

5. AUSTRIA'S POPULATION

5.1 The development of the Austrian population

How many people live in Austria today?

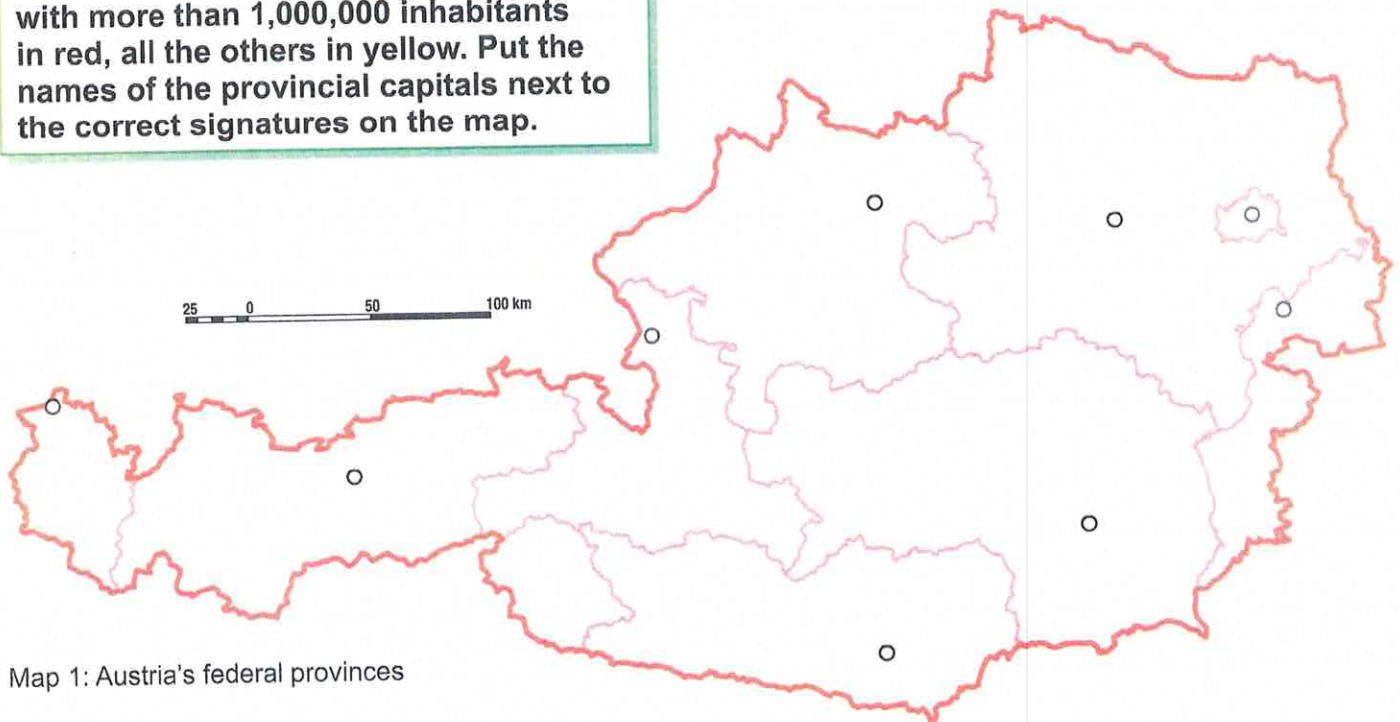
In January 2015 there were 8,584,926 million people in Austria. 1,146,078 million people were foreign citizens (about 13% of the total population) and more than 1.7 million people (about 20% of the total population) had a migration background. Vienna is the province with the most inhabitants, Burgenland the one with the least inhabitants.

