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Measuring the Integration of the Population With a Migration Background in Switzerland

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Outline of Presentation

1. Integration monitoring – the theoretical framework: definitions, concepts, selection of indicators, data sources
2. Some selected results
3. General conclusions
4. Future work



Statistical monitoring of integration

commissioned by the Swiss Federal Council in 2007

part of an action plan to improve integration policy and to encourage integration (45 federal initiatives)

overall objective: “measuring” the integration of different population groups with a migration background at a certain time and improving the statistical data base



Concept of integration (1)

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



Concept of integration (2)

- long-term and open-ended process (time factor)
- reciprocal process requiring active involvement and efforts (attitudes) of individual migrants and members of the host society



Concept of integration (3)

Federal Act on Foreign Nationals (article 4):

Integration should enable foreign nationals who are lawfully resident in Switzerland for the longer term to participate in the economic, social and cultural life of the society.

Ordinance on the Integration of Foreigners (article 2):

The aim of integration is the equal participation of foreigners in the Swiss society.



Areas of life relevant to 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 and discrimination	1	0
11. security and criminality	0	3
Total # of indicators	33	35

of indicators

4-step selection process
-> 68 indicators

Swiss legislation on integration

key indicators

Swiss Statistics



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, 2013

	in 1000	in %
Total	6829	100.0
Population without a migration background	4397	64.4
Population with a migration background	2374	34.8
1st generation	1901	27.8
2nd generation	473	6.9
Persons for whom some relevant data are unavailable	58	0.8

Source: FSO / SLFS



Population typologies used for integration monitoring

Typology	Key variables					
	Citizenship (current)	Country of birth	Citizenship at birth	Acquisition of national citizenship	Country of birth of father	Country of birth of mother
Typology I	X	X	X	X	X	X
Typology II	X	X	X	X		
Typology III	X					

Typology I: population by migration status

Typology II: population by country of birth and citizenship

Typology III: population by citizenship



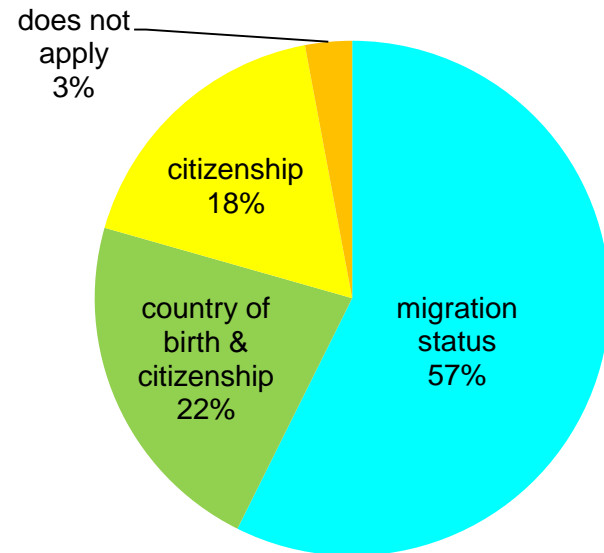
Set of integration indicators

53 indicators are currently available

data sources:

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

Indicators by population typology (as of September 2014)





