

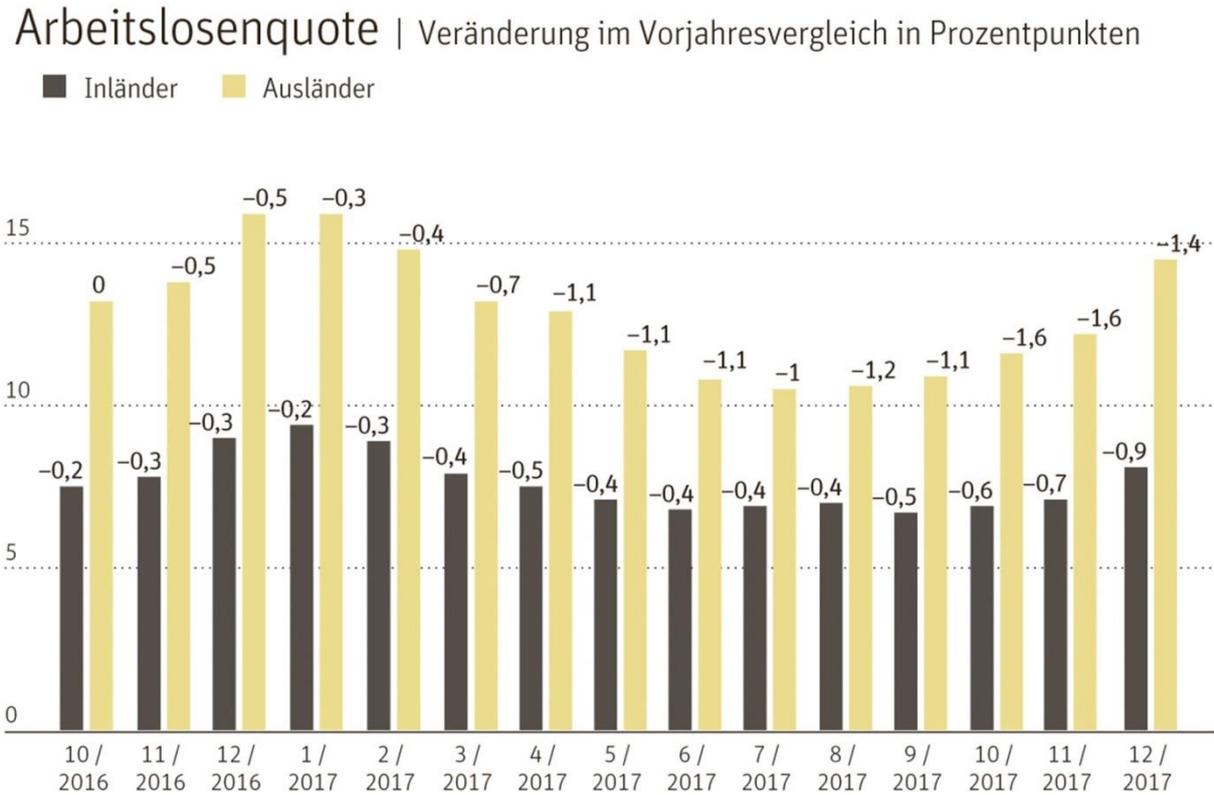
Review of Austrian media dedicated to the topic of migrants education and employment.

In guidelines with the goals and aims of the Erasmus+ project “MiGreat! Supporting Migrants into CVET” (project number: 2016-1-IT01-KA202-005348) we tried to have a look at the situation of people in Austria with migration background from different perspectives which are connected to each other – employment and education.

Employment

Austrian Public Employment Service (AMS) is seeing many difficult tasks in providing services to migrants. In Vienna, 61 percent of unemployed people have a migration background; in some Viennese districts it reaches 70 percent. 90 percent of all unemployed people with migration background, who use the services of AMS belong to the first generation of migrants, e.g. they immigrated themselves. The biggest group is from Turkey. Only six percent are refugees and many of them are highly motivated to work.

Here is the graph showing the development of quote of unemployed people (Black columns – local citizens, yellow column – migrants)



Quelle: AMS, Sozialministerium

A faster decrease of migrants' unemployment quote compared to other years, according to Helmut Mahringer, Expert at the *Economic Research Institute*, is the fact that when the national economy has positive growth more vacancies are present at the labor market, when the situation changes, the vacancies are cut off. People with migration background take more often short term jobs. That gives a short term employment advantage compared to local people, who are more interested in long term occupation.

According to an unofficial internal AMS report, the employers are seeing certain difficulties in providing jobs or trainings to people with migration background. Some of these difficulties are based not only on qualifications but also on cultural attitude, cultural dimensions towards certain jobs und religious background to name the most common ones. Some national cultures e.g. do not see service jobs, especially in tourism, as acceptable or valuable, or young female under 18 years are not allowed by their families to be at work without accompanying relative. These factors reduce the possibilities for employment.

Education

Interesting tendencies could be seen regarding the educational situation among young people (second or third generation) with migration background. In 2009, about 35 percent of young people with at least one parent with Turkish origin e.g. finished the educational way after the compulsory school; in 2016 it was only 26 percent.

The same tendency could be traced among young people whose families moved to Austria from Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro. The numbers went down from 30% in 2009 to 20% in 2016. If this tendency will continue, the educational rate between the young people with migration background and without will become similar.

The described situation shows that the goals and ways of achieving them set in the "MiGreat" Project are still very present on the agenda of EU societies and need their development and implementation.

Sources:

<https://derstandard.at/2000070068742/Migration-Jugendliche-der-zweiten-Generation-holen-bei-Bildung-auf>

<https://diepresse.com/home/wirtschaft/economist/5391731/Heikles-AMSDossier-zu-Migration>

<https://derstandard.at/2000073550855/Auslaender-am-Arbeitsmarkt-Sozialministerin-sieht-akutes-Problem>