Province	Population
Burgenland	288,356
Carinthia	557,641
Lower Austria	1,636,778
Upper Austria	1,437,251
Salzburg	538,575
Styria	1,221,570
Tyrol	728,826
Vorarlberg	378,592
Vienna	1,797,337

Provincial Capital	Population
Eisenstadt	13,664
Klagenfurt	97,880
St. Pölten	52,747
Linz	197,427
Salzburg	148,420
Graz	274,207
Innsbruck	126,965
Bregenz	28,696
Vienna	1,797,337

(source: migration.gv.at, Statistik Austria, 1.1.2015)

Task 1: Color the map of Austria's federal provinces the following way: all the provinces with less than 500,000 inhabitants in blue, all the provinces with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants in red, all the others in yellow. Put the names of the provincial capitals next to the correct signatures on the map.



Map 1: Austria's federal provinces

What is the $\frac{\text{births}}{\text{population}}$ birth rate?

That is the number of (live) births in a year per 1,000 of population.

What is the $\frac{\text{deaths}}{\text{population}}$ death rate?

That is the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 of population.

How has the population of Austria changed?

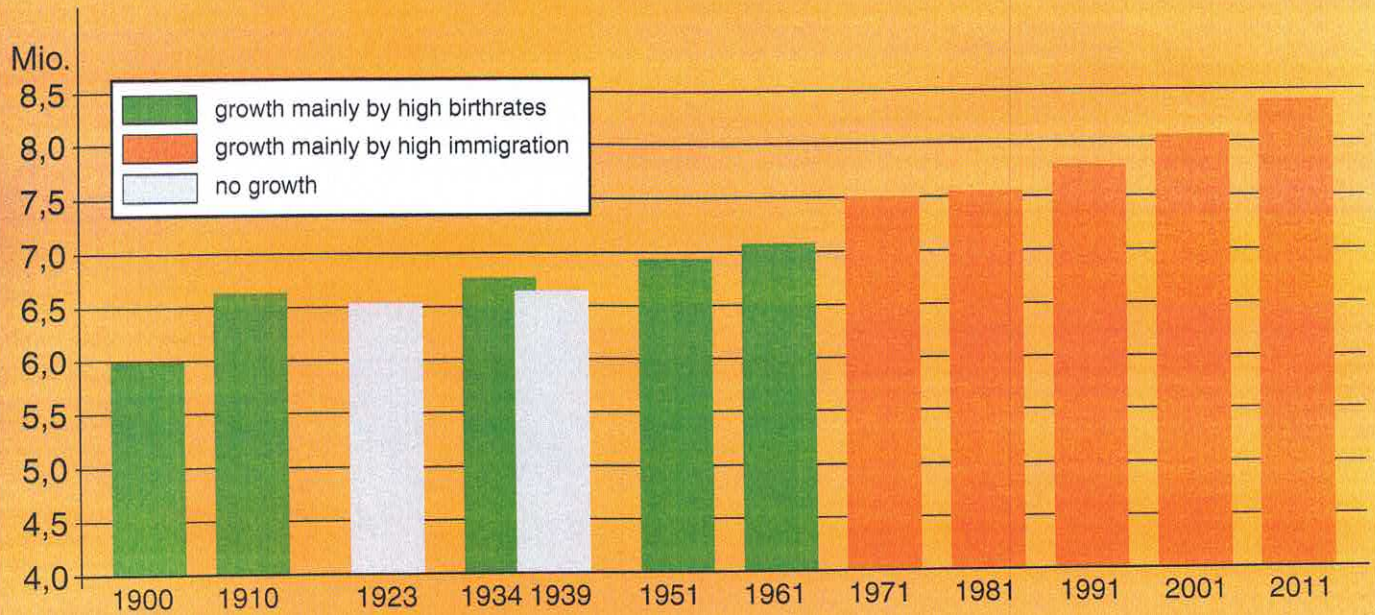


Figure 1: Development of Austria's population since 1900

Task 2: Answer the following questions with the help of figure 1:

How many inhabitants did Austria have at the beginning of the 20th century?

.....

In which period did Austria's population increase the most?