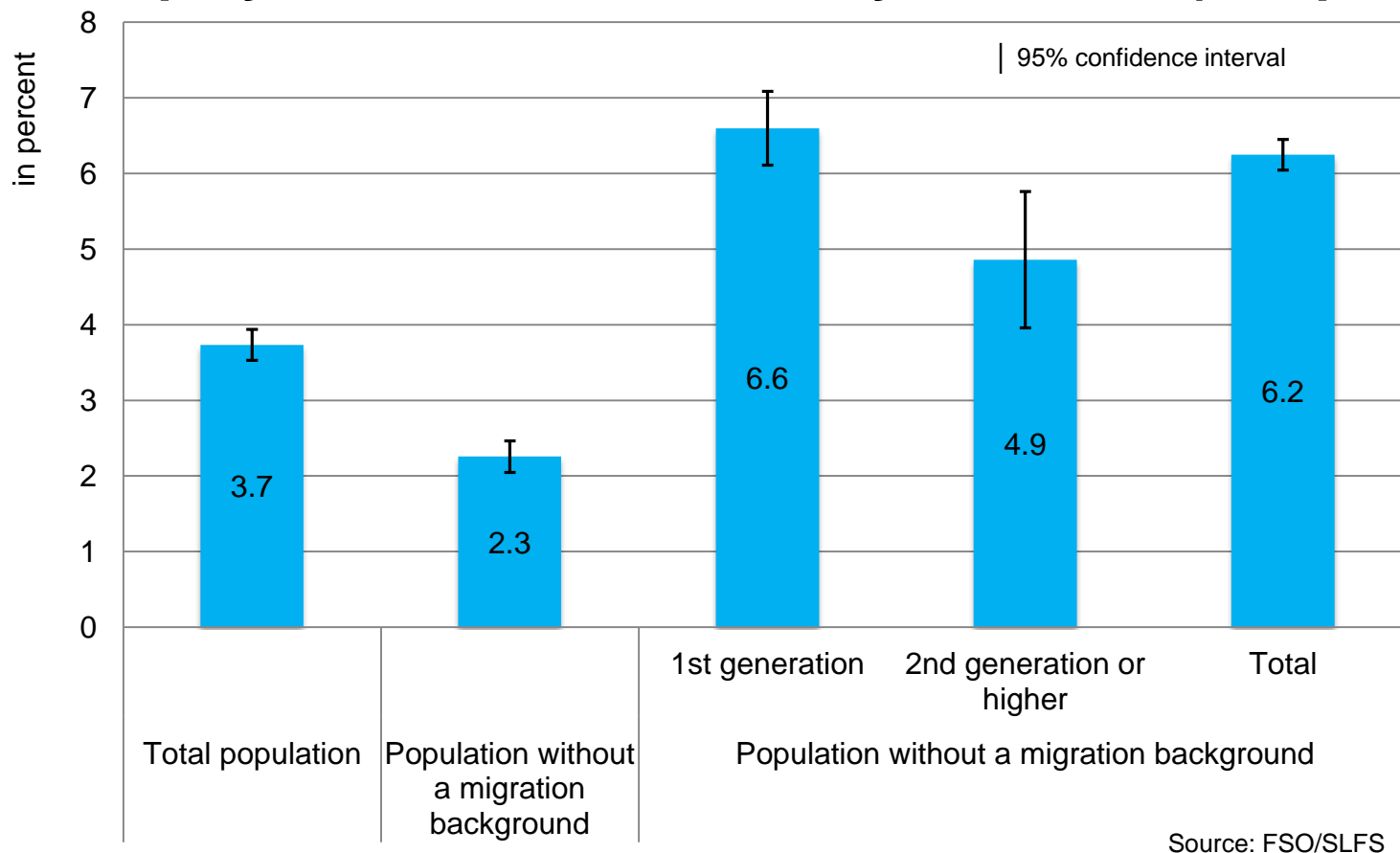
What is being measured?

An individual or group is integrated within a society when they achieve public outcomes within employment, housing, education, health etc. which are equivalent to those achieved within the wider host communities.

At a basic level, monitoring helps to compare the outcomes of persons with and without a migration background and to detect similarities and differences in the distribution of characteristics between the different groups.

