

European Migration Network

Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007 Austria

The opinions presented in this report are those of the National Contact Point Austria and do not represent the position of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

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FOREWORD

This Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics in Austria 2007 is the fifth of its kind. It reviews the trends and changes in Austrian asylum and migration statistics of that year. The Report provides detailed statistical background information for the National Policy Report 2007, which was edited by the National Contact Point of Austria in 2008. Both the Annual Report and the National Policy Report are closely interrelated.

The Annual Report was composed by Gudrun Biffl, Danube University Krems, Member of the National Steering Committee of the National Contact Point (NCP) Austria to the European Migration Network (EMN) based at IOM Vienna and Petra Aigner, Danube University Krems. Research assistance was provided by Dieter Mayr. Elisabeth Petzl, Researcher at the National Contact Point (NCP) Austria to the European Migration Network (EMN), compiled national statistics for the report. Thanks appertain to Renate Porstendorfer for the editing of the report.

We trust that this Report proves to be useful to readers and thank all contributors for their input and efforts to compile a well-balanced and comprehensive account of the recent migration and asylum statistics in Austria.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the trends and changes in Austrian asylum and migration statistics for the year 2007. While Austria continues to be a major port of entry of asylum seekers, the number of requests has declined significantly and continuously since 2002, a consequence of the coming into effect of the Dublin convention in 2003. By 2007 the number of asylum requests has declined by two thirds versus 2002. This is somewhat in contrast to the development of the EU-27, where the number of asylum applications increased again in 2007. The numbers remained, however, also in Europe below the high of 2002. In contrast to asylum developments, immigration to Austria gained momentum in 2007, in the main a result of the second wave of Eastern enlargement of the EU (Romania and Bulgaria). Immigration remains the major source of population growth in Austria.

Irregular migration is also an issue in Austria. The gamut of irregular migration is wide and extends from trafficking of humans on the one end of the spectrum to legal entry and residence but illegal work on the other. While trafficking in humans is a contentious issue which can only be resolved by international coordination, illegal work of migrants can be addressed by the national authorities. This was the case in Austria, where, in the course of 2007, ways of legalisation of migrant workers in domestic care work were developed, leading into substantial legalisation and thus a sudden rise in employment of care workers.

The reform of the Alien's Act 2005 had a major impact on the inflow of third country migrants, and accordingly on data of 2006, the year the reformed legislation came into effect. The legislative reform and its impact on data have been reviewed extensively in the Austrian Sopemi Report for the OECD (Biffli 2008) and the report on the residence of migrants in Austria (Biffli-Bock-Schappelwein 2008) as well as the Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics for Austria of 2006. There were no major legal reforms in the field of migration in the course of 2007 and thus there is no need for further elaborations.

The current statistical report is divided into three sections: asylum statistics, migration statistics and statistics on refusals, apprehensions and removals of irregular immigrants in Austria. Each section focuses on the respective data base, with special reference to the year 2007 and its wider development. Where applicable, the data development is linked to legal ramifications. Thirdly, the Austrian situation is referenced to wider European and international trends.

1.1 Methodology

The following report is based on national statistics of Austria, which were transmitted to Eurostat. As part of a verification process, for which the editing of the EMN Annual Statistics Reports are used, Eurostat data was sent by the European Commission to the National Contact Point Austria, requesting the verification with the national authorities (data on migration published by Statistics Austria and asylum and residence permit statistics published by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior). Double checking was extended to international data sources such as UNHCR. Thus this report should guarantee utmost reliability of data.

Furthermore, data on apprehensions and illegal migration published by the Criminal Intelligence Service (Bundeskriminalamt) in its “Annual Report 2007 – Organised Human Smuggling” (BMI 2008) are presented in order to provide additional information.

2. ASYLUM

Austria, alongside Germany, France, and the United States of America, traditionally important destinations of asylum seekers, reported a continued decrease of asylum applications in 2007. Thus, there was no break in the declining trend, which had set in in 2002. This is in stark contrast to countries like Sweden, Greece, Canada, Italy or Turkey, who experienced a significant boost of asylum requests in 2007. The report of the UNHCR (2008) draws attention to this new phenomenon, namely the regional diversification of asylum flows by countries of destination, which entails a reversal in direction by some recipient countries while it intensifies traditional trends in others. Globally, asylum requests had been declining between 2002 and 2006, without any exception. This trend came to an end in 2007.

Austria remains one of the most important destinations of asylum seekers in the industrialised world, in spite of the continued decline in 2007. In absolute numbers, between 2003 and 2007, Austria is ranked on 9th place, after USA (1), Sweden (2), France (3), Canada (4) UK (5), Greece (6), Germany (7) and Italy (8). (Ibid.)

Counting the number of asylum seekers relative to the size of the national population (per 1,000 inhabitants) in Europe, Austria is amongst the major destination countries of asylum-seekers. During the period of 2003-2007, Austria ranked fourth after Cyprus (1), Sweden (2) and Malta (3). Over that time span, Austria fell behind as a country of destination, however. In 2007, with 14 applications per 1,000 inhabitants, Austria slipped to rank 5 in Europe, after Cyprus (79 per 1000), Sweden (40 per 1000), Malta (39 per 1000) and Greece with 23 per 1000) (Ibid.)

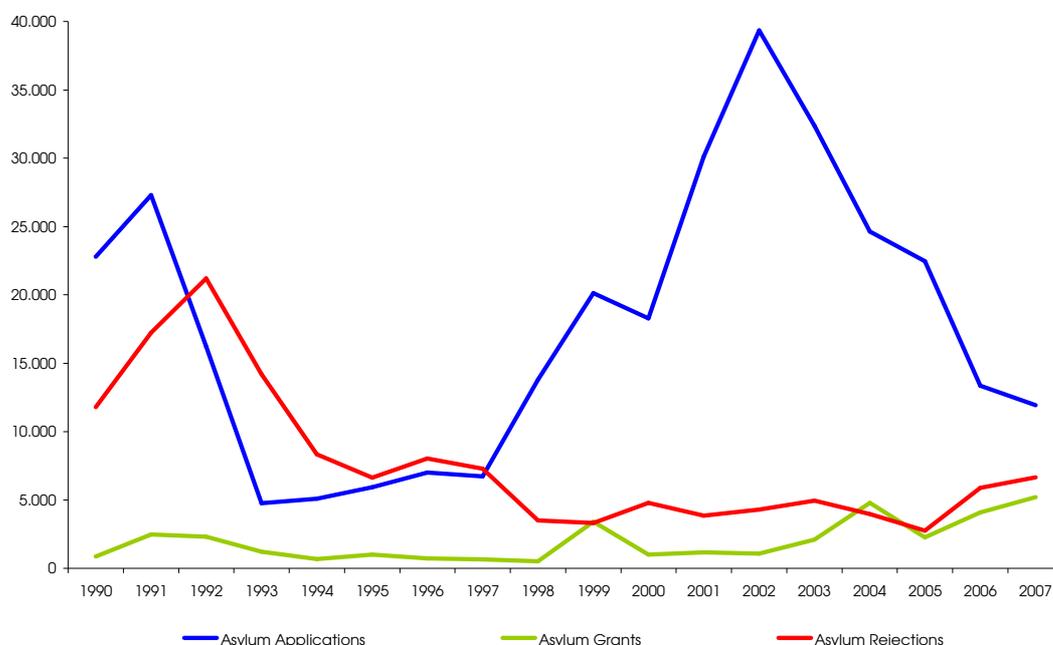
2.1 Analysis and interpretation of asylum statistics

2.1.1 Trends in first-time asylum applications (on the basis of persons,, e.g., dependant children¹) in 2007 compared to the previous year

In 2007, a total of 11,921 asylum applications were registered in Austria. This is a decline by 1,400 or -10.7% relative to 2006 (13,349). Thus, the negative trend, which set in in 2003, after reaching a peak of 39,354 in 2002, continued well into 2007, albeit at a significantly slower rate.

Of all asylum applications 7,886 were by men, i.e. 66%. In 2006, 8,780 men had applied, i.e. 10.2% more than in 2007. Applications by women decreased even more, namely from 4,569 in 2006 to 4,035 in 2007, i.e. by 11.7%.

Chart 1: Asylum Applications, Asylum Grants and Rejections 1997 - 2007



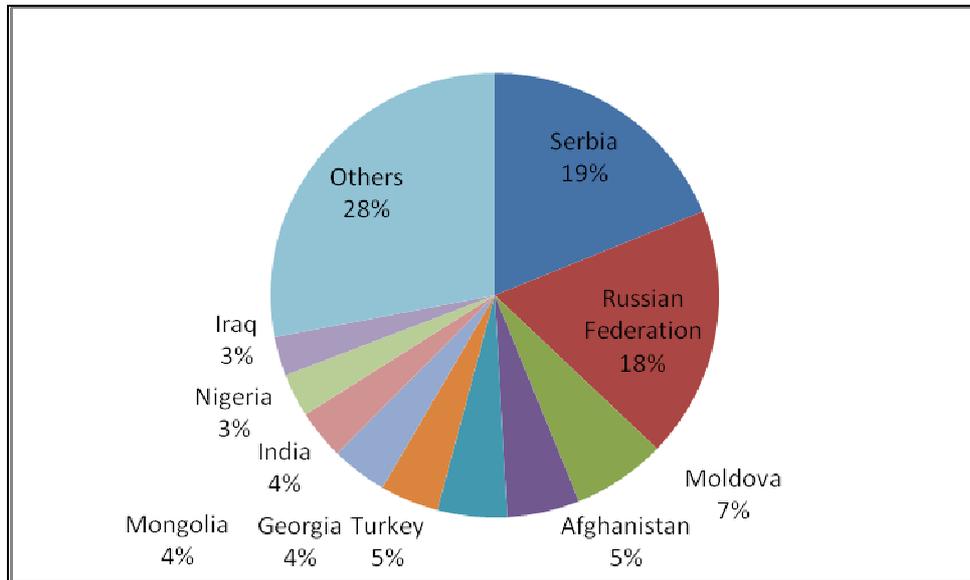
Source: Austrian Ministry of the Interior (2008): *Asylstatistik 2007*, Vienna.

As regards the age profile of applicants, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior does not publish statistics displaying the precise age of asylum seekers. However, the categorisation 'below 14 years and below 18 years' (unaccompanied minors) is available. An analysis of these categories indicates a rise of applications of youth by 19.3 %, from 488 (2006) to 582 (2007). A further differentiation shows that the rise is entirely due to the increase in youth between 14 and

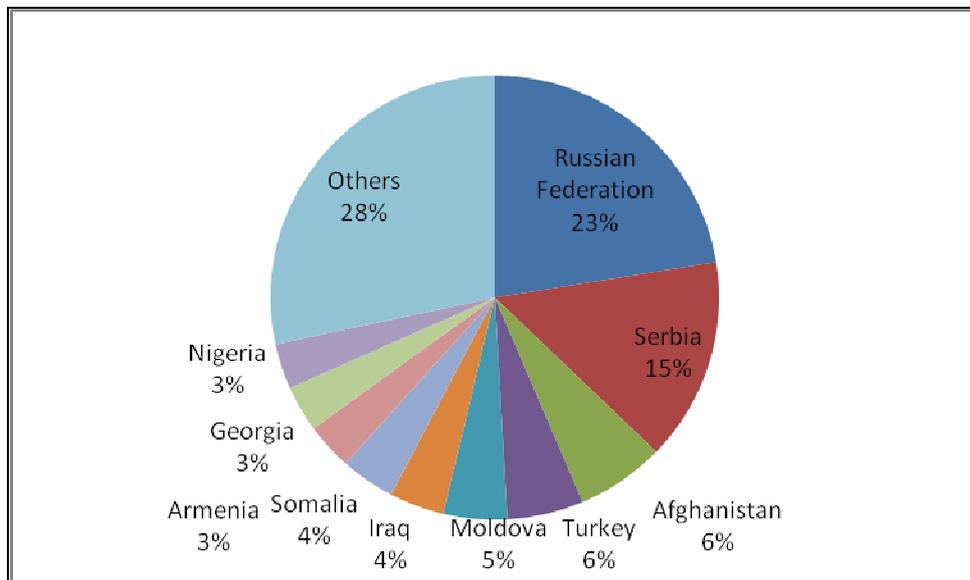
¹ A *dependant child* refers to a person below the age of 18 years who claims asylum with their dependants (e.g. parents, guardians) and would then be counted as an individual person. In addition, their dependant(s) would also be counted as separate person(s).

