

Labour market status and length of stay of migrants in Austria

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This paper focuses on the economic activity of migrants in Austria considered their length of stay and country of birth based on the results of the register-based labour market statistics 2014. The register-based labour market statistics, which is a complete count of the population at the same reference date every year give insight on the very detailed level of small population groups as well as of geography.

Depending on the country of birth, the labour force participation is very different between migrant groups, men and women. For all migrants the activity rate is always lower than for native born, but it rises with length of stay and naturalisation.

On the occasion of the high influx of asylum seekers and the increasing unemployment rate in Austria, the integration of these people and the employment of immigrants in general dominate the public discourse. In Austria, immigrants feature lower levels of economic activity, educational attainment, income, housing conditions, etc. than native born citizens (e.g. Eurostat 2016 and OECD/European Union 2015). The results of the register-based labour market statistics 2014 (reference date 31th October) regarding the employment of migrants according to "length of stay" and "country of birth" are presented in this paper.¹ It is analysed, for instance, whether the situation of migrants who have been already living in Austria for a long period of time and are holding the Austrian citizenship differ from the situation of immigrants without naturalisation. In addition to the topics of employment and unemployment of the 15- to 64-year olds and their status in employment is examined.

On 31 October 2014, about 125 000 persons who were born abroad had moved to Austria in the year before the reference day (8.5% of all native born). 269 000 (18.3%) persons have already lived

¹ The paper is a shortened version of an article which was published in January 2017. Since the end of June 2017, results of the register-based labour market statistics 2015 are available.

in Austria for 1 to less than 5 years, 205 000 (14.0%) 5 to less than 10 years and 871 000 (59.2%) at least 10 consecutive years.

Highest labour force participation among naturalised migrants

Labour force participation depends on the reasons underlying the decision to shift the residence abroad such as work, family reunification, education, but also on the national regulations which determine the access to the labour market. EU citizens are able to access the labour market without any restriction², whereas the access of migrants from non-member states is regulated by a criteria-based migration system or other forms of residence permits. A residence permit resulting of family reunification entitles its holders also for employment in Austria. Some of the residence permits do not allow employment in general, only self-employment or seasonal work. Asylum seekers are equated with Austrian citizens in the labour market only if they are recognized as being entitled to asylum or are granted subsidiary protection.

Foreign born women and men aged between 15 and 64 years, who have already received the Austrian citizenship and have been living in Austria for at least 10 years, are more frequently part of the working life. Their activity rate (77.1%) is nearly as high as of Austrian citizens (77.5%). On the other hand, the activity rate of people, who have settled in Austria for a long time but not holding an Austrian citizenship, is already lower (73.8%) and for migrants having stayed for 5-10 years in Austria it is even lower (72.0%). Only slightly less than three fifths of immigrants, who arrived less than 5 years before the reference date to Austria, are part of the working life (activity rate: 57.7%). The difference between all persons born abroad and persons born in Austria aged 15 to 64 years reaches 7.5 percentage points (see table 1 in the annex).

The labour force participation of women is in all categories lower than of men, still this gender difference is even higher for people with a migrant background. The deviation amounts to 10.9 percentage points, whereas for Austrian citizens it “only” adds up to 7.8 percentage points. However, also differences within the group of immigrants can be noticed. Only half of the women, who have been living less than 5 years in Austria, are part of the working life (activity rate: 53.4%). The activity rate of men is with 64.6% also very low but higher (by 8.2 percentage points) than for people with a long length of stay. The difference of the activity rate for men and women, who have been living for longer than 10 years in Austria, is higher for those without naturalisation (13.8%) than for the ones who already hold the Austrian citizenship (11.9%).

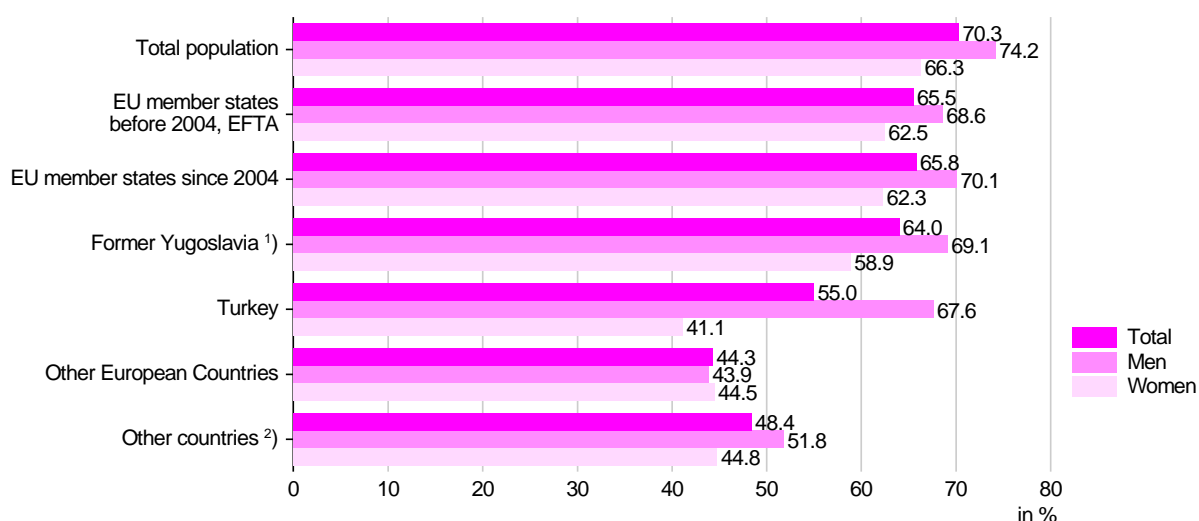
² For Croatian citizens restrictions are still valid until 30 June 2020.