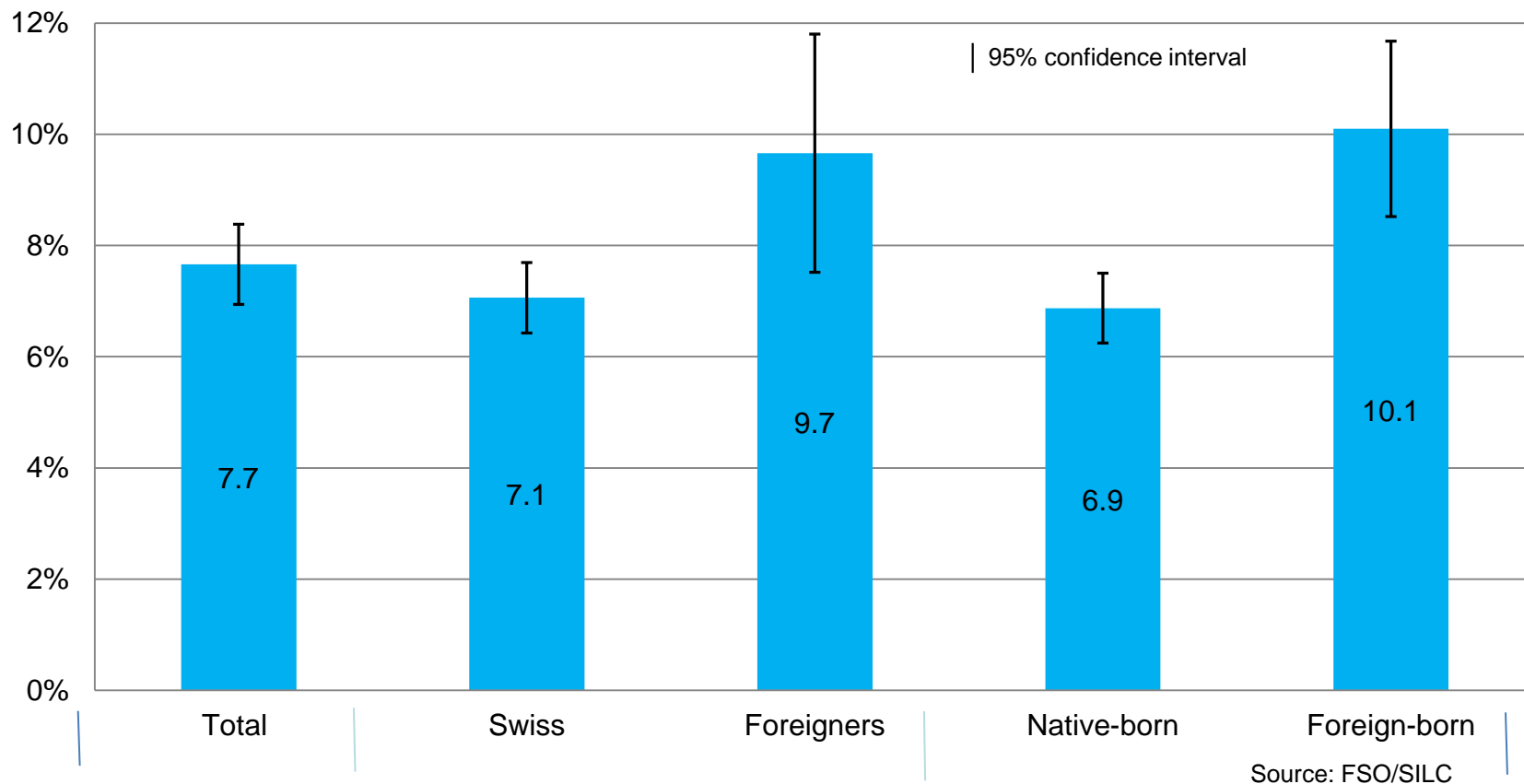


Unemployment rate as defined by ILO, 2012 (2nd quarter)





