Longitudinal Study of immigrant cohorts 2010-2012 in Austria

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Context

• Use of administrative registers in Austria for register-based census since 2011

• register-based statistics in central domains as a by-product
  ➢ Population & Migration statistics since 2002
  ➢ Labour Market statistics since 2009
  ➢ Educational Attainment statistics since 2009

• Linkage of data through pseudonymised PIN
  ➢ Shift from case-based to person-based statistics

• Cohort-approach → statistics for specific groups
  ➢ previously only available through surveys
Methodology

Data of Central Residence Register (ZMR):
- Registrations of main residences in AT
- De-registrations of main residences in AT

Database Extract of Population Register (POPREG):
- PIN → person-based instead of case-based
- Registration Episodes (chronology)
- Gaps (closed if <90 days)

Register-based labour market careers (REV)
- PIN → person-based
- Labour market episodes (no overlaps)
- Gaps closed

Social Security Register, Public Employment Service Register and other registers
### Reduction of cohort size during the first 5yrs after immigration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Year, Length of Stay</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Citizens</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-time immigrants</td>
<td>74.992</td>
<td>86.513</td>
<td>99.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 6 months</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to &lt; 12 months</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to &lt; 2 years</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to &lt; 5 years</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>k.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohort after 5 years</td>
<td>33.637</td>
<td>40.328</td>
<td>k.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in % of original size of cohort</em></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>k.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU-MS since 2004</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-time immigrants</td>
<td>24.552</td>
<td>32.701</td>
<td>38.938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 6 months</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to &lt; 12 months</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to &lt; 2 years</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to &lt; 5 years</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>k.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohort after 5 years</td>
<td>9.610</td>
<td>14.257</td>
<td>k.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in % of original size of cohort</em></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>k.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Statistics Austria, Migration Statistics.*
Size of cohort 5 yrs after immigration

Source: Statistics Austria, Migration Statistics.
Labour market participation of Foreign Citizens living in AT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after 6 months</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after 1 year</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after 2 years</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after 5 years</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Austria, Register-based labour market careers.
Labour market participation of Citizens of EU-MS since 2004 living in AT

Source: Statistics Austria, Register-based labour market careers.
Labour market participation of Third Country Nationals living in AT

Source: Statistics Austria, Register-based labour market careers.
Labour market participation - Total

Source: Statistics Austria, Register-based labour market careers.
Labour market participation - Women

Source: Statistics Austria, Register-based labour market careers.
Conclusions

• Relevance of temporary & short-term migration for AT → 30% of cohort stays <1 year
• Cohort size more than halved after 5 years
• Labour market integration is quicker for EU-Citizens than for Third Country Nationals
• Differences mainly through lesser participation rates of women
• Participation rates of migrant cohort reach average of migrant group after about 5 years
• Analysis for refugee cohort 2015 currently limited, as register-based labour market statistics have time-lag of 2 years
• No data on Educational attainment abroad → limited interest
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