Low employment ...

Even though there are differences in the activity rate between native born and foreign born, they might be considered as rather moderate in contrast to differences in employment and unemployment rates to the disadvantage of migrants. According to the register-based labour market statistics 2014 the employment rate of people between the age 15 and 64 years and born abroad is 60.4% compared to a rate of 72.8% of native born persons the same age. As a result of a considerably higher unemployment rate among migrants, the employment rate of foreign born naturalised women and men (67.4%) underlies the rate of native born by 5.4 percentage points (see table 1 in the annex).

The integration of immigrants into the labour market is not the same for all their sub-groups. Women and men from EU member countries are most frequently employed. Migrants from third countries as Turkey and other European and Non-European states appear to show lower rates of employment. The employment rate of people from Former Yugoslavian countries lies between the rates of immigrants from EU member countries and other-Non-EU-Member countries (see figure 1). Currently, the biggest single foreign-born-group participating in the labour market originates from Germany (14.5% of all foreign born employed persons). The employment rate (66.9%) of Germans living in Austria is slightly higher than of the total of EU-born.

Figure 1 Employment rates of the population aged between 15 and 64 years by groups of country of birth and sex



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2014 (reference date: 31 October). – 1 Without Croatia and Slovenia. – 2) Incl. unknown country of birth.

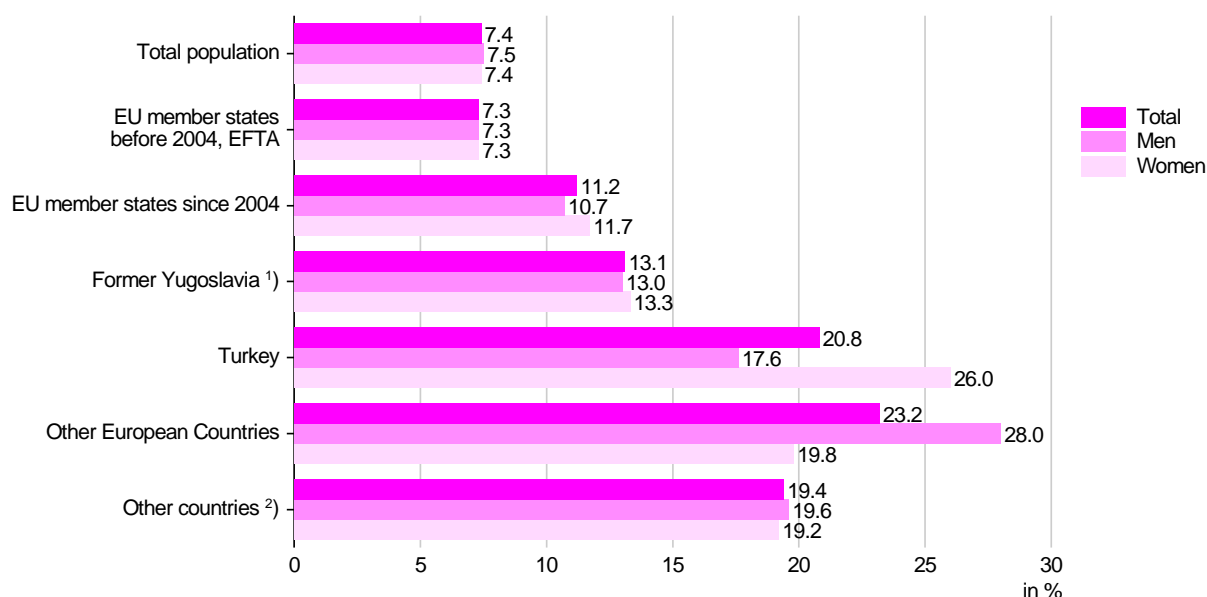
The low employment rate of immigrants from Turkey correlates significantly with the low employment of women. Men between the age 15 and 64 years reach an employment rate of 68%, whereas the rate for women the same age only amounts to 41% (see figure 1). As depicted in

figure 1 the category “other countries” is showing the highest differences between women and men according to their employment rate.

... high unemployment

The unemployment rate (registered unemployed) is twice as high for people born abroad and aged 15-64 years (13.6%) than for people born in Austria and being the same age (6.0%). The distinction according to length of stay and citizenship (Austrian or Non-Austrian) within the group of migrants show only a marginal effect on unemployment rates, thus negligible (see table 1 in the annex). Women and men living in Austria for a long time and already holding an Austrian citizenship have indeed a lower unemployment rate (12.6%), still, it is twice as high as for currently economically active people born in Austria. Women born abroad are more likely to be unemployed than men. People born in Austria feature the opposite picture, i.e. the unemployment rate for men is slightly higher.

Figure 2 Unemployment rates of the 15 to 64 year-old by groups of country of birth and sex



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2014 (reference date: 31 October). – 1 Without Croatia and Slovenia. – 2 Incl. unknown country of birth.

Unemployment does not affect every sub-group of immigrants the same ways. People from the EU-14 and EFTA countries exhibit an unemployment rate (7.3%) marginally below the population average (7.4%) but higher than for people born in Austria (6.0%). The unemployment rate of immigrants from Germany (7.1%, see table 3 in the annex) is slightly below the average for the “old” EU member states.

The proportion of unemployed among the economically active immigrants from the new EU member countries is with 11.2% higher than the population average and people from Former

Yugoslavian countries also depict a significantly higher rate of unemployment (13.1%) than the population average. The unemployment rates of people from other third countries, like Turkey (20.8%), other European countries (23.2%) and Non-European countries (19.4%) are even considerably higher (see figure 2).