.....

When did Austria reach 8 million inhabitants?

.....

What is a population balance?

A population balance shows the development of the population of a country within a certain period of time. There are basically two reasons why the population balance of a country can change:

1. Because of the number of births and deaths within a country it can fall or rise. This is called the natural population balance.
2. Because of the number of people moving in (= immigration) or moving out (= emigration) of a country it can also rise or fall. This is called the migration balance.

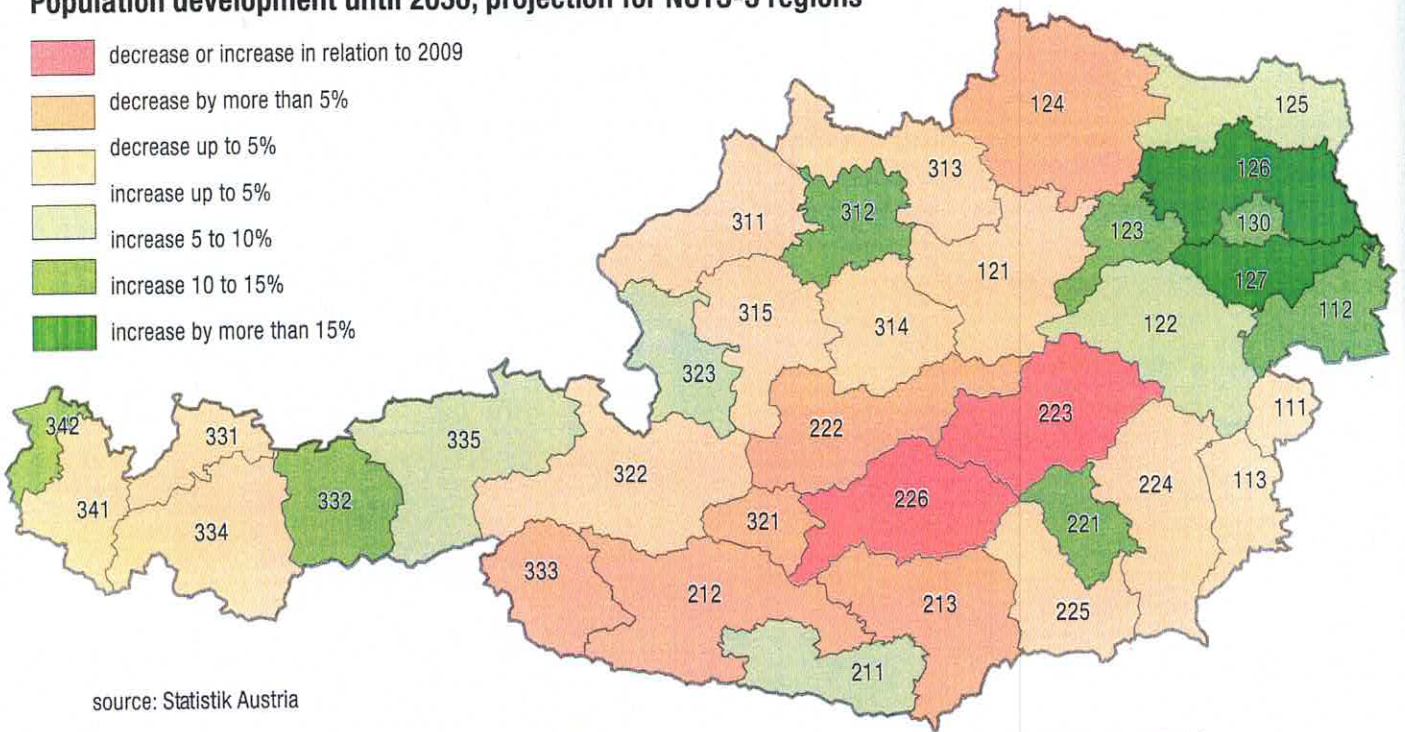
Vocabulary:

birth rate = Geburtenrate
 death rate = Sterberate
 emigration = Auswanderung
 foreign citizens = ausländische Staatsbürger
 immigration = Einwanderung

inhabitants = Einwohner
 migration = Wanderung
 migration balance = Wanderungsbilanz
 population balance = Bevölkerungsbilanz
 provincial capital = Landeshauptstadt

