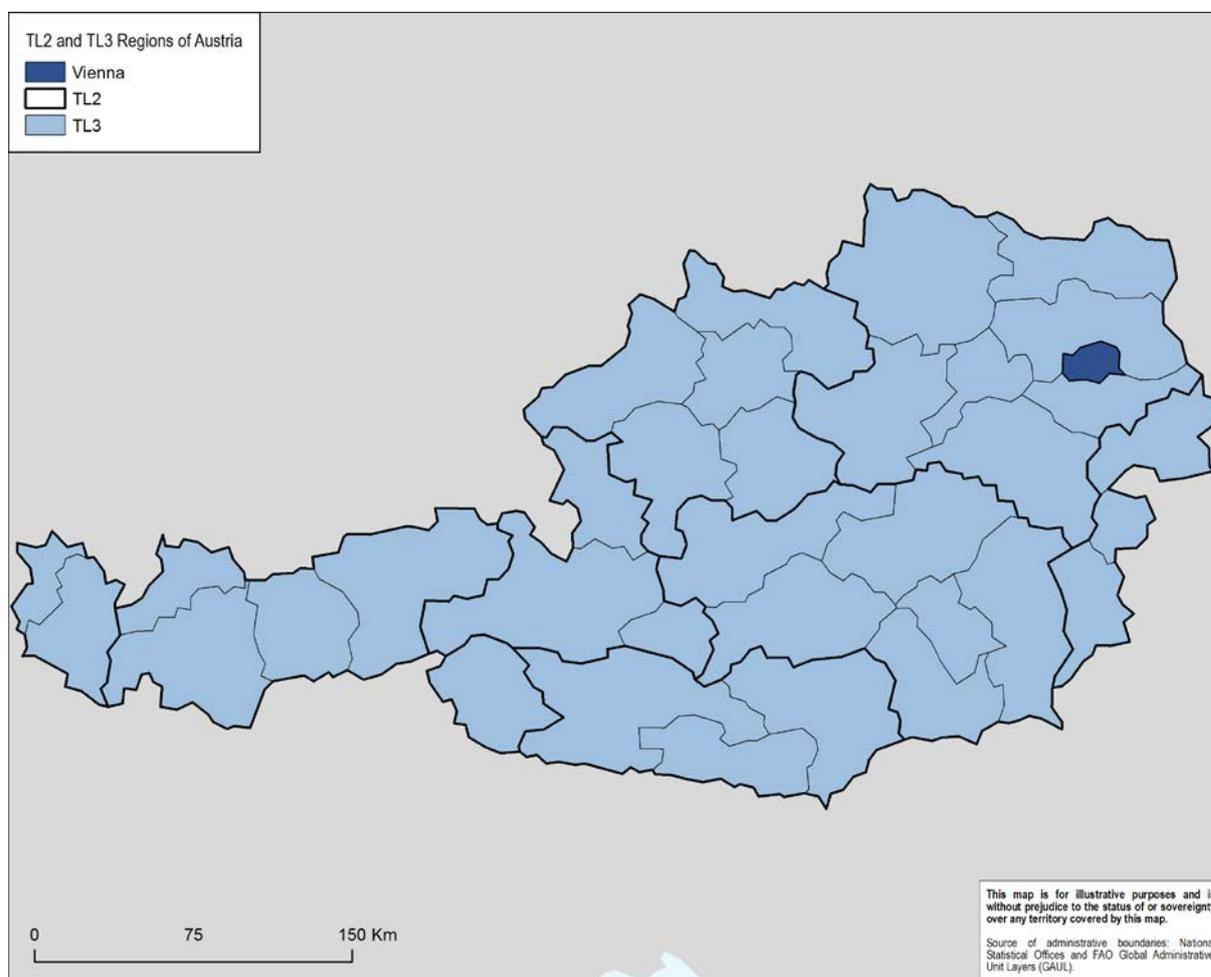


## Key data on migrant presence and integration in Vienna

**Figure 1. Vienna's location in Austria according to the OECD regional classification**



*Note:* TL2: Territorial Level 2 consists of the OECD classification of regions within each member country. There are 335 regions classified at this level across 35 member countries. Austria has 9 TL2 level regions. TL3: Territorial Level 3 consists of the lower level of classification and is composed of 1 681 small regions. In most cases, they correspond to administrative regions. Austria has 35 TL level small regions.

*Source:* OECD (2018), *OECD Regional Statistics Database*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-en>.

## Definition of migration

The term “migrant” generally functions as an umbrella term used to describe people that move to another country with the intention of staying for a significant period of time. According to the United Nations (UN), a long-term migrant is “a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months)” (UNSD, 2017). Yet, not all migrants move for the same reasons, have the same needs or come under the same laws. Hence a terminological distinction is necessary.

This report considers migrants as a large group that includes:

- Those who have emigrated to an EU country from another EU country (‘EU migrants’),
- Those who have come to an EU country from a non-EU country (‘non-EU born or third-country national’),
- Native-born children of immigrants (often referred to as the ‘second generation’), and
- Persons who have fled their country of origin and are seeking international protection.