18. In 2007, only 50 or 8.6% of all applicants of youth were below the age of 14 (versus 53 in 2006). In contrast, the number of 14-18year olds increased by 29% to 466. The number of youth whose majority has been established, declined somewhat to 66 or 11% of all asylum applications by youth (2006: 74 or 15%).

Chart 2: Asylum Applications by Country of Citizenship 2006 and 2007



2006



2007

Source: Austrian Ministry of the Interior (2008): *Asylstatistik 2007*, Vienna. Others: asylum applicants from more than 90 other countries of citizenship.

In 2007, the major countries of origin of asylum seekers did not change much versus the previous year. The rank order changed somewhat, however. Thus, applications from Serbian nationals, who represented the majority of applicants in 2006 (2,515), moved to second place in 2007 (1,760; -30%) while persons from the Russian Federation (2,676, +9.6 % versus 2006) took the first rank. In third place came Afghan nationals (761, +9%), followed by Turkish nationals (659, -1%), Moldavian nationals (545, -40 %) and Iraqi nationals (472). The number of Somali applications (467) rose to such an extent that they moved into the top 10 source countries of asylum-seekers, while the number of Georgian applications dropped by 29% to 400.

2.1.2 Total number of first and final positive decisions in 2007, disaggregated by the citizenship of the person concerned

The total number of asylum decisions (first instance and appeal) increased slightly from 15,488 in 2006 to 16,047 (+3.6%) in 2007. Of these decisions, 5,197 had been positive, 6,646 negative and 4,204 so-called “non-status decisions”, indicating a cessation of asylum proceedings in cases of absence of the asylum applicant, unknown place of residence or withdrawal of asylum application. Thus, overall, in 2007, 32% of all decisions were positive compared to 26% in 2006, and 41% were negative, compared to 38% in 2006. In total, compared to 2006, 1,134 more positive decisions were taken (+28%) and 779 more negative decisions (+13.3%), reducing the number and share of “non-status” decisions to 26% (after 36% in 2006).

In terms of first instance (Federal Asylum Office – Bundesasylamt, BAA) and first appeal decisions (by the Independent Federal Asylum Review Board – Unabhängiger Bundesasylsenat, UBAS), of the overall final 5,197 positive decisions, 2,500 were granted at first instance and 2,612 were granted at first appeal. Hence, approximately 50% of decisions were made at first instance and 50% at first appeal. In contrast, in 2006, of 4,063 overall positive asylum decisions 2,314 were made at first instance and 1,749 at first appeal, i.e. 57% of positive decisions in first instance and 43% at first appeal.

Humanitarian status and all other types of subsidiary protection have been granted to 2.183 persons, 871 or 66% more than in 2006.

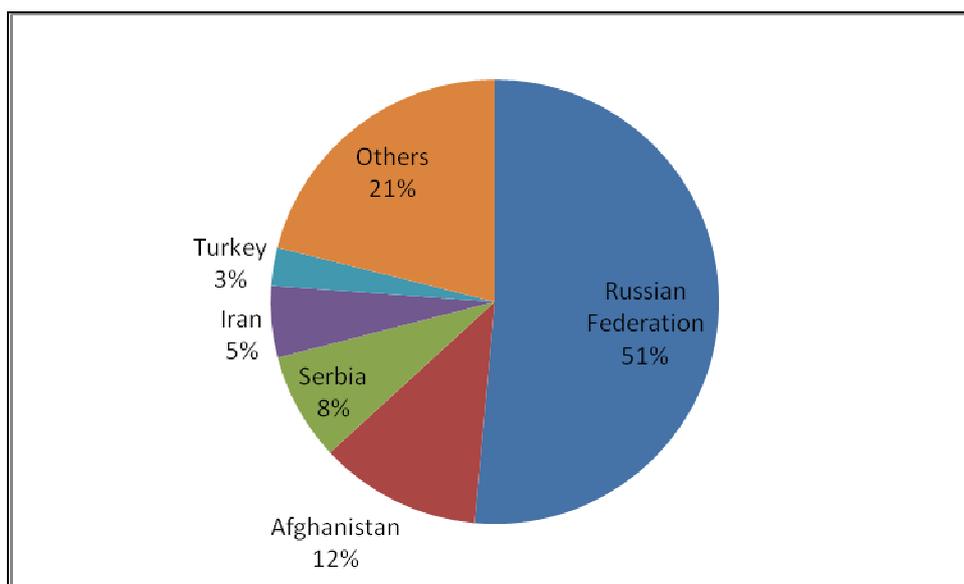
The recognition rate of asylum applications, which has risen between 1997 (8.1%) to 50% in 2004 has been declining ever since and reached an average of 41% in 2007².

² For the calculation of acceptance rates only positive and negative decisions are taken into account, not non-status decisions.

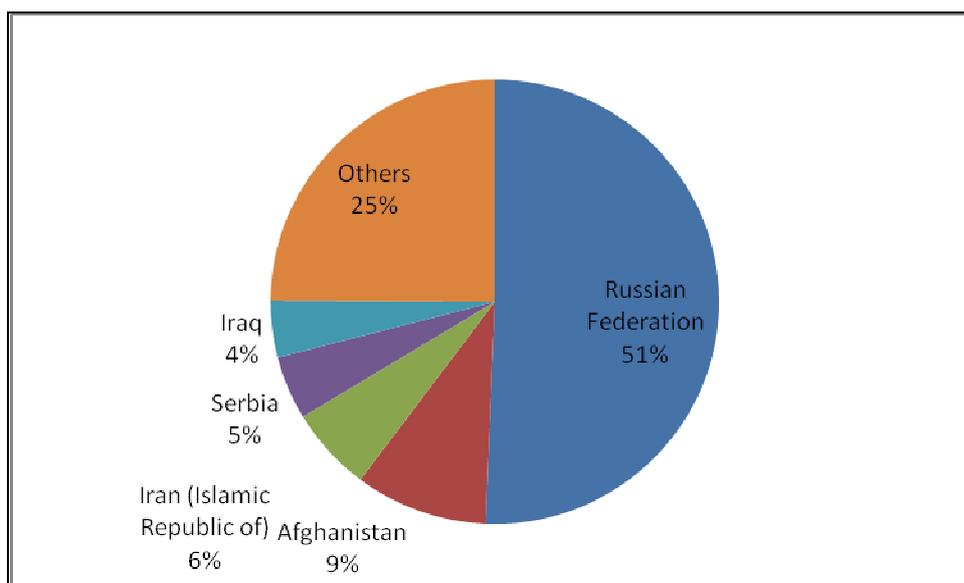
2.1.3 Statuses regularly granted to particular citizenship groups

The distribution of positive asylum decisions in terms of citizenship groups remained more or less the same between 2006 and 2007. 50.7 % (2,633) of all positive decisions were granted to Russian nationals, 9.6 % (497) to Afghan nationals, 6.1 % (318) to Iranians, 4.6 % (240) to nationals of Serbia, 4.1 % (215) to Iraqi nationals, 3.8 % (195) to Turkish nationals, 3.8 % (191) Somali nationals, 2.6 % (135) to Armenian nationals and approximately 14% (773) to others. Accordingly, there is no obvious major change in the treatment of cases by citizenship.

Chart 3: Positive Decisions by Country of citizenship, comparison 2006 and 2007.



2006



2007

Others: asylum applicants from more than 90 other countries of citizenship.

2.2 Contextual interpretations (legal, political and international factors)

2.2.1 New or amended laws effective in 2007

There have been no amendments to the asylum law in 2007. The major reforms of 2005 came into effect 2006 and have been a feature of the report of 2006.

2.2.2 Procedural changes effective in 2007

There have been no procedural changes in 2007. However, the Austrian practice of granting residence on humanitarian grounds to asylum seekers, whose case was not recognised but who could not be returned to their country of origin, came under severe criticism. The critique resulted in a request by the Constitutional Court (Verfassungsgerichtshof - VGH) in June 2008 to amend those passages of legislation.

The main issue of the Constitutional Court with the legal provisions for humanitarian residence was that it did not allow the individual to apply for the humanitarian right of residence but expected the authorities to act on their own initiative (*ex officio – von Amts wegen*). Consequently, only in cases where the Ministry of Interior initiated the proceeding, it was possible to obtain the right of residence on humanitarian grounds (Plattform Bleiberecht 2007). This was considered not to be in line with the ECHR (European Convention of Human Rights). In addition, no appeals were envisaged.

It was not until March 2009 that the Ministry of Interior presented a revised law. The proposed legislative change was under review until 22 July 2009, where upon the final decision had to be made (Biffl — Bock-Schappelwein 2008, Biffl—Bock-Schappelwein—Huber 2009).

2.2.3 European / international factors explaining certain changes regarding asylum trends in 2007

The new development of different inflow dynamics of asylum seekers by countries and/or regions of destination in the EU have to be seen in the context of changes in the Schengen frontier and/or the coming into effect of the Dublin Convention on the one hand and explicit policy stances of some countries on the other. Austria, for example has experienced a decline in the inflows as a result of the Dublin convention, which considers Austria's neighbouring countries as safe havens. As Austria is landlocked and surrounded by 'safe havens', a return of asylum seekers to the first country of entry is becoming more frequent. Accordingly, the first countries of entry, often countries with water fronts (Southern Europe but also the Nordic countries, in particular Sweden) find themselves in the situation to receive and accommodate an increasing number of asylum seekers. Apart from that, some countries, e.g. Sweden, take

an increasing number of quota refugees, in view of the high and rising number of source countries and regions of asylum seekers.

Apart from those institutional factors, fewer Serbians have a reason to seek refuge in Austria, thereby contributing to the reduction in inflow dynamics of asylum seekers to Austria.

3. MIGRATION

In 2007, migration to Austria picked up again, after a slowdown in 2006 which had been the consequence of more stringent immigration rules for third country citizens. The new upswing of immigration has to be seen in the light of the second wave of eastern enlargement of the EU, namely the accession of Romania and Bulgaria. Of the total gross inflow of foreigners about one third originated from the EU-14 (in the main Germany), another third from the new EU-12 member states, some 15% from the former region of Yugoslavia, 10% from Asia excluding Turkey and 6% from Turkey. A very small proportion of migrants to Austria come from more distant regions overseas.