Population development until 2030, projection for NUTS-3 regions

- decrease or increase in relation to 2009
- decrease by more than 5%
- decrease up to 5%
- increase up to 5%
- increase 5 to 10%
- increase 10 to 15%
- increase by more than 15%



source: Statistik Austria

- AT111: Mittelburgenland
- AT112: Nordburgenland
- AT113: Südburgenland
- AT121: Mostviertel-Eisenwurzen
- AT122: Niederösterreich-Süd
- AT123: Sankt Pölten
- AT124: Waldviertel
- AT125: Weinviertel
- AT126: Wiener Umland/Nordteil
- AT127: Wiener Umland/Südteil
- AT130: Wien
- AT211: Klagenfurt-Villach

- AT212: Oberkärnten
- AT213: Unterkärnten
- AT221: Graz
- AT222: Liezen
- AT223: Östliche Obersteiermark
- AT224: Oststeiermark
- AT225: West- und Südsteiermark
- AT226: Westliche Obersteiermark
- AT311: Innviertel
- AT312: Linz-Wels
- AT313: Mühlviertel
- AT314: Steyr-Kirchdorf

- AT315: Traunviertel
- AT321: Lungau
- AT322: Pinzgau-Pongau
- AT323: Salzburg und Umgebung
- AT331: Außerfern
- AT332: Innsbruck
- AT333: Osttirol
- AT334: Tiroler Oberland
- AT335: Tiroler Unterland
- AT341: Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald
- AT342: Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet

Figure 2: Population development until 2030

Task 3: Study figure 2 and find out:

In which Austrian regions will the population decrease by more than 5%?

.....

.....

In which Austrian regions will the population increase by more than 15%?

.....

.....

What could be the reasons for this development?

.....

.....

Vocabulary:

decrease = abnehmen

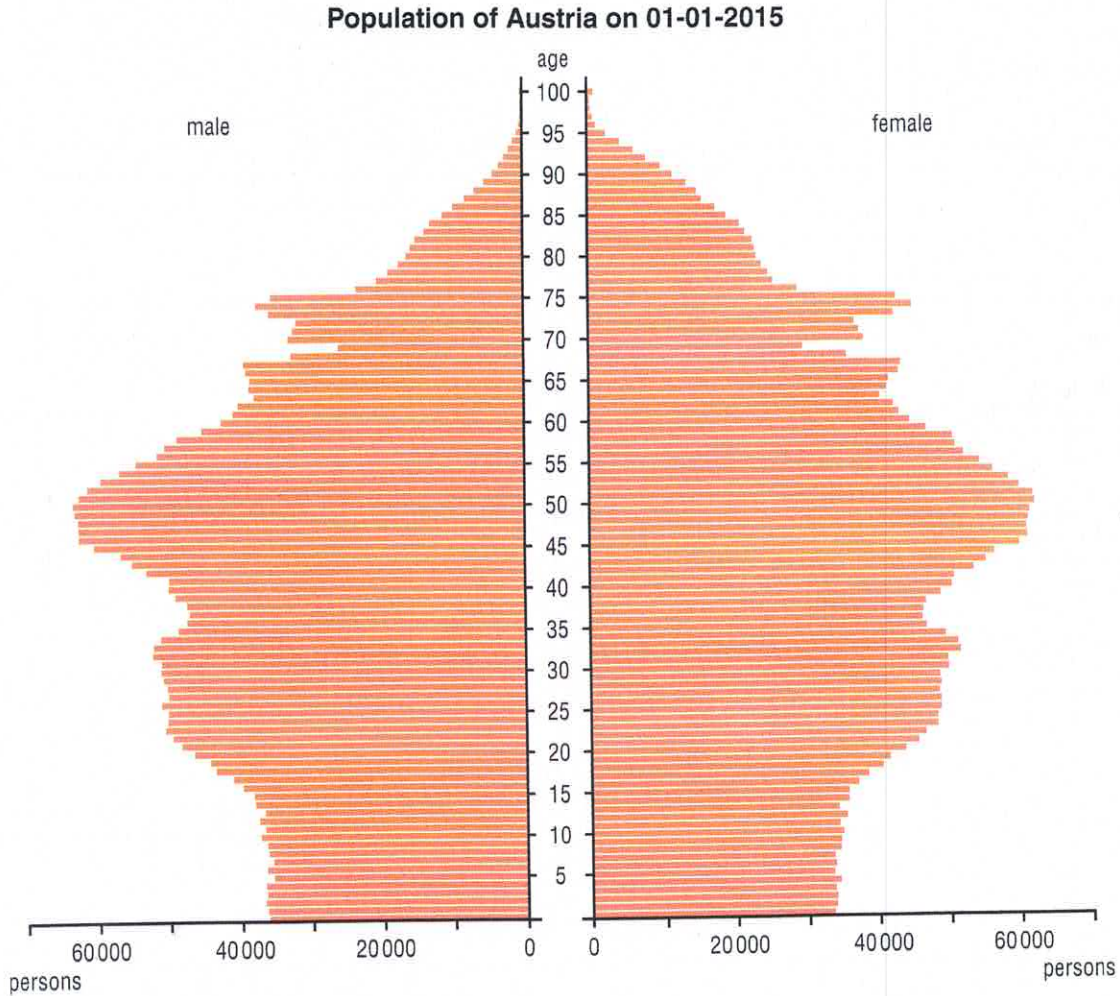
increase = zunehmen

5.2 The age structure of the Austrian population

How can the age structure of a country be shown?

The age structure of a country can be shown with a so-called age (population) pyramid. This pyramid shows the number of people, males and females, in different age groups for a certain year (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Austria's population pyramid 2015



Task 1: Around which age do you find the most male and female people?

.....

Task 2: In which age group do you find more female people than male ones?

.....

Task 3: Around which age do you find the fewest male and female people?

.....

Vocabulary:

male = männlich

female = weiblich

How can the changes of the age structure of the Austrian population be described?

To describe the changes of the age structure you have to compare different age (population) pyramids of different years. The different shapes of these age (population) pyramids indicate the changes in the age structure.

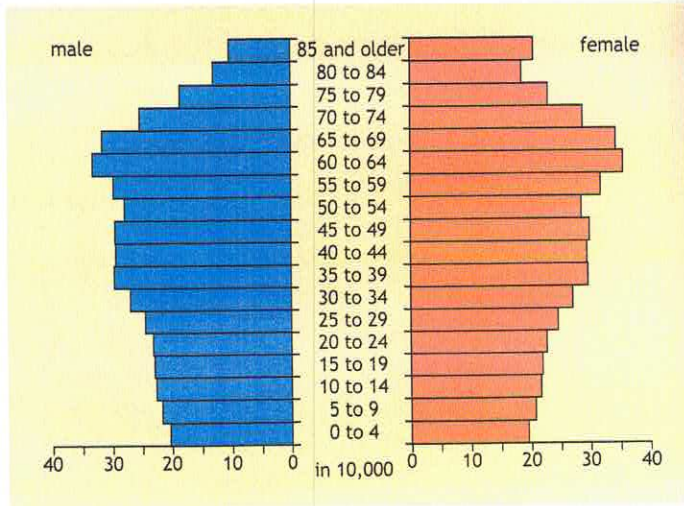
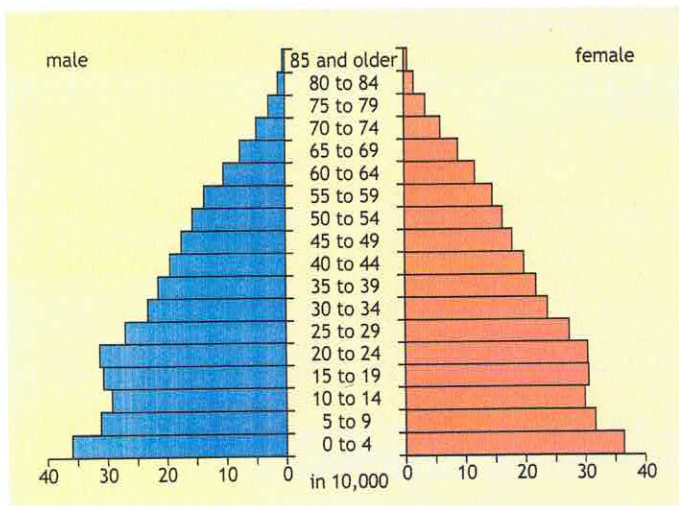


