

*Dagmar Ortner*

*Female Immigrants in Austrian  
Higher Education*

*TP 03/12*

**About the Project**

The normative concept of gender equity which exists in European societies is contrasted by a reality in which women in top-level positions are by no means a common occurrence.

Against this background, the European Research Training Network Women in European Universities, funded by the European Commission, is a joint research project of partners in seven European countries.

Its scientific programme aims at assessing the professional status of women in academia and at analysing the reasons for the under-representation in positions of authority in European Universities.

The network structure includes regular conferences and meetings to provide a forum to present outcomes, exchange knowledge and to discuss about research planning as well as findings and outcomes.

The **Training Paper Series** are essays authored by the doctoral students of the project in every research phase. They give an introduction to the research topic and an overview of the findings in the research country of the doctoral student.



**List of content**

1. Introduction	p 1
2. Availability of Data	p 1
3. An Overview of Immigration to Austria and Demographic Structures	p 2
3.1 Motivations for Emigration	p 2
3.2 Structure of Age	p 6
3.3 Occupational Positions of Immigrants	p 7
4. Residence Permission and Reuniting of Families	p 8
4.1 Time Limited Residence Permission ( <i>Aufenthaltsbewilligung</i> )	p 8
4.2 Immigration Permission ( <i>Niederlassungsbewilligung</i> )	p 8
5. Work Permit with Consequences for Teenagers	p 9
6. Pupils from foreign countries	p 11
6.1 Legal Aspects for Foreign Pupils in Compulsory and Further Schools	p 11
6.2 Statistics	p 12
7. Legal Aspects for Immigrants without Austrian Citizenship in Universities	p 19
8. Female Students from Former Yugoslavia and Turkey	p 21
9. Students from University of Innsbruck in Winter Semester 2001	p 28
10. Résumé	p 32
11. Literature, List of Tables and Figures	p 33

## **1. Introduction**

The “Second Generation” of immigrants in Austria shows an increasing attendance at High Schools and Universities. It can thus be assumed that the cliché with respect to immigrants will change, if they rise their share in education and in qualified jobs. The first immigrants from the 1960’s onwards have been almost exclusively unskilled workers because of the Austrian recruitment policy - men and women in a similar manner. The second generation, which is now partly attending High Schools and/or starts to study at Universities are a kind of pioneers, making a great leap forward. Nevertheless children of immigrants are still overrepresented in schools of low level and are underrepresented in High Schools. On the one hand there has been, since 1991, an “intercultural learning” implemented in Austrian schools and different supporting measures for immigrants have been taken, on the other hand language barriers dwindled, so that a continuous increase in the enrolment at High Schools and Universities took place. Remarkably, more immigrant young women compared to men attend High Schools and they even tend to be more successful in graduating compared to men.

Participation in higher education is an important step to integration. Based on statistics from the Ministry of Education, Statistic Austria and Statistics from Universities the change of numbers of pupils and students with another nationality in High Schools and Universities should be determinable during the last decades; here we will focus our attention on female pupils and students from former Yugoslavia and from Turkey.

## **2. Availability of Data**

In Austria there are however only superficial statistics available about students of non-Austrian citizenship. Statistic returns from the Ministry of Education and „Statistic Austria“ refer to nationalities in Universities without details about subjects. In the statistics about study success there are only the numbers of all students with Austrian citizenship and of all foreigners with a gender comparison. Statistics can be applied from single universities. Here is as an example the participation with choice of subjects and graduates from University of Innsbruck. More informative are school statistics, because they give details about pupils with non-German mother language, their nationality and their attendance in each type of school. From these data it is obvious that the attendance of immigrants at High Schools is increasing.

Whereas German statistics differ between domestic students, foreign students without an immigration background and immigrants without German citizenship (“Bildungs-inländerInnen”), this differentiation of foreign students does not

---

exist in Austrian statistics. The German method makes more distinctions but is also not completely correct, because each year immigrants receive the German citizenship, so they are no more traceable.

There would be the possibility to tell apart these students in Austria, because there are different laws and conditions for both groups: If the parents live a minimum of five years in Austria, students can apply for an equal status with Austrian students (“Gleichstellungsantrag im Zuge der Personengruppenverordnung”) and students without immigration background need a permission to study in their country of origin and a residence permit. In summary, statistics of High Schools with an attendance of Turkish and former Yugoslavian school girls show a pronounced change during the last decades, but statistics at Universities only reveal a rough trend how many female Turkish and former Yugoslavian students have been enrolled in Austrian Universities.

### **3. An Overview of Immigration to Austria and Demographic Structures**

#### *3.1 Motivations for Emigration*

In comparison to Germany, France, Great Britain and Switzerland Austria never has been the first choice for Immigrants. Germany and Switzerland have higher wage levels, France and Great Britain have a historical immigration from former colonial states, but the Austrian historical connection with Middle and East European Countries has been interrupted during the Cold War. Migration to Austria after 1945 took place because of refugees and after the 1950s due to working migrants. Between 1945 and 1959 more than one million refugees from East and Middle Europe came, but only about 500.000 stayed in Austria. 1956/57 180.000 people fled from Hungary and 1968/69 162.000 people from Czechoslovakia, but only 12.000 stayed. From 1989 applications for asylum from Eastern Europe and the Near East increased. 1991 about 27.300 persons applied for asylum. During the Yugoslavian War about 80.000 people came from Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina to Austria, which have been “de facto refugees”; this are not officially accepted refugees according to the Convention of Geneva but they can stay in Austria.<sup>1</sup> According to the Convention of Geneva refugees should be equal to Austrian citizens. They should have free access to the labour market and their children should be allowed to visit each type of school. But since 1993 Austria has restrictive laws for refugees: they have to apply for asylum in the very first safe state („safe country status“), for example on the first airport in a safe country. As a consequence the number of accepted refugees decreased.

---

<sup>1</sup> [www.demokratiezentrum.org/download/Migration.pdf](http://www.demokratiezentrum.org/download/Migration.pdf)

---

The immigration to Austria from working migrants slowly started in the 1950s with Italian workers and increased from the early 1960s onwards after the Austrian recruiting policy in Turkey (agreement 1964) and former Yugoslavia (agreement 1966). Austria then had a drastic lack of unskilled workers. That's the reason why for the most part today's immigrants are from these countries. During the 1960s there was in Austria like in Germany and Switzerland the "Principle of Rotation", that means, that people got work only for one year in Austria like seasonal workers. But this policy wasn't interesting neither for employers nor for employees, so there happened an unplanned immigration. Until the early 1990s it was relatively uncomplicated for singles or family migrants to come to Austria. Then laws became more restrictive. In 1973 about 10 percent of employees came from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia. Between 1962 and 1973 the share of women increased from 19 percent to 31 percent, most of them being Yugoslavian women (Matuschek 1985, S. 174).

Table 1 shows an increasing number of female immigrants. In 1981 there were 56.682 female immigrants from former Yugoslavia, in the year 2000 there number increased to 158.189. Their percentage calculated from all female immigrants increased from 18,7 percent to 20,9 percent. The number of Turkish female immigrants increased from 24.097 in the year 1981 to 57.473 in the year 2000. But their percentage calculated from all female immigrants decreased from 7,9 Percent to 7,6 percent. The reason is, that during the 1980s many Turkish people left Austria to go back to Turkey whereas during and after Yugoslavian war many refugees came to Austria and became immigrants.

Table 2 shows, that there are more than 50 percent male immigrants. The reason is that in the beginning of Austrian recruitment policy almost only men came to Austria to work in traditional "male jobs".

The percentage of all immigrants calculated from Austrian population increased – as Table 3 shows – from only 4,2 percent in 1981 to 10,3 percent in 2000. This percentage stagnated because of a restrictive immigration policy after the early 1990s.

Table 1: Immigration to Austria 1981-2000 - country of origin and gender distribution

	<b>1981</b>		<b>1985</b>		<b>1990</b>		<b>1995</b>		<b>2000</b>	
Former Yugosl. Women	56682	18,7%	55570	18,3%	75516	16,6%	148846	20,6%	158189	20,9%
Former Yugosl. Men	69919	23,0%	67407	22,1%	97115	21,3%	180695	25,0%	183445	24,2%
Turkish Women	24097	7,9%	26774	8,8%	43434	9,5%	58287	8,1%	57473	7,6%
Turkish Men	36180	11,9%	38063	12,5%	63332	13,9%	84479	11,7%	77074	10,2%
Other Women *	53911	17,8%	52531	17,3%	80044	17,6%	114216	15,8%	132800	17,5%
Other Men	62895	20,7%	64037	21,0%	96620	21,2%	136960	18,9%	148986	19,7%
<b><i>All foreign people</i></b>	<b><i>303684</i></b>	<b><i>100,0%</i></b>	<b><i>304382</i></b>	<b><i>100,0%</i></b>	<b><i>456061</i></b>	<b><i>100,0%</i></b>	<b><i>723483</i></b>	<b><i>100,0%</i></b>	<b><i>757967</i></b>	<b><i>100,0%</i></b>

\*"Other" people are mainly from Germany, Rumania, Poland, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy.