Length of stay and integration into the labour market

As already outlined at the beginning of the paper, people living longer than 10 years in Austria feature the highest level of employment of all immigrants. Different rates according to the length of stay apply to all the sub-groups with the lowest margin between short and long residence for migrants born in new EU member countries (see table 2 in the annex).

A significant difference of the labour force participation rate between naturalised and not naturalised immigrants has also been assessed already. Looking at it more specifically, it can be revealed that the advantage of naturalisation is primarily relevant for people from non-member countries. In the case of EU citizens employment of people settled permanently in Austria and holding an Austrian citizenship is even slightly lower than for those without. The reason for that is the low labour force participation level of women.

However, the naturalisation of persons from third countries leads to better labour market integration (even more crucial for women than for men). On the one side, they are able to access also jobs in public service, thereby minimizing the risk of unemployment. As the acquisition of the Austrian citizenship is bound to certain criteria, like German language skills and adequate income and might become costly for a whole family, the integration of migrants in general plays an even more crucial role as a pre-requisite. The reach of adequate income might be problematic if one is exposed to precarious working and living conditions.

The integration of asylum seekers and people granted with subsidiary protection is currently the most challenging problems in many European countries of destination. Previous studies based on experiences of other countries in the past show that it takes up to 5-6 years to reach an employment rate of asylum seekers close to 50%. (c.f. Konle-Seidl 2016).

The register-based labour market statistics shows similar results. The numbers are collected in table 3 in the annex, specifically outlined are the countries Russian Federation, Afghanistan and Syria. According to this data around 8 470 Afghanistan, 6 500 Syrian born people the age of 15-64 years lived less than 5 years without interruption in Austria on the reference date of 31 October 2014. 12% and 8% accordingly were employed, another 21% and 24% accordingly were officially

registered unemployed. The employment rate for Afghanistan people staying between 5-10 years without interruption in Austria (2 890) is 43%, the proportion in employment for those having been living for 10 and more years in Austria and not holding the Austrian citizenship (1 920) is 47%, a difference which has to be considered minor. The proportion in employment of those with Austrian citizenship (1 790) rises to 59%, but unemployment is still high with another 18% of the Afghanistan born aged 15 to 64 years. There is a significantly high gender gap between men and women of this group which is similar to the one for migrants from Turkey.

The employment of migrants from the Russian Federation is also quite low; however, the data aggregates different sub-groups of migrants: On the one hand refugees (there are still applications for asylum from Russian citizens long after the peak of the arrival of Chechen refugees in Austria between 2003 and 2005); on the other hand also immigration from students, skilled workers and their families.

Higher number of migrants currently not economically active

Almost one quarter of migrants aged 15-64 years are not part of the working life. One part includes the retired (8.7%), a smaller proportion is in education (6.2%), the third group (9.2%) is summarised into the category “other not economically active persons” (see table 1 in the annex). This group comprises women and men, who take care of household and child-rearing, recipients of social welfare benefits and basic services (e.g. for asylum seekers), persons seeking work, but not being registered at the Public Employment Service, and persons in employment which is not registered in Austria (potentially abroad).

Approximately every 20th Austrian citizen belongs to the group of not economically active persons (6.5%) and almost every fifth of people born abroad (19.6%). The length of stay has a great impact on this: The difference between persons living 10 years or longer in Austria and hold the Austrian citizenship (10.3%) and persons with a short length of stay (up to 5 years; 32%) is significant (the latter one is 3 times higher).

9.2% of immigrants with a short stay of length are in education (students, not being employed at the same time). This is an important explanation for the lower employment rate for some of the sub-groups with a recent year of arrival in Austria. The percentage of students in case of German and also Italian born migrants having lived in Austria for less than five years is 16% according to table 3 (annex). A similar picture is provided by people from the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Staying only up to 5 years in the country; their share in education lies between 15 and 20%. The share of students from the new EU countries (Central and Eastern Europe) is with 3.8% quite below average.

Only a low percentage (9.2%) of migrants aged 15-64 years is retired (5.7%) compared to people born in Austria due to the different age structure of the two groups. In the group of migrants having already lived for at least 10 years in Austria the percentage is naturally higher (without Austrian citizenship: 8.7% and with Austrian citizenship: 10.1%).

Many of the migrants arriving from third countries are people that have sought for asylum in Austria. The numbers reflect the fact that asylum seekers are not permitted to take up employment and cannot be officially registered as job seekers (see table 3 in the annex): About 62% of people born in Afghanistan and have been staying in Austria for less than 5 years (total: 8 470) were not in education, employment or officially registered as unemployed. The share for Syrian born people was 65%.