3.1 Analysis and interpretation of migration statistics

3.1.1 Migration Flows

Austria is a country of substantial migration flows, both inflows and outflows. After two years of declining migration inflows (2005 and 2006), Austria experienced a rise in 2007 (2006: 98,535, 2007: 106,659, i.e. +8.2%), regaining the inflow level of 2002 but remaining below the level of 2004 of 122,547. In contrast, the outflows which had lost momentum in 2005, picked up again in 2006 and declined again in 2007. Between 2006 and 2007, outflows decreased marginally from 74,432 (2006) to 71,928 (2007), i.e. by 3.4%. Accordingly, net immigration had declined substantially in 2006, a result of declining inflows and increasing outflows, while it increased again in 2007 due to both rising inflows and declining outflows.

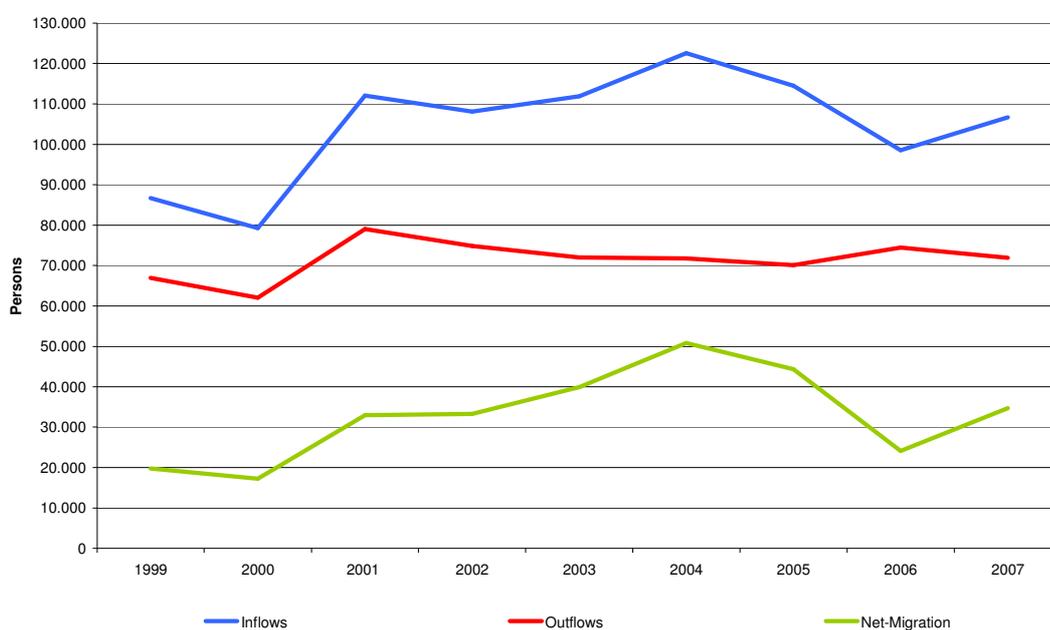
Recorded outflows were rather stable since 2001 (72,654), between a minimum of 70,133 (2005) and a maximum of 74,831 (2002) persons. In contrast, recorded inflows varied widely during the same period, and in consequence net migration rates differed relatively strongly over that time span. Specifically, net migration in 2007 amounted to 34,714 and had increased by 44% versus 2006 (24,103). The recorded migration volume of 2007, i.e. inflows plus outflows (178,587), was not much higher than in 2006 (172,967).

In 2007, the recorded inflows from the 'old' EU member states (EU 14) increased to 25,062 by 11.2 % (2006: 22,536). Of the EU-14 nationals, the inflow of German nationals ranked first, and had increased by 12.9%, constituting 71.6 % of all EU 14 migration inflows in 2007 (in

2006: 70.5 %), followed by Italian nationals (+16.8% to 1,714 persons), and British citizens (1,148: +8.1%).

Immigration from the 'new' EU member states (EU10) has been continuously increasing since 2002 except between 2005 and 2006; between 2006 and 2007 inflows increased marginally (+5.5%) from 14,921 (2006) to 15,746 (2007); Polish nationals continue to rank first (5,285), followed by Hungarians (4,492: +25.9%) and Slovaks (3,637: +3.9%). Polish inflows decreased by 7.3 % versus 2006, however, while inflows from the neighbouring countries gained momentum.

Chart 4: Migration Flows between 1999 and 2007



Source: Statistics Austria.

In 2007, the migration inflow of nationals of the new member states Bulgaria and Romania (EU 2) (11,443) has increased substantially, namely by 99.4% (2006: 5,740), indicating that free movement after accession to the EU did act as an incentive to move. Romania held the larger share of the EU 2 immigration increase, from 4,526 in 2006 to 9,273 persons in 2007 (+104.9%), while the rise of Bulgarians amounted to 78.7% (2007: 2,170; 2006: 1,214).

In 2007, the share of recorded inflows of EU-26 nationals had increased versus 2006 by 5 percentage points (2006: 43,197 or 44% of the total migration inflow; 2007: 52,251 or 49% of the total migration inflow) - the main reason being, as mentioned above, the accession of Romania and Bulgaria (EU 2) to the European Union in 2007.

In contrast, inflows of third country nationals constituted 36% of the overall migration inflow. This indicates a stagnation at a relatively high level between 2006 (38,958; 39.56%) and 2007 (38,757; 36%). 12,634 third country nationals were citizens of the former Yugoslav Republic, and 9,738 were of Asian origin. Immigration from the former Yugoslav Republic had decreased by 2,633 persons (-9.8%), immigration from Asia, however, had increased by 636 persons (+7%). The main contenders for the rise are inflows from China (1,253, +1%), and India (912, +29%), but also Iraqi nationals exhibited a significant increase of recorded inflows (+96%; 450) compared to 2006, a consequence of the political instability and socio-economic insecurity in Iraq.

In 2007, similar to 2006, the main source countries of inflows are Germany (17,936; +13%), followed by Romania (9,273; +105%), Serbia and Montenegro (6,371; -13%), Poland (5,285, -7%), Turkey (5,234; +8%), Hungary (4,492, +26%), Slovakia (3,637, +4%), Bosnia Herzegovina (3,026, -6%), Croatia (2,288, -6%) and the Russian Federation (2,230, -9%). The return of Austrian nationals decreased slightly by -4.6% to 14,911. Subsequently, inflows of Austrians held a share of 14% of the total migration inflow in 2007.

Important developments of 2007 flow from the EU accession of the 2 new member states (Romania and Bulgaria). Specifically, the increase of Romanian nationals changed the composition of migration flows. With a rise of 105% compared to 2006, Romanian nationals became the second largest single group of immigrants. The inflow from “traditional source countries”, the so-called guest-worker countries, remained substantial. However, the inflow dynamics abated in 2007 for persons from regions of former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro: -13%, Bosnia and Herzegovina: -6%, Croatia: -8%) while they continued to gain momentum in the case of Turkey (+7.5 % to 5,234 persons). Notably Turkish inflows had increased strongly until 2005; Thus, the slow down of 2005 and 2006 was only transitory.

As far as outflows are concerned, the situation is different. In 2007, EU-26 nationals accounted for 37% (2006: 37.5%) of the overall migration outflow, followed by third-country nationals accounting for 35% (2006: 36%) and Austrians (26%) (2006: 27%). In the case of Austrians, the net migration balance has been negative for a long time – as a matter of fact, accession to the EU was linked to increased net outflows of Austrians.

In 2007, Austrian migration outflows amounted to 19,324 persons (compared to 19,387 in 2006). Thus, the decline in total outflows in 2007 is solely due to fewer foreign nationals leaving Austria (52,604) in 2007, compared to 55,045 in 2006. Of the total migration outflow of 71,928 persons, 12,236 members of the ‘old’ EU 14 member states left Austria in 2007. Specifically, German nationals ranked first with 7,567 (+1.1%) persons in 2007, i.e., at a similar level as in 2006 (7,486). The mobility of German migrants between Austria and Germany is linked to

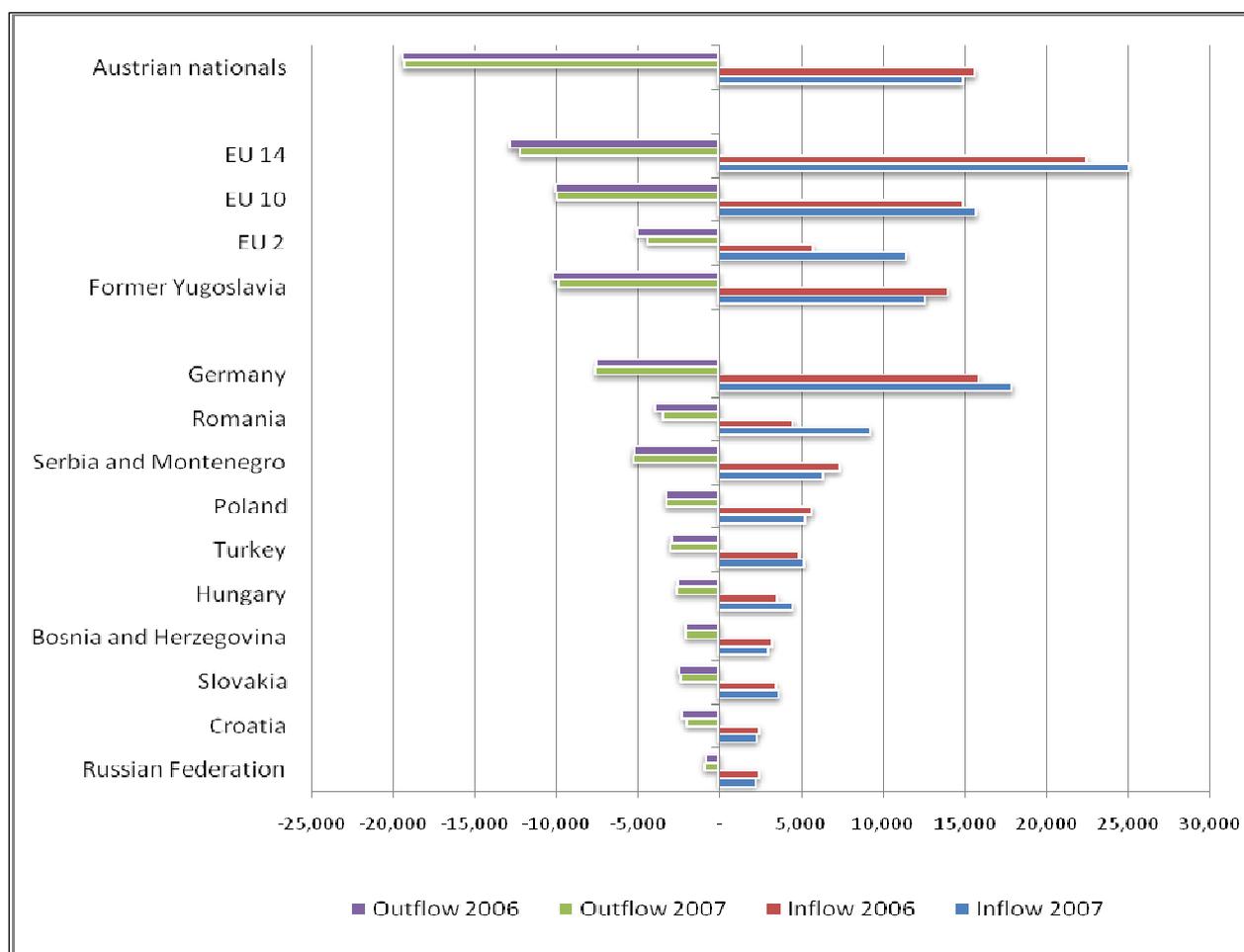
institutional as well as economic developments in both countries, comparable to the mobility of Scandinavians between the various Nordic Countries.