Table 2: Comparison of  
female and male  
immigrants 1981 - 2000

	1981		1985		1990		1995		2000	
All female foreign citizens	134690	44,4%	134875	44,3%	198994	43,6%	321394	44,4%	348462	46,0%
All male foreign citizens	168994	55,6%	169507	55,7%	257067	56,4%	402134	55,6%	409415	54,0%
<b>All foreign citizens</b>	<b>303684</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>304382</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>456061</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>723528</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>757877</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

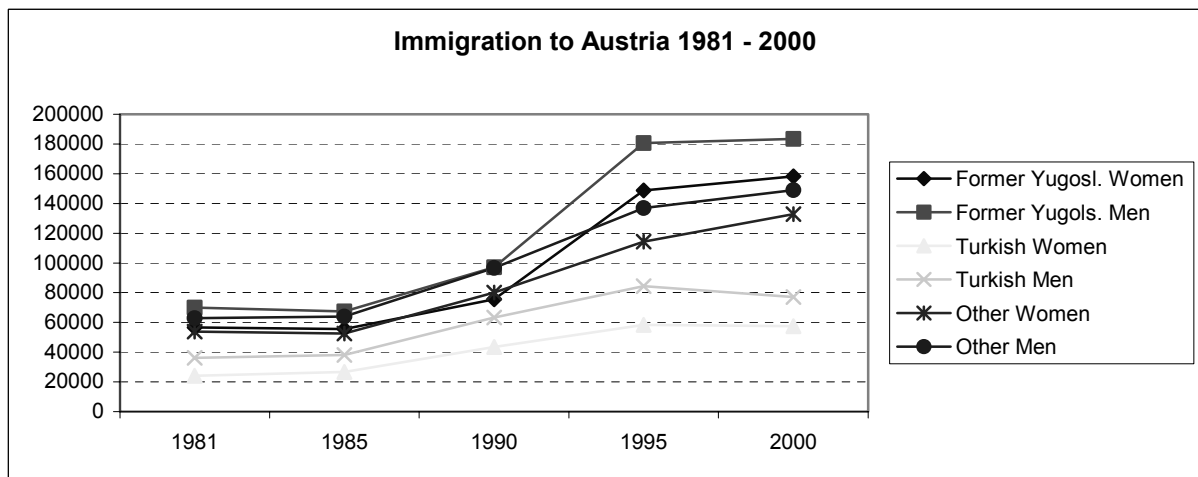
Table 3: Percentage of all immigrants  
1981 – 2000 compared to Austrian  
citizens

	1981		1985		1990		1995		2000	
Foreign citizens	303684	4,2%	304382	4,2%	456061	6,3%	723528	9,9%	757877	10,3%
Austrian citizens	7265026	100,0%	7273879	100,0%	7273175	100,0%	7323052	100,0%	7352367	100,0%

Source: Statistik Österreich in: Österreichisches Forum für Migrationsstudien 2002 ([www.oefm.org/stat](http://www.oefm.org/stat)), own calculation



Figure 1: Immigration to Austria 1981-2000



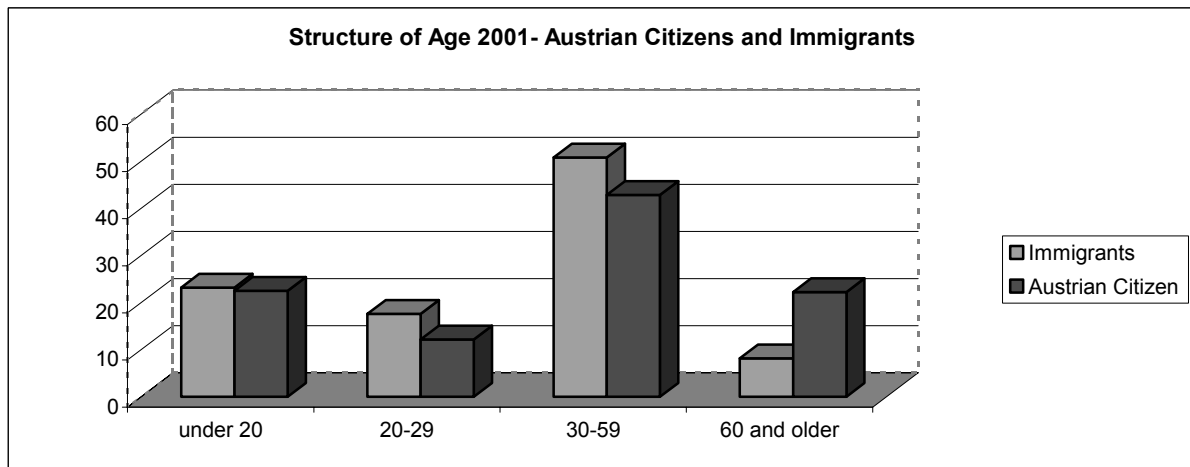
Source: Statistik Austria, Bevölkerungsfortschreibung in: [www.oefm.org/stat](http://www.oefm.org/stat) (Österreichisches Forum für Migrationsstudien 2002); Graphic: Dagmar Ortner

### 3.2 Structure of Age

Immigration to Austria was not only important because of labour shortage, but also because the Austrian population would have stagnated without immigrants. The structure of age shows that immigrants are, on the average, younger than native people (including the younger “neo-citizens”).

In the year 2001 there have been 761.427 people with another citizenship living in Austria. 23,2 % were younger than 20 years (177.291), 17,6 % between 20 and 29 years old (134.663), 50,8 % between 30 and 59 years old (387.015) and 8,2 % over 60 years (62.494). For comparison purposes, of 7.359.918 Austrian citizens 22,5 % were younger than 20 years (1.659.186), 12,2 % between 20 and 29 ( 898.595), 42,9 % between 30 and 59 (3162821) and 22,2 % have been 60 and older (1.639.346) (Demographic Yearbook 2001, S. 257). Thus on the average there are more foreign children who are required to attend school and in the age to study than native children and young native people.

*Figure 2: Structure of Age – Austrian Citizens and Immigrants without Austrian Citizenship*



Source: Demographic Yearbook 2001, S. 257; Graphic: Dagmar Ortner

### *3.3 Occupational Positions of Immigrants*

Because of the Austrian recruiting policy almost all foreign people have been unskilled workers. This fact created a divided labour market. Even today immigrants are on the average lower paid and occupy lower educated jobs and because of the extension of education until the 1970s and presence of immigrants Austrian people were promoted. For example in 1973 more than 95 percent of former Yugoslavian and Turkish women and about 85 percent of men have been unskilled workers. Only five percent have been in educated jobs and 12 percent have been skilled workers. (Arbeiterkammer Tirol 1973, S. 7). That doesn't mean that all workers have been unskilled in their native country, but in Austria was only the possibility to find a job in a low position.

Still in the year 1998 84,2 percent of former Yugoslavian people have been unskilled workers as well as 89,4 percent of Turkish immigrants; 13,8 percent of former Yugoslavian people and 9,3 percent of Turkish people have been in educated jobs or in civil service; Only 1,8 percent of former Yugoslavian and 1,0 percent of Turkish people have their own business (Statistische Nachrichten 1999, S. 974<sup>2</sup>). The parent's occupations have a great impact to children's choice of occupations. But although immigrants are overrepresented in lower educated jobs, the number of pupils in High Schools and Colleges has increased during the last decades.

<sup>2</sup> in: [www.demokratiezentrum.org/download/Migration.pdf](http://www.demokratiezentrum.org/download/Migration.pdf).

## 4. Residence Permission and Reuniting of Families

The amendment of immigration laws in 1997 and 2002 made immigration for unskilled workers from Non-EU-States more difficult. On the other hand laws for family reunification got more liberal. In this chapter it should be explained which consequences residence laws have for immigrant's children to live in Austria and visit further schools and universities.

There are two forms of residence permissions: The first is a time limited residence permission (*Aufenthaltserlaubnis*), the second is an immigration permission (*Niederlassungsbewilligung*).

### 4.1 Time Limited Residence Permission (*Aufenthaltsbewilligung*)

It is valid for a limited time, for example to live, study or work for a couple of months or years, for cross-frontier commuters or managers who do not immigrate to Austria. If people stay more than six month in Austria they need a residence permission. Expected are citizens from European Economy Area and Swiss. Spouses of students or pupils and their children, if they are less than 19 years old, can also receive the residence permission, if they are not employed in Austria. That means, students and pupils have to bear the costs for their children and spouses. If people have lived for a minimum of five years in Austria, then they can apply for an unlimited residence permission.