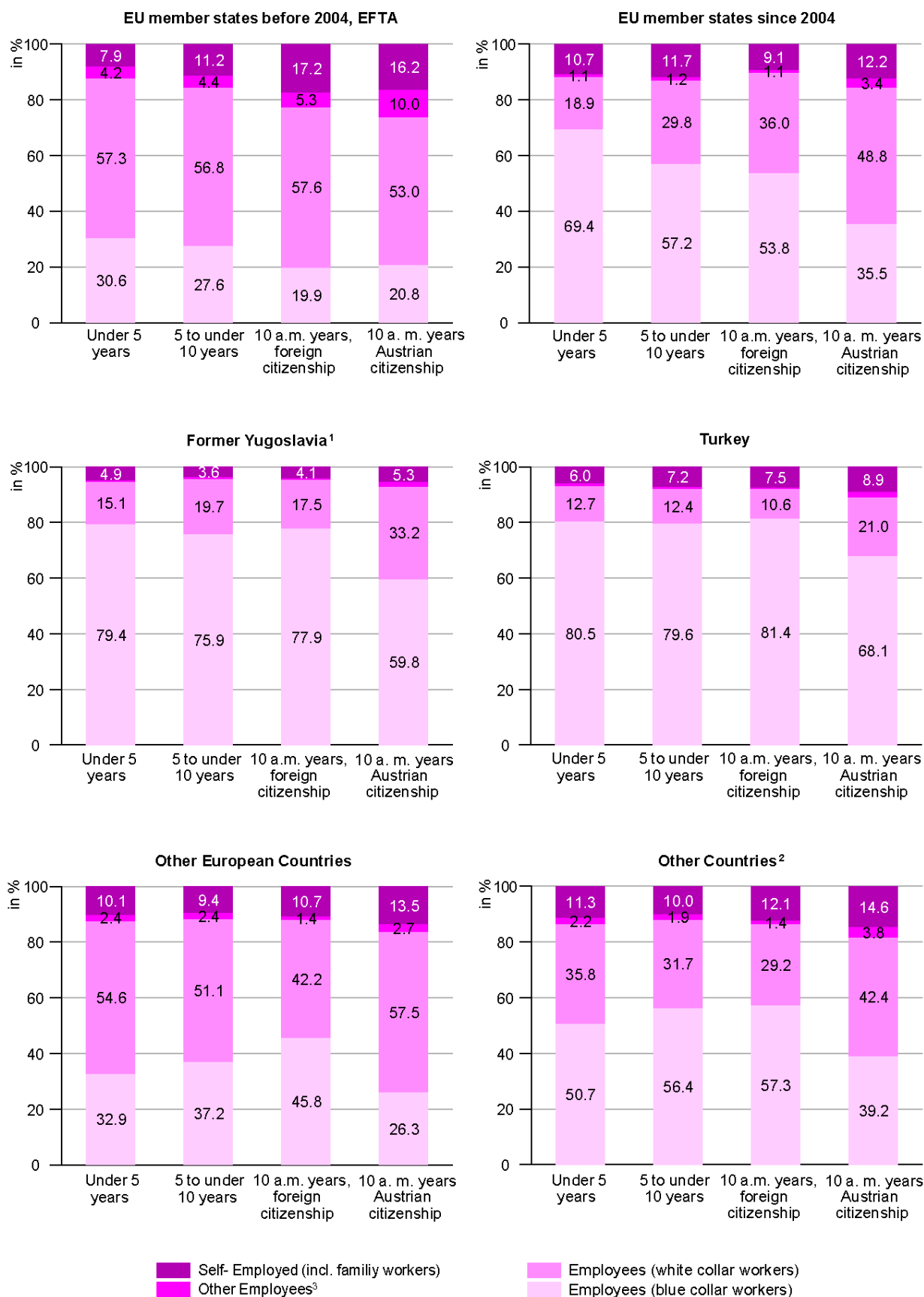
Foreign-born population: less self-employed persons, significantly higher proportion of blue collar workers

In which industries do migrants work and which jobs do they have? To answer these questions, there are two attributes in the register-based labour market statistics: status in employment and branch of economic activity, of which status in employment will be looked at more closely (see table 4 in the annex).

In 2014, 11.9% of all employed women and men were self-employed (inclusive family workers). Among those, who were born abroad, the percentage is lower (9.6%), and higher if they were born in Austria (12.4%). In the group of migrants born in an EU-14 or EFTA country, and migrants from Non-European countries, the share of self-employed persons is marginally higher than the average (13.0% and 12.7%, respectively). The lowest percentage can be found among migrants from Former Yugoslavia (only 4.6%) and Turkey (8.0%).

More than half of the migrants who are employees are blue collar workers, but not if their country of birth is an EU-14 or an EFTA country. In those cases, they are mostly white collar workers. This, especially for women, is also true for persons born in the other EU countries. The amount of blue collar workers is the highest in the group of migrants from Turkey and Former Yugoslavia, regardless of how long they have been already living in Austria and independent of if they have received Austrian citizenship or not – although there seems to be a slight advantage for those in the first group: the percentage of white collar workers is twice as high among them compared to those who have not received the Austrian citizenship, and the number of blue collar workers is subsequently lower (see figure 3).

Figure 3 Employed persons by status in employment, groups of country of birth and length of stay



S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2014 (reference date: 31 October). – 1 Without Croatia and Slovenia. – 2 Incl. unknown country of birth. – 3 Includes independent contractors, public servants,

compulsory military service, compulsory civilian servants, employees status in employment unknown, cross-border commuters without Austrian social insurance and contractors in private households.

The length of stay in Austria has a bigger influence on the status in employment for those born in the new EU member states. The percentage of blue collar workers is significantly higher among persons who have spent less than 5 years in Austria than among persons who have been in Austria for longer (see figure 3). Differences with regard to status in employment and possession of Austrian citizenship are significant.

Conclusion

On 31 October 2014, the number of the population born abroad aged 15-64 years amounted to 1.19 million. Of them, 721 000 were employed and 114 000 unemployed. This equates to an employment rate of 60.4% and an unemployment rate of 13.6%. The difference to the native born population is noteworthy; here the numbers are 72.8% and 6.0%, respectively. The employment rate is the lowest for migrants from the Russian Federation, from Non-European countries and Turkey. The reason for that is the especially low employment rate among Turkish women, as well as the high percentage of persons with refugee background from those countries.

Of migrants who stay in Austria less than 5 consecutive years, a smaller percentage is employed than of those staying between 5 and 10 years or 10 years and longer. The former group contains a high proportion of students, which can explain the lower employment rate. Family reunions and subsequent parental responsibilities for the children are also possible reasons for absence from the labour market in the first years after migration to Austria.