Of the EU 14, outflows of Italians ranked second in 2007 (1,053: -3.2%), at a similar level as in 2006 (1,088). EU 10 outflows decreased slightly from 10,044 in 2006 to 9,958 in 2007 (-0.9%). Of the EU 10, Polish nationals (3,237) formed the largest group, followed by Hungarians (2,644) and Slovak nationals (2,351).

25,469 third country nationals, forming the largest share of the overall outflows (35%), left Austria in 2007, marginally less than in 2006 (26,697). Nationals of former Yugoslavia account for 14% of the overall migration outflow (9,831).

Net migration amounted to 34,731 persons in 2007, compared with 24,103 persons in 2006, increasing by 44.1%. In terms of net migration, EU nationals (EU 26) formed the most significant share (74%). The total net migration rate of the EU 2, increased from 716 in 2006 to 7,014 in 2007, manifesting a growth in this category of 879 or 61%.

Chart 5: Migration In- and Outflows by country of citizenship, 2006 and 2007.

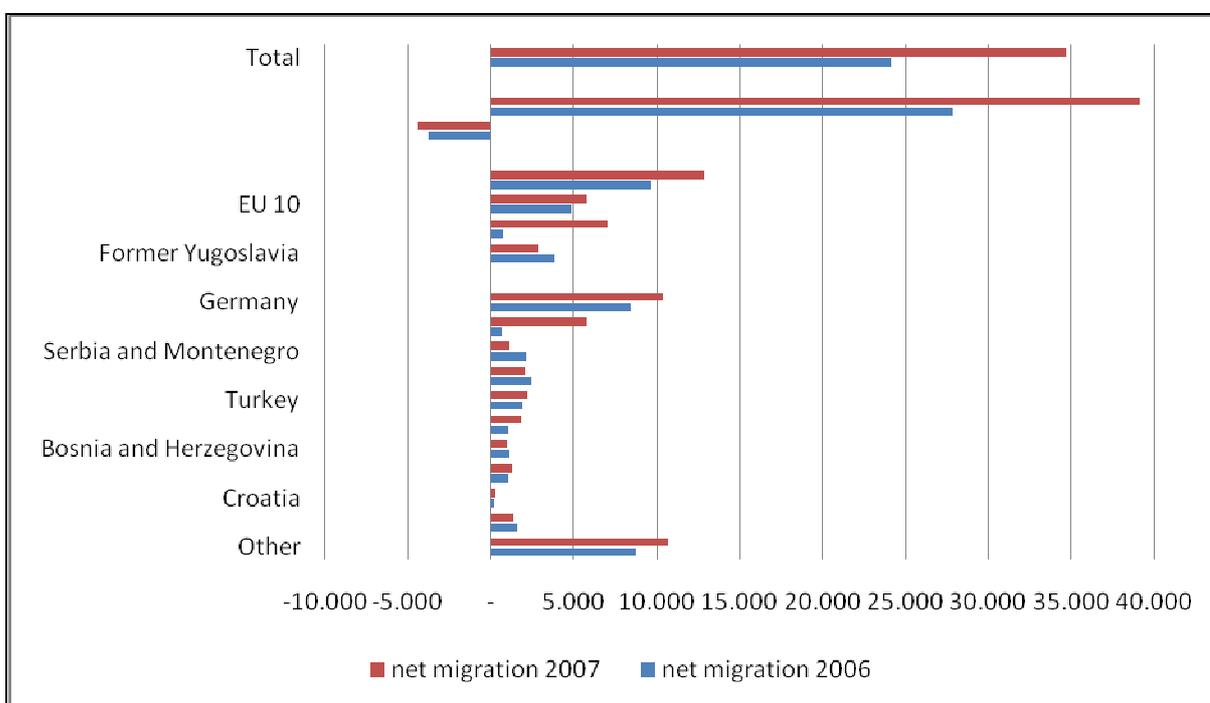


Source: EUROSTAT, Statistics Austria.

Differentiating net migration by “old” and “new” EU member states, net migration of the EU 14 nationals (12,826) remains substantially higher than of EU 10 nationals (5,788). Relative to 2006, actual net migration has increased for both groups (EU 10: +19%; EU 14: +32%), however. Within the group of EU 14 nationals, Germans hold the largest share of net migration (10,369 or approximately 90% of all EU 14 nationals). They account for more than half of net migration (55.7%) of the EU 24 nationals (without Romania and Bulgaria).

The strongest Immigration group of EU 10 nationals in terms of net migration came from Poland (2,048; 36% of the EU 10 net migration 2007), followed by Hungary (1,848; 32%) and Slovakia (22%).

Chart 6: Net Migration by Country of origin, 2006 and 2007



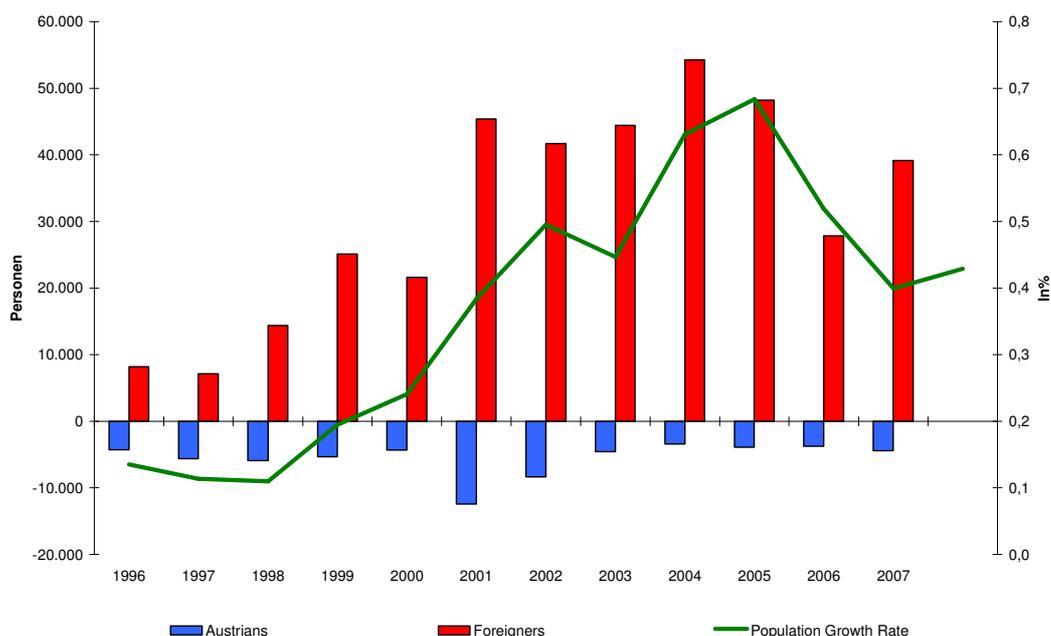
Source: EUROSTAT, Statistics Austria.

The category of citizens from the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (without Slovenia) recorded a decline of 27% in net migration (3,848 persons in 2006 and 2,803 in 2007). The largest share of net migration (39%) in 2007 went to citizens of Serbia and Montenegro (1,102), followed by 1,002 (36%) citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Net migration of Turkish nationals has been falling in previous years, but recorded an increase of 16% to 2,243 in 2007.

Overall, net migration from third country nationals increased slightly from 12,288 in 2006 to 13,288 in 2007 (+8%).

Chart 7: Net Migration 1996 – 2007



Source: EUROSTAT, Statistics Austria.

3.1.2 Population by Citizenship in 2007

On 1st January, 2007, 804,779 foreigners resided in Austria, accounting for 9.7% of the total population. Between 2006 and 2007 the number of foreigners increased by 8,113 or +1% (2006: 796,666).

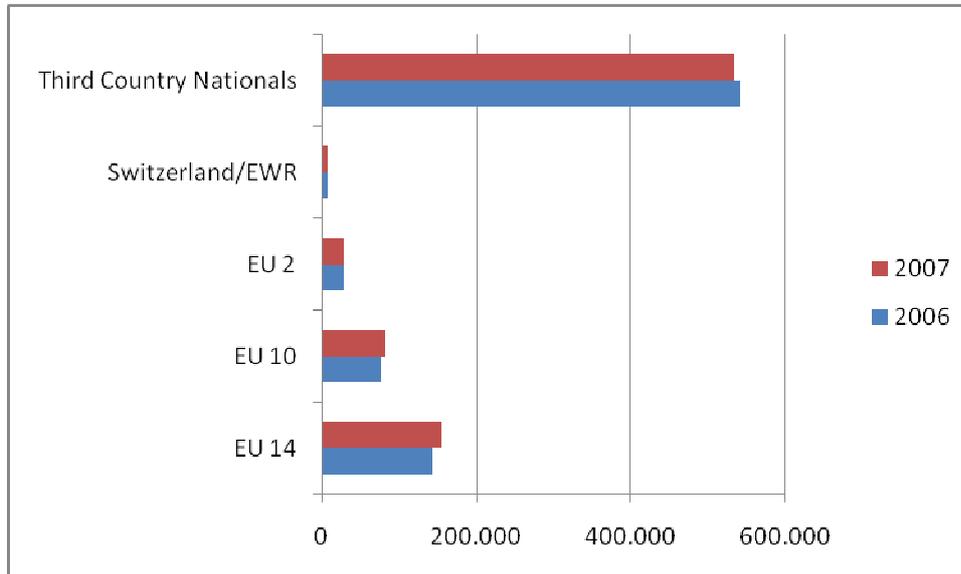
Of those foreign nationals residing in Austria, 154,033 (19.1%) were nationals of the EU 14, a further 80,849 (10%) were nationals of the EU10, and 28,301 (3.5%) were of the EU 2; thus the number of citizens from the EU26 totalled 263,174, i.e. 32.7% of all foreign citizens in Austria in 2007. The number of EU 26 citizens in Austria increased between 2006 and 2007 by 6.5%. The growth was largely a result of the rise in the number of citizens from the EU 10 (+ 7.4%) and EU 14 (+ 7.4%) nationals in Austria. The number of citizens from the EU2 stagnated between the first of January of 2006 and 2007 (28,422 in 2006 versus 28,301 in 2007). It was only in the course of the year 2007 that the number of nationals from Romania and Bulgaria increased as a consequence of accession to the EU in the beginning of 2007.

While Germans are the major group of citizens from the old EU-MS (+8.7% to 109,193 in 2007), it is Poles, Slovaks and Hungarians who are the major citizenship groups from the EU-10 countries. The number of Polish nationals increased by 9%, compared to +7% Hungarians and +9.6% Slovaks.