Poverty rate, 2012

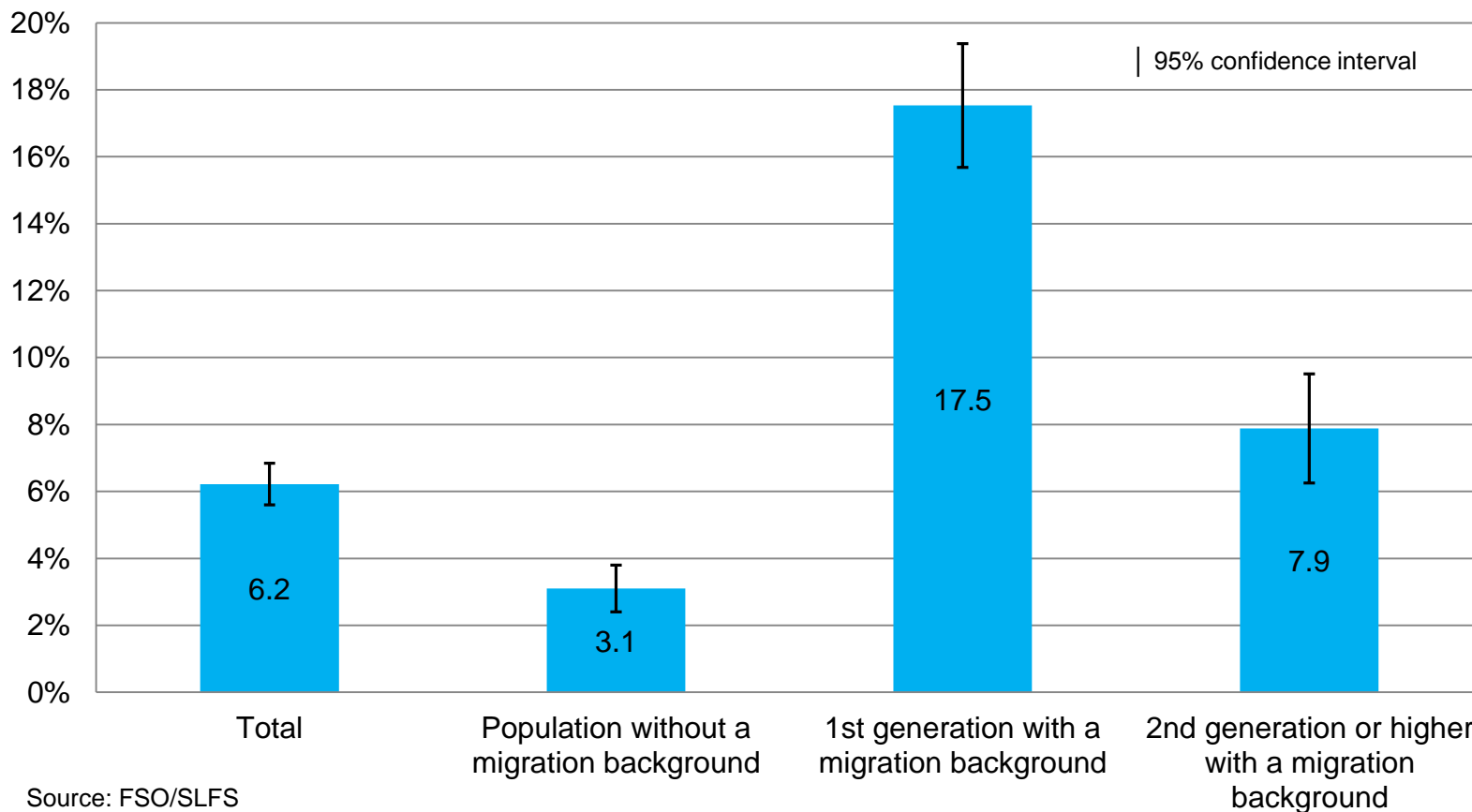


Source: FSO/SILC



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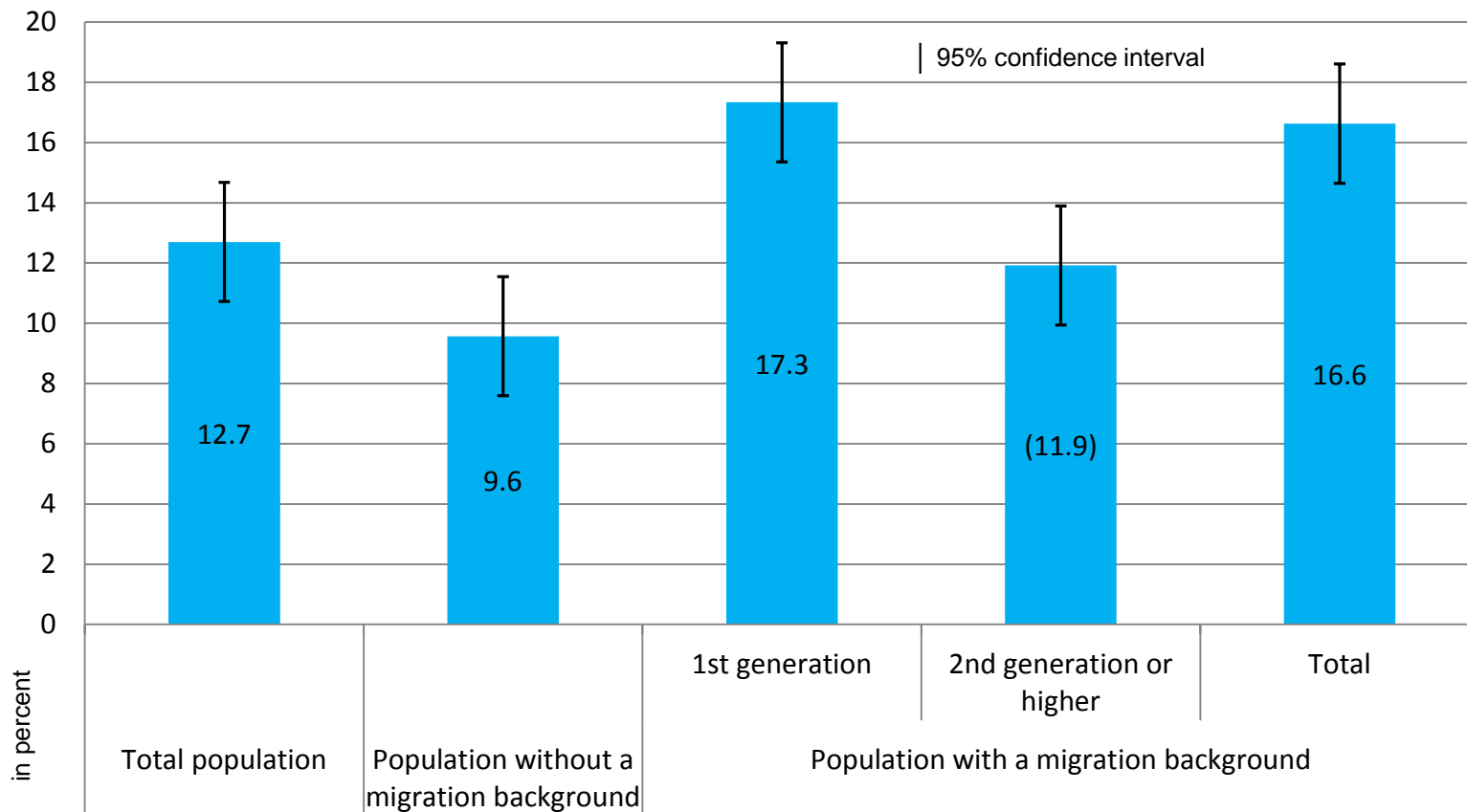
Early school leaving, 2013



Source: FSO/SLFS



Over-qualification, 2012 (2nd quarter) correspondence between educational level and current occupation