A little bit more than half (55%) of all persons born abroad, and half of the migrants between 15 and 64, respectively, who have been living in Austria for 10 years and longer, have received Austrian citizenship. They are generally better integrated into the Austrian labour force (higher employment rate, marginally lower unemployment rate) than persons, who have been living in Austria for the same amount of time but do not have Austrian citizenship. For almost all country of birth groups it is true that naturalised foreign born are more often found in white collar positions than not naturalised citizens with a length of stay of at least 10 years.

References

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ANNEX

Methodical information and definitions

Register-based Labour Market Statistics: a complete survey on characteristics regarding the economic characteristics of the Austrian resident population as per 31 October each year, conducted by using information from administrative registers. The characteristics and definitions are based on the EU regulation on population and housing censuses. It provides various kinds of analyses regarding demography, education, economic activity, and commuter statistics as well as household and family attributes, all on a very detailed regional level.

Length of stay in years: derived from the date of arrival in Austria and the reference day. If a person has moved frequently between Austria and another country, the date of the latest arrival in Austria is relevant. With the central population register, immigrations can only be derived from 2002 onwards.

Country of birth: The country of birth is the country that represents the birthplace of an individual in terms of the territorial borders applicable at the reference date.

EU member states before 2004 (EU-14): Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

EU member states since 2004 (EU-13): Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

EFTA countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland. Also includes the associated microstates Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City as well as territories in Europe which are dependant from EU and other EEA member states, for example Gibraltar.

Other European countries: Albania, Belarus, Moldavia, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

Citizenship: The legal bond between an individual and his/her state. The category "Not Austria" contains also persons with unknown/unsettled citizenship as well stateless persons.

Economically active persons: employed plus unemployed persons. The CES Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses use the term "labour force".

Activity rate: calculated as the ratio between economically active persons and the total population of the same age cohort.

Employment rate: calculated as the ratio between employed persons and the total population of the same age cohort.

Unemployment rate: calculated as the ratio between unemployed persons and economically active persons of the same age cohort.

Unemployed persons: Persons who are registered as unemployed or first time job seekers at the public employment agency. If persons registered as unemployed have a job, they are counted as employed.

Tables:

Table 1 Population aged between 15 and 64 years by current activity status, country of birth, sex and length of stay in Austria

Current Activity Status	Total Population 15-64 years	Born in Austria	Foreign- born	Thereof by length of stay			
				under 5 years	between 5 and under 10 years	10 and more years Foreign citizenship	Austrian citizenship
Total	5 766 741	4 574 350	1 192 391	335 750	176 758	337 603	342 280
Thereof in %							
Currently economically active persons	75.9	77.5	70.0	57.7	72.0	73.8	77.1
Persons receiving a pension	8.7	9.5	5.7	0.5	1.2	8.7	10.1
Students aged 15 and above	6.2	6.5	4.7	9.2	5.2	2.2	2.5
other currently not economically active persons	9.2	6.5	19.6	32.6	21.6	15.3	10.3
Men	2 889 512	2 305 539	583 973	178 632	82 573	166 620	156 148
Thereof in %							
Currently economically active persons	80.1	81.3	75.5	61.6	79.7	80.8	83.6
Persons receiving a pension	7.6	8.3	4.7	0.5	1.1	8.5	7.4
Students aged 15 and above	5.7	6.0	4.5	8.3	5.1	2.0	2.5
other currently not economically active persons	6.6	4.4	15.3	29.6	14.0	8.6	6.5
Women	2 877 229	2 268 811	608 418	157 118	94 185	170 983	186 132
Thereof in %							
Currently economically active persons	71.6	73.5	64.6	53.4	65.2	67.0	71.7
Persons receiving a pension	9.8	10.7	6.6	0.5	1.2	8.9	12.4
Students aged 15 and above	6.6	7.1	4.9	10.2	5.3	2.4	2.5
other currently not economically active persons	11.9	8.7	23.9	35.9	28.3	21.7	13.4
Employment rate (total)	70.3	72.8	60.4	49.9	61.5	63.2	67.4
Men	74.2	76.4	65.4	53.3	68.9	69.5	73.1
Women	66.3	69.2	55.7	46.1	55.0	57.1	62.7
Unemployment rate (total)	7.4	6.0	13.6	13.5	14.6	14.3	12.6
Men	7.5	6.1	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.9	12.5
Women	7.4	5.9	13.9	13.6	15.6	14.7	12.6

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2014 (reference date: 31 October).

Table 2 Employment rates of the foreign-born population aged between 15-64 years by groups of country of birth, sex and length of stay

Sex	Length of Stay/Citizenship			
	under 5 years	between 5 and under 10 years	10 and more years, foreign citizenship	10 and more years, Austrian citizenship
	EU member states before 2004, EFTA			
Total	56.8	68.4	71.8	69.8
Men	59.3	71.8	75.3	75.9
Women	53.9	64.7	68.9	64.9
	EU member states since 2004			
Total	62.2	67.5	69.3	68.5
Men	66.9	73.6	72.7	72.9
Women	57.4	63.4	66.5	65.6
	Former Yugoslavia ¹			
Total	48.1	65.0	63.9	70.7
Men	54.5	73.5	69.2	75.3
Women	40.3	56.9	57.5	67.1
	Turkey			
Total	39.2	51.6	51.7	62.0
Men	50.4	69.9	67.4	71.4
Women	24.0	34.1	36.2	50.8
	Other European countries			
Total	31.0	44.6	47.1	68.0
Men	31.2	42.8	48.8	69.3
Women	30.9	45.5	46.0	67.3
	Other countries (incl. country of birth unknown)			
Total	26.3	50.2	57.7	65.2
Men	27.8	59.1	65.7	70.5
Women	24.2	42.0	50.7	60.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2014 (reference date: 31 October). – 1 Without Croatia and Slovenia.

