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

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of birth</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Country of birth of parents</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>both in Switzerland</td>
<td>one in</td>
<td>both</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland,</td>
<td>abroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Swiss (since birth)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swiss (naturalized)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abroad</td>
<td>Swiss (since birth)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swiss (naturalized)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Segment</th>
<th>in 1000</th>
<th>in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6996</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population without a migration background</td>
<td>4417</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with a migration background</td>
<td>2514</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st generation</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd generation</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons for whom some relevant data are unavailable</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
SHAPE (3)

**surveys in the new census system (from 2010 onwards)**

- **Register Survey**
  - Federal and local population registers, Register of Buildings and Dwellings

- **Structural Survey**
  - (large annual sample of non-register variables)

- **topic-based surveys**
  - "Mobility", "Education", "Health", "Families and Generations", "Language, Religion and Culture"

**existing surveys**

- **Labor Force Survey (LFS)**
- **Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)**
- **Household Budget Survey (HBS)**
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

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

4-step selection process -> 68 indicators

**Key indicators**
### Population classifications used for integration monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Key variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type III</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
Thank you for your attention

Additional information:

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