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Definition of Migratory Status and Migration Data Sources and Indicators in Switzerland

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Agenda

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Outline of Presentation

1. Defining Migratory Status
2. New Swiss Census System / SHAPE
3. Current Migration Statistics System
4. Monitoring of Integration of Migrant Population
5. Conclusions





Defining Migratory Status (1)

three possible classifications:

- Type I: population by migration status
- Type II: population by nativity status
- Type III: population by citizenship status





Defining Migratory Status (2)

classification by “migration status”:

- introduced in 2008
- based on “CES Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses”
- objective: more comprehensive monitoring and analysis of the impact of international migration





Population by Migration Status

Country of birth	Citizenship	Country of birth of parents		
		both in Switzerland	one in Switzerland, one abroad	both abroad
Switzerland	Swiss (since birth)	0	0	2
	Swiss (naturalized)	0	2	2
	Foreign	0	2	2
Abroad	Swiss (since birth)	0	0	1
	Swiss (naturalized)	1	1	1
	Foreign	1	1	1

1 population with a migration background, 1st generation

2 population with a migration background, 2nd generation

0 population without a migration background





Permanent resident population aged 15 and over, 2015

	in 1000	in %
Total	6996	100.0
Population without a migration background	4417	63.1
Population with a migration background	2514	35.9
1st generation	2025	28.9
2nd generation	489	7.0
Persons for whom some relevant data are unavailable	64	0.9

Source: FSO / SLFS



Migration Status: Drawbacks

- classification based on survey data and restricted to “permanent resident population” aged 15 and over who lives in private households
(-> deliberate exclusion of certain groups of migrants)
- simplified classification for households (based on migratory status of adults in household):
 - households with migration background
 - households without migration background
 - mixed households
- necessary variables not available in each survey





New Swiss Census System

- introduced in 2010, replaces the traditional census
- integrated statistical system (SHAPE – system for household and person statistics)
- combines the use of administrative data with household surveys which are carried out in annual or multi-year cycles
- integration elements that link registers and surveys
- introduction of a new register-based sampling frame





SHAPE (1)

core

annual **register survey** - based on local population registers, federal population registers (e.g. register of foreigners) and the National Register of Buildings and Dwellings

plus

- annual **structural survey** (household survey, collects variables which are not currently available in registers)
- several topic-based household surveys (5-year cycles)
- established annual household surveys (e.g. LFS)





SHAPE (2)

Integration Elements

from administrative registers (= sampling base):

- personal identification number (social security number)
- dwelling and building identification numbers (allows identification of households)

in household surveys:

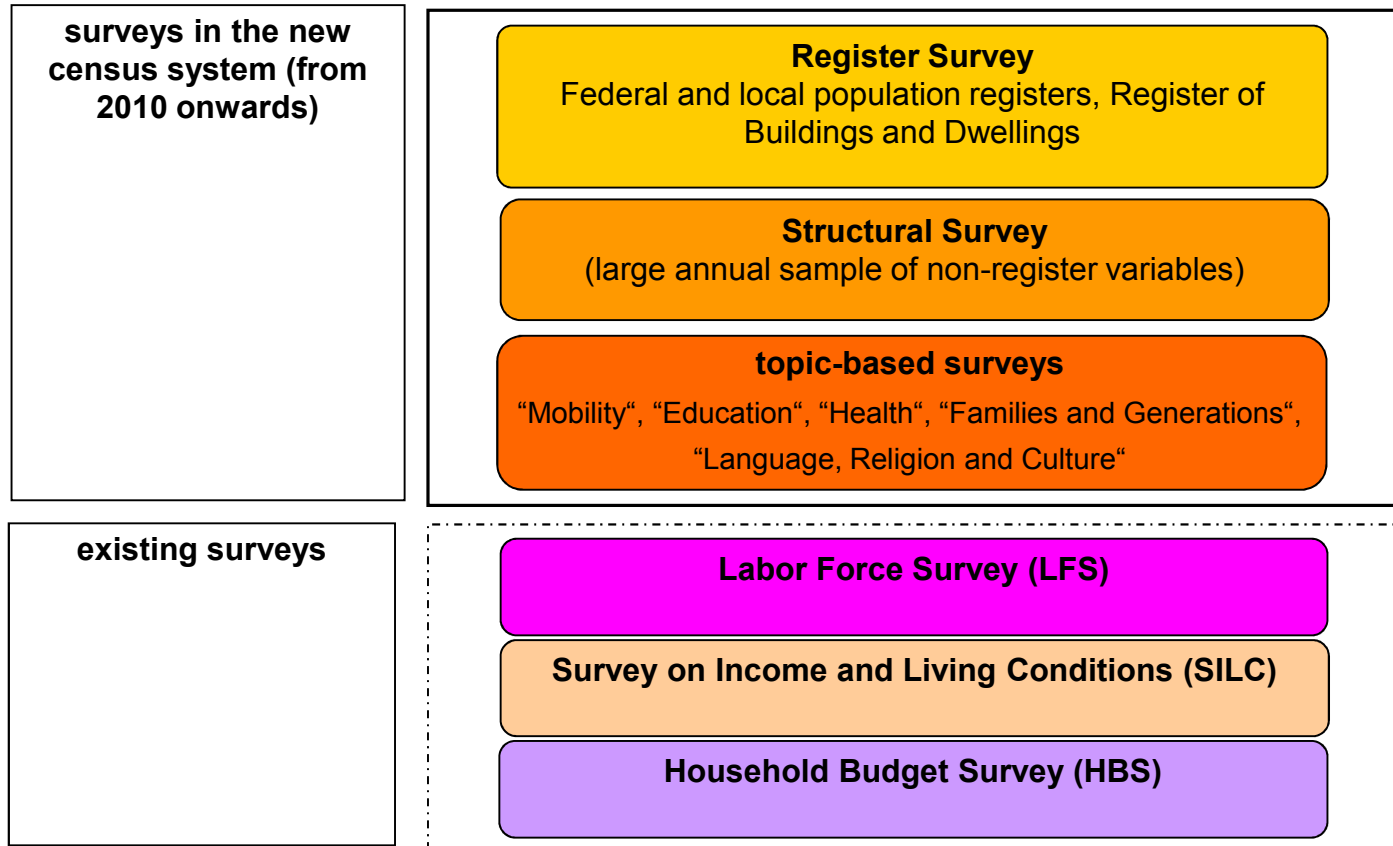
- common population universe (“permanent resident population” aged 15 and over in private households)
- harmonized core variables (to be collected by every survey)