### 4.2 Immigration Permission (*Niederlassungsbewilligung*)

In contrast to the permission mentioned above the Immigration Permission (*Niederlassungs-bewilligung*) is valid for an unlimited time. Until January 1<sup>st</sup> 2003 this permission has been valid for five years and than was unlimited. There are Immigration Permissions without quota, for example for artists, scientists or clergymen. In generally there is an every year's quota for immigrants. On the average 8.300 people receive an Immigration Permission (Schuhmacher 2003, S. 40). Since the novella of immigration laws (January 1<sup>st</sup> 2003) only qualified people receive immigration permission, this is for example managers, people, who are needed on the labour market and university graduates. Consequently students who have studied in Austria with a Residence Permission (*Aufenthaltsgenehmigung*) and have finished the university are automatically qualified people, which can receive immigration permission without quota.

Other people who receive an Immigration Permission are

- Spouses and children of people who receive the immigration permission or have already received it,
- US-citizens, and
- Citizens from states with agreements (Japan for example).

Since 1989 spouses and children are entitled to receive immigration permission. They are in every year's quota, meaning that they have to wait until they are "the next in the line". But pupils are, for example, preferred. There is now an improvement for teenagers: Persons who immigrated to Austria before January 1<sup>st</sup> 1998 had to apply for their children's immigration permission before they had been 15 years old. Since January 1<sup>st</sup> this age limit is 21 years.

The amendment in 2003 includes the duty to learn basics of German language within four years. There are numerous people, like senior citizens, children, teenagers, students or all persons, who have immigrated before January 1<sup>st</sup> 1998, and who are expected to be involved in this training. There is a new unlimited immigration permission. Entitled to receive this permission (*Niederlassungsnachweis*) are

- People which live in Austria for at least five years with an immigration permission and which have a regular income,
- their spouses and children,
- People, who have lived, at least five years with immigration permission and who are required to attend school.
- Spouses and children from citizens of the European Economic Area who have lived in Austria for at least two years.

To sum up, immigration to Austria became difficult for unskilled non-EU-citizens and became easier for family members, particularly for teenagers, who are entitled to receive an immigration permission until the age of 21 and to visit further schools and universities in Austria.

## **5. Work Permit with Consequences for Teenagers**

In Austria the following people can work without a work permit: citizens of the European Economy area and their family members (spouses and children), refugees, scientists, artists, journalists, pastors and other persons with special occupations.

People from non-EU-countries receive in general

- for one year a work permit for a company in a predestined Austrian province (*Beschäftigungsbewilligung*),
  - then for two years in every company but in the same province (*Arbeitserlaubnis*). Young people in a job training (usually three years) receive an "Arbeitserlaubnis" for the whole time of training.
  - Finally, after five years, they can work in every company in Austria (*Befreiungsschein*). It's comparable to the Green Card. Teenagers, who
-

finished their last school year in Austria and who (or their parents) have an immigration permission receive the „green card” immediately. If people receive the unlimited immigration permission (*Niederlassungsnachweis*) this work permission becomes useless.

- Family members in general can work not before four years residence in Austria with the first work permission (*Beschäftigungsbewilligung*).

According to the agreement between the European Economy Community and Turkey from the year 1980 there are different laws for Turkish citizens, which became obligatory after Austria’s membership to the EU: (Schuhmacher, 2003, S. 107).

- Turkish employees can choose if they want to work in the same occupation in Austria after three years or receive the general second work permit (*Arbeitserlaubnis*) - in the same province like before in every occupation (like other immigrants from Non-EWR-States).
- Turkish employees receive a “green card” (*Befreiungsschein*) after four years.

Family members of Turkish employees, who have an immigration permission (*Niederlassungsbewilligung*), are

- After three years entitled to work with the first work permission (*Beschäftigungsbewilligung*), and after five years to receive a “green card”.
- After job training (usually three years) teenagers are entitled to receive the first work permission (*Beschäftigungsbewilligung*), if one parent member has had an occupation for at least three years in Austria.

To sum up: the laws for family members became more liberal, especially for teenagers who finished their very last school year in Austria – they receive the permission which is comparable to a green card. Teenagers during their job training receive the second work permission for the whole time of training (*Arbeitserlaubnis*). Spouses are not allowed to work before a four year of residence stay in Austria (Turkish spouses after three years), but this time has been shortened from eight years before the amendment of working laws to “only” four years. After all, this amendment can at best be described as “complicated simplification”.

## 6. Pupils from Foreign Countries

### 6.1. *Legal Aspects for Foreign Pupils in Compulsory and Further Schools*

In the year 2000/01 96.577 pupils with an other mother language than German visited Austrian schools, this is 10 percent of all pupils from primary school to High School (without Austrian native minorities - Croatian, Roma, Slovak, Czech, Hungarian people). (Waldrauch, Manolakos, 2002, S. 5) According to the Austrian school statistics pupils came from 154 countries, most of them from former Yugoslavia and Turkey with an increasing number of pupils from Middle and East European countries. (Österreichische Schulstatistik 2002).

In principle all pupils, independent of nationality or status of residence, have to attend school if they stay longer than six months in Austria. Compulsory school takes nine years. The permission to attend a further school depends only on entrance examination. There are flexible regulations if pupils can't pass all exams for compulsory school just because of a lack of knowledge in German language. They can finish the school after 10 years. This is valid also for pupils who finished 9<sup>th</sup> school year in their native country. Pupils in a compulsory school don't have to pass exams for two years. They would be unjustly discriminated, if they have an other mother language (extraordinary status). Pupils receive at least six years lessons in German language. To visit further schools an entrance test is necessary. (Dibaian/ Fleck 2002, S. 11)

There are supporting measures for foreign pupils:

#### *a) Lessons in German Language*

In compulsory schools there are 18 hours a week lessons in German language offered. Pupils in High Schools can visit lessons in German language (48 hours a year), but this is not an obligation. According to school autonomy in general High Schools, High Schools including job training and other further schools lessons in German language can but must not be visited. Traditionally foreign languages, which are taught in schools, are English, French and Italian. Immigration languages are now offered as "foreign languages" too.

#### *b) Lessons in Immigrant's Mother Languages:*

Since 1992/93 lessons in pupil's mother languages are offered in compulsory school and later in further schools, too. It's much easier to learn a second language (German) for pupils, if they master their mother language. But it's only voluntary, pupils do not have to visit these lessons. In High School lower grade (age of 10-14 years) are offered 8 to 21 hours during four school years; upper forms in secondary school offer lessons autonomously.

In Austria almost no immigrants visit teacher's colleges. Because lessons in mother languages are relatively new, teachers are recruited from their countries of origin and receive an unlimited contract. With at least eight pupils all languages can be offered. Until now have been offered: Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Kurdian, Macedonian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanes, Romanian, Serbian, Croatian, Turkish and Hungarian. (Waldrauch/ Manolakos 2002, S. 18)

### *Native Speakers in Austrian schools*

In the school year 2000/01 altogether 309 native speakers taught 24.512 pupils (on the average one teacher for 79,3 pupils). 52 % of all teachers taught in Vienna, because about 50 % of all foreign pupils are in the capital. They taught chiefly in compulsory schools; only in three High Schools in Vienna have been native speakers, and only 0,9 % of pupils in native language lessons have been in High School. 162 out of 309 teachers taught Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian for 11.847 pupils, and 105 taught Turkish for 10.409 pupils. After all the main languages are the classic immigrant languages, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian and Turkish, not languages of Austrian native minorities. (Waldrauch/ Manolakos 2002, S. 15)

### *6.2 Statistics*

Table 4: Turkish pupils in all types of school 1988-2001

	<b>1988/89</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	3656	48,0%	4029	45,5%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	2646	34,8%	3106	35,1%
Special Schools	679	8,9%	831	9,4%
Polytechnic (9. Schoolyear)	120	1,6%	286	3,2%
Secondary upper stage*	222	2,9%	172	1,9%
<i>High School (14-18)including</i>	286	<b>3,8%</b>	435	<b>4,9%</b>
<i>University entrance qualification</i>				
Teacher's College	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>7610</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>8859</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

	<b>1995/96</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	6149	47,8%	6554	46,4%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	4392	34,2%	4777	33,8%
Special Schools	772	6,0%	1120	7,9%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	227	1,8%	445	3,1%
Secondary upper stage*	560	4,4%	416	2,9%
<i>High School (14-18)including</i>	756	<b>5,9%</b>	817	<b>5,9%</b>
<i>University entrance qualification</i>				
Teacher's College	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>12857</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>14129</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

	<b>2001/02</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	6484	48,4%	6974	48,1%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	4707	35,1%	4906	33,8%
Special Schools	430	3,2%	740	5,1%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	331	2,5%	596	4,1%
Secondary upper stage*	563	4,2%	451	3,1%
<i>High School (14-18)including</i>	893	<b>6,6%</b>	826	<b>5,7%</b>
<i>University entrance qualification</i>				
Teacher's College	1	0,0%	1	0,0%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>13409</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>14494</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: *Österreichische Schulstatistiken 1989, 1996, 2002; own calculation*