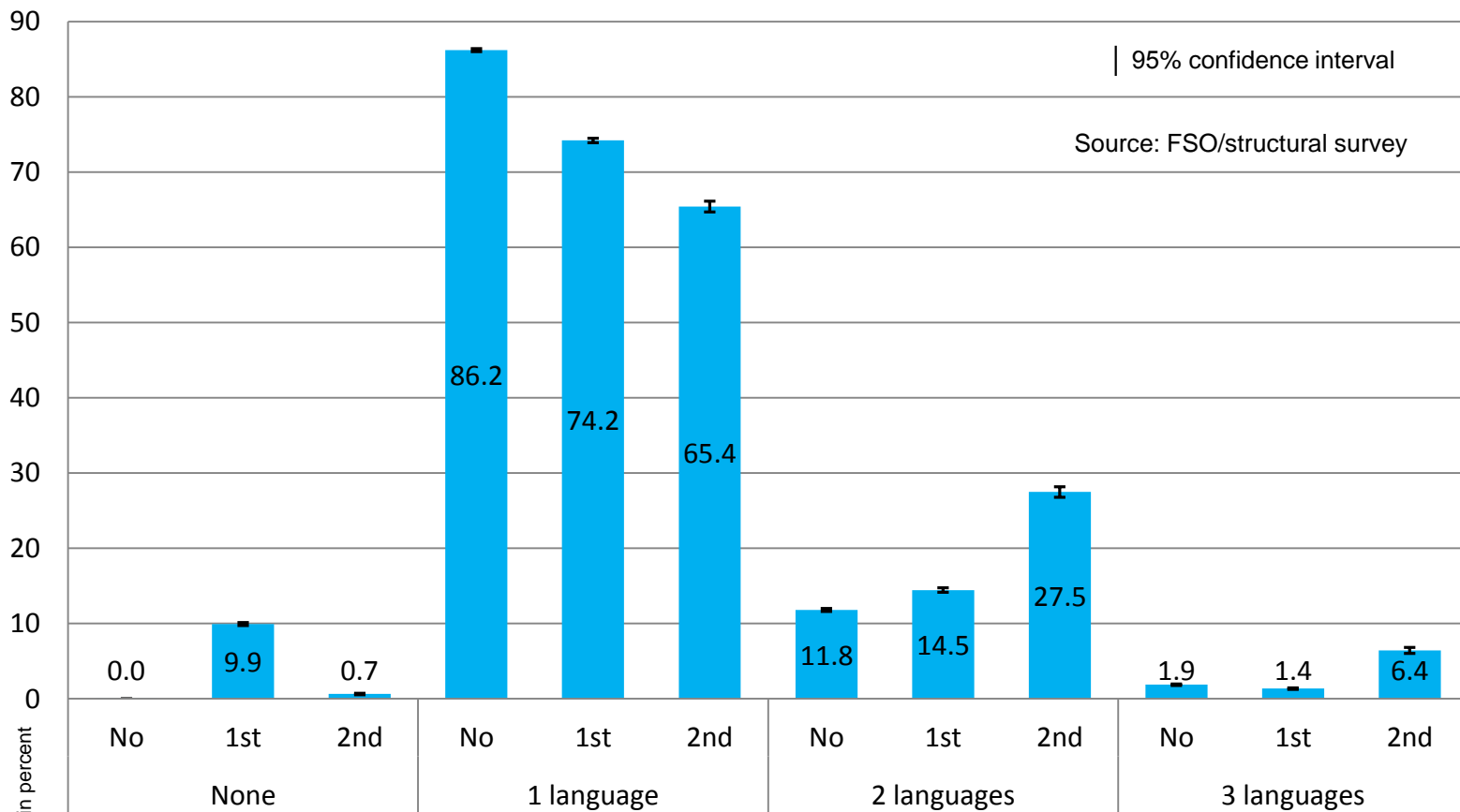


Source: FSO/SLFS



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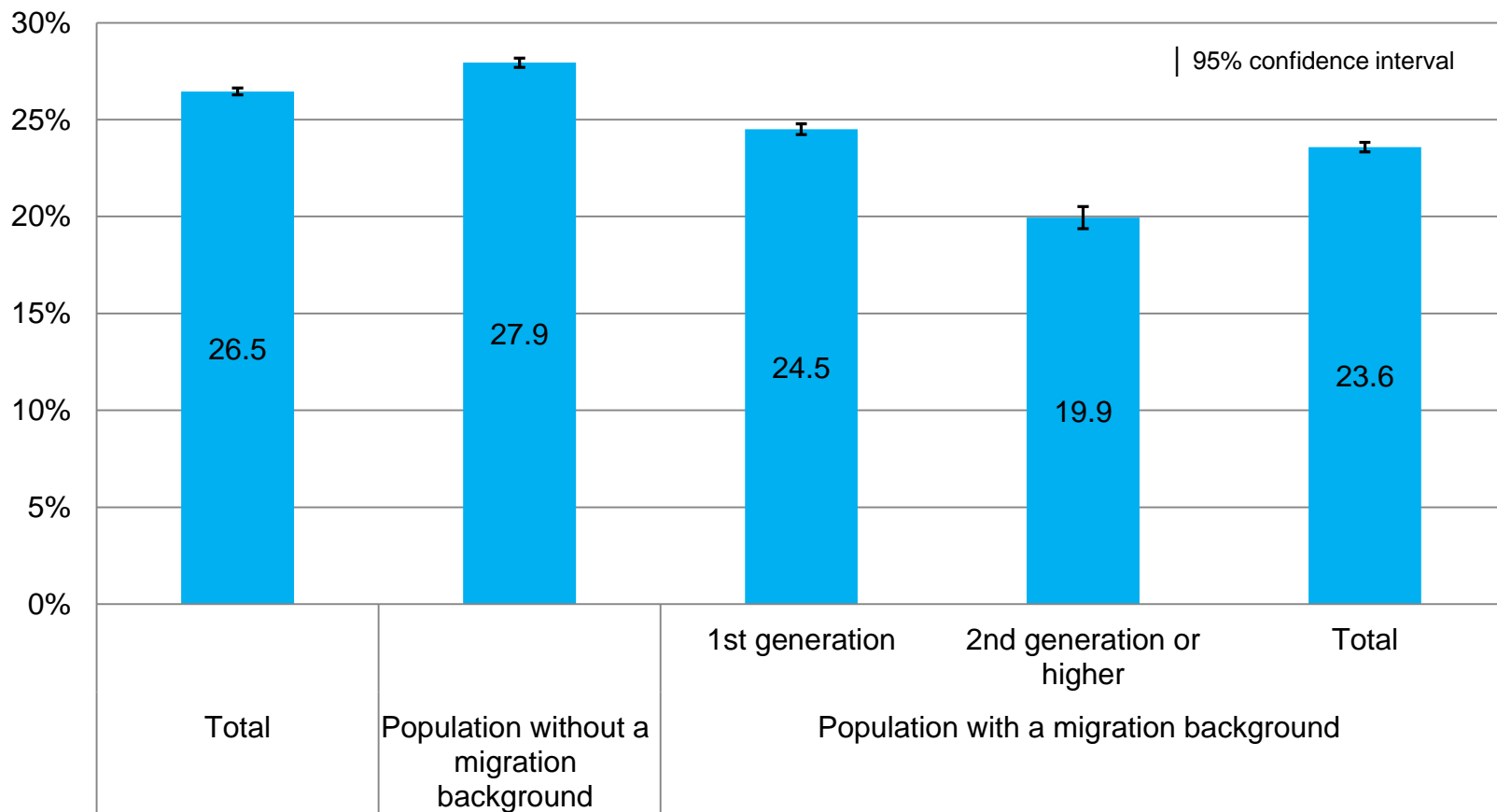
Mastery of Swiss national languages, 2011





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Long-term health problems, 2013



Source: FSO/SLFS



Swiss integration indicators on the FSO website

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/01/07/blank/ind43.html>

(in French and German only)

Intégration - Indicateurs

Liste complète des indicateurs, organisée selon les 11 domaines du système d'indicateurs d'intégration. Les indicateurs sont présentés selon le statut migratoire ou, à défaut, la population selon nationalité combinée, si la variable existe, avec le pays de naissance.

Les résultats individuels de 53 indicateurs (sur 68) qui permettront un monitoring régulier de l'intégration sont désormais disponibles. D'autres sont attendus en 2014.

Trier selon la série	Trier les indicateurs	Trier selon l'appréciation
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Distribution des revenus disponibles équivalents	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Privation matérielle	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Taux de pauvreté	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Taux de risque de pauvreté	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Taux d'aide sociale et taux d'assistance	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Difficulté à joindre les deux bouts	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Ecart de risque de pauvreté	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Ecart de pauvreté	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Taux de pauvreté des personnes actives occupées	
Aide sociale et pauvreté	Taux de l'aide sociale au sens large	



Some General Conclusions (1)

- overall objective of FSO indicators:
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
- availability of statistical data varies between different areas; each data source is limited with respect to its usefulness in measuring integration due to lack of certain key variables
- no direct link between integration monitoring and an evaluation as to the effectiveness of political measures



Some General Conclusions (2)

- monitoring – periodically tracking developments over an extended period in a standardized way – enables developments and patterns to be discovered
- monitoring does not replace more extensive analytical approaches (e.g. multivariate data analyses on selected areas of integration)
- regionalization of results (data for smaller geographical areas) is difficult because of surveys' sample size



Future work

- strategies for user-friendly communication of the great mass of available data (what are the major findings?)
- different analytical avenues for presenting and interpreting the data (see WP.29)
- time series analysis
- improvement of the statistical data sources in the medium and long term (variables necessary for the determination of the migration status)



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Thank you for your attention

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