Table 3 15-64 year old foreign-born population by current activity status, group of country of birth as well as selected countries of birth and length of stay in Austria

Country of Birth	15 - 64 years old total	Currently Economically Active Persons in %	Thereof (in %)		Unemployment-rate	Not economically active persons in %	Thereof (in %)		
			employed	unemployed			persons receiving a pension	students	other not economically active persons
	Born in Austria								
Austrian citizenship	4 522 631	77.6	73.0	4.6	5.9	22.4	9.6	6.4	6.5
Foreign citizenship	51 719	68.1	55.9	12.2	17.9	31.9	1.4	18.2	12.3
	Foreign-born (total)								
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA, thereof	222 918	70.7	65.5	5.1	7.3	29.3	3.7	8.1	17.6
Germany	155 976	72.0	66.9	5.1	7.1	28.0	3.6	8.3	16.1
Italy	17 345	71.1	66.1	5.0	7.1	28.9	2.8	9.6	16.5
Switzerland	11 087	72.1	67.4	4.6	6.4	27.9	6.0	5.5	16.4
EU-countries since 2004, thereof	289 675	74.1	65.8	8.3	11.2	25.9	5.0	2.9	17.9
Bulgaria	18 042	68.5	60.8	7.7	11.2	31.5	2.0	6.3	23.3
Croatia	30 372	71.5	64.0	7.6	10.6	28.5	12.7	3.1	12.7
Poland	58 561	77.0	68.5	8.5	11.0	23.0	5.1	2.1	15.8
Romania	75 758	73.9	65.6	8.3	11.2	26.1	2.4	2.6	21.0
Slovakia	28 986	74.9	65.8	9.1	12.1	25.1	2.7	2.6	19.8
Czech Republic	15 310	72.8	65.1	7.7	10.6	27.2	7.7	2.8	16.7
Hungary	47 940	76.2	67.6	8.6	11.3	23.8	3.6	3.0	17.1
Former Yugoslavia ¹ , thereof	300 603	73.7	64.0	9.7	13.1	26.3	10.2	2.6	13.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	144 241	77.7	69.5	8.2	10.5	22.3	9.8	2.2	10.3
Kosovo	30 010	71.8	60.6	11.2	15.6	28.2	3.0	4.4	20.8
Macedonia	20 719	70.1	59.7	10.5	14.9	29.9	5.4	3.3	21.2
Serbia	104 070	69.5	58.4	11.2	16.1	30.5	13.9	2.6	14.0
Turkey	145 915	69.5	55.0	14.5	20.8	30.5	6.3	2.9	21.4
Other European countries, thereof	41 112	57.6	44.3	13.4	23.2	42.4	0.9	10.6	30.8
Russian Federation	25 204	53.8	37.1	16.7	31.1	46.2	0.8	10.2	35.1
Ukraine	9 274	62.2	54.5	7.7	12.4	37.8	0.9	11.9	25.0
Other countries ² , thereof	192 168	60.1	48.4	11.7	19.4	39.9	2.6	6.7	30.7
Afghanistan	15 067	49.5	28.1	21.5	43.3	50.5	0.3	6.6	43.5
Syria	8 904	43.5	20.8	22.7	52.3	56.5	0.7	2.8	53.0
	Foreign-born (stay less than 5 years)								
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA, thereof	77 395	61.7	56.8	4.9	7.9	38.3	0.4	15.1	22.8
Germany	52 075	63.0	58.3	4.7	7.5	37.0	0.5	16.0	20.5
Italy	7 966	64.2	59.2	5.0	7.8	35.8	0.2	16.2	19.3
Switzerland	1 833	55.2	50.5	4.7	8.5	44.8	1.1	12.6	31.2
EU-countries since 2004, thereof	122 225	69.7	62.2	7.5	10.8	30.3	0.5	3.8	26.0
Bulgaria	9 074	59.5	54.3	5.2	8.7	40.5	0.4	8.5	31.6
Croatia	5 288	57.5	51.7	5.9	10.2	42.5	1.3	8.6	32.6
Poland	19 810	74.1	65.9	8.2	11.0	25.9	0.6	2.3	23.0
Romania	35 169	65.8	59.7	6.2	9.4	34.2	0.2	3.0	30.9
Slovakia	14 444	71.5	62.8	8.7	12.1	28.5	0.5	2.4	25.6
Czech Republic	4 172	66.9	58.8	8.0	12.0	33.1	0.9	4.9	27.3
Hungary	28 316	76.1	67.2	9.0	11.8	23.9	0.3	3.4	20.2
Former Yugoslavia ¹ , thereof	42 357	56.0	48.1	7.8	14.0	44.0	1.2	8.4	34.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 570	61.2	54.6	6.6	10.8	38.8	1.2	9.8	27.9
Kosovo	5 090	48.4	40.3	8.1	16.7	51.6	0.4	9.8	41.4
Macedonia	3 760	53.3	45.5	7.8	14.6	46.7	0.4	5.5	40.8
Serbia	16 578	54.2	45.1	9.1	16.8	45.8	1.7	7.1	37.1
Turkey	15 287	51.1	39.2	11.9	23.4	48.9	1.0	10.0	37.8