Schools levels from ISCED

\*Secondary upper stage is a 3 or 4 years school including job training but without university entrance qualification



Table 5: Former Yugoslavian pupils in all types of School

	<b>1988/89</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	3290	41,7%	3416	42,5%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	2687	34,1%	3025	37,7%
Special Schools	512	6,5%	605	7,5%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	195	2,5%	286	3,6%
Secondary upper stage*	414	5,2%	167	2,1%
<i>High School (14-18)including</i>	792	<b>10,0%</b>	521	<b>6,6%</b>
<i>University entrance qualification</i>				
Teacher's College	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>7891</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>8030</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

	<b>1995/96</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	6259	47,9%	6636	49,5%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	4381	33,5%	4190	31,3%
Special Schools	689	5,2%	949	7,1%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	119	0,9%	416	3,1%
Secondary upper stage*	423	3,2%	373	2,8%
<i>High School (14-18) including</i>	1882	<b>14,4%</b>	1303	<b>9,7%</b>
<i>University entrance qualification</i>				
Teacher's College	9	0,1%	0	0,0%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>13046</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>13401</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

	2001/02			
	Female	%	Male	%
Primary School (age of 6-10)	10668	43,5%	11660	44,9%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	7262	29,6%	8329	32,1%
Special Schools	516	2,1%	759	2,9%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	544	2,2%	857	3,3%
Secondary upper stage*	1397	5,7%	923	3,6%
<i>High School (14-18)including</i>	4129	<b>16,9%</b>	3068	<b>11,8%</b>
<i>University entrance qualification</i>				
Teacher's College	26	0,1%	0	0,0%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>24542</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>25956</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: *Österreichische Schulstatistiken 1989, 1996, 2002; own calculation*

\*Secondary upper stage is a 3 or 4 years school including job training but without university entrance qualification; Schools levels from ISCED

Table 6: Austrian pupils in all Types of School 1988-2001

	<b>1988/89</b>		<b>Male</b>	
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	170428	37,9%	179397	38,6%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	109111	24,3%	116490	25,1%
Special Schools	6072	1,4%	9662	2,1%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	6173	1,4%	13820	3,0%
Secondary upper stage*	26953	6,0%	19558	4,2%
<i>High School (14-18)including</i>	124634	<b>27,8%</b>	125215	<b>27,0%</b>
<i>university entrance qualification</i>				
Teacher's College	5739	1,3%	153	0,0%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>449110</b>	100,0%	<b>464295</b>	100,0%

	<b>1995/96</b>		<b>Male</b>	
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	164924	35,9%	174836	37,4%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	114921	25,0%	124123	26,6%
Special Schools	5269	1,1%	8920	1,9%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	4162	0,9%	10162	2,2%
Secondary upper stage*	22517	4,9%	17235	3,7%
<i>General High School (14-18)</i>	139287	<b>30,3%</b>	131693	<b>28,2%</b>
<i>High School including job training (14-19)</i>				
Teacher's College	7971	<b>1,7%</b>	274	0,1%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>459051</b>	100,0%	<b>467243</b>	100,0%

	<b>2001/02 Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Primary School (age of 6-10)	166146	35,0%	176494	36,7%
Lower Secondary Stage (10-14)	112104	23,6%	123484	25,7%
Special Schools	3775	0,8%	6808	1,4%
Polytechnicum (9. Schoolyear)	5796	1,2%	11200	2,3%
Secondary upper stage*	23383	4,9%	21723	4,5%
<i>General High School (14-18)</i>	155403	<b>32,7%</b>	140538	<b>29,2%</b>
<i>High School including job training (14-19)</i>				
Teacher's College	8546	1,8%	349	0,1%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>475153</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>480596</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

*Source: Österreichische Schulstatistiken;  
own calculation*

\* 3 or 4 years including job training but without university entrance qualification

Schools levels from ISCED

Table 4 shows that calculated from Turkish female pupils in all types of school their participation in schools with university entrance qualification increased from 3,8 percent in 1988 to 6,6 percent in 2001. There are still more male Turkish pupils in "Gymnasien". In contrary to Turkish pupils former Yugoslavian female pupils tend more to visit Gymnasien than their male counterparts. Their percentage increased from 14,4 percent in 1988 to 16,9 percent in the year 2001. If we see Austrian pupil's participation in Gymnasien with 27,8 percent female pupils in 1988 and 32,7 percent in the year 2001 immigrants are still underrepresented but with an increasing tendency to visit these types of schools. Teacher's colleges are in Austrian school statistics. This is not correct, because students already have finished High School with entrance qualification for Universities and Colleges. After all, there is a very low participation of immigrants in Teacher's Colleges. In 1988 only one single female Yugoslavian student became a Teacher in compulsory schools, in 2001 26 – this is an increasing percentage of 0,0 percent to 0,1 percent. Only one female Turkish student visited in 1988 and 2001 a Teacher's College and only one man in 2001. Austrian statistics show, that the occupation of a Teacher is traditional female: In 2001 8546 women visited Teacher's Colleges but only 319 men. Immigrants who become Teachers themselves could support pupils with other mother languages much better than Austrian teachers with German mother language and could understand the special situation from this children better.

Last but not least can Immigrants as Teachers or Intellectuals close the gap between the Austrian divided society.

Table 7: Percentage of Turkish and former Yugoslavian pupils in all types of schools

	<b>1988/90</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Turkish pupils	7610	1,6%	8859	1,8%
Former Yugoslavian pupils	7891	1,7%	8030	1,6%
Other foreign pupils*	4946	1,1%	5539	1,1%
Austrian pupils	449110	95,6%	464295	95,3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>469557</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>486723</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

	<b>1995/96</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Turkish pupils	12857	2,5%	14129	2,7%
Former Yugoslavian pupils	13046	2,6%	13401	2,6%
Other foreign pupils	19768	3,9%	21876	4,2%
Austrian pupils	459051	91,0%	467243	90,4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>504722</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>516649</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

	<b>2001/02</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>
Turkish pupils	13409	2,6%	14494	2,7%
Former Yugoslavian pupils	24542	4,7%	25956	4,9%
Other foreign pupils	11927	2,3%	11447	2,1%
Austrian pupils	475153	90,5%	480596	90,3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>525031</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>532493</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

\*Other foreign pupils are from about 100 countries;

*Source: Österreichische Schulstatistiken; own calculation*

In 1989 only about 5 percent of all pupils had an other citizenship, but in 2001 about 10 percent are immigrants. This tendency is an important fact for school organization, because pupils with different mother languages need supporting

measures and Austrian teachers, too in a teamwork with teachers from emigration states.

## **7. Legal Aspects for Immigrants without Austrian Citizenship in Austrian Universities**

### *Students with equal status to Austrians:*

In general there are different laws for students who want to study in Austria without an immigration background and those, whose parents reside in Austria without Austrian citizenship (immigrants).

Students, whose parents live in Austria with immigration permission (*Niederlassungs-bewilligung*) may study every subject (in Austria there is no entrance examination or numerus  $\square$ lauses). There is a degree for special groups of persons (*Personengruppenverordnung*) which receive an equal status to Austrian students, namely for:

- People who have lived in Austria at least five years or whose parents have lived at least five years in Austria.
- People who receive an Austrian grant.
- People who have a entrance examination from an Austrian school in a foreign country.
- Refugees.
- Foreign diplomats and their spouses and children.
- Foreign journalists who work in Austria, their spouses and children
- Students from Southern Tyrol, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein

That means that children of immigrants, if they already live in Austria, have an equal status to Austrian citizens; otherwise they may immigrate according reuniting of families.

### *Tuition fees:*

Since October 2001 there are tuition fees in Austria. But Turkish and former Yugoslavian immigrants are not concerned because of agreements with Turkey, new Yugoslavian states and other states. Even before 2001 there have been tuition fees only for foreign students, but not for national students (about 290 Euro per semester). The fees were waived for people who lived at least five years in Austria, people who received an Austrian grant or for people from countries with an agreement (for Turkish and former Yugoslavian students for example, for persons from development countries and refugees) (Österreichische Rektorenkonferenz, Wien 1995).

---

Since the winter term 2001 there have been general tuition fees for national and foreign students. Austrian citizens, EU-Citizens and people from the European Economy Area have to pay 363,36 Euro a semester but citizens from other countries have to pay 726,72 Euro a semester. They get the whole amount reimbursed; if students have an Austrian entrance qualification (Matura), they get half of the amount reimbursed.

Students who are waived for tuition fees:

- Students who only visit preparatory courses (Vorbereitungslehrgänge);
- Students of all countries with interstate agreements: Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Yugoslavia, Croatia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech, Turkey, Hungary and Russia (White Russia)
- Students who visit a practical training for example in EU programmes;
- Refugees
- Victims (bearer of a “victim document”)

Following students obtain tuition fees reimbursed:

- Regular Students from developing countries after application in Austrian Student’s Exchange (ÖAD).
  - Regular students with an Austrian University entrance examination after application via ÖAD.
- (Source: Austrian Ministry of Education and Culture: [www.bmbwk.gv.at](http://www.bmbwk.gv.at))

University entrance examinations from foreign countries will be checked for equality with Austrian examinations. Examinations treated as equal include people from following countries: From the European Economy Area, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Israel, Yugoslavia, Croatia, Malta, Macedonia, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Slovakia, Czech, Turkey, Hungarian and Cyprus. Whether examinations from other countries are equal is the chancellor’s decision.

To sum up, traditional immigrants in Austria from Turkey and former Yugoslavia have an equal university entrance examination. These and students from a number of other countries do not have to pay tuition fees.

#### *Knowledge in German Language:*

Students may learn German language in Austria. For about two years they have an extraordinary status and can afterwards start to study as regular students. From January 1<sup>st</sup> 2003 laws are more restrictive for students without immigration background (without parents in Austria): Until January 1<sup>st</sup> 2003

---

they received residence permission to learn German; after one or two years they could apply to study in Austria. Now they must have, from the beginning, a university entrance examination, before they come to Austria. But this law does not apply to students with an immigration background.

## 8. Female Students from Former Yugoslavia and Turkey

With statistics there shall be shown if there is an increasing participation from female immigrants in Austrian universities during the last decades ascertainable. In the foreground are Turkish and former Yugoslavian female students who became more „visible“ in universities.

Table 8: All foreign students 1980-2001

	<b>1980 female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1980 male</b>	<b>%</b>
All foreign students	3487	7,3%	8471	11,3%
<b>Total number of students</b>	48000	100,0%	75136	100,0%

	<b>1989 female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1989 male</b>	<b>%</b>
All foreign students	4953	5,6%	7427	6,2%
<b>Total number of students</b>	89219	100,0%	119000	100,0%

	<b>1995 female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1995 male</b>	<b>%</b>
All foreign students	10811	13,2%	13100	<b>12,5%</b>
<b>Total number of students</b>	81999	100,0%	104608	

	<b>2002 female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2002 male</b>	<b>%</b>
All foreign students	16923	17,7%	15250	<b>17,9%</b>
<b>Total number of students</b>	94728	100,0%	85238	100,0%

*Source: Hochschulbericht 1980, 1989, 1995, 2002; own Calculation*

The percentage of foreign students in Austrian Universities increased from 7,3 female and 11,3 male students in 1980 to 17,7 percent (female) and 17,9 (male) students in 2002. The share between women and men reduced.



Table 9: Nationalities of Students in Austria from 1975 to 2002

		<b>% of all foreign</b>		<b>% of all foreign</b>
	<b>1975 Female</b>	<b>female students</b>	<b>1975 Male</b>	<b>male students</b>
Germany	581	26,0%	1569	21,0%
Italy	538	24,1%	1210	16,2%
Iran	68	3,0%	688	9,2%
<i>Former Yugoslavia</i>	<i>112</i>	<b>5,0%</b>	<i>313</i>	<b>4,2%</b>
Poland	83	3,7%	90	1,2%
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>65</i>	<b>2,9%</b>	<i>251</i>	<b>3,4%</b>
Other countries (less than 200)	788	35,3%	1444	19,3%
<b>All foreign students</b>	<b>2235</b>	100,0%	<b>7471</b>	100,0%
Total number of students	54820		27820	

In 1975 there were students from 98 „Other countries“

		<b>% of all foreign</b>		<b>% of all foreign</b>
	<b>1980 Female</b>	<b>female students</b>	<b>1980 Male</b>	<b>male students</b>
Germany	840	24,1%	1734	20,5%
Italy	820	23,5%	1345	15,9%
Iran	100	2,9%	704	8,3%
<i>Former Yugoslavia</i>	<i>107</i>	<b>3,1%</b>	<i>174</i>	<b>2,1%</b>
Poland	87	2,5%	98	1,2%
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>160</i>	<b>4,6%</b>	<i>519</i>	<b>6,1%</b>
Other countries (less than 200)	1019	29,2%	2888	34,1%
<b>All foreign students</b>	<b>3487</b>	100,0%	<b>8471</b>	100,0%
Total number of students	48000		75136	

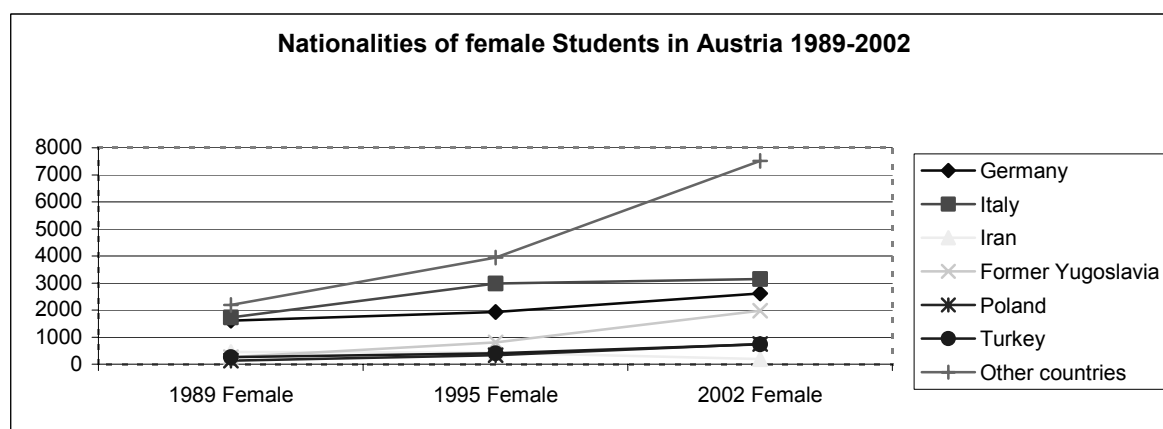
		<b>% of all foreign female students</b>		<b>% of all foreign male students</b>
	<b>1989 Female</b>		<b>1989 Male</b>	
Germany	1612	32,5%	2185	29,4%
Italy	1727	34,9%	1801	24,2%
Iran	447	9,0%	975	13,1%
<i>Former Yugoslavia</i>	225	<b>4,5%</b>	295	<b>4,0%</b>
Poland	127	2,6%	112	1,5%
<i>Turkey</i>	255	<b>5,1%</b>	709	<b>9,5%</b>
Other countries (less than 200)	188	3,8%	372	5,0%
All foreign students	<b>4953</b>	100,0%	<b>7427</b>	<b>100,0%</b>
<b>Total number of students</b>	89219		119000	

	<b>1995 Female</b>	<b>% of all foreign female students</b>	<b>1995 Male</b>	<b>% of all foreign male students</b>
Germany	1924	17,8%	2616	20,0%
Italy	2978	27,5%	5637	43,0%
Iran	422	3,9%	747	5,7%
<i>Former Yugoslavia</i>	799	<b>7,4%</b>	908	<b>6,9%</b>
Poland	337	3,1%	239	1,8%
<i>Turkey</i>	406	<b>3,8%</b>	778	<b>5,9%</b>
Other countries (less than 200)	3945	36,5%	2175	16,6%
All foreign students	<b>10811</b>	100,0%	<b>13100</b>	100,0%
<b>Total number of students</b>	81999		104608	

	<b>2002 Female</b>	<b>% of all foreign female students</b>	<b>2002 Male</b>	<b>% of all foreign male students</b>
Germany	2618	15,5%	2611	17,10%
Italy	3150	18,6%	2881	18,9%
Iran	186	1,1%	274	1,8%
<i>Former Yugoslavia</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>11,7%</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>12,1%</i>
Poland	740	4,4%	386	2,5%
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>4,3%</i>	<i>1017</i>	<i>6,7%</i>
Other countries (less than 200)	7514	44,4%	6513	42,7%
All foreign students	<b>16923</b>	100,0%	<b>15250</b>	100,0%
<b>Total number of students</b>	94728		85238	

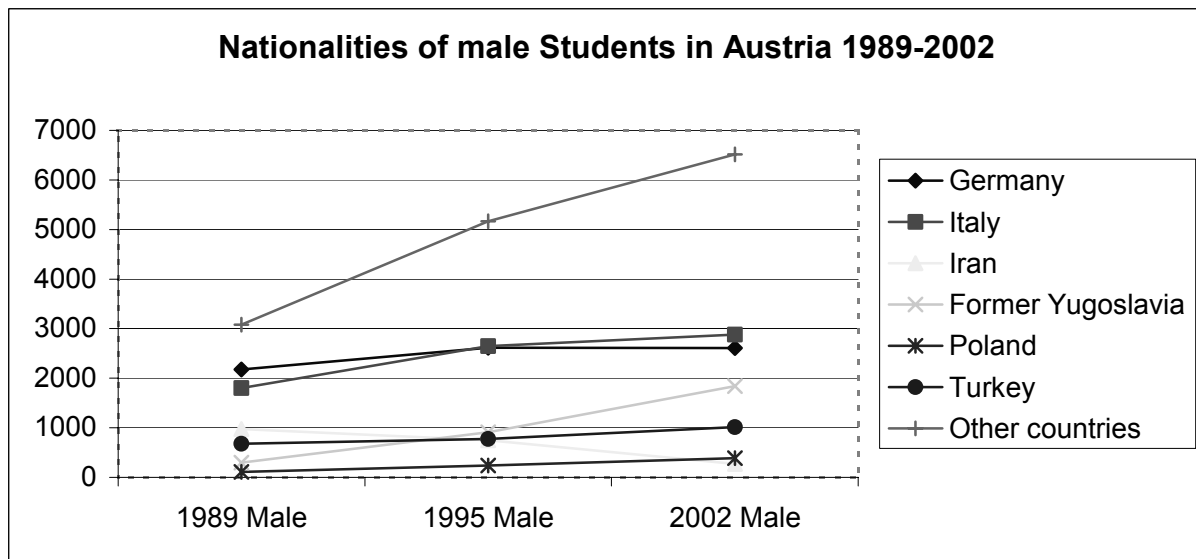
Source: *Österreichische Hochschulbericht 1975 to 2002*, own calculation

**Figure 3: Nationalities of female Students in Austria 1989-2002**



Source: *Österreichischer Hochschulbericht 1990, 1996, 2003*; Graphic: Dagmar Ortner

Figure 4: Nationalities of male Students in Austria 1989-2002



Source: *Österreichischer Hochschulbericht 1990, 1996, 2003*; Graphik: Dagmar Ortner

The distribution of nationalities has changed during the last decades: In 1989 almost a quarter of foreign students came from Germany and a quarter from Italy. These Students are the minority with German mother language in South Tyrol who have an equal status to Austrian citizens and students. Only 3,9 percent Yugoslavian female students and 3,9 Turkish female students calculated from all foreign female students visited Austrian Universities. In the year 2002 the percentage of German female students calculated from all foreign students was only 15,5 percent from female Italian students 18,6 percent. The percentage from former Yugoslavian female students increased 11,7 percent and from Turkish female students to 4,3 percents. When the percentage of female former Yugoslavian Students has been always higher that the percentage from their male counterparts, it is in 2002 a little bit higher, but the number of females is still higher. It is still that more Turkish men study: In 2002 1017 man but only 734 women studied in Austria.

Table 10: Students from new „Yugoslavian“ States in Universities 2002

	<b>Female Students</b>	<b>Male Students</b>
Bosnia Herzegovina	641	598
Yugoslavia	439	536
Croatia	529	366
Macedonia	41	91
Slovenia	331	252
<b>Total</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1843</b>

Source: *Österreichischer Hochschulbericht 2003*

Female students from Bosnia Herzegovina are the main group of students from „former Yugoslavia“ and students from Yugoslavia. A smaller number is from Slovenia and hardly no students are from Macedonia. The reason may be that during and after Yugoslavian War many refugees came from Bosnia Herzegovina.

Table 11: Percentage of all foreign students in Austria 2002

	<b>all foreign students</b>	<b>% all foreign students</b>
Vienna	5406	37,9%
Graz	1091	7,6%
Innsbruck	3061	21,4%
Salzburg	796	5,6%
Technical Uni. Vienna	840	5,9%
Technical Uni. Graz	237	1,7%
Montanuniv. Leoben	56	0,4%
Agrar Univ. Vienna	220	1,5%
Veterinary Univ. Vienna	132	0,9%
Economic Univ. Vienna	1875	13,1%
Linz	336	2,4%
Klagenfurt	225	1,6%
<b>All Universities</b>	<b>14275</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: *Österreichischer Hochschulbericht 2003; own calculation*

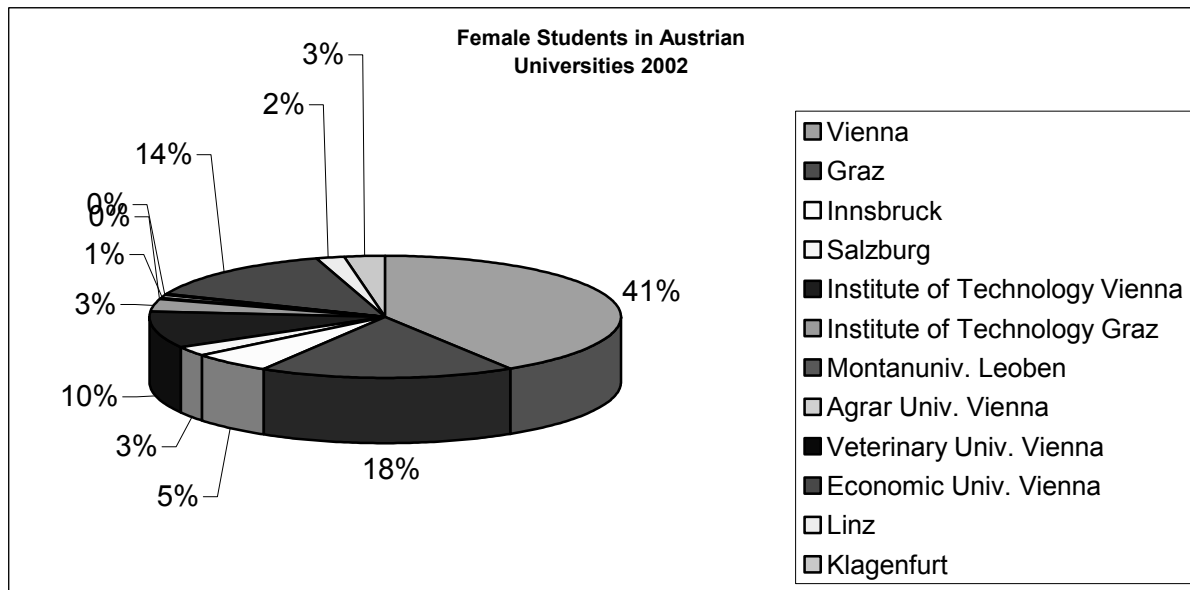
Table 11 shows that that more than 50 percent of all foreign students study in Vienna: 37,9 percent in General (philosophical) University of Vienna; 5,9 percent in Institute of Technology in Vienna; 13,1 percent in Economic University of Vienna and a small number in Agriculture and Veterinary University of Vienna. The second favourite is University of Innsbruck; the third is University of Graz. Former Yugoslavian and Turkish female students prefer Vienna, too, as table 12 shows. The second favourite is University of Graz. The high percentage (14,1 percent) of female students in Economic University of Vienna and 9,8 percent in Institute of Technology in Vienna is remarkable.

Table 12: Percentage of female Immigrants in Austrian Universities 2002

	<b>Bosnia Herz.</b>	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Mazedonia</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>%</b>
Vienna	254	210	175	25	41	365	1070	41,1%
Graz	162	26	121	0	132	19	460	17,7%
Innsbruck	24	16	21	1	6	70	138	5,3%
Salzburg	18	20	20	3	1	7	69	2,7%
Technical Uni. Vienna	31	48	27	6	6	137	255	9,8%
Technical Uni. Graz	23	7	11	0	31	8	80	3,1%
Montanuniv. Leoben	0	3	0	0	1	5	9	0,3%
Agrar Univ. Vienna	3	9	4	0	1	6	23	0,9%
Veterinary Univ. Vienna	4	1	0	0	3	1	9	0,3%
Economic Univ. Vienna	85	70	68	5	35	103	366	14,1%
Linz	19	7	6	0	0	23	55	2,1%
Klagenfurt	18	2	20	1	27	1	69	2,7%
<b>All Universities</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2603</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: *Österreichischer Hochschulbericht 2003*; own calculation

Figure 5: Female Students in Austrian Universities 2002



Source: *Österreichischer Hochschulbericht 2003*; Graphic: Dagmar Ortner

### 9. Students in Innsbruck Winter Semester 2001

In this chapter it should be shown which subjects former Yugoslavian and Turkish Students choiced in winter semester 2001 in University of Innsbruck. There are only named regular students without numbers of irregular students or people in German Language Courses for their entrance qualification.

Table 13: Percentage of Turkish and former Yugoslavian Students in Innsbruck 2001

	Male	%	Female	%
Turkish Students	78	2,0%	83	2,1%
Former Yugoslavian Students	46	1,2%	67	1,7%
<b>All foreign Students</b>	<b>3969</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>3999</b>	<b>100,0%</b>
All Austrian Students	11608		11501	

Table 14: Percentage of all foreign Students in Innsbruck 2001

	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>
All foreign Students	3969	25,5%	3999	25,8%
All Austrian Students	11608	74,5%	11501	74,2%
<b>All Students</b>	<b>15577</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>15500</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

From all foreign students in Innsbruck in 2001 2,0 percent were Turkish men and 2,1 Turkish women. Although there are much more former Yugoslavian immigrants than Turkish immigrants the percentage of former Yugoslavian male students is only 1,2 percent and from female turkish students 1,7 percent. More than 50 percent of these students is female. One quarter of all students in Innsbruck is foreign.

Table 15 : Former Yugoslavian Students in Innsbruck 2001

Former Yugoslavian Students	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Law	3	4
Economy	10	9
Medicine	12	12
Philosophy	6	17
Natural Science	12	22
Engineering	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67</b>

Table 16: Turkish Students in Innsbruck 2001

<b>Turkish Students</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Law	5	7
Economy	42	39
Medicine	11	15
Philosophy	7	12
Engineering	10	4
Natural Science	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>

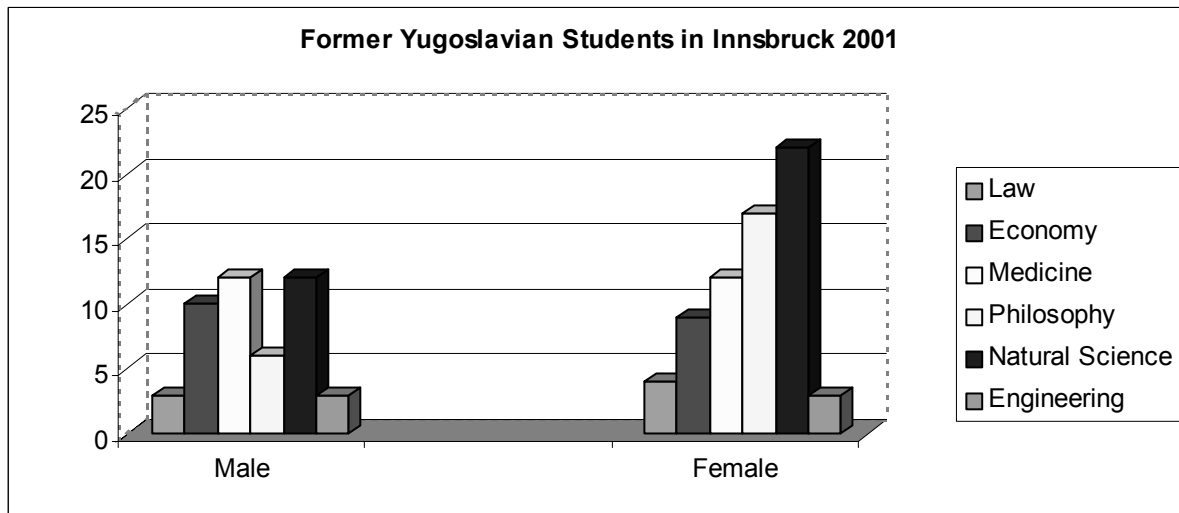


Table 17: All Students in Innsbruck 2001

All students	Male	Female
Theology	541	224
Law	1689	1325
Social-Economic Sciences	3757	2611
Medicine	1501	1537
Philosophy	1885	3576
Natural Sciences	2790	2993
Engineering	1589	729
<b>Total</b>	<b>13752</b>	<b>12995</b>

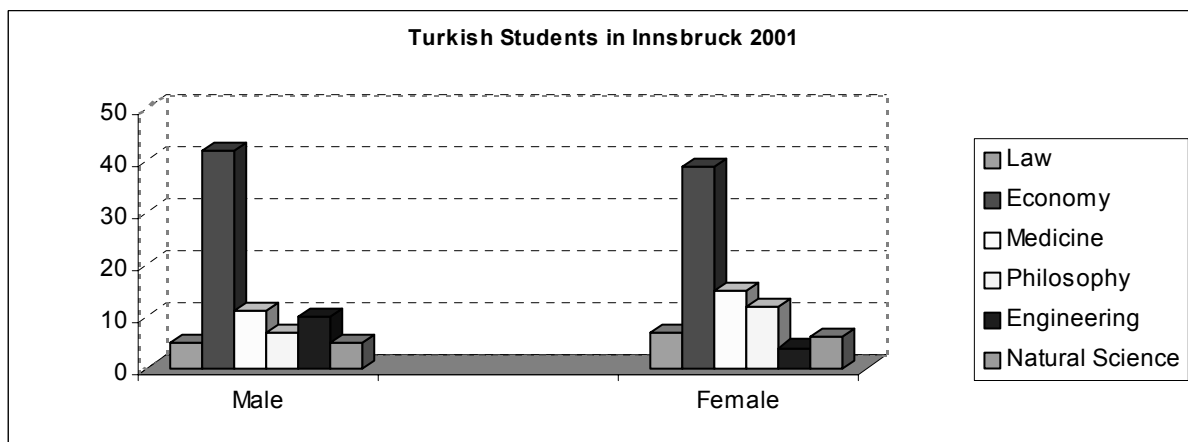
Source: ZID Innsbruck: [www.uibk.ac.at/studienienabteilung](http://www.uibk.ac.at/studienienabteilung); own calculation

Figure 6: Former Yugoslavian Students in Innsbruck 2001



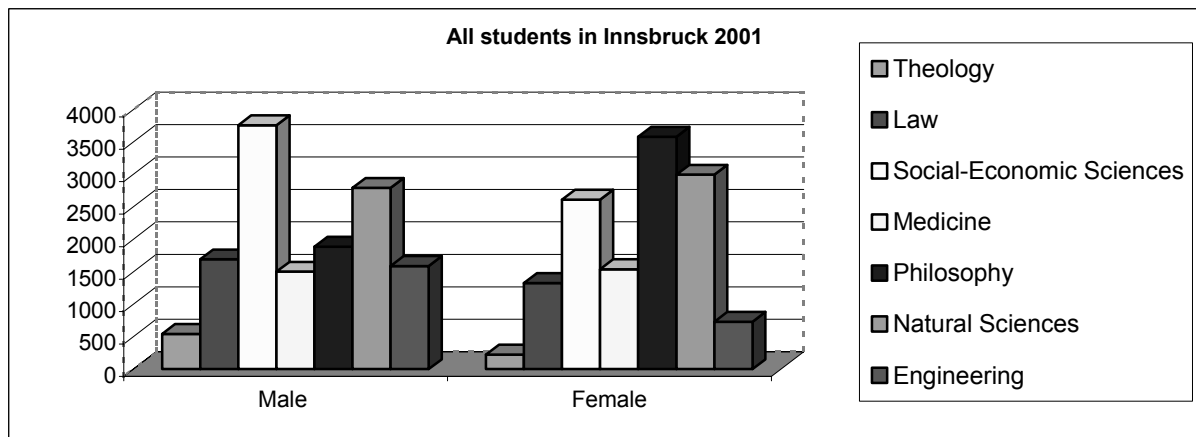
Source: Universität Innsbruck; Graphic: Dagmar Ortner

Figure 7: Turkish Students in Innsbruck 2001



Source: Universität Innsbruck; Graphic: Dagmar Ortner

Figure 8: All students in Innsbruck 2001



Source: Universität Innsbruck; Graphic: Dagmar Ortner

Figure 6 shows that most former Yugoslavian female students prefer natural sciences, philosophy and medicine. Very few students – male and female – choose law and economical science. Typical is that more female students study philosophy than men. A different picture shows figure 7: Turkish female and male students prefer choose hardly exclusive economy.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of all students in Innsbruck: Women prefer philosophy and natural sciences, men prefer social-economic sciences and natural sciences. Typical is that more men than women study engineering.

Table 18: All Graduates in Innsbruck 2001

All graduates	Male	Female
Medicine	126	138
Natural Sciences	307	326
Philosophy	78	211
Theology	12	5
Law	107	219
Social Sciences	201	164
Economy	201	164
Engineering	92	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>1254</b>

Source: Universität Innsbruck; own calculation

Table 18 shows that most of female students in Innsbruck graduated in Natural Science and law, only five students graduated in catholic Theology. Only one third of graduates in engineering are female.

There's a high drop out from immigrants. Only five students graduated in the year 2001: One former Yugoslavian Student finished doctor degree in catholic

theology, one former Yugoslavian man his master degree in catholic theology; two Turkish students their master degree in economy and one Turkish man in economy. The reasons are diverse: There are for example students who would prefer to work. If they can't find a job they start to study but as soon as they have the possibility to work they leave university. There are language problems as well as women's decisions to get children. These details are not based on interviews, but literature from Austria and Germany named this reasons.

## **10. Résumé:**

The participation of female immigrants is increasing slowly but continuous. When in 1980 only 3,1 students came from former Yugoslavia – calculated from all foreign students – in the year 2002 where 11,7. They overtook their male counterparts. Percentage of Turkish female students stagnated (from 4,6 in the year 1980 to 4,3 in 2002); just their number increased from 160 to 734 students. There are almost more male Turkish students in Austrian universities than female students, but in High Schools (Gymnasien) female pupils overtook their male colleagues. The “Second Generation” of Immigrants had aggravating circumstances: The HIS-Survey from the year 1984 shows, that Turkish women visited school in the average 3,6 years, Turkish men 5,3 years and 12,5 percent of Turkish women never visited school. (Deimel-Engler 1997, S. 24) In Austria it was not possible for them to support their children in school and the Austrian Government started with supporting measures not before the early 1990s after the fall of Eastern Bloc.

Immigrants are still underrepresented in Universities compared to the participation of all Austrian citizens in Higher Education. But a devolpment during the last 20 years allows an optmimistic prognosis. In any case, a lack in knowledge of German language as a reason for a low participation in Universities will disappear during the next decade. A participation from an Immigrant's educational elite is relevant for the society because they could commit to the interests from other immigrants and have an influence on the situation from the next generation.

## 11. Literature

Arbeiterkammer Tirol 1973: Beschäftigung von ausländischen Arbeitskräften, Jahresbuch

Burak Gümüs, Türkan Türethken-Simic; Sandra Bartsch (2000) in: Baier, Horst u.a.: Studierende türkischer Herkunft an der Universität Konstanz II. Eine empirische Studie. Konstanzer Schriften zur Sozialwissenschaft. Konstanz 2000  
IHS-Studie 1984 in: Deimel-Engler Susanne: Die Bildungssituation Jugendlicher türkischer Mädchen der Zweiten Einwanderergeneration in Österreich. Diplomarbeit, Wien 1997

Dibaian, Gila/ Fleck, Elfi (2002) - Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (Hrsg.): Gesetzliche Grundlagen schulischer Maßnahmen für SchülerInnen mit einer anderen Erstsprache als Deutsch. Gesetze und Verordnungen.Matuschek Helga (1995): Ausländerpolitik in Österreich 1962-1985, in: Journal für Sozialforschung, Heft 2

Österreichische Rektorenkonferenz: Studieren in Österreich. Wien 1995

Österreichischer Hochschulbericht 1975, 1980, 1988, 1995, 2001

Österreichische Schulstatistiken 1988, 1995, 2002

Schuhmacher, Sebastian: Fremdenrecht. Wien 2003

Statistische Nachrichten, Wien 1998

Waldrauch, Harald/ Manolagos, Theodora (2002): Mutterprachliche Lehrerinnen und Lehrer in Österreich. Informationsblätter des Referats für Interkulturelles Lernen Nr. 5/2002. Hrsg. Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur

[www.demokratiezentrum.org/download/Migration.pdf](http://www.demokratiezentrum.org/download/Migration.pdf): Occupational positions of Immigrants – Source « Statistische Nachrichten 1998 »[www.bmbwk.gv.at](http://www.bmbwk.gv.at): Austrian Ministry of Education and Culture

[www.uibk.ac.at/studienabteilung](http://www.uibk.ac.at/studienabteilung): Statistics about foreign students in Innsbruck

### List of Tables:

Table 1: Immigration to Austria 1981-2000 – country of origin and gender distribution	p 4
Table 2: Comparison of female and male immigrants 1981 – 2001	p 5
Table 3: Percentage of all immigrants 1981 – 2000 compared to Austrian citizens	p 5
Table 4: Turkish pupils in all types of school 1988-2001	p 12
Table 5: Former Yugoslavian pupils in all types of School	p 14
Table 6: Austrian pupils in all Types of School 1988-2001	p 16
Table 7: Percentage of Turkish and former Yugoslavian pupils in all types of schools	p 18
Table 8: All foreign students 1980-2001	p 21
Table 9: Nationalities of Students in Austria from 1975 to 2002	p 22

Table 10: Students from new „Yugoslavian“ States in Universities 2002	p 25
Table 11: Percentage of all foreign students in Austria 2002	p 26
Table 12: Percentage of female Immigrants in Austrian Universities 2002	p 27
Table 13: Percentage of Turkish and former Yugoslavian Students in Innsbruck 2001	p 28
Table 14: Percentage of all foreign Students in Innsbruck 2001	p 29
Table 15 : Former Yugoslavian Students in Innsbruck 2001	p 29
Table 16: Turkish Students in Innsbruck 2001	p 29
Table 17: All Students in Innsbruck 2001	p 30
Table 18: All Graduates in Innsbruck 2001	p 31

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Immigration to Austria 1981-2000	p 6
Figure 2: Structure of Age – Austrian Citizens and Immigrants without Austrian Citizenship	p 7
Figure 3: Nationalities of female Students in Austria 1989-2002	p 24
Figure 4: Nationalities of male Students in Austria 1989-2002	p 25
Figure 5: Female Students in Austrian Universities 2002	p 28
Figure 6: Former Yugoslavian Students in Innsbruck 2001	p 30
Figure 7: Turkish Students in Innsbruck 2001	p 30
Figure 8: All students in Innsbruck 2001	p 31

## TRAINING PAPERS

### - *Research Phase 1: Contextual Analysis* -

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Serial no.</b>
Jessica Bösch	The Integration of Women in Austria's Universities	TP 00/01
Susana Vázquez-Cupeiro	The System of Higher Education in the UK	TP 01/01
Anett Schenk	The System of Higher Education in Sweden	TP 01/02
Stéphane Portet	Higher Education System : Poland's Main Facts	TP 01/03
Lisa McGurk	The French Higher Education System	TP 01/04
Agnieszka Majcher	Women in German Higher Education	TP 01/05
Christian Poulsen	Austria's System of Higher Education	TP 01/06
Jessica Bösch	Women in Spanish Universities	TP 01/07

### - *Research Phase 2: Statistical Analysis* -

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Serial no.</b>
Susana Vázquez-Cupeiro	Are Women the creeping "Proletariats" of British Academia? – A Statistical Portrait	TP 02/01
Anett Schenk	Women in Swedish Higher Education – A Statistical Overview	TP 02/02
Stéphane Portet	Women in Polish Academia – A Statistical Overview	TP 02/03
Agnieszka Majcher	Women's inroads into German Academia	TP 02/04
Christian Poulsen	Statistical Profile of Women in the Austrian Higher Education System	TP 02/05
Jessica Bösch	Enough Women in Spanish Academia?	TP 02/06
Emanuelle Latour	A Statistical Analysis of Gender Inequality in French Academia	TP 02/07

- *Research Phase 3: Survey* -  
- *Research Phase 4: Case Studies* -

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Serial no.</b>
Susana Vázquez-Cupeiro and Juan Martín Fernández	Career Trajectories and “Patriachal Support Systems” in Spanish Academia – A Quantitative Approach	TP 03/01
Susana Vázquez-Cupeiro	and A Qualitative Review of the University in Spain – Meritocracy, Endogamy and the Gendered Opportunity Contexts	
Anett Schenk and Holger Krimmer	Academic Careers in German Higher Education	TP 03/02
Anett Schenk	Female Professors in Sweden and Germany	TP 03/03
Agnieszka Majcher	Gender and Academic Careers in Cross-national Perspective: Preliminary Results from a WEU Survey in Poland and Germany and Deepest Secret: Talking gender Discrimination with Polish Professors	TP 03/04
Daniel Bjerstedt	Women’s catch 22: Reaching the Top in an Academic Career	TP 03/05
Christian Poulsen	Questionnaire on Work Conditions for Full Professors in Europe: The Swedish Case and	TP 03/06
Christian Poulsen and Juan Martín Fernández	Professors talk on Prestige: The Case of Sweden and Spain	
Emmanuelle Latour and Stéphane Portet	Gender and Career paths in French Universities: an E-mail Survey and Building Networks in French Academia	TP 03/07
Beata Zawadzka	From social role to self-identity. A Cross-national study on PH.D.- students’ representation of the “Academe” and “Sexual Harassment”	TP 03/08
Lydia Buchholz	Professorship and Gender at Austrian Universities – An Analysis of Gender-specific Differences among Female and Male Professors and Work Situation and Career Perspectives of the Junior Faculty in Austria	TP 03/09
Tanja Kreetz	Female Researchers in Public Non-University Research Institutions in Germany	TP 03/10

and  
Work situations and Career Perspectives of  
Female Researchers in Austria

Jessica Bösch	Is Academia still an attractive Career Opportunity for both Women and Men? The new employment law in Austria from the new generation of Academics' Perspective	TP 03/11
Dagmar Ortner	Female Immigrants in Austrian Higher Education	TP 03/12
Miranda Leontowitsch and Susana Vázquez-Cupeiro	“Above the Glass Ceiling?” Preliminary Report of Postal Survey of University Professors in the UK  and “Merit, Luck, and a good Nanny?” Exploring the Intricacies in the Career Trajectories of Women Academics in Psychology and Engineering	TP 03/13