For the latter, some distinctions are needed. While asylum seekers and refugees are often counted as a subset of migrants and included in official estimates of migrant stocks and flows, this is not correct according to the UN’s definition that indicates that “migrant” does not refer to refugees, displaced, or others forced or compelled to leave their homes.

*“The term ‘migrant’ in Article 1.1 (a) should be understood as covering all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned, for reasons of ‘personal convenience’ and without the intervention of an external compelling factor” (IOM Constitution Article 1.1 (a)).*

According to recent OECD work the term “migrant” is a generic term for anyone moving to another country with the intention of staying for a certain period of time – not, in other words, tourists or business visitors. It includes both permanent and temporary migrants with a valid residence permit or visa, asylum seekers, and undocumented migrants who do not belong to any of the three groups (OECD, 2016b).

Thus, in this report the following terms are used:

- “Status holder” or “refugee” who have successfully applied for asylum and have been granted some sort of protection in their host country, including those who are recognised on the basis of the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, but also those benefiting from national asylum laws or EU legislation (Directive 2011/95/EU), such as the subsidiary protection status. This corresponds to the category ‘humanitarian migrants’ meaning recipients of protection – be it refugee status, subsidiarity or temporary protection – as used in recent OECD work (OECD, 2016b).
- ‘Asylum seeker’ for those who have submitted a claim for international protection but are awaiting the final decision are referred.
- ‘Rejected asylum seeker’ for those who have been denied protection status.
- ‘Undocumented or irregular migrants’ for those who do not have a legal permission to stay.

This report systematically distinguishes which group is targeted by policies and services put in place by the city. Where statistics provided by the cities included refugees in the migrant stocks and flows, it will be indicated accordingly.

The following groups are at the centre of the present study, based on the local data provided:

- *Native-born children of migrant parents or persons with migration background* are Austrian citizens who have at least one parent that was born abroad or holds foreign nationality. These individuals enjoy all political and social rights that come with citizenship. *Vulnerable migrants*: asylum seekers, refugees, unaccompanied minors, migrant women with children and irregular migrants. Within this group, asylum seekers have limited access to labour, higher levels of education, social services and political participation. Where possible, text distinguishes between the different groups according to the definition above.
- *Third-country nationals*: migrants from outside the EU and their families. Individuals in this group benefit from a legal status and access to the labour market, social rights dependent on residence status. They do not benefit from the right to vote.
- Migrants from EU/EEA-member countries (intra-EU mobility) enjoy freedom of movement within EU countries and full access to the labour market. They have right to political participation at the district level.

## Statistics of the city of Vienna

The city of Vienna is composed of **23 districts**.

**The staff of the city of Vienna:** 65 000 persons

Austria **subnational government expenditure** is 34% of public expenditure – OECD34 average = 40.2%.

**Vienna population:** 1 840 226 inhabitants (as of 1 January 2016)

**50%** of the population has a **migration background**: They, or at least one of their parents, were born abroad or have foreign nationalities.

**35%** of the population is **foreign-born**.

**27%** of the population has **foreign nationality** (share in the total population: 12% EU/EFTA countries and 15% third countries).

**27%** of the foreign population of voting age are not allowed to vote at the municipal and federal level.

61% of migrants to Vienna have lived in the city for more than ten years.

Most common **countries of origin** of foreign-born Viennese (for more detail, see Table 1.1):

	Share of total population	Share of population with a foreign background
Serbia	5.4%	14.1%
Turkey	4.1%	10.1%
Germany	3.0%	7.9%

In 2015, the city of Vienna received **20 500 asylum applications** (83 500 refugees and asylum seekers who received basic welfare support in all Austria in 2016, during the same time 480 000 asylum seekers transited Austria to reach Germany) and 1 035 unaccompanied minors. In contrast, in 2011 there were 5 195 asylum seekers who received basic welfare support.

**Educational attainment of population aged 15+ (Eurostat, 2016)**

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Non-migrant	15%	48%	37%
Migrant	29%	41%	30%

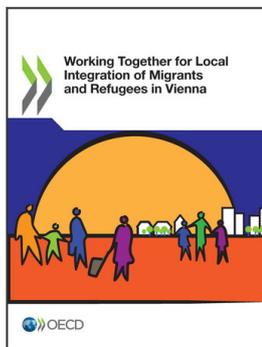
**Over-qualification:** 56% of persons with higher or medium education and qualifications from third countries are employed as unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

**Unemployment rate:** Without migration background and finished vocational training in Austria oscillated between 4% and 6%, for those born abroad and trained in Austria was between 8% and 18% in 2010-13.

**Full-time employment:** Educated in Austria: 78% without migration background, 75% with migration background from an EU/EEA country, and 67% with a migration background from a third country. Educated abroad: 75% for EU/EEA – country migrants and 56% for those from a third country.

Share of **self-employment** (including family co-workers): Non-migrants 14%, migrants 9% (Statistics Austria, 2016).

**Main sectors where migrants work:** Trade (14%), health and social services (12%), hotels and catering (11%), building industry (10%), building maintenance and other services (9%) (Statistics Austria, 2016).



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