Figure 2: Austria's age structure 1900 Figure 3: Austria's age structure 2050

Task 4: Describe the population pyramid of Austria in 1900. In which age groups do you find the most people?

.....

Task 5: Describe the population pyramid of Austria in 2050: In which age groups do you find the most people?

.....

Task 6: Complete the text about the development of the Austrian age structure with the words given in the box below:

fewer old– more old – growing number – declining number – problems – old-age pension - more young– to pay– fewer young– increasing

In 1900 there were people in the lower age groups and people in the higher age groups. So there was an number of people for the job market and a high number of people for old-age pensioners. In 2050 there will be in the lower age groups and in the higher age groups. As a result there will be a of old-age pensioners and a of working persons to pay for old-age pensioners. This change will lead to on the job market and in the system.

5.3 Immigration to Austria

What is immigration?

When foreigners (non-native people) come to a country in order to settle down there for a longer time, we call this population movement immigration. There are three types of immigration to Austria: permanent immigration, temporary residence and fixed-term employment. There are different reasons for immigration: economic reasons (seeking a higher/better standard of living, better jobs..), natural disasters (droughts, flooding, storms..), civil wars, ethnic conflicts and government or political persecution.

Figure 1: Who lives in Austria?

8,599,200 inhabitants

Task 1: Analyze figure 1: Where do most foreigners in Austria come from?
.....

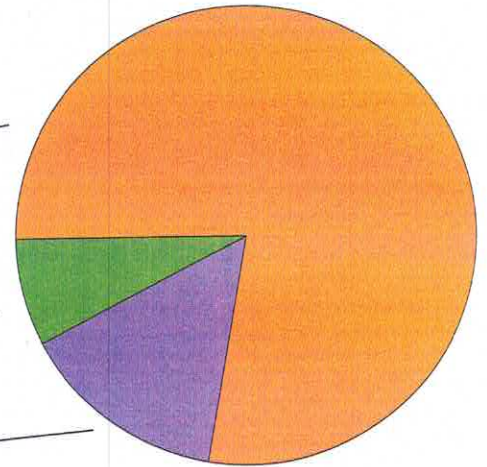
6,701,100
Austrians without
migration background

648,800
Austrians with
migration background

1,261,300 Foreigners

176,463 Germans
116,626 Serbians
116,026 Turks
93,973 from Bosnia and Herzegovina
82,949 Romanians

70,248 Croatians
63,550 Hungarians
57,589 Poles
35,618 Afghans
35,326 Slovaks



Who are people with migration background?

People with migration background are people, whose parents were not born in Austria. It does not matter if these parents gained their Austrian citizenship later on or not.

Who are refugees?