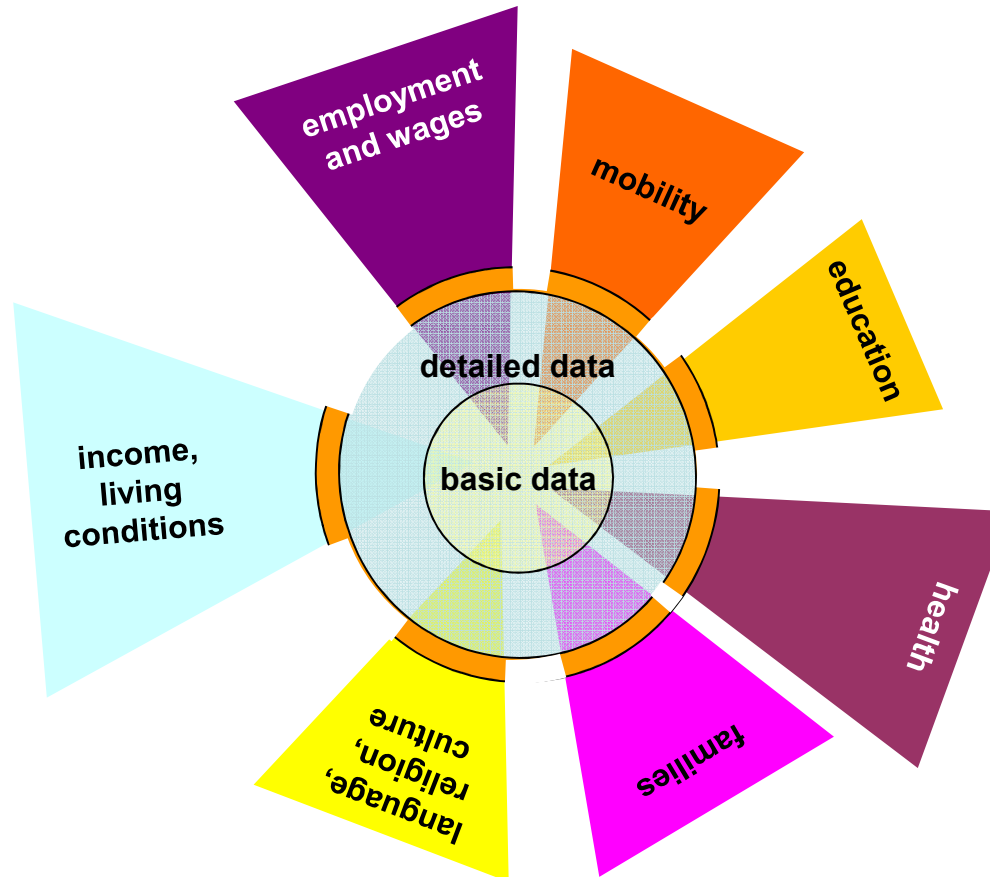
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SHAPE (3)





SHAPE (4)



integration by:

- identifiers (e.g. PIN)
- core variables
- harmonized survey variables

basic data:

demographic variables from registers

detailed data:

socio-demographic and socio-economic variables from surveys





SHAPE (5)

Harmonized Core Variables

- demographic variables (e.g. sex, date of birth, marital status, **country of citizenship**, type of residence permit, household type and size)
- socio-economic variables (e.g. labor status, status in employment, occupation in employment, highest level of education completed)
- **migration-relevant variables: country of birth, year of (last) arrival from abroad, year of acquisition of national citizenship**





Current Migration Statistics System (1)

(1) Administrative Data

- Central Migration Information System (= federal register of foreigners) + Central Register of Diplomats and International Civil Servants

- 2,352 local population registers

migration-relevant variables (stocks and flows): country of citizenship, country of birth, date of (last) arrival from abroad, country of previous usual residence, country of destination, date of departure





Current Migration Statistics System (2)

(2) Household Survey Data

- Structural Survey
migration-relevant variables (stocks): ever resided abroad, year of (last) arrival from abroad, country of birth of parents, year of acquisition of Swiss citizenship, additional/previous citizenship other than Swiss (dual citizens, naturalized citizens)
- Swiss Labor Force Survey
migration-relevant variables (stocks): country of citizenship at birth, country of birth of parents, duration of residence in Switzerland





Current Migration Statistics System (3)

socio-economic conditions of migrants

for different topics (e.g. employment, social protection, health care etc.) for which there is a need to provide detailed information on migration and different groups of migrants:

-> various household surveys within the Swiss Statistical System





Monitoring of Migrant Integration

commissioned by the Swiss Federal Council in 2007

overall objective:

- to “measure” the integration of different population groups with a migration background at a certain point in time and over a certain period of time
- to establish an independent statistical data base for policy formulation by the competent authorities, public debate, research and action in the field of integration in Switzerland





Concept of integration

process with the aim of

- acquiring a membership status in the society and obtaining access to positions and statuses in the society
- creating equal opportunities for different population groups: equal rights and treatment, equality in living conditions, equality in participation and opportunity in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the host society





