



# Data sources vis a vis the conceptual framework for statistics on international migration and related phenomena

## The Experience of Switzerland

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Meeting on International Migration Statistics: Concepts, Definitions, Data and Indicators

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# Revision of the 1998 UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration

## One of the objectives of TF2:

discuss how to operationalize the recommended concepts and definitions



## Data Sources for Migration Statistics

- administrative data (e.g. population register, border crossing records, register of nationals abroad etc.)
- exhaustive surveys (e.g. census)
- household (sample) surveys
- big data



# The Swiss Framework for Migration Statistics

part of population statistics -> in the context of the annual demographic balance

main data sources: administrative registers (at federal and municipal level)

+ household surveys to collect socio-demographic variables not available in registers



# Principles of International Recommendations and Their Application in Swiss Migration Statistics

- (1) coherence between migration stock and flow data
- (2) distinction between migration and international mobility
- (3) use of different concepts to define stock of migrants:
  - citizenship
  - country of birth
  - migratory status



# Operationalization of Key Definitions and Concepts (1)

## Definition of population

distinction between resident/temporary (non-resident) population based on minimum residence requirement (duration of stay or absence)

crucial: threshold, method used for calculation/determination of duration

- legal population / duration of at least 12 months: based on validity of permit or actual length of stay for non-nationals, no duration criteria for nationals



## Operationalization of Key Definitions and Concepts (2)

### Immigration and emigration

*Persons entering the country and becoming part of the resident population are considered immigrants. Residents leaving the country to become part of another country's resident population are emigrants.*

*The criterion for defining an [im]migrant... should be the duration required in order to be considered part of the resident population.*

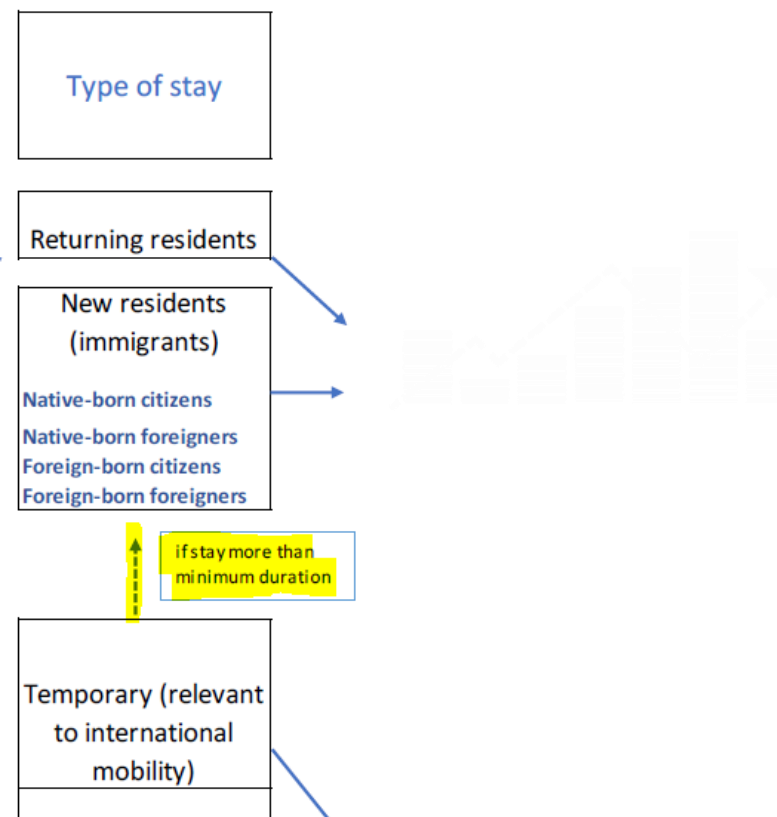
*Persons need to be away and stay in another country long enough based on minimum residence requirement to be considered part of another country's resident population.*



# Operationalization of Key Definitions and Concepts (3)

## Transition from temporary population to resident population

for people who stay more than minimum duration criteria while they are still present in the country







# Operationalization of Key Definitions and Concepts (4)

## Non-resident arrivals and departures

*Within the non-resident population, we distinguish flows related to family, education/training, labor, forced displacement and tourism/business.*



## Conclusions

- pragmatic choices and decisions based on available data sources are necessary when operationalizing concepts and definitions
- “reality check”: are those choices/decisions in line with the intentions of the recommendations?
- do not neglect/underestimate the importance of the national framework for migration statistics:  
data needs for specific user groups, do data respond to key policy questions?



# Thank you for your attention

## Additional information:

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