According to the International Geneva Refugee Convention refugees are people who have to leave their home country because they are persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. According to the Refugee Convention a refugee must not be returned to a country where his/her life would be threatened on account of his/her race, religion, nationality or political opinion.

(Geneva Refugee Convention)

Who are asylum seekers?

These are refugees who have applied for asylum in a different country than their home.

Vocabulary:

citizenship = Staatsbürgerschaft
cultural diversity = kulturelle Vielfalt
drought = Dürre
economic growth = Wirtschaftswachstum
fixed-term employment = befristetes Arbeitsverhältnis

flooding = Hochwasser
permanent immigration = dauerhafte Einwanderung (mit Staatsbürgerschaft)
persecution = Verfolgung
temporary residence = vorübergehender Aufenthalt

Who are guest workers?

Workers who migrate to the more developed countries of North and West Europe, usually from South and East Europe or North Africa, in search of higher-paying jobs.

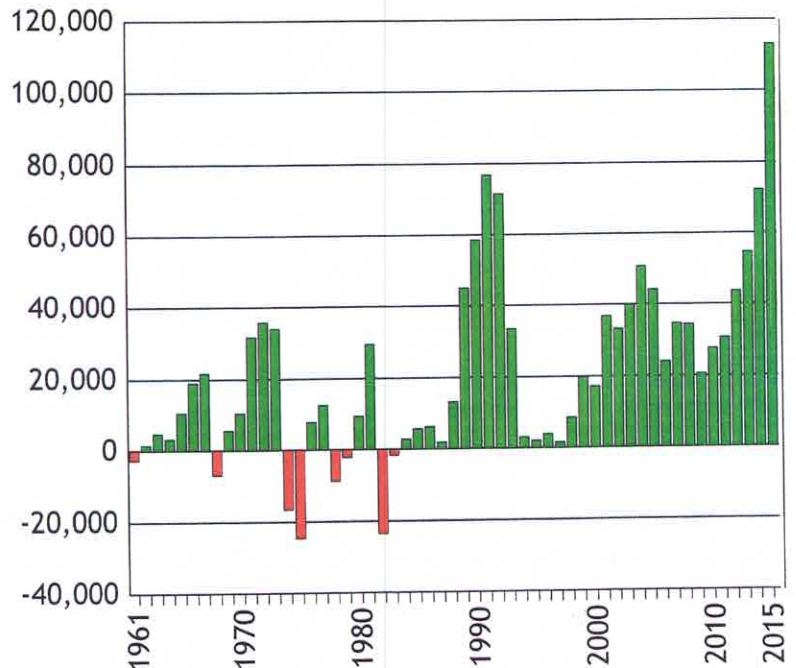
Task 2: Try to find some reasons why immigrants come to Austria. Complete the following table:

Type of immigration	Reasons for immigration
refugees	
guest workers	
fixed term employment	
students	

Task 3: Analyze figure 2:

- a) In which years was the immigration to Austria especially high?
- b) In which years was the emigration from Austria very high?

Figure 2: Development of immigration to/ emigration from Austria



Task 4: What can be chances and problems of high immigration to Austria? Try to put the words from the box into the correct part of the table below.

integration – school – more skilled workers – intercultural learning – problems with housing/flats – unemployment may rise /not enough jobs – language learning – more young people – cultural diversity – security problems – more consumers/ economic growth

Positive aspects of immigration	Negative aspects of immigration

5.4 Where the Austrians live: different living environment in Austria

Where do the Austrians live?

As two thirds of Austria are covered by the Eastern Alps, most of the settlements are to be found in the eastern lowlands and in the main valleys of Austria. If the area of permanent settlement is taken as the basis for population density (as in figure 1), it is clearly shown that the alpine valleys are very densely populated areas.

