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CARIM INDIA – DEVELOPING A KNOWLEDGE BASE FOR POLICYMAKING ON INDIA-EU MIGRATION

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High Skilled Policy & Indian High Skilled Migrants on the Austrian Labor Market

Leila Hadj-Abdou

CARIM-India Research Report 2013/40



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CARIM-India
Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration

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Highly-Skilled Migration Series
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**High Skilled Policy & Indian High Skilled Migrants
on the Austrian Labor Market**

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CARIM-India – Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration

This project is co-financed by the European Union and carried out by the EUI in partnership with the Indian Council of Overseas Employment, (ICOE), the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore Association, (IIMB), and Maastricht University (Faculty of Law).

The proposed action is aimed at consolidating a constructive dialogue between the EU and India on migration covering all migration-related aspects. The objectives of the proposed action are aimed at:

- Assembling high-level Indian-EU expertise in major disciplines that deal with migration (demography, economics, law, sociology and politics) with a view to building up migration studies in India. This is an inherently international exercise in which experts will use standardised concepts and instruments that allow for aggregation and comparison. These experts will belong to all major disciplines that deal with migration, ranging from demography to law and from economics to sociology and political science.
- Providing the Government of India as well as the European Union, its Member States, the academia and civil society, with:
 1. Reliable, updated and comparative information on migration
 2. In-depth analyses on India-EU highly-skilled and circular migration, but also on low-skilled and irregular migration.
- Making research serve action by connecting experts with both policy-makers and the wider public through respectively policy-oriented research, training courses, and outreach programmes.

These three objectives will be pursued with a view to developing a knowledge base addressed to policy-makers and migration stakeholders in both the EU and India.

Results of the above activities are made available for public consultation through the website of the project: <http://www.india-eu-migration.eu/>

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1. Introduction – Mass migration country without attracting highly skilled

Austria belongs to the set of West European nation states that experienced mass migration in the wake of post-war economic growth. These countries have had continuous immigration inflows, despite a halt in official labor recruitment in 1973-74, and have had particularly high immigration since the late 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s¹. In the case of Austria the increasing influx of immigrants in the wake of 1989 transformation and the Yugoslavian civil wars during the 1990s led to a policy shift in the domain of immigration control. Previously the immigration policy of Austria had been orientated towards the demands of the labor market. Immigration was regulated by employment policy, recruiting mostly low skilled labor migrants from Turkey and Yugoslavia. From the 1990s onwards immigration became a matter of security. As Fassmann and Münz (1995, 91) have argued, immigration policies were at that time motivated by an “unspoken desire for a new Iron Curtain”. Austria was one of the first European countries to adopt an immigration policy based on a quota system (Çinar and Waldrauch 2007, 49). Immigration tended to be discussed as a threat rather than an opportunity.

This partly also explains, why until recently (i.e. 2011) no policy to attract high skilled immigrants to the Austrian labor market existed. A report by the EMN on highly skilled from 2006 stated that “it is safe to say that Austria has not yet been able to attract highly skilled workers in large numbers” (EMN 2006, 10). The report concluded that the migration system does not seem to encourage the recruitment of highly skilled people from third countries, and the career opportunities in Austria appear to be limited since social networking is important element of career paths. Thus, the labor market is fairly closed to non-natives. In order to understand the overall absence of high skilled third country nationals it is moreover relevant to consider the past migration history of the country. As mentioned before, the Austrian government has tended to recruit low skilled migrants from the 1960s onwards and family reunion has consequently fostered the inflow of migrants with similar skills (cf. EMN 2006, 11). The government started to focus more strongly on qualified migration at the end of the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s.

In 1998 immigration employment quotas were drastically reduced (by over half), and new immigration was limited to specific types of labor force members needed by the Austrian market: executives and specialized workers (Muttonen 2008, 173).

In 2002 the Austrian parliament adopted the amendment of the Aliens Act, which further limited immigration of migrant labor. The labor migration of unskilled and semi-skilled workers was formally ended by abolishing the quota for employees. Instead, quota were restricted to seasonal workers, and so called key personnel and highly skilled migrants with an income above an annually stipulated threshold (ibid.). This minimum wage requirement was initially set at 2016 Euro per month (Kraler 2011). This policy change was however not accompanied by any particular strategy to encourage the migration of these high skilled groups. Hence the amendments to the Aliens Act rather represented a policy of further restriction of immigration than actively recruiting highly skilled labor forces.

2. Red-white-red Card – Criteria based immigration policy targeting highly qualified and skilled immigrants

In 2011 the quota system for immigrant labor was entirely abolished² and substituted by the “red-white-red” card. This new policy aims exclusively at qualified immigration. Qualification is measured by the fulfillment of certain criteria which are assigned a certain number of points. This policy process was started in 2007, when the association of industrialists released a discussion paper

¹ Between 1987 and 1994 the number of foreigners residing in Austria doubled (Perchinig 2010, 19).

² Quotas still exist for (some type of) residence permissions (but not for employment).

(*Industriellenvereinigung: „Gemeinsame Lebensräume schaffen – die Zukunft von Migration und Integration“*³), which pushed for further liberalization of policies and the facilitation of immigration of qualified third country nationals (Interview Leila Hadj-Abdou with Anna Bohrn Industriellenvereinigung May 20, 2011).

There are two types of cards: The **red-white-red card** is issued for a period of 12 months and entitles for residence and employment with a certain employer; while the **red-white-red card plus** entitles to residence and unlimited access to the labor market.

The immigration system established by the red-white-red card applies to the following migrant groups: 1) Particularly highly qualified persons, 2) Key workers, 3) Skilled workers in occupations where there is a shortage.

Highly qualified migrants and key workers were already granted admission in 2011, the regulation for skilled workers entered into force in June 2012.

4) The system fourthly also includes graduates from higher education (universities and colleges) who completed at least half of their degree in Austria. 5) The last group which is allowed to apply for a red-white red card are self-employed key workers.

For each group different rules apply (cited after BMASK 2013; migration.gv.at; and Beratungszentrum für Migrantinnen 2013):

1. **Highly qualified persons** initially receive a six-month visa to search an employment on the condition that they reach the minimum number of points. If they find an employer in this period who employs them in accordance with their qualifications, they receive a red-white-red card without labor market test, and after a year they receive an **red-white-red card plus** which grants unlimited access to the labor market if they have been employed for at least ten months in a suitably qualified job.

Points (minimum 70 points, a maximum of 100 points) for highly qualified are granted according to the following 4 criteria: A) Special abilities and qualifications (university degree, last year's gross salary, research and innovation activity awards; B) Work experience; c) Language skills (English or German); C) Age D) Studies in Austria

For detailed list of criteria see: <http://www.migration.gv.at/en/types-of-immigration/permanent-immigration-red-white-red-card/very-highly-qualified-workers.html> (last retrieved September 30, 2013)

2. **Skilled workers** in occupations where there is a shortage have to provide evidence of relevant training and reach the minimum number of points for further criteria laid down in the legislation. They initially receive a red-white-red card for one year for employment with a specific employer without a labor market test. After at least ten months employment in an occupation where there is a lack of suitable employees, they receive a **red-white-red card plus** with unlimited access to the labor market.

Occupations with a lack of suitable employees are established annually in a decree by the Federal Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection. The first skilled Workers Decree for 2012 has entered into force at the 16 June 2012 and covered 26 occupations with shortages. In 2013 the following 24 professions were listed: Milling machinists; Metal turners; Technicians with a higher level of training (engineer) for mechanical engineering, Roofers, Graduate power engineers, Welders, cutting torch operators, Construction joiners; Electrical installers and electrical fitters; Agricultural equipment engineers; Technicians with a higher level of training (engineer) for power engineering technology; Graduate engineers in mechanical engineering; Pipe installers, pipe

³ See <http://www.iv-net.at/b1556m143/> for a download of this paper, last retrieved 1 October 2013

fitters; Carpenters; Technicians for mechanical engineering; Fitters; Construction and furniture joiners; Technicians with a higher level of training (engineer) for data processing; Power engineers; Graduate nurses; Special technicians with a higher level of training (engineer); Floor layers; Die makers, cutter makers and punch makers; Wood processing machinery operators; Painters

Points (minimum of 50, a maximum of 75 points) are granted according to the following four criteria: A) Qualification (professional education, graduation); B) Work experience; C) Language Skills (German or English), D) Age

For a detailed list of criteria see <http://www.migration.gv.at/en/types-of-immigration/permanent-immigration-red-white-red-card/skilled-workers-in-shortage-occupations.html> (last retrieved Sep 30 2013)

3. As for group 1) and 2) for **key workers** also a points system applies. In addition, however, there is a monthly minimum wage condition. For those key workers under the age of 30 the threshold is 50 % (for 2013 this are: 2.220 € gross per month, plus special payments) and for those over the age of 30 the threshold is 60% (For 2013 this are 2.664 € gross per month, plus special payments) of the General Social Security Act (ASvG⁴) ceiling on insurable earnings. Moreover an obligatory labor market test applies. After a period of 12 months key workers which have been granted a red-white-red card can apply for a **red-white-red card plus**, which grants unlimited access to the labor market, if they have been continually employed as a key worker during the previous 10 months.

Points (a minimum of 50 points; a maximum of 75 points, plus 20 bonus points for professional athletes and professional sport coaches) are granted upon the following criteria: A) Qualifications (professional education, special knowledge; graduation); B) Work Experience C) Language Skills (English or German), D) Age

For a detailed list of criteria see <http://www.migration.gv.at/en/types-of-immigration/permanent-immigration-red-white-red-card/other-key-workers.html> (last retrieved Sep 30, 2013)

4. **Higher education graduates** (diploma or master program, rule does not apply for bachelor degree!) who completed at least half of their degree in Austria do not have to go through the points system. They receive a red-white-red card without labor market test if they have a job offer which is in line with their qualifications and when the payment for the intended employment amounts to at least 45% of the ASvG (Social Security Act) ceiling on insurable earnings (for 2013 this are: 1.998 € minimum monthly gross salary plus special payments). After at least ten months employment in a job which corresponds to their qualifications, they also receive a red-white-red Card plus with unlimited access to the labor market.

5. Self-employed key workers

Third-country citizens can apply for a Red-White-Red Card for self-employed key workers, if their self-employed occupation in Austria creates macroeconomic benefit going beyond its own operational benefit. For self-employed key workers, there is no points system in place.

Family members/Family reunion

Family members (spouses, registered partners, children up to the age of 18) of key workers, skilled workers and graduates, who have either already permanently settled in Austria or have received permission to work via the new immigration system get a red-white-red card plus which provides unlimited access to the labor market on the precondition that they provide evidence of knowledge of

⁴ Allgemeines Sozialversicherungsgesetz (General Social Security Act)

German at A1 level (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages CEFR) before (!) migrating to Austria (minors or persons with certain previous knowledge or school leaving certificates are exempted). Family members of very highly qualified workers **do not** need to prove German language skills. Sufficient family income (means of subsistence) must be guaranteed in all cases.

For the family reunion of other foreign citizens permanently settled in Austria, the Federal Government determines an annual quota in the Settlement Directive. Family members of very highly qualified workers, key workers and skilled workers, who immigrate according to the red-white-red card scheme, are admitted **independent of quota**.

At the time of filing the application, spouses and registered partners must be at least 21 years of age.

Residence titles are granted for a period of twelve months. The residence titles red-white-card plus and family member can be issued for 3 years if the family member has completed module 1 of the integration agreement (i.e. has given evidence of German language skills on A2 level), and lawfully resided in Austria without interruption during the previous two years.

Five years of lawful residence allows applying for the “long term resident-EC” title, given that general requirements have been met and module 2 of the Integration Agreement (i.e. German language skills on B1 level) has been completed.

Blue card

Those who have applied for an EU Blue Card can receive such a card if they have completed a degree lasting at least three years, have a job offer which corresponds to their level of education for which they would receive a salary which is at least 50% above the average gross annual salary (= €52,417), and for which no equally qualified unemployed person registered with the Austrian Federal Employment Service can be recruited by the potential employer. The Blue Card (as does the RWR card) binds the employee to a certain employer. After two years Blue card holders receive a red-white-red card plus with unlimited access to the labor market if they have been employed for at least ten months in a job which corresponds to their qualifications.

Family members of Blue card holders are eligible for a red-white-red card plus with unlimited access to the labor market.

3. SUMMARY/FURTHER REMARKS: Policy Framework on highly skilled workers: recent and current

- **Sectoral focus of the policy**

There is no single sectoral focus, but for instance highly skilled workers can obtain 30 points if they have graduated in the MINT subjects (mathematics, informatics, natural sciences or technology); and for skilled workers in shortage occupations there is an annual list with professions, which cover different sectors from floor layers to mechanical engineering (see detailed description above).

- **Eligibility for permanent residence under the policy**

The red-white-red card is issued for a period of twelve months and entitles the holder to fixed-term settlement and employment by a specified employer. There is no eligibility for permanent residence. Permanent residence for TCNs applies only after 5 years (long-term resident EC).

- **Family reunification under the policy and the range of family members included**

Family members are defined as 1) spouses; 2) registered partners of the same sex; 3) minor children, including adopted children and stepchildren (up to the age of 18). At the time of filing the application, spouses and registered partners must be 21 years of age.

Family members of red-white-red card holders and of holders of an EU Blue Card may apply for a red-white-red card plus with unrestricted labour market access from the beginning. The card may be renewed after one year, independently of the renewal of the Red-White-Red Card or the EU Blue Card of the original card holder, if the family members have their own income.

Family members must prove elementary German skills (A1) at the time of the first application. Family members of particularly highly qualified workers and holders of an EU Blue Card are not required to prove German skills with their application.

- **Comparison of the Austrian policy with Blue Card**

The two policies are similar; both are binding the employee to a certain employer. In the case of the Blue Card the employer, however has to wait 2 years to have access to the free labor market (red-white-red card plus), while red-white-red card holder are eligible for a red-white-red card plus card after 1 year. Blue card applicants are subject to a labor market test, while red-white-red card applicants are not.

- **Minimum salary requirements**

There is no minimum salary for very highly qualified workers and skilled workers in shortage professions. But minimum wage requirements apply for the following 2 categories: third country graduates of higher education and key workers. Third country graduates have to prove a salary of at least 45 % of the assessment base under the Austrian General Social Security Act (2013: 1.998 € minimum monthly gross salary plus special payments); Key workers under 30 years of age have to earn 50 % of the maximum assessment base under the Austrian General Social Security Act (2013: 2.220 € gross per month, plus special payments), and key workers over 30 years of age: 60 % of the maximum assessment base under the Austrian General Social Security Act (2013: 2.664 € gross per month, plus special payments).

- **Labor market test conditions**

There is only a mandatory labor market test for the category of key workers (and Blue card applicants), the other categories (very highly qualified, graduate of higher education) are not subjected to labor market tests.

- **Age restrictions**

There are no age restrictions (but age restrictions apply for family reunification: minimum age of 21 years for spouses and registered partners).

- **Definition of 'highly skilled'**

There is no definition, but there is a list of criteria measured with points. In order to qualify as a very highly qualified person one has to obtain a minimum of 75 points of 100 points; for the other categories (key workers, and skilled laborers in shortage professions) potential applicants have to reach a minimum of 50 points of a maximum of 75 points. For instances for very highly qualified persons, the criteria which are measured are the following:

Eligibility criteria for very highly qualified persons	Points
Special qualifications and skills	Maximum of allowable points: 40
Graduation from an institution of higher education, minimum duration of programme: four years	20
- in the subjects mathematics, informatics, natural sciences or technology (MINT subjects)	30
- Post-doctoral qualification (habilitation) or PhD	40
Gross salary of previous year earned in a senior management position with a company listed on the stock exchange or a company for which the Austrian foreign trade office in charge issued a positive report about its activities or business segment:	
- €50,000 to 60,000	20
- €60,000 to 70,000	25
- More than €70,000	30
Research and innovation activities (Patent applications, publications)	20
Awards (recognised prizes)	20
Work experience (adequately reflecting applicant's qualification or senior management position)	Maximum of allowable points: 20
Work experience (per year)	2
Six months of work experience in Austria	10
Language skills	Maximum of allowable points: 10
German or English language skills for the elementary use of the language on a basic level – (A1 level)	5
German or English language skills for the intensified elementary use of the language – (A2 level)	10
Age	Maximum of allowable points: 20
Up to 35 years of age	20
Up to 40 years of age	15
up to 45 years of age	10
Studies in Austria	Maximum of allowable points: 10
Second part of diploma programme (Diplomstudium) or half of the required total ECTS points	5
Completed diploma programme (Diplomstudium) or Bachelor's and Master's degree programme	10
Sum total of maximum allowable points:	100
Required minimum:	70

Source: BMASK 2013, 3

- **Provision for linguistic training**

There is no provision for linguistic training (proof of knowledge of language has to be provided though by family members of key workers, skilled workers in shortage professions, other key workers; family members from very highly qualified workers are exempted).

- **Special clauses for academic researchers**

There are no special clauses for academic researchers. But researchers can apply for a red-white-red card or a blue card, additionally (and independently from the red-white-red card) the Austrian Settlement and Residence Act also provides for a “residence permit- researcher”. A precondition for this is a hosting agreement between the hosting institution and the researcher.

The criteria for very highly qualified persons moreover include the category research and innovation activities (see criteria above).

- **Recruitment of health care professionals**

There is no separate provision about the recruitment of health care professionals. But within the list of skilled workers in shortage professions (for 2013) there is the category “graduate nurses”. In contrast to all other professions included in that list, a red-white-red card for graduate nurses can only be applied for when the nostrification has been completed in Austria.

- **MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) or bilateral agreement with India for the recruitment of health professionals**

There is no MOU or bilateral agreement with India for the recruitment of health professionals.

(see http://www.bmeia.gv.at/aussenministerium/aussenpolitik/voelkerrecht/staatsvertraege/bilaterale-staatsvertraege.html?dv_staat=61&mode=country&submit=1&vb_vp_id=62&cHash=a3fac838f7dfe8392ce0716e378f181d, last retrieved October 1, 2013)

- **Access of spouses/partners of principal applicants to the labor market**

Family members of a red-white-red card holder get automatic unlimited access to the labor market for one year (can be prolonged, see above), precondition: pre-departure test/evidence of German language (A1 level), family members of very highly qualified are exempted from this rule.

- **Policy on intra-company employee transfers**

There is no policy with the title intra-company employee transfer. However, there is a regulation for so called rotational employees. Rotational employees are defined as persons who have a work contract with an international employer (and are in a leading function of the company; or qualified employees who are trained within the company; or representatives of foreign interest organizations). Basically it corresponds to an intra-company employee transfer policy since this title of residence covers the group of persons who change their employment location within one company. In order to be able to reside and work in Austria these type of employees need approval by the Austrian Public Employment Service (AMS). This type of migration is however rather low, in 2011 only 111 persons were granted this residence title (“Rotationsarbeitskraft), for the first time of which 25,2 % were women (28 persons) (Biffel et al 2011, 71). In 2011 in total there were 365 persons with a valid residence title (“Rotationsarbeitskraft”) (Biffel. et al 2011, 80). Family members of these types of employees are not able to access the Austrian labor market.

- **Brief Evaluation of policy in terms of attracting highly skilled workers, with a special emphasis on Indian highly skilled workers**

Until recently there has been no policy of attracting highly skilled labor, and Austria has done fairly badly in that regard. The country was not able to attract highly skilled (including Indian highly skilled)

in relevant numbers; the migration system did not seem to encourage the recruitment of highly skilled people from third countries (see introduction above).

The new red-white-red card policy which particularly targets high qualified and skilled third country nationals is so far not very successful either (see also part two). At the introduction of the policy it was estimated that 8000 red-white-red cards will be issued every year (Die Presse, September 4 2013). In reality in two years less than the half of this annual estimation were issued (**3795**). The vast majority of cards moreover were not granted to very highly qualified persons but to key workers (2461) (ibid.). A study by the Austrian Institute of Economic Research came to the conclusion that the introduction of the red-white-red card had facilitated residence and access to the labor market for some migrant groups (in particular family members and graduates from Austrian universities), but that there was no increase in the immigration of highly qualified third country nationals as intended (cit. after EMN Austria 2013, 11). The system was among others criticized by the president of the Austrian chamber of economy, who particularly remarked that the wage requirement for academics would be too high, and demanded that also third country nationals with a bachelor degree from an Austrian university should be granted residence and work permission (Die Krone September 4 2013).

4. Policy Impact on the Recruitment of both Highly Skilled Labor in general and Indian highly skilled workers in particular

- **Data on main nationalities recruited so far**

According to the latest data (July 2013), there are currently 1,536 red-white-red card holders. The majority of the card holders are men (1105), while only 431 women have obtained the red-white red card. Only 201 persons currently hold the Blue Card (58 women, 143 men) (BMI July 2013, 4). Most of the red-white red card holders are between the age of 25 and 34 (540 persons aged between 25-29 and 475 persons aged between 30-34) (BMI July 2013, 5). The main country of origin of red-white-red card holders is Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, the Russian Federation and the United States (BMI July 2013, 8; see table below). Most of the red-white-red card holders are key workers (942), followed by workers in shortage occupations (300), graduates from Austrian higher education and colleges (173), only **92** persons are very high qualified workers, and 29 persons are self-employed key workers (BMI July 2013, 19).

Table 1. Red-white-red card holders July 2013 according to nationality

Citizenship	Number	Percent
Bosnia and Herzegovina	284	18,94
Serbia	163	10,61
Russian Federation	153	9,96
USA	131	8,53
Ukraine	101	6,58
China	70	4,56
Macedonia	67	4,36
India	63	4,10
Canada	50	3,26
Turkey	46	2,99
Kosovo	35	2,28
Iran	33	2,15
Brazil	29	1,81
Israel	25	1,63
Korea (South)	24	1,56
Mexico	24	1,56
Australia	18	1,17
Albania	14	0,91
Belarus	14	0,91
Pakistan	13	0,85
Egypt	11	0,72
China Rep. (Taiwan)	11	0,72
Total	1536	100

Source: BMI July 2013, 9

(It has to be mentioned that currently 73367 persons have (July 2013) a **red-white-red plus card**, this number includes family members from red-white-red card holders, some former red-white-red card holders who are after a certain period entitled to unlimited labor market access, and other categories of persons who can legally obtain access to the Austrian labor market.)

- **Of these, percentage and number of Indians recruited**

In total **63** Indians (4,1 %) hold currently a red-white-red card (this number includes not only very high qualified workers but all types of persons who qualify for a red-white-red card).

- **Gender-disaggregated data**

I sent requests to the Austrian federal ministry of interior to get data indicating the gender ratio for Indian red-white-red card/Blue Card holders, this request was denied. But I could obtain data from the Public Employment Service (PES). - The PES issues a report of approval for each applicant of a red-white-red/blue card. - In this data the gender of all Indian applicants, as well as their sectoral distribution is indicated. (Please note that this data contains all applicants who were evaluated positively by the Federal Public Employment Service. Thus, also these applicants, who have been eventually denied the status of a red-white-red card at the end by the Ministry of Interior, are counted

in this statistic. The number of those actually accepted is unfortunately registered only within the Ministry of Interior).

Total Gender-distribution of all Indian applicants, evaluated positively the Public Employment Service (July 2011-August 2013):

27 Women, 162 Men: The vast majority are males!

From this 189 applicants: 15 were very highly qualified workers (3 women, 12 men); 10 were workers in shortage occupations (4 women, 6 men); 114 key workers (17 women, 97 men); 26 graduates from higher education (2 women, 24 men); 24 were applicants for the Blue Card (1 woman, 23 men);

- **Sectoral distribution of highly skilled workers in general and Indian highly skilled workers in particular**

Sectoral distribution of highly skilled in general

Table 2. Positive evaluated applications by the Federal Public Employment Service in 2012

Sectors	RWR- Very high qualified	RWR- shortage occupations	RWR key workers	RWR graduates	Blue Card	Total
Management and administration of business	24	0	303	27	57	411
IT	32	10	233	39	19	333
Sports	1	0	222	0	0	223
Metal/Electricity	0	96	33	1	0	130
Technics for mechanical engineering, electronics	5	13	65	8	11	102
Office jobs	2	0	69	15	14	100
Science and related jobs	34	0	36	10	2	82
Health jobs	1	18	33	16	0	68
Architecture, civil engineering, mapping	2	0	36	15	0	53
Construction jobs	0	27	25	0	0	52
Legal and Economic Consultancy	1	0	32	9	1	43
Education/Training	4	0	28	6	3	41
Others	11	24	160	22	19	236
Total	117	188	1.275	168	126	1874

Source: AMS 2012, 40

Sectoral distribution Indians

The sectors in which the Indian applicants (a totally of **189** positively evaluated reports of Indian citizens by the Federal public employment service) wanted to work in, are the following:

Petrol/Gas: 1 (men), key worker

Paper: 1 (men), key worker
Printing/Copying: 2 (1 men, 1 women), key worker
Chemical products: 2 (men), Blue Card
Pharmaceutics: 7 (1 women, 7 men), key workers, plus 1 graduate of a higher education institution (men)
Rubber/synthetics: 5 (men), key worker; plus 1 graduate (men)
Glass/Ceramics: 1 (men), graduate
Metal: 2 (men), key workers, plus 1 graduate (men)
Production of data processing machines: 5 (men), very qualified workers; plus 16 key workers (1 women, 15 men), plus 2 (men) graduates, plus 2 (men) Blue Card
Production electric equipment: 1 (men) very qualified worker; 9 (1 woman, 8 men) key workers, 1 graduate (men)
Mechanical engineering: 5 (1 woman, 4 men) key workers; 5 Blue Card (men)
Production of motor vehicles: 2 (men) key workers, 1 (men graduate)
Other vehicle production: 2 (men) key workers
Repairing and installing of machines: 2 (men) graduates
Wholesale: 7 (men) key worker, 1 (men) graduate, 1 (women) Blue Card
Accommodation: 1 (men) key worker
Gastronomy: 5 (men) key worker
Information technology (Service): 2 (1 men, 1 women) worker in shortage occupation; 13 (2 woman, 12 men) key workers; 3 (1 women, 2 men) graduates; 1 (men) Blue Card
Information Services: 4 key workers (3 men, 1 woman); 1 (men) graduate
Financial services: 1 (men) Blue Card
Estate/property: 1 (men) very highly qualified
Tax/Accounting: 1 (women) key worker
Management of Companies: 1 (woman) very qualified; 1 (men) key worker; 7 (men) Blue Card
Architecture/engineering- technical/chemical/physical: 1 (woman) very highly qualified; 14 key workers (1 woman, 13 men); 7 graduates (1 woman, 6 men); 2 (men) Blue Card
Research/development: 2 (men) very highly qualified; 1 (men) key worker; 1 (men) graduate, 2 (men) Blue Card
Rental of movable objects: 1 (men) Blue Card
Education/Instruction: 4 (1 woman, 3 men) very highly qualified, 3 (2 men, 1 woman) key workers; 2(men) graduates;
Health care: 2 (women) in shortage professions; 4 (3 men, 1 woman) key workers;
Homes (Care): 2 (men) in shortage professions; 5 (women) key workers;
Game/betting/lottery: 1 (men) key worker

Interest organizations plus religious organizations: 1 (woman) in shortage occupations; 1 (men) key worker; 1 (men) graduate

Other personal services: 1 (men) shortage occupation; 1(men) key worker

Other: 2 (men) in shortage occupations

Table 3. Top 5 sectors in which highly qualified and skilled Indians are employed

(According to 189 positive evaluations of the Public Employment Service of applications for a RWR or a Blue Card (July 2011-August 2013):

Sector	Men	Women	Total
1. Production of data processing machines	24	1	25
2. Architecture and engineering offices, chemical, technical, physical	21	3	24
3. Information Technology Services	15	4	19
4. Production of electrical equipment	10	1	11
5. Mechanical engineering	9	1	10

Source: Federal Public Employment Service, Personal Request by Leila Hadj-Abdou, September 2013

- **Data on intra-company employee transfers**

In July 2013 there were 339 persons with the residence title “Rotationsarbeitskraft” in Austria (BMI July 2013, 20).

Annex: Tables about total number of Indians in Austria**Table 1. Number of persons born in India in Austria/the 9 Austrian provinces in comparison to total foreign born population/Austrian born population (January 1, 2013)**

Place of birth	Austria	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Vorarlberg	Vienna
Total population	8.451.860	286.691	555.473	1.618.592	1.418.498	531.898	1.210.971	715.888	372.603	1.741.246
Foreign born	1.364.771	26.771	56.292	171.576	179.692	85.999	121.561	109.749	66.370	546.761
India	12.316	77	404	685	695	905	452	446	194	8.458

Source: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Statistik des Bevölkerungsstandes.

Table 2. Number of persons with Indian citizenship in comparison with number of Austrian citizens/foreign citizens

Citizenship	Austria	Burgenland	Carinthia	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Tyrol	Vorarlberg	Vienna
Total population	8.451.860	286.691	555.473	1.618.592	1.418.498	531.898	1.210.971	715.888	372.603	1.741.246
Austrian citizenship	7.447.592	268.260	513.103	1.498.715	1.292.706	461.341	1.120.210	631.489	321.433	1.340.335
Foreign citizenship	1.004.268	18.431	42.370	119.877	125.792	70.557	90.761	84.399	51.170	400.911
Indian citizenship	7.026	44	237	274	380	426	304	200	60	5.101

Source: STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Statistik des Bevölkerungsstandes.

Table 3. Naturalization of Indian citizens in Austria 2003-2012

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Naturalized	551	603	452	164	137	122	90	84	82	171	2.456

Source: Statistik Austria, cit. after Medien Servicestelle - Neue Österreicherinnen, August 2013

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