Country of Birth	15 - 64 years old total	Currently Economically Active Persons in %	Thereof (in %)		Unemployment-rate	Not economically active persons in %	Thereof (in %)		
			employed	unemployed			persons receiving a pension	students	other not economically active persons
Other European countries, thereof	14 191	38.4	31.0	7.4	19.2	61.6	0.1	16.8	44.7
Russian Federation	8 175	34.7	25.5	9.2	26.5	65.3	0.1	14.9	50.3
Ukraine	3 752	42.4	37.5	4.8	11.4	57.6	0.0	20.4	37.2
Other countries ² , thereof	64 295	37.3	26.3	11.0	29.5	62.7	0.2	10.7	51.7
Afghanistan	8 470	33.0	12.3	20.7	62.7	67.0	0.0	5.4	61.6
Syria	6 500	31.9	7.8	24.1	75.5	68.1	0.1	2.9	65.2
	Foreign-born (stay 5 to under 10 years)								
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA, thereof	44 185	74.5	68.4	6.1	8.1	25.5	1.3	5.5	18.8
Germany	33 598	76.5	70.3	6.3	8.2	23.5	1.3	5.5	16.7
Italy	2 773	74.9	69.4	5.5	7.3	25.1	0.8	5.0	19.4
Switzerland	1 182	67.4	62.2	5.2	7.8	32.6	1.4	7.8	23.4
EU-countries since 2004, thereof	43 820	77.5	67.5	10.0	12.9	22.5	1.3	3.5	17.8
Bulgaria	3 093	73.7	62.4	11.2	15.2	26.3	1.0	6.2	19.1
Croatia	2 339	76.0	66.1	9.8	12.9	24.0	2.4	4.7	16.9
Poland	10 724	78.1	68.8	9.3	12.0	21.9	1.5	2.9	17.4
Romania	12 607	78.5	68.1	10.4	13.2	21.5	0.6	3.4	17.6
Slovakia	5 474	77.2	66.9	10.3	13.3	22.8	1.2	2.9	18.7
Czech Republic	1 947	74.3	65.2	9.0	12.2	25.7	1.4	2.9	21.4
Hungary	6 053	78.7	69.5	9.3	11.8	21.3	1.4	3.3	16.6
Former Yugoslavia ¹ , thereof	31 189	76.4	65.0	11.3	14.9	23.6	1.8	4.2	17.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 100	80.2	70.7	9.5	11.8	19.8	1.9	4.1	13.8
Kosovo	5 403	70.1	58.6	11.5	16.5	29.9	0.7	4.3	24.9
Macedonia	2 802	68.9	58.3	10.6	15.3	31.1	0.9	4.3	25.9
Serbia	11 716	77.4	64.2	13.3	17.1	22.6	2.4	4.3	16.0
Turkey	17 311	65.8	51.6	14.1	21.5	34.2	1.2	4.9	28.1
Other European countries, thereof	9 789	61.1	44.6	16.5	27.1	38.9	0.3	8.8	29.8
Russian Federation	6 505	57.1	36.6	20.4	35.8	42.9	0.2	8.3	34.4
Ukraine	2 049	71.2	62.8	8.4	11.8	28.8	0.3	9.2	19.3
Other countries ² , thereof	30 464	63.1	50.2	12.8	20.4	36.9	0.6	7.2	29.1
Afghanistan	2 882	66.5	42.8	23.7	35.6	33.5	0.1	7.7	25.7
Syria	728	71.0	49.3	21.7	30.6	29.0	0.5	3.4	25.0
	Foreign-born (stay more than 10 years), Not-Austrian citizenship								
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA, thereof	55 551	77.0	71.8	5.2	6.8	23.0	5.0	2.8	15.2
Germany	38 129	77.2	72.0	5.2	6.8	22.8	5.1	3.1	14.5
Italy	4 480	81.6	76.9	4.7	5.8	18.4	4.0	2.2	12.1
Switzerland	2 631	75.6	70.8	4.8	6.3	24.4	5.2	2.6	16.6
EU-countries since 2004, thereof	59 982	78.5	69.3	9.3	11.8	21.5	7.5	2.1	11.8
Bulgaria	2 599	78.5	68.2	10.3	13.1	21.5	2.8	3.3	15.4
Croatia	13 262	75.5	66.9	8.7	11.5	24.5	14.3	1.6	8.6
Poland	14 780	79.8	70.8	9.1	11.4	20.2	5.9	2.1	12.2
Romania	9 884	80.0	68.6	11.4	14.2	20.0	3.9	2.4	13.7
Slovakia	5 407	80.6	70.3	10.3	12.8	19.4	4.2	2.7	12.5
Czech Republic	3 732	78.8	70.5	8.2	10.4	21.2	6.0	1.7	13.6
Hungary	7 104	79.4	71.5	7.9	10.0	20.6	5.9	2.1	12.6
Former Yugoslavia ¹ , thereof	127 807	74.3	63.9	10.4	14.0	25.7	14.1	1.3	10.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65 288	77.7	68.5	9.2	11.8	22.3	12.8	0.9	8.6
Kosovo	7 202	73.4	61.4	12.0	16.3	26.6	3.7	2.8	20.1
Macedonia	8 624	71.4	61.0	10.4	14.6	28.6	6.8	2.9	19.0
Serbia	46 190	70.2	58.3	11.9	16.9	29.8	18.9	1.5	9.4
Turkey	47 744	66.5	51.7	14.8	22.2	33.5	7.4	1.7	24.4
Other European countries,	10 652	66.9	47.1	19.7	29.5	33.1	0.8	7.8	24.6