The overall number of third country nationals decreased between January 2006 and January 2007 from 541,761 to 533,648 (-1,5%) accounting for 66.3% of all foreign nationals residing in

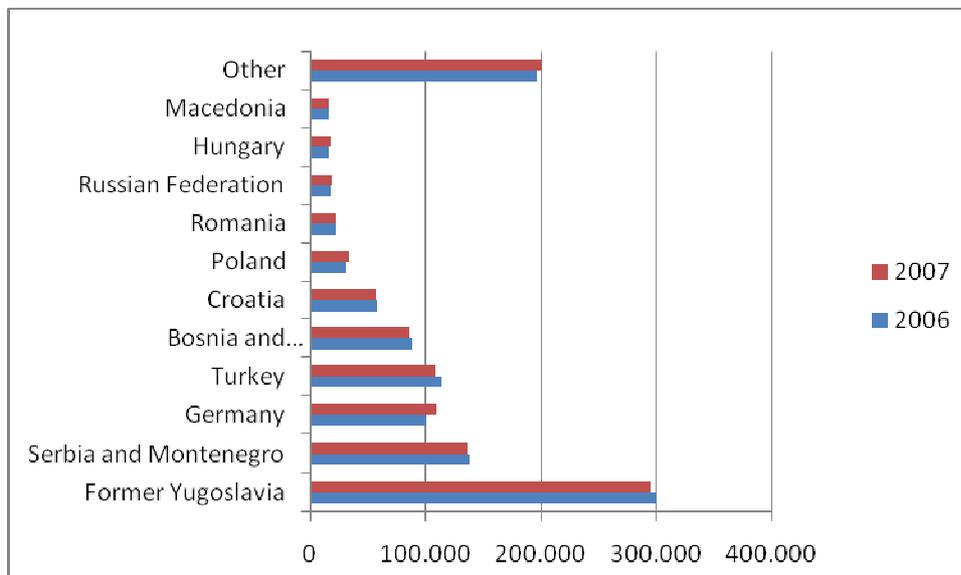
Austria in 2007. 55% of third country nationals are from the former Republic of Yugoslavia (295,005), the major group being nationals of Serbia and Montenegro (135,772 or 25.4% of third country nationals). They alone constitute 16.9% of all foreign nationals in Austria.

Chart 8: Foreign population in Austria 2006 and 2007



Source: EUROSTAT, Statistics Austria.

Chart 9: Foreign population in Austria by selected citizenship category 2006 and 2007:



Source: EUROSTAT, Statistics Austria.

Third country nationals originating from America (North and South) account for 15,710 or 2% of the overall volume of foreign nationals in Austria, the main group coming from USA (6,672).

A major source country in Asia is India with some 5,900 persons or 0.7% of the total of foreign population in Austria.

The number of Turkish nationals has decreased between January 2006 and 2007 by 4.3% to 108,189 – as annual inflow data for 2007 indicates, this was a transitory phenomenon.

Of all foreign nationals residing in Austria, the single most important group are citizens of Serbia and Montenegro (16.9% of the total foreign resident population), followed by German nationals (13.6%), Turkish nationals (13.4%), Croatians (7.1%) and Polish nationals (4.1%).

3.1.3 Residence Permits:³ annual total of first issuing in 2007

Administrative procedures in the migration field are guided by two regulatory institutions in Austria - the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Labour. While the former regulates the inflow and resident status of immigrants and short-term movers, the latter regulates access to the labour market albeit of an increasingly smaller and very specific group of workers. The interaction and co-ordination of policy concerning immigration is laid down in Federal Laws. The Chancellery has the position of a mediator in certain situations.

The inflow of workers of third country origin is regulated by quotas, except the following groups of persons:

1. persons working for foreign media with sufficient income,
2. artists with sufficient income,
3. wage and salary earners who may access the labour market without labour market testing (specific groups of persons defined in the foreign worker law),
4. partners and dependants of Austrians and citizens of the EEA, who are third country citizens.

Family reunification is uncapped for third country citizens who are partners of or are dependent children of an Austrian or EU citizen⁴. Also third country citizens with the settlement right in another EU country (after 5 years of legal residence), may settle in Austria.

The inflow of settlers from third countries and of their third country family members is, however, regulated by quotas. The new residence and settlement law (NAG 2005) introduced a minimum income requirement for family reunification (family sponsoring⁵), in line with

³ Owing to the different definitions and practices between the Member States, prior to the entry into force of Regulation 862/2007, there are limited comparable data. Therefore, data is provided according to the manner in which data are recorded in Austria, noting that it pertains to the first issuing of such permits.

⁴ After 4 years of residence the permanent residence permit (which was issued on the basis of family reunion) may be transferred into a permanent settlement permit in its own right. For a detailed account of legislation, quotas, and actual inflows see annual reports to the Ministry of the Interior, e.g., *Biffl – Bock-Schappelwein* (2007).

⁵ The sponsor has to document a regular income commensurate with the minimum wage.

regulations in other immigration countries in Europe and overseas. This amendment has reduced the inflow of migrants with low earning capacity of the prospective family sponsor, in particular persons living off welfare benefits (long-term unemployment benefit (Notstandshilfe) and social assistance). In addition, forced and/or arranged marriages are increasingly a target of control.

Access to the labour market is granted to settlers and to temporary residents according to the rules of the Foreign Worker Law (Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Labour). Persons residing less than 6 months for purposes of work in Austria are granted a work-visa and do no longer require a temporary resident permit by the Ministry of the Interior. Temporary residence permits continue to be required for stays beyond 6 months.

Apart from family reunification of third country citizens with third country citizens, an annual quota is fixed for highly skilled third country citizens (Schlüsselarbeitskraft. Family reunification (Familiennachzug) quotas only apply to citizens of third countries, who are residing in Austria on the basis of a quota.

Thus, the quota system is complex, whereby the basic logic is the linkage of the residence and labour rights of the family members of third country citizens to the status of the person settling in Austria.

Accordingly, one distinguishes between settlement and temporary residence permits. The decline in the number of residence permits to third country citizens in 2007 versus 2006 is entirely due to the exclusion of persons from the new EU-MS Romania and Bulgaria from the statistics, as they got free settlement rights as EU citizens. Eastern enlargement of the EU is also the main reason for the decline from 2004 to 2005. In contrast, the decline in 2006 is in the main a result of the legislative reform mentioned above as well as the introduction of new procedures relative to temporary work and residence in Austria of less than 6 months. This type of 'mobility' rather than migration is regulated by Visa in lieu of residence permits. Accordingly, the new issue of residence permits dropped considerably from 64,044 (2004) to 53,366 (2005) to 22,966 (2006), and to 21,587 in 2007. This is a drop by 55% from 2004 to 2007 in total, in the main due to procedural changes and freedom of settlement to citizens of the new EU-MS.

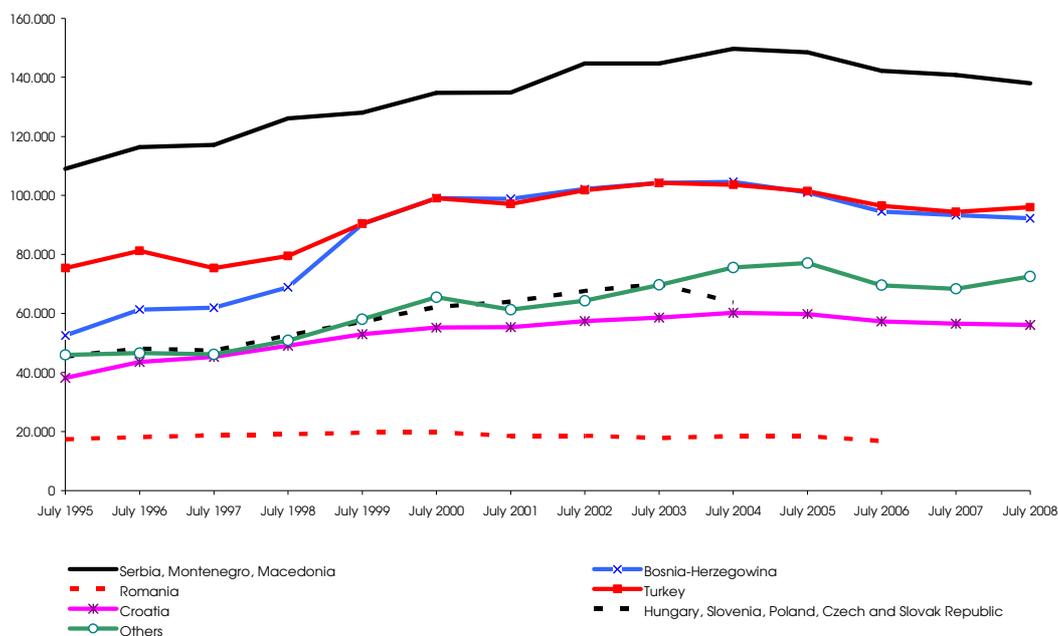
Of the sum total of 21,600 resident permits issued to newcomers from third countries (-500 or 2.8 percent versus 2006), 15,900 or 74 percent went to settlers. Thus the annual inflow of settlers stabilised after the abrupt decline in 2006, which had resulted from the reforms of the immigration regulations in 2005. The reforms effectively took away the right to family reunion to paupers and persons on social assistance. The number of temporary resident permits granted to third country citizens declined to 5,700 permits (-1,400, -6 percent), after the break in 2006, after which the numbers were more than halved as a result of the switch from resident permits to work visas for temporary work of less than 6 months. (Table 11 in the Appendix)

Of the 15,900 new settlers in 2007, only 5,300 or one third, were issued on the basis of a quota, i.e., either due to high skills (Schlüsselarbeitskraft) or as a family member of a third country citizen, who is a settler in Austria within a quota. Thus, 67 percent of the new settlers have the right to join their Austrian or EEA-family members or may settle on humanitarian grounds outside a quota.

As to the newly issued temporary resident permits: of the total of 5,700 issues to third country citizens in 2007, the majority are persons working in Austria temporarily (and their family members), followed by students and their family members, and 1 percent could stay on humanitarian grounds, many of them asylum seekers, who were refused the refugee status but considered integrated.

In 2007 already existing residence permits issued in previous years, can be categorised into the following receiving nationalities: citizens of Bosnian and Herzegovinian origin ranked first, with 41,235 permits (27.8%) in 2007. Citizens of Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo ranked second with 37,533, or 25.3 % of the permits, a decrease of 1,072 permits since 2006. Citizens of Croatian origin, ranked third, with 23,113 or 15.6 % of permits, and lastly, citizens of Turkish origin ranked fourth, with 22,558 or 15.2% of the total residency permits. All had decreased in number between 2006 and 2007, albeit only marginally. (Biffl –Bock-Schappelwein 2008, Biffl 2008)

Chart 10: Valid residence permits by countries of origin 1995 to 2008 (mid year count)



Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Central Alien Register.

3.2 Contextual interpretations (legal, political and international factors)

No major changes in migration policy occurred in 2007, not even procedural changes.

3.2.1 European / international factors explaining certain changes/ continuity regarding migration in Austria

Immigration to Austria is continuing to rise, not least because of Austria's positive economic performance which acts as an attractor both for Germans and other EU-citizens. In addition, family reunification and chain migration provide endogenous impetus to inflows of migrants. Accordingly, the Austrian population continues to grow, quite in contrast to Germany, and population ageing is less pronounced. The main source countries of migrants are persons from the former recruiting countries of 'foreign workers', i.e. former Yugoslavia and Turkey, as well as all neighbouring countries. But also the new EU-MS not bordering Austria, e.g. Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, find their way into Austria in larger numbers than expected, given transition regulations. This is an indication of the flexible handling of access to the labour market of persons from these regions, giving priority to certain scarce skills on the one hand, thereby ensuring their employment, and to family ties in Austria, thereby promoting their integration into the labour market and society.

4. REFUSALS, APPREHENSIONS AND REMOVALS

4.1 Analysis and interpretation of statistics

4.1.1 Developments/trends⁶ pertaining to the number of refusals⁷ in 2007 in comparison to the previous year

In general, among the most important reasons for refusals, according to the Austrian Ministry of the Interior and alerts from the Schengen Information System (SIS), are attempts to enter without a passport or a valid visa and threats to public security.

