

A Panorama of Swiss Society

A new social report on “Migration,
Integration and Participation”

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Background and features

- The Swiss Social Report has been published every four years since 2000 (2000-2016 by the University of Neuchâtel/FORS Lausanne).
- From 2020 onwards, the report is based on a cooperation between Swiss universities and the Swiss Federal Statistical Office.
- The new report focuses more closely on specific topics (the report 2020 on the topic of migration and integration).
- The chapters of the report focus on the scientific and analytical in-depth examination. The descriptive, indicator-based part available in the previous editions is no longer included; but indicators are available at the Website of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office.
- The report is multi-disciplinary, including contributions from sociology, economics, political sciences, demography and migration studies
- The report is multi-lingual, published in German, French, and English.
- The new report is freely accessible and available in electronic format, (c.f. the websites of the Statistical Office, the University of Neuchâtel).

Summary of chapters

Chapter	Authors	Title
Chapter 1	Florence Bartosik	Population with a migration background: integration prospects and comparisons with the native population
Chapter 2	Philippe Wanner	International migration and integration from a longitudinal perspective
Chapter 3	Sandro Favre, Reto Föllmi, and Josef Zweimüller	Immigration, return migration and integration from a labour market perspective
Chapter 4	Laura Ravazzini, Christoph Halbmeier, and Christian Suter	Household income and wealth among people with a migration background. A comparison of Switzerland and Germany
Chapter 5	Monica Budowski, Eveline Odermatt, and Sebastian Schief	Migrants' participation in the Swiss social security system: social protection for whom?
Chapter 6	Jonathan Zufferey	Internal migration in Switzerland: behaviour and impact
Chapter 7	Marion Aeberli and Gianni D'Amato	Which path to inclusion? Citizenship between institutions and attitudes

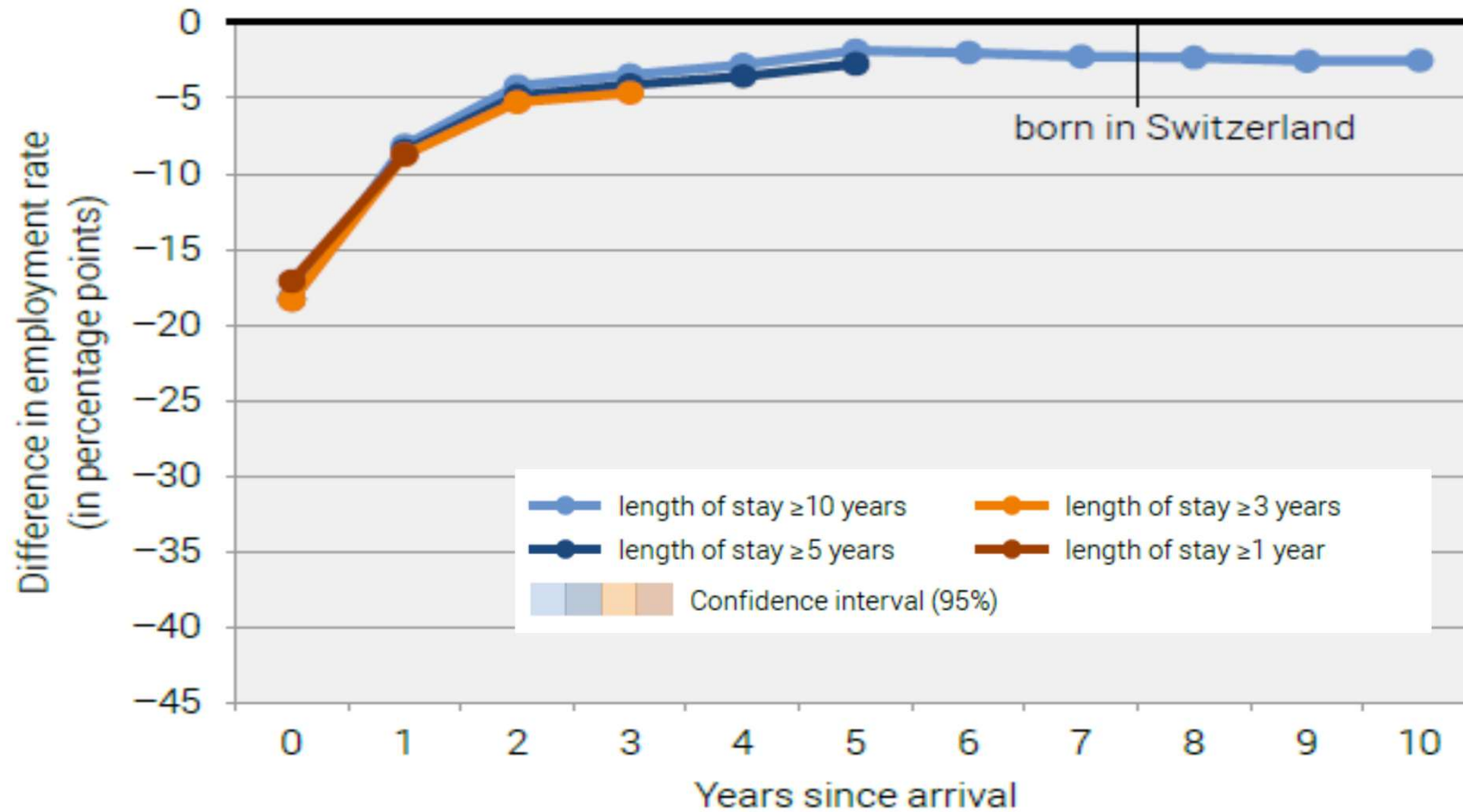
Successful but incomplete labour market integration of migrants