Country of Birth	15 - 64 years old total	Currently Economically Active Persons in %	Thereof (in %)		Unemployment-rate	Not economically active persons in %	Thereof (in %)		
			employed	unemployed			persons receiving a pension	students	other not economically active persons
thereof									
Russian Federation	7 415	62.3	38.8	23.5	37.7	37.7	0.7	8.9	28.1
Ukraine	1 825	76.8	65.2	11.6	15.1	23.2	0.8	4.7	17.7
Other countries ² , thereof	35 867	70.8	57.7	13.0	18.4	29.2	1.7	3.5	24.0
Afghanistan	1 921	71.7	46.6	25.0	34.9	28.3	0.2	8.0	20.2
Syria	566	72.6	49.8	22.8	31.4	27.4	0.5	3.0	23.9
	Foreign-born (stay more than 10 years), Austrian citizenship								
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA, thereof	45 787	74.4	69.8	4.6	6.2	25.6	10.0	4.9	10.7
Germany	32 174	75.6	71.1	4.6	6.0	24.4	9.4	4.8	10.2
Italy	2 126	69.6	64.4	5.2	7.5	30.4	12.6	6.1	11.7
Switzerland	5 441	77.0	72.6	4.4	5.7	23.0	9.1	4.1	9.8
EU-countries since 2004, thereof	63 648	76.1	68.5	7.7	10.1	23.9	14.1	1.7	8.1
Bulgaria	3 276	80.8	71.6	9.1	11.3	19.2	6.6	2.3	10.4
Croatia	9 483	72.7	66.3	6.4	8.8	27.3	19.6	1.7	6.1
Poland	13 247	77.1	69.6	7.4	9.7	22.9	14.0	1.1	7.8
Romania	18 098	83.2	73.9	9.3	11.2	16.8	7.2	1.5	8.1
Slovakia	3 661	76.5	69.4	7.1	9.3	23.5	11.6	2.5	9.3
Czech Republic	5 459	72.7	66.1	6.6	9.0	27.3	16.4	1.9	9.1
Hungary	6 467	70.9	63.5	7.4	10.5	29.1	17.7	2.3	9.1
Former Yugoslavia ¹ , thereof	99 250	79.7	70.7	9.0	11.3	20.3	11.7	1.4	7.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51 283	82.5	75.4	7.2	8.7	17.5	10.4	1.1	6.0
Kosovo	12 315	81.4	69.5	11.9	14.6	18.6	4.7	3.1	10.8
Macedonia	5 533	80.2	67.9	12.3	15.4	19.8	8.9	2.0	8.9
Serbia	29 586	74.1	63.7	10.4	14.0	25.9	17.5	1.0	7.4
Turkey	65 573	76.9	62.0	14.9	19.4	23.1	7.9	1.5	13.7
Other European countries, thereof	6 480	79.2	68.0	11.2	14.1	20.8	4.0	4.6	12.2
Russian Federation	3 109	77.2	64.4	12.8	16.6	22.8	4.0	5.2	13.5
Ukraine	1 648	80.0	70.8	9.2	11.5	20.0	3.4	3.9	12.7
Other countries ² , thereof	61 542	76.2	65.2	11.0	14.4	23.8	6.6	4.0	13.3
Afghanistan	1 794	76.5	58.9	17.6	23.0	23.5	2.0	9.5	12.1
Syria	1 110	78.6	63.2	15.5	19.7	21.4	4.8	2.1	14.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based Labour Market Statistics 2014 (reference date: 31 October). – 1 Without Croatia and Slovenia. – 2) Incl. country of birth unknown.

Table 4 Employed persons 2014 by groups of country of birth, sex and status in employment

Group of Country of Birth, Length of Stay	Employed persons (total) ³	By Status in Employment (in %)				
		employees	thereof			self- employed, employers (incl. family workers)
			blue-collar workers (incl. apprentices)	white-collar workers (incl. apprentices)	other employees	
	Total					
Total	4 129 851	88.1	32.6	47.9	7.6	11.9
Born in Austria	3 398 893	87.6	28.0	50.9	8.7	12.4
Foreign-born	730 958	90.4	54.2	33.8	2.4	9.6
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA	149 929	87.0	24.8	56.3	5.9	13.0
EU-countries before 2004	193 893	89.1	56.1	31.4	1.7	10.9
Former Yugoslavia ¹	194 000	95.4	71.3	23.2	1.0	4.6
Turkey	80 478	92.0	74.4	16.2	1.3	8.0
other European countries	18 401	89.1	35.8	51.1	2.2	10.9
other countries ²	94 257	87.3	48.1	36.5	2.7	12.7
	Men					
Total	2 185 148	86.5	40.7	37.2	8.7	13.5
Born in Austria	1 797 169	85.9	36.0	39.8	10.1	14.1
Foreign-born	387 979	89.4	62.6	24.7	2.2	10.6
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA	77 986	85.7	30.8	49.0	5.9	14.3
EU-countries before 2004	93 252	89.1	67.9	19.9	1.2	10.9
Former Yugoslavia ¹	105 613	93.9	78.6	14.6	0.8	6.1
Turkey	51 848	90.9	78.5	11.3	1.1	9.1
other European countries	7123	87.4	46.1	39.4	1.8	12.6
other countries ²	52 157	85.1	54.3	28.6	2.1	14.9
	Women					
Total	1 944 703	89.9	23.5	60.0	6.3	10.1
Born in Austria	1 601 724	89.5	19.0	63.4	7.1	10.5
Foreign-born	342 979	91.6	44.7	44.1	2.8	8.4
EU-countries before 2004, EFTA	71 943	88.3	18.3	64.2	5.8	11.7
EU-countries before 2004	100 641	89.2	45.1	42.0	2.1	10.8
Former Yugoslavia ¹	88 387	97.2	62.5	33.5	1.2	2.8
Turkey	28 630	93.8	67.0	25.1	1.7	6.2
other European countries	11 278	90.2	29.3	58.4	2.4	9.8
other countries ²	42 100	90.0	40.4	46.3	3.3	10.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Register-based labour market statistics 2014 (reference date 31 October). – 1 Without Croatia and Slovenia. – 2 Incl. country of birth unknown. – 3 From the age of 15.