In 2007, in total 5,636 refusals at the Austrian borders were recorded, representing a sharp decrease of 80,65% compared to 2006 when 29,128 were recorded. The reason for such a sharp decrease of refusals can largely be ascribed to the EU 2 (Romania and Bulgaria) accession as EU member states and their ensuing right to settle in Austria. Those two source countries had held the highest amount of citizens (21.384) refused in 2006 (Bulgaria: 3,610,

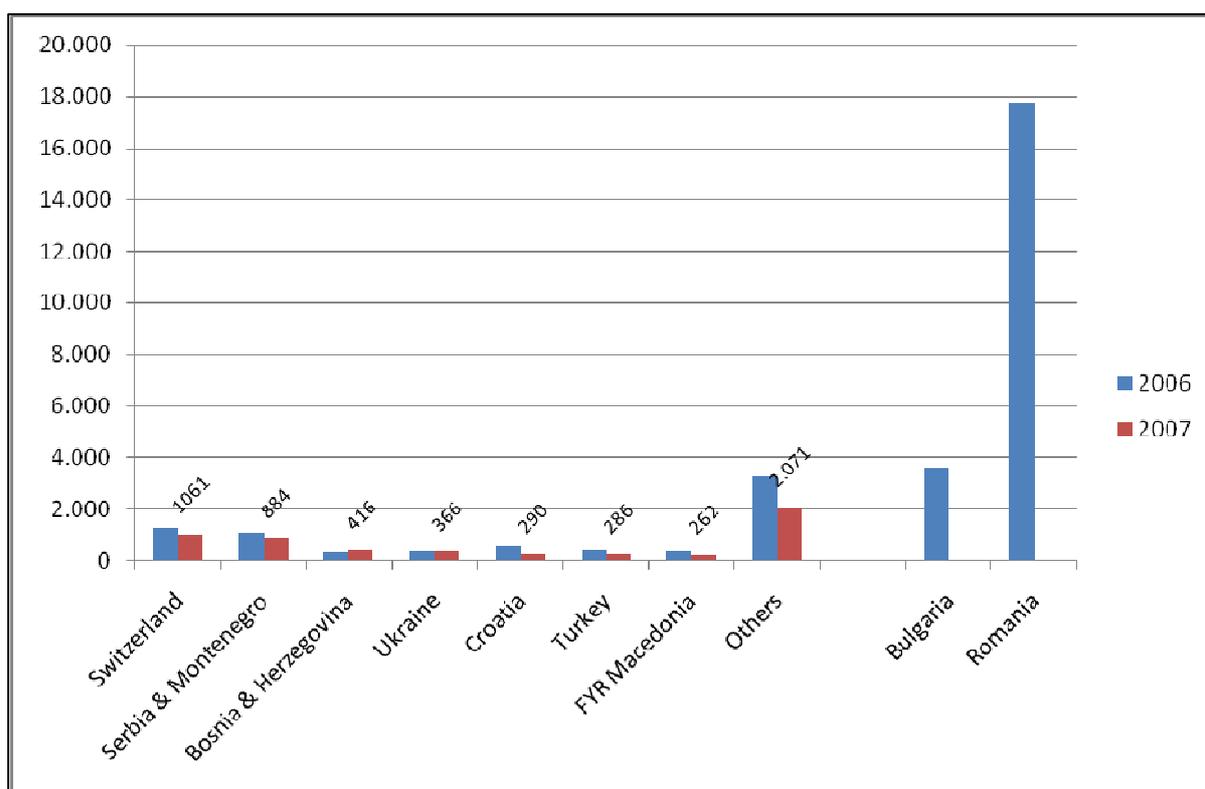
⁶ This includes: information on the *number* of refusals; their *citizenship*; the difficulties in return of migrants; and special arrangements with certain countries of origin or transit regarding return and deportation.

⁷ A "Third-country national refused entry" means a third-country national who is refused entry at the external border because they do not fulfil all the entry conditions laid down in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 and do not belong to the categories of persons referred to in Article 5(4) of that Regulation.

Romania: 17,774), representing the majority of the refused aliens of the overall volume of refusals in 2006.

In 2007, the main nationals who were refused entry, originated in Switzerland (1,061; 18,8%), Serbia and Montenegro (884; 15.7%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (416; 7.4%), Ukraine (366; 6.5%), Croatia (290; 5.1%), Turkey (286; 5%) and former Republic of Yugoslavia (262, 4.7%). Compared to 2006, the number of refused aliens decreased considerably in all categories.

Chart 11: Aliens refused entry by country of citizenship, 2006 and 2007



Source: Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

Apart from the special case of Romania and Bulgaria, the number of refused aliens also decreased for Switzerland (-18,8%), Serbia and Montenegro (-19.3%), Ukraine (-8.7%), Croatia (-47.3%) and Turkey (-29.9%). Only persons from Bosnia - Herzegovina exhibited an increasing number of refusals (+30%).

4.1.2 Developments/trends pertaining to the number of apprehensions of illegally-resident third-country nationals in 2007

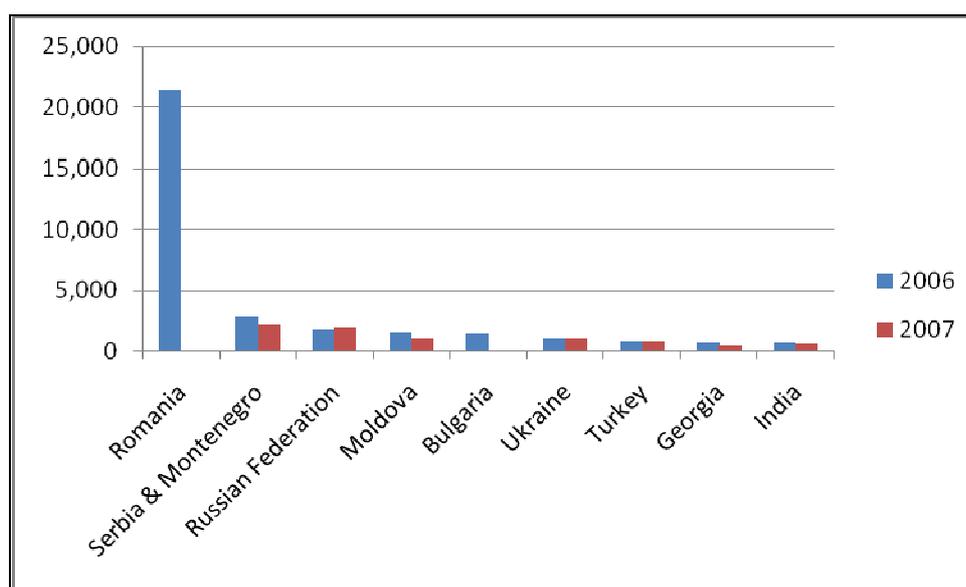
In 2007, 13,594 aliens who were present on Austrian territory illegally, were apprehended. This number has strongly decreased (-64.4%) compared to 2006, when 38,162 apprehensions were recorded. As with the sharp decline of the number of refusals at Austrian borders in 2007, the decline in apprehensions is mainly due to the exclusion of citizens of Romania (21,430

apprehension in 2006) and Bulgaria (1,392 apprehensions in 2006) in the statistics, a result of EU accession on 1.01.2007 as mentioned above.

The other citizenship categories of apprehended persons remained similar to those of 2006: Serbia and Montenegro (2,064; 15%), Russian Federation (1,860; 14%), Republic of Moldova (984; 7%), Ukraine (943; 7%), Iraq (668, 5%) and Turkey (717; 5%). With the exception of apprehensions of nationals of the Russian Federation, which increased by 9.7%, all other nationalities exhibited a decrease of apprehensions.

In Austria, statistics on apprehended persons and asylum applicants are considered to be interlinked (communicating vessels). This interrelationship is due to the tendency of asylum applicants to enter illegally and then file an asylum application at/after their apprehension. As a consequence, the trends for certain nationalities are consistent with asylum applications and apprehensions, e.g.: Serbia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, and Turkey. This trend is also observable for persons from the Russian Federation, with both numbers, asylum applications and apprehensions, rising.

Chart 12: Apprehended aliens categorised by main country of citizenship 2006 and 2007



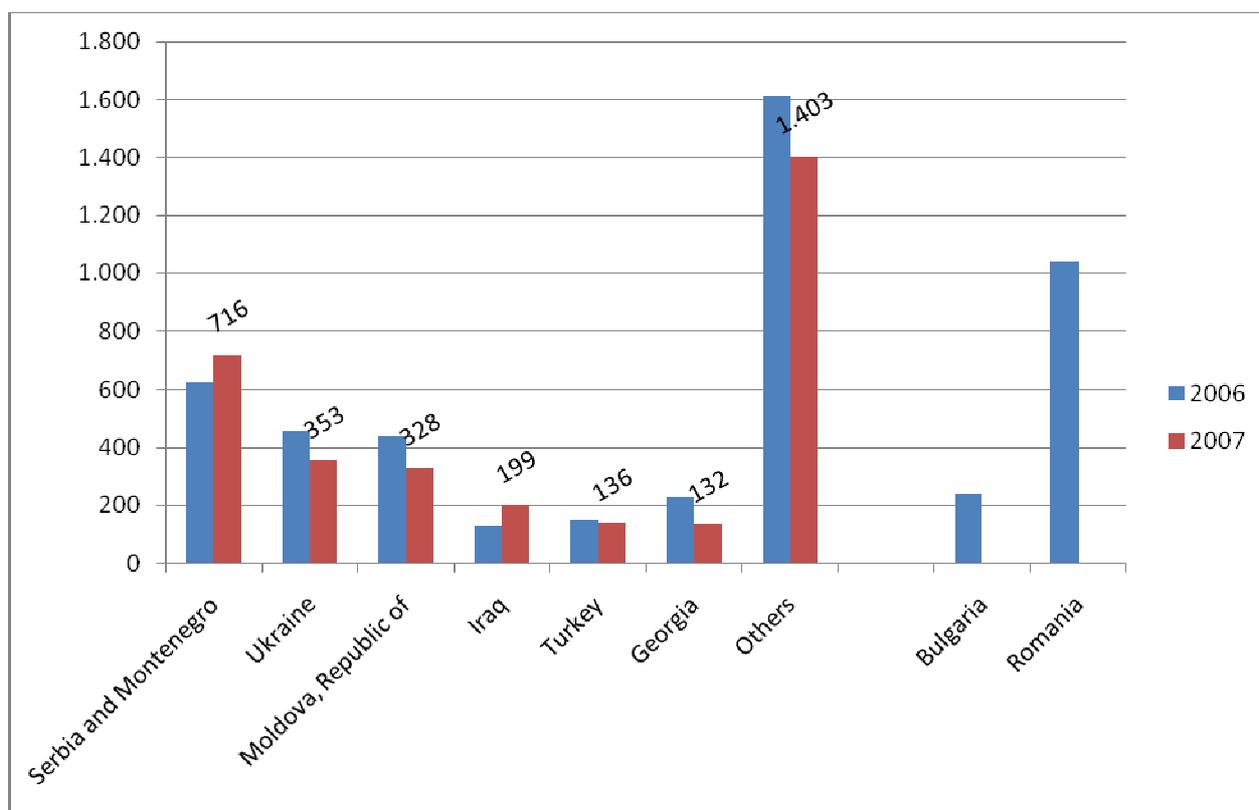
Source: Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

4.1.3 Developments/trends pertaining to the number of removals in 2007

The number of removals of aliens from Austrian territory decreased. Specifically, in 2006, 4,904 aliens had been removed, compared to 3,267 in 2007, reflecting a noticeable decrease of -33.4 %. Again, the accession of Romania (1,038 in 2006, ranking first in 2006) and Bulgaria (239 in 2006) to the EU also affected the statistical figures regarding removed aliens.