- Migrants are able to gain access to the Swiss labour market quickly, but labour market integration remains incomplete
 - Labour market participation rises quickly over time (duration of stay) reducing considerably the employment gap:
 - Reduction of labour market participation gap after 5 years of stay:
men: from 16% to 4%
women: from 37% to 13%
- Degree of labour market integration varies by region of origin :
 - Gap and reduction of gap, by gender & region of origin (after 5 years):
Men EU/EFTA South: +3% (5%) Women EU/EFTA South: +1% (18%)
Men EU/EFTA N-W.: -3% (6%) Women EU/EFTA N-W.: -3% (6%)
Men 3rd countries: -9% (36%) Women 3rd countries: -25% (35%)
- Labour market integration varies by socio-economic status (educ.)
 - Gap and reduction of gap in (), by gender and education (after 5 years):
Men low educ. level: +7% (15%) Women low educ. level: -4% (27%)
Men high educ. level: -7% (10%) Women high educ. level: -18% (20%)

Employment rate of male migrants

(migrants aged 25-55, arriving between 2003-2006)

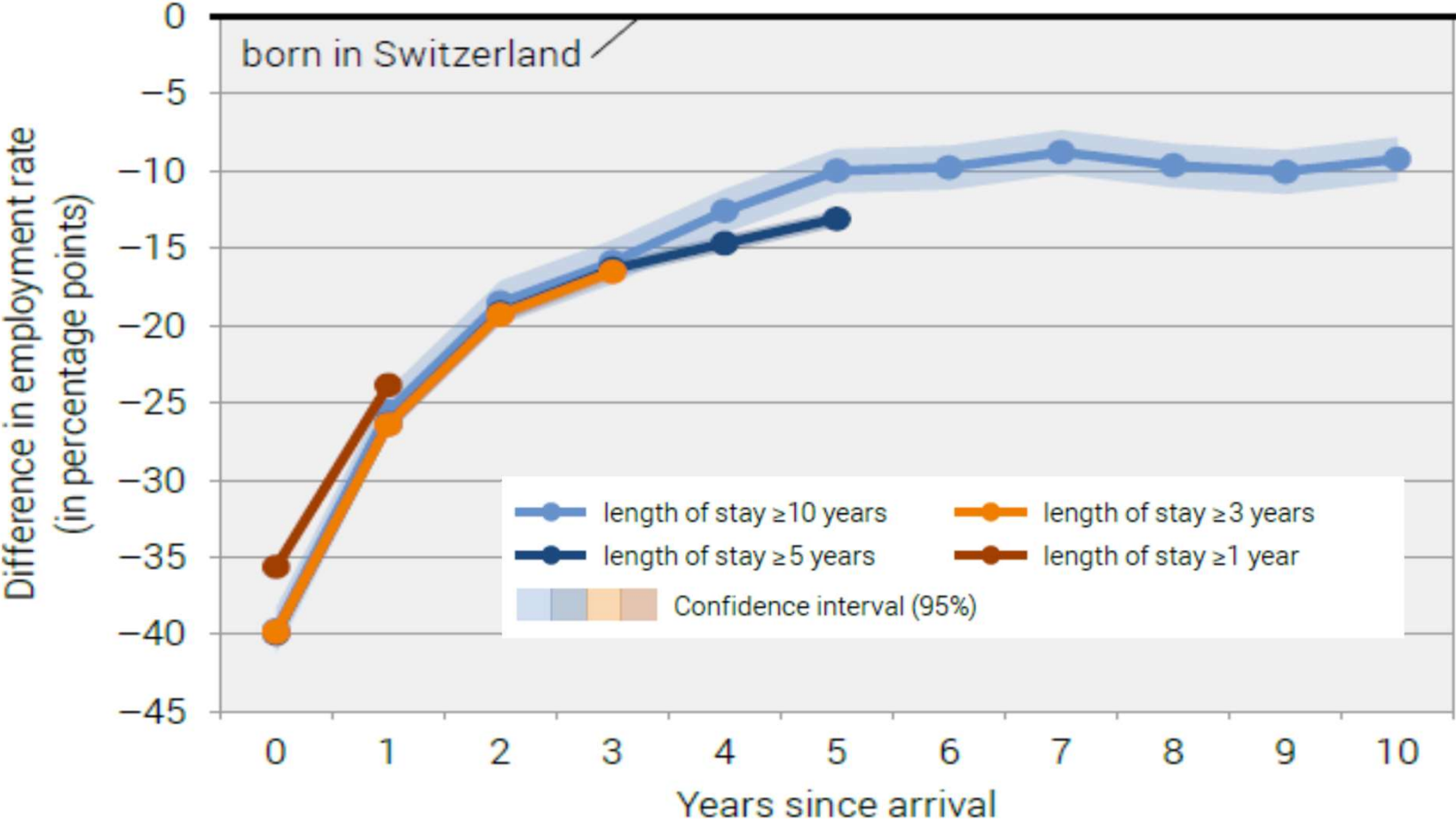
Men



Employment rate of female migrants

(migrants aged 25-55, arriving between 2003-2006)

Women

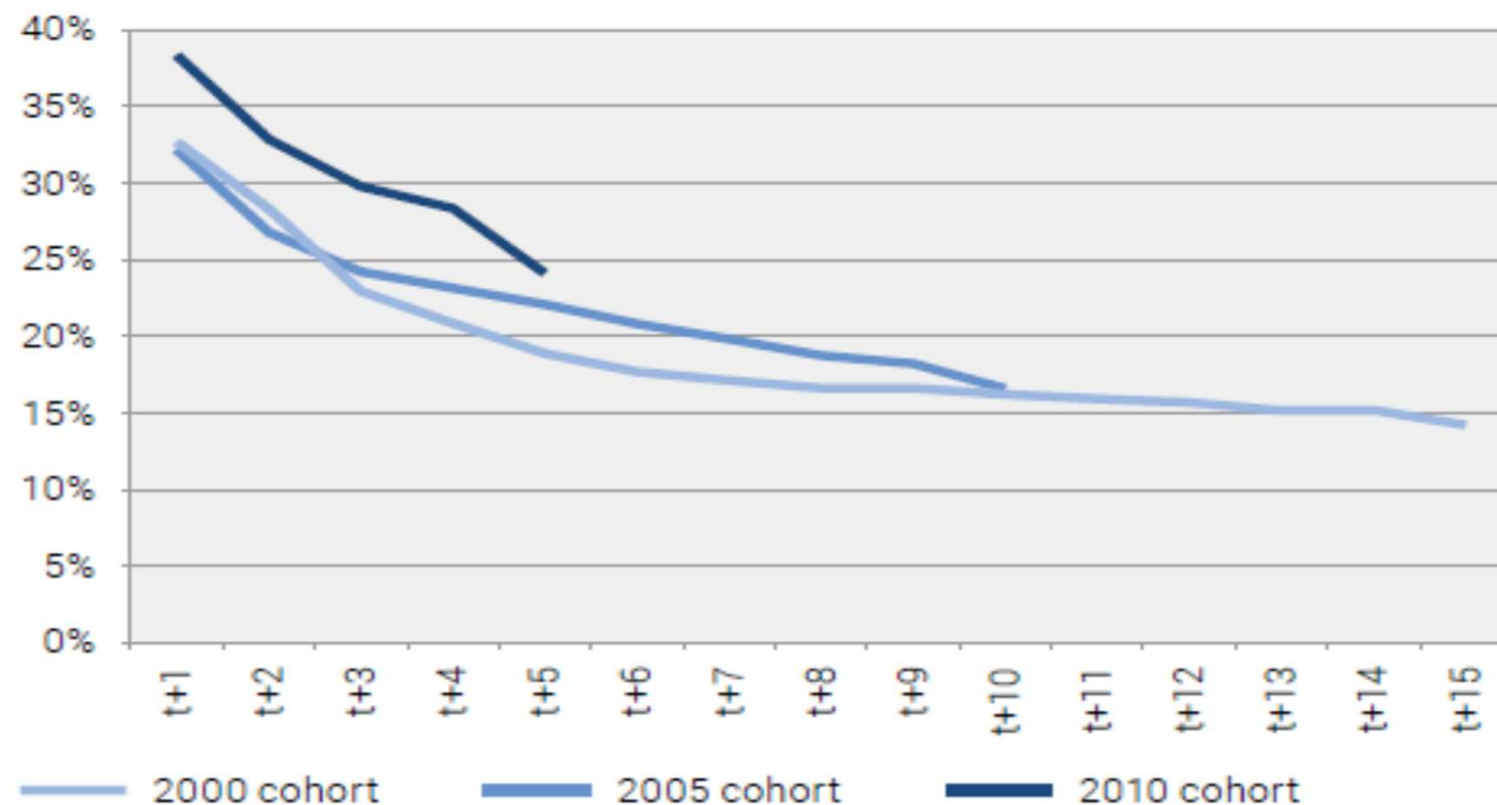


(Partial) Closing of the income gap

- Migrants can quickly increase their initially low income
- The gap in average income from employment decreases considerably in the first 5 years following immigration (10%-15%) – this applies to all migrant cohorts (2000-2010)
- 5-9 years after migration this income integration effect decreases substantially and 10-15 years after migration there is still a remaining income gap of 15% (for men)
- Female migrants rapidly close the income gap
- There are considerable differences in income growth and income level by country of origin
 - higher income and higher income increase for migrants from Germany
 - lower income and lower income increase for migrants from non-EU/EFTA/OECD countries

Income gap of male migrants

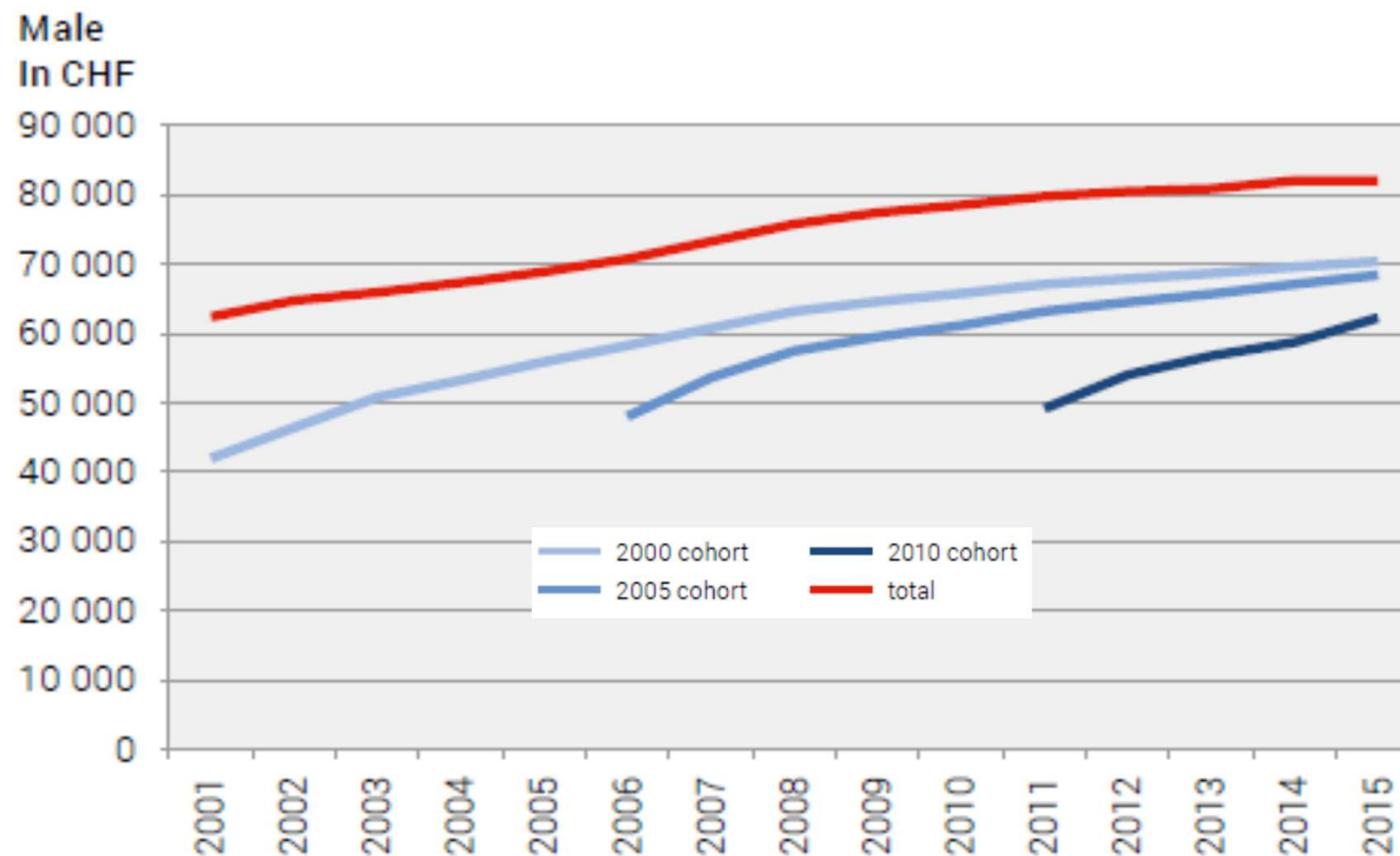
(by length of stay and cohort of arrival, in % of median income)



