people and thus was about a quarter higher than in 2009 (+25 696 people). More than 70 per cent of Austria's international migration gains could be allotted to EU-citizens (+22 443 people). Migration balances with non-EU-citizens were receding again in 2010, but contained a higher share of European citizens than in 2009.

On regional level Vienna remained as prime destination of international immigration also in 2009. About 40 per cent of the international migration inflow as well as 42 per cent of the international net-migration centred on Austria's capital. Within the provinces (NUTS 2) high positive net migration was registered in the agglomerations of provincial capitals resp. - in the case of Lower Austria - the suburban districts of Vienna as well as some tourist areas in Tyrol, Salzburg and Carinthia.

The EU-Regulation 862/2007 introduces a harmonised concept of migration statistics for all EU-member states. It is based upon all migration flows with a minimum length of stay of 12 months. However, this definition is in contrast to national results, which require only a continuous registration of at least three months. As the schedule for data delivery does not allow to wait for the analysis of the data directly out of the population register (POPREG), some estimations are necessary. These are based on the number of observed migration flows according to the twelve months concepts in the five years prior to the reference year. For every data cell to be supplied under 862/2007 the share of flows with a length of stay of more than 12 months in the flows with a length of stay of more than three months is calculated. This factor is then multiplied with the relevant figure for the reference year according to the national definition.

For 2009 the results of the estimations show a 32 per cent decrease in immigrations from abroad, a 35 per cent reduction in emigrations abroad, which results in 18 per cent less net-migration. Comparing the estimations with an ex-post-analysis from the POPREG according to the 12-months-concepts enables quantifying over- and under-estimation. In 2009 for inflows the overestimation was about 8 per cent, while it was 14 per cent for outflows, meaning that all in all the migration balance was underestimated by 9 per cent.

Q: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/publications_services/statistische_nachrichten/061921.htm

Immigration

Austria's position in Central Europe after World War II--by 1948 about 1,225 kilometers, or 46 percent, of its frontiers were with communist states--and the proclamation of Austrian neutrality in October 1955 made Austria Europe's most important country of east-west transit, transmigration, and the claiming of refugee status. Between 1945 and 1990, approximately 2.6 million people came to Austria as immigrants, transmigrants or refugees. The great majority of them stayed in Austria only for short periods, and some 550,000 used Austria exclusively as a land of transit. Approximately 1.4 million people were transmigrants who lived in Austria before emigrating to other countries or returning to their countries of origin. About 650,000 people, over half of whom were not ethnic Germans or native German speakers, settled permanently in Austria, the great majority of whom became citizens.

Although Austrians traditionally viewed their country as a neutral land of transit and political asylum, they did not see Austria as a land of immigration like the United States, Canada, or Australia. This perception, however, does not correspond to the fact that more than 10 percent of the country's citizens in 1990 had not been born in Austria and that in the early 1990s more than 500,000 legal foreigners, predominantly guest workers, lived in the country.

Waves of immigration were caused by political events in neighboring countries. After the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, for example, over 250,000 Hungarians fled to Austria, 180,000 of whom eventually applied for asylum. In August 1968, after the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia ended the "Prague Spring," 162,000 Czechs and Slovaks fled to Austria. Although the majority of them eventually returned to Czechoslovakia, 12,000 applied for asylum. In Poland the banning of the Solidarity Movement in December 1981 caused between 120,000 and 150,000 Poles to go to Austria, and 33,000 of them applied for asylum. The opening of Hungary's borders during the summer of 1989 breached the Iron Curtain, and 40,000 East Germans used Austria as a land of transit to emigrate to West Germany.

In addition to European immigrants, since 1972 Austria has accepted contingents of asylum seekers from a number of countries--Chile, Argentina, Uganda, Iran, and Afghanistan--under the auspices of international agreements. Austria was also the main land of transit for 250,000 Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union beginning in 1976 until the advent of direct Soviet immigration to Israel in 1990.

The number of individuals seeking political asylum in Austria rose from fewer than 5,000 in 1982 to more than 27,000 in 1991. Before the Iron Curtain fell at the end of 1989, the granting of political asylum in Austria to refugees was relatively liberal. Once democratic governments were established in the former communist states of Eastern Europe and borders were opened, however, Austria began to pursue a more restrictive asylum policy. A distinction came to be made between political refugees and so-called economic refugees, who sought more lucrative employment or better living conditions. As a result, the number of those seeking asylum fell to 16,200 in 1992.

The number of people seeking to immigrate to Austria had increased so greatly by the early 1990s that the nation's army, the Bundesheer (Federal Army), was called in to assist customs and border authorities in patrolling the country's borders. After the fall of communism, these borders were virtually open for a time. By 1992 as many as 100,000 illegal immigrants were in Austria. In addition, for humanitarian reasons, Austria had accepted well over 50,000 refugees from the former Yugoslavia, who had either fled or were expelled from their homes in the course of hostilities that began in 1991. Most of these refugees were Bosnians.

The presence of a large number of foreign workers in Austria also affected population trends.

The size of this group fluctuated according to the state of the country's economy. From the mid-1960s through the early 1970s, a period of rapid domestic economic growth, Austria's domestic labor force was not large enough to satisfy the demands of its growing economy, and foreign workers were brought in to meet the labor shortage. Most were unskilled Yugoslavs and Turks who assumed menial jobs with low salaries. As a result of this influx, the number of foreign workers in Austria increased from fewer than 50,000 in 1965 to some 220,000 in 1974. The recession of the second half of the 1970s and early 1980s had reduced their number to 140,000 by 1984. Periods of growth later in the decade raised it to 264,000 by 1991.

Despite these fluctuations, guest workers and their dependents had become a permanent feature of Austria's population and accounted for 80 percent of the 550,000 legally registered foreign inhabitants in Austria in 1991. The remaining 20 percent consisted of asylum seekers and refugees who had fled from the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

A shrinking population caused by lower birth rates was Austria's greatest demographic concern in the 1970s and early 1980s. Although the low birth rate among Austria's indigenous German-speaking population continues to be an issue, many Austrians are also concerned about the growing number of foreigners in Austria. To offset the low birth rate, Austria needs a projected net annual growth of approximately 25,000 people per year in order to maintain population at a stable level. Most of this growth will come from foreigners living in Austria or from immigrants.

Q:<http://countrystudies.us/austria/64.ht>