In terms of the country of citizenship, in 2007 most of the removed aliens were from Serbia and Montenegro (716; 22%), who were ranked second behind Romania in 2006, followed by Ukraine (353; 11%), Republic of Moldova (328; 10%), Iraq (199, 6%), Turkey (136; 4%) and Georgia (132, 4%). From 2006 to 2007, removals of citizens of Serbia and Montenegro increased by +14.9% and of Iraqi citizens by +54%. However, removals regarding most other nationalities decreased; for example, Ukraine (-22%), Republic of Moldova (-25%), Turkey (-7%) and Georgia (-42%). Relatively small numbers relate to removals of citizens of Morocco (110; 3%), Algeria (101; 3%) and Albania (88; 3%).

Chart 13: Removal of aliens by main country of citizenship 2006 and 2007



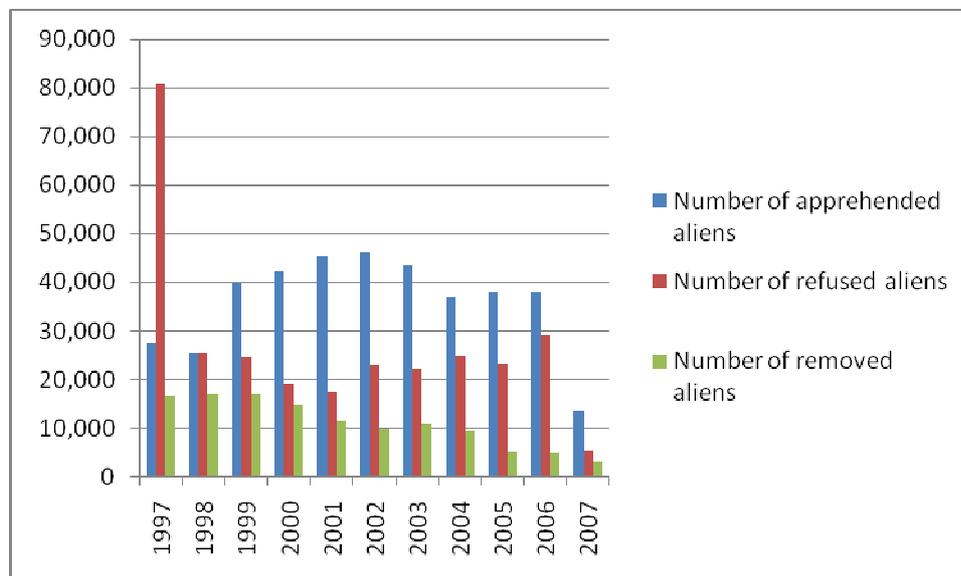
Source: Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

The extension of EU external borders in 2004 and 2007 appears to have had an impact on behaviour patterns on the one hand and legal aspects on the other. In the first instance, entrance gates to the European Union have changed which had an impact on the possible routes for irregular migrants transiting the EU. Furthermore the inclusion of the 2004 CEE member states to the Schengen land resulted in an omission of border control in Austria by 21 December 2007, which also had an influence on passenger transports.

As can be taken from charts 11 to 13, no major differences in the composition by citizenship occurred in the three categories of refusals, apprehensions and removals in Austria.

The 'illegal migration' report of the Ministry of the Interior provides information on the numbers of persons illegally residing in Austria, or rather the number of apprehensions at the border and/or inland between 1997 and 2007 provides some insight into longer term developments. The numbers had risen between 1997 and 2001/2002, to reach a peak of 48,800. The numbers declined thereafter somewhat until they took a deep dip in 2007 (BMI, 2005/06/07/08). According to the 'illegal migration' and human trafficking reports of the Ministry of the Interior, the numbers of apprehended persons (smuggled persons, illegally entering and/or residing persons) halved in 2007 versus 2006 (Chart 14). This recent abrupt decline is, as mentioned above, basically the result of a decline in the number of persons from Romania, who since EU-membership of Romania (in January 2007) have the right to settle in Austria. Accordingly, the composition of apprehensions by citizenship and category changed. It was above all the number of illegal residents which declined, reducing the share to 29 percent of all persons apprehended. In contrast, the number of victims of trafficking in humans became more prominent in relative terms - 66 percent of all apprehended persons after 31 percent in 2006, even though the absolute numbers declined (from 12,300 in 2006 to 9,800 2007). Also the number of traffickers in humans has declined, but also the share of this group of apprehensions rose, albeit slightly, to 4.3 percent (after 2.1 percent in 2006).

Chart 14: Composition of apprehensions, removals and refused illegal entrants and illegally residing migrants (overstayers) in Austria



Source: Ministry of the Interior, *Illegal Migration Report (Schlepperberichte 2006-08)*

The most important countries of origin of smuggled persons are from the Russian Federation, followed by Serbia-Montenegro, Moldova, Ukraine, and Iraq. The main countries of origin of illegally entering and/or residing persons are from Serbia, the Ukraine, Romania,

Turkey and Moldova. The major nationalities of traffickers are Romanians, followed by Austrians, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Serbs and Mongolians. As human trafficking is a well organised crime business, cooperation between old and new EU-MS on the one hand and source countries/countries of transit on the other is increasing. Accordingly, the outward movement of the Schengen-border at the end of 2007 has had important consequences for the system of security controls both within Austria and across the enlarged region⁸.

4.2 Contextual interpretations (legal, political and international factors)

Austria implements different policies in order to prevent or control for illegal migration. The most obvious and most frequently applied approach is prevention and exertion of domestic control, followed by a policy of expulsion and deportation.

Trafficking in and smuggling of human beings play an important role in Austria; Austria is considered to be both, a destination country as well as a transit country for illegal migrants on their way to other EU member states. According to the Austrian Criminal Intelligence Service, the main points of entry of smuggled persons to Austria are the borders to Hungary, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic; the routes used by land or air differ according to the nationalities of the immigrants. Central and Eastern Europe are the main countries of origin of persons (mainly women) affected by human trafficking. During the last 15 years, external border control, international police cooperation and information exchange have constantly been improved. On the international level, so-called "security partnerships" have been established with Austria's neighbouring countries in 2000, and a number of joint projects have been implemented concerning countermeasures against human smuggling and trafficking in the countries of origin. Austria has also concluded several readmission agreements on a bilateral level with countries of origin and transit of illegal immigration (NCP, 2006). A report by the Austrian National Contact point on return migration (forced or voluntary) highlights the system in place in Austria (EMN, 2007). The continuous reporting system of the Ministry of Interior is providing increasingly differentiated data on the various forms of illegal migration and the changing dynamics over time.

4.2.1 New or amended laws influencing illegal immigration in 2007

There is no major legislative change in the area of the above police measures; however, Schengen borders and EU enlargement do have major impact on actual numbers. Various Alien police measures have an impact on migrants, not only apprehensions at the border,

⁸ The system of data exchange (finger prints) of asylum seekers and illegal residents 'eurodac' is an element of the documentation of illegal cross-border flows, which has been implemented in 2003. <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l33081.htm>; in addition, **Frontex**, the EU agency based in Warsaw, coordinates the operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border security.

refusals of entry etc but also refoulement cases. In 2007, all in all 30,200 Alien police actions were registered, about half as many as a year ago. Thus, the downward trend, which had been interrupted in 2005 and 2006, found its continuation in 2007. The decline was basically the result of a massive reduction of actions at the border. They used to constitute half of the police actions. They could be reduced from 31,200 in 2006 to 7,600 in 2007, i.e., by 24,000 or 76 percent. Also many other major actions declined, above all the number of expulsions, deportations, detentions and denials of residence. In contrast, the refoulement cases remained fairly stable (1,700).

5. OTHER DATA AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE

5.1 Labour market and employment

According to social security data, Austria counted 412,600 foreign wage and salary earners in 2007, i.e., 21,900 or 5.6 percent more than a year ago. Accordingly, the foreign worker share in total employment rose to 12.8 percent after 12.4 percent on average in 2006. In this number 151,100 citizens from the EEA/EU 26 are included, 81,200 from the EEA/old member states and 69,900 from the new MS. Thus, 37 percent of foreign workers are EU 26 citizens, and two thirds are of third country origin (261,500).

This shows that the numbers of foreigners of third country origin, excluding citizens from the new EU 12, have continued to rise. The exact number of foreigners is somewhat overestimated in the social security data, because naturalisations of foreigners become known to the social security department only with a certain time lag.

The administrative data of the Federal Ministry of Labour (permit data) shows that the number of third country citizens in need of a work permit has been declining continuously since the mid 1990s, on the one hand because of EU-membership and free labour movement of EU citizens, many of them former migrant workers on a permit, on the other due to integration measures which allow access to the labour market without the need of a permit after a certain period of legal employment in Austria, reaching a level of 226,500 in 2007.

5.2 Naturalisations

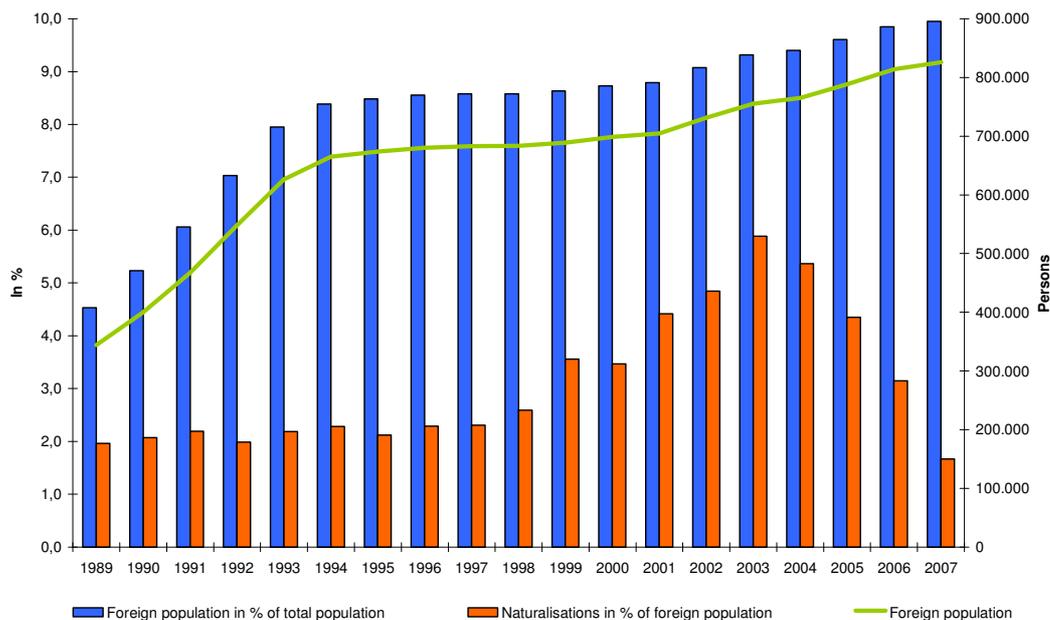
In 2007 14,000 foreigners adopted the Austrian citizenship, 12,200 or 46.5 percent less than a year earlier. The gender distribution is somewhat in favour of women with 51.1 percent of all naturalisations. A rising proportion of the naturalised Austrians are young people under the age of 18; in 2007 they made up 41 percent of all naturalised citizens.

The law regulating naturalisation specifies that foreigners may apply for citizenship after 10 years of legal residence. The communities have a certain discretionary power in granting

citizenship, i.e., under certain conditions a foreigner may be naturalised after less than 10 years. Citizens of the EU/EEA may apply for Austrian citizenship after 6 years of residence, in contrast to citizens of third country origin who have to prove 10 years of residence. Exceptions are cases of special service to the country or special talent, e.g., artists, high achievers in sports, science, business, etc.

It is on average easier to be naturalised in Eastern regions than in western and Southern regions of Austria. The population of Vienna augments only due to the influx of foreigners. In spite of the increasingly narrow interpretation of the law on naturalisation, the number of naturalisations remains high. The increasing propensity of third country citizens to take up the Austrian citizenship is an indicator of the permanent character of a large proportion of migration to Austria. The increasing difficulties of citizens of a non-member country of the EU to access the labour market tend to boost the propensity to apply for Austrian citizenship.

Chart 15: Share of foreign population in total population, naturalisations in percent of total population (naturalisation rate) and number of foreign residents over time 1989-2007



Source: Statistics Austria.

A major part of the new Austrian citizens are from then traditional source countries of migrant workers. One group is from Turkey. They made up 2,100 or 14.8 percent of the naturalisations of 2007. The large number of persons from former Yugoslavia (5,100, 36.4 percent) is the result of the naturalisation of former refugees as well as former foreign workers and their descendants. The third group are citizens from Central and Eastern Europe (1,100, 8.1 percent), many of whom from new EU-MS.

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APPENDICES

Table 1: Asylum applications by gender of asylum seekers 2004 – 2007

Year	Total	Male Total	in %	Female Total	in %
2004	24634	17721	71,9	6913	28,1
2005	22461	15957	71,0	6504	29,0
2006	13349	8780	65,8	4569	34,2
2007	11921	7886	66,2	4035	33,8

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior

Table 2: Positive and Negative Asylum decisions by instance 2004 – 2007

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	pos.	neg.	pos.	neg.	pos.	neg.	pos.	neg.
first instance	2.808	3.137	n/a	n/a	2.314	3.216	2.500	2.697
appeal instance	2.328	1.932	n/a	n/a	1.749	2.651	2.612	4.043
Total	5.136	5.069	4.528	5.427	4.063	5.867	5.197	6.646

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior

Table 3: First Asylum Applications by main country of citizenship 2006

	Total
TOTAL	13.349
Serbia	2.515
Russian Federation	2.441
Moldova	902
Afghanistan	699
Turkey	668
Georgia	564
Mongolia	541
India	479
Nigeria	421
Iraq	380
Others	3.739

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior

Table 4: First Asylum Applications by main country of citizenship 2007

	Total
TOTAL	11.921
Russian Federation	2.676
Serbia	1.760
Afghanistan	761
Turkey	659
Moldova	545
Iraq	472
Somalia	467
Armenia	405
Georgia	400
Nigeria	394
Others	3.382

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior

Table 5: Overview of Legally Resident Population and Migration Flows 1999-2007

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Legally resident population (1st January)	7.982.461	8.002.186	8.020.946	8.063.640	8.100.273	8.142.573	8.201.359	8.254.298	8.282.984
Recorded immigration	86.710	79.278	89.928	108.125	111.869	122.547	114.465	98.535	106.659
Recorded emigration	66.923	62.006	72.654	74.831	71.996	71.721	70.133	74.432	71.928

Source: Statistics Austria.

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Table 6: Migration In- and Outflows by Citizenship 2006 and 2007

Nationality:	Inflows		Outflows		Net-Migration	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total	98.535	106.659	74.432	71.928	24.103	34.731
Austrian Nationals	15.636	14.911	19.387	19.324	-3.751	-4.413
Foreign Nationals	82.899	91.748	55.045	52.604	27.854	39.144
Europe	43.914	52.991	28.348	27.135	15.566	25.856
EU 14	22.536	25.062	12.833	12.236	9.703	12.826
Germany	15.884	17.936	7.486	7.567	8.398	10.369
UK & Northern Ireland	1.062	1.148	791	738	271	410
Italy	1.467	1.714	1.088	1.053	379	661
EU 10	14.921	15.746	10.044	9.958	4.877	5.788
Poland	5.699	5.285	3.222	3.237	2.477	2.048
Slovakia	3.500	3.637	2.479	2.351	1.021	1.286
Hungary	3.567	4.492	2.525	2.644	1.042	1.848
EU 2	5.740	11.443	5.024	4.429	716	7.014
Bulgaria	1.214	2.170	1.126	938	88	1.232
Romania	4.526	9.273	3.898	3.491	628	5.782
Third Country Nationals	38.985	38.757	26.697	25.469	12.288	13.288
FRY (without Slovenia)	14.001	12.634	10.153	9.831	3.848	2.803
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.214	3.026	2.092	2.024	1.122	1.002
Croatia	2.497	2.288	2.274	2.012	223	276
Macedonia	940	949	568	526	372	423
Serbia and Montenegro	7.350	6.371	5.219	5.269	2.131	1.102
Other European States: e.g.	9.080	8.976	5.123	4.921	3.957	4.055
Turkey	4.867	5.234	2.938	2.991	1.929	2.243
Russian Federation	2.463	2.230	838	899	1.625	1.331
Africa	3.080	3.192	2.465	2.268	615	924
Americas	2.990	3.488	2.383	2.351	607	1.137
Asia	9.102	9.738	6.028	5.599	3.074	4.139
Oceania	276	288	215	213	61	75
No Citizenship	114	134	74	82	40	52
Unknown	6	13	11	7	-5	6
Unexplained	336	294	245	197	91	97

Source: Statistics Austria.

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Table 7: Resident Population by Citizenship 2006 and 2007:

Resident Population		
Citizenship	2006	2007
Total	8.254.298	8.282.984
Austrian Nationals	7.457.632	7.478.205
Non Austrian Nationals	796.666	804.779
Europe	254.905	271.131
EU 14	143.473	154.033
Germany	100.439	109.193
UK & Northern Ireland	6.968	7.300
EU 10	75.273	80.840
Poland	30.580	33.319
Hungary	16.284	17.428
EU 2	28.422	28.301
Bulgaria	6.480	6.419
Rumania	21.942	21.882
Third Country Nationals	541.761	533.648
Former FYR	300.525	295.005
Bosnia and Herzegowina	88.285	86.162
Croatia	58.106	56.800
Mazedonia	16.275	16.271
Serbia and Montenegro	137.859	135.772
Other European Countries	138.691	135.589
Russian Federation	17.203	18.803
Turkey	113.068	108.189
Ukraine	4.476	4.691
Africa	20.366	20.007
Americas	15.390	15.710
Asia	50.987	52.606
Ozeania	1.178	1.219
Without Citizenship	1.497	2.097
Unknown	3.362	2.400

Source: Statistics Austria.

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Table 8: Annual Total Number of Residence Permits issued according to the main categories of Migration 2006-2007

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Pos. decisions		Pos. decisions		Pos. decisions		Pos. decisions	
	Total	sub-total	Total	sub-total	Total	sub-total	Total	sub-total
Total	64.044		53.366		22.966		21.587	
Family formation/reunification	28.563		29.735		16.139		15.394	
- spouse		xx		xx		xx		xx
- children < 18 years		xx		xx		xx		xx
- other family members		xx		xx		xx		xx
Study	5.383		4.375		3.198		2.740	
- pupils		xx		xx		:		563
- students		xx		xx		:		2.177
Employment	27.485		17.703		3.192		2.871	
- self-empl. persons		xx		xx		xx		xx
- employed persons		xx		xx		xx		
Other categories	2.623		1.553		437		582	

Source: These data have been provided by the AT EMN NCP (own calculations based on the statistics published by the Austrian Ministry of Interior) and thus do not represent official data. The data refer to first issued permits only (not renewals) and include settlement permits (Niederlassungsbewilligungen) (within quota and quota-free) as well as residence permits (Aufenthaltsbewilligungen). The category "family formation/family reunification" also includes permits issued to (third country national) dependants of Austrian nationals. The category "employment" includes various categories of work such as employed key professionals, self-employment, temporary employment, commuting or business delegates. The category "other" comprises e.g. permits for humanitarian reasons and permits which do not grant access to the labour market.

Table 9: Naturalised Persons since 2004 Divided by Specific Categories

Categories	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	41.645	34.876	25.746	14.010
Naturalisation Rate	5,5	4,4	3,2	1,7
Citizenship Categories				
FYR	18.917	16.974	12.631	9.346
Turkey	13.004	9.545	7.542	2.076
EU	1.537	1.075	711	1.051
Other European States	2.274	1.958	1.765	284
Non European States, OECD-States, Israel	167	151	86	97
Other	5.746	5.173	3.011	1.156
Country of Birth				
Austria	12.278	10.024	7.710	4.988
Abroad	29.367	24.852	18.036	9.022
Age Groups				
below 18 years of Age	17.090	13.941	9.808	5.720
18 to 60 years of age	24.138	20.406	15.549	8.002
60 years and older	417	529	389	288
Sex				
Male	20.913	17.560	12.577	6.410
Female	20.732	17.316	13.169	7.600

Source: Statistics Austria

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Table 10: Naturalisations from 2004 - 2007

Former Citizenship	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	42.174	35.417	26.259	14.041
Europa	35.851	29.643	22.714	12.767
Afrika	2.077	1.981	1.390	382
Amerika	507	512	321	168
Asien	3.563	3.145	1.762	679
Ozeanien	16	9	13	9
Sonstiges	160	127	59	36
Selected Naturalisations by Former Citizenship				
Germany	137	139	128	113
Hungary	177	123	106	75
Italy	18	12	15	8
Türkei	13.024	9.562	7.549	2.077
Kroatien	2.213	2.277	2.497	1.349
Bosnien und Herzegowina	8.664	7.033	4.597	3.329
Mazedonien	803	997	716	415
Serbien u. Montenegro (hist., bis 200	7.260	6.694	4.294	-
Serbien	-	-	534	4.216
Bulgarien	276	224	248	93
Polen	774	443	237	172
Rumänien	1.376	1.130	983	455
Russische Föderation	196	246	237	130
Ukraine	231	183	146	81
Vereinigtes Königreich	15	9	4	7
Ägypten	712	588	410	101
Tunesien	165	155	62	23
Afghanistan	322	454	261	43
Indien	603	452	164	137
Iran	415	439	260	88
Pakistan	271	291	182	41
Philippinen	342	249	125	85
Irak	183	153	80	11
Israel	103	76	52	14

Source: Statistics Austria;

Table 11: Structure of valid residence permits in Austria (1994-2008: mid year count)

Settlement Certificate (NN)						
Temporary Residence Permit (AE)		Permanent residence (Daueraufenthalt)				
Settlement Permit (NB)						
Residence Permit (AB)		Temporary Residence Permit (AB)				
1998-2003		2003-2005		2006 -		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
AB	25.624	19.022	AB	19.008	18.765	19.290
AE	39.583	24.182	NB	85.617	84.764	102.213
NB	482.318	359.175	Family Member (FamAng)	17.882	38.167	42.416
NN	27.682	103.842	Permanent Residents	354.346	311.730	290.041
Total	575.207	506.221	Total	476.853	453.426	453.960

Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.