Population density
related to the ecumene (area of permanent settlement)
50 100 150 250 500 inhabitants per 1 km²


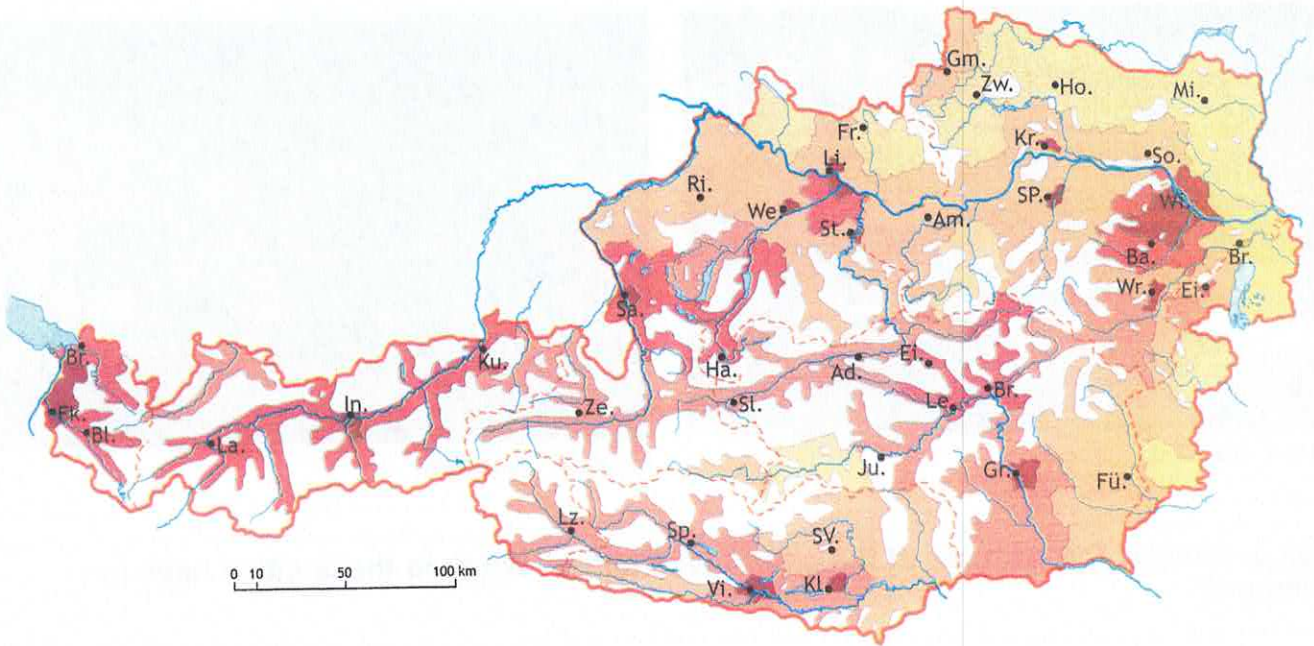


Figure 1: Population density in Austria



Task 1: Which Austrian cities are situated in areas with low population density (under 100)? In which federal provinces are they situated? In which Austrian natural landscapes are they situated? Complete the table below with the help of your atlas:

Name of the city	Natural landscape	Federal province
Ju =		
Ze =		
Ho =		
Mi =		
Fr =		
Zw =		
Br =		

Task 2: Create a similar table as in task 1 for the other cities marked in figure 1. Write this table into your notebook and use your atlas.



Figure 2: Zwettl



Figure 3: Judenburg



Figure 4: Braunau



Figure 5: Mistelbach

Task 3: Analyze the pictures of the cities given above. What do these cities have in common?

.....

Task 4: Which differences can you detect in these pictures?

.....

.....

Task 5: Which parts of Austria are only thinly populated? Why?

.....

.....

Task 6: Which parts of Austria are densely populated? Why?

.....

.....

Vocabulary:

☞ area of permanent settlement = Dauersiedlungsraum

have something in common = etwas gemeinsam haben

population density = Bevölkerungsdichte
thinly populated = dünn besiedelt