Areas of life relevant to integration



Swiss legislation on integration

Areas of life relevant to integration	Importance	
	High	Medium
1. social security and poverty	5	6
2. culture, religion and media	3	3
3. education and training	3	2
4. family and demography	3	6
5. language	3	2
6. housing	2	2
7. labor market	5	4
8. politics	3	4
9. health	5	3
10. racism, discrimination and security	1	0
11. criminality	0	3
Total # of indicators	33	35

of indicators

4-step selection process
-> 68 indicators

key indicators



Population classifications used for integration monitoring

Classification	Key variables					
	Citizenship (current)	Country of birth	Citizenship at birth	Acquisition of national citizenship	Country of birth of father	Country of birth of mother
Type I	x	x	x	x	x	x
Type II	x	x	(x)	(x)		
Type III	x					

Type I: population by migration status

Type II: population by country of birth and citizenship

Type III: population by citizenship



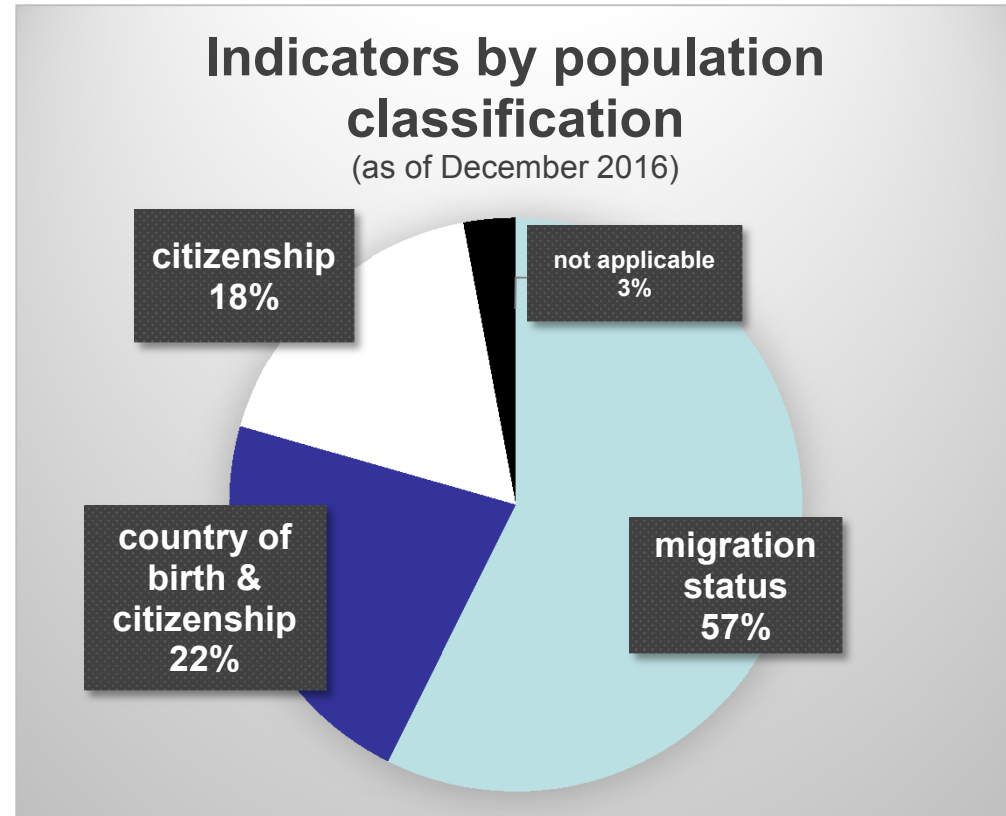


Set of Integration Indicators

data sources:

- 9 registers or statistics based on administrative data
- 8 sample surveys (e.g. LFS, SILC, structural survey)

63 out of 68 indicators are currently available





Conclusions

- implementation of SHAPE improved the availability of migration-relevant data
- availability of data disaggregated by migratory status varies among different key policy areas
- several data sources are limited with respect to their usefulness in providing migration-relevant information due to lack of certain key variables
- substantial gaps in migration-relevant data not collected by FSO (i.e. outside of SHAPE)





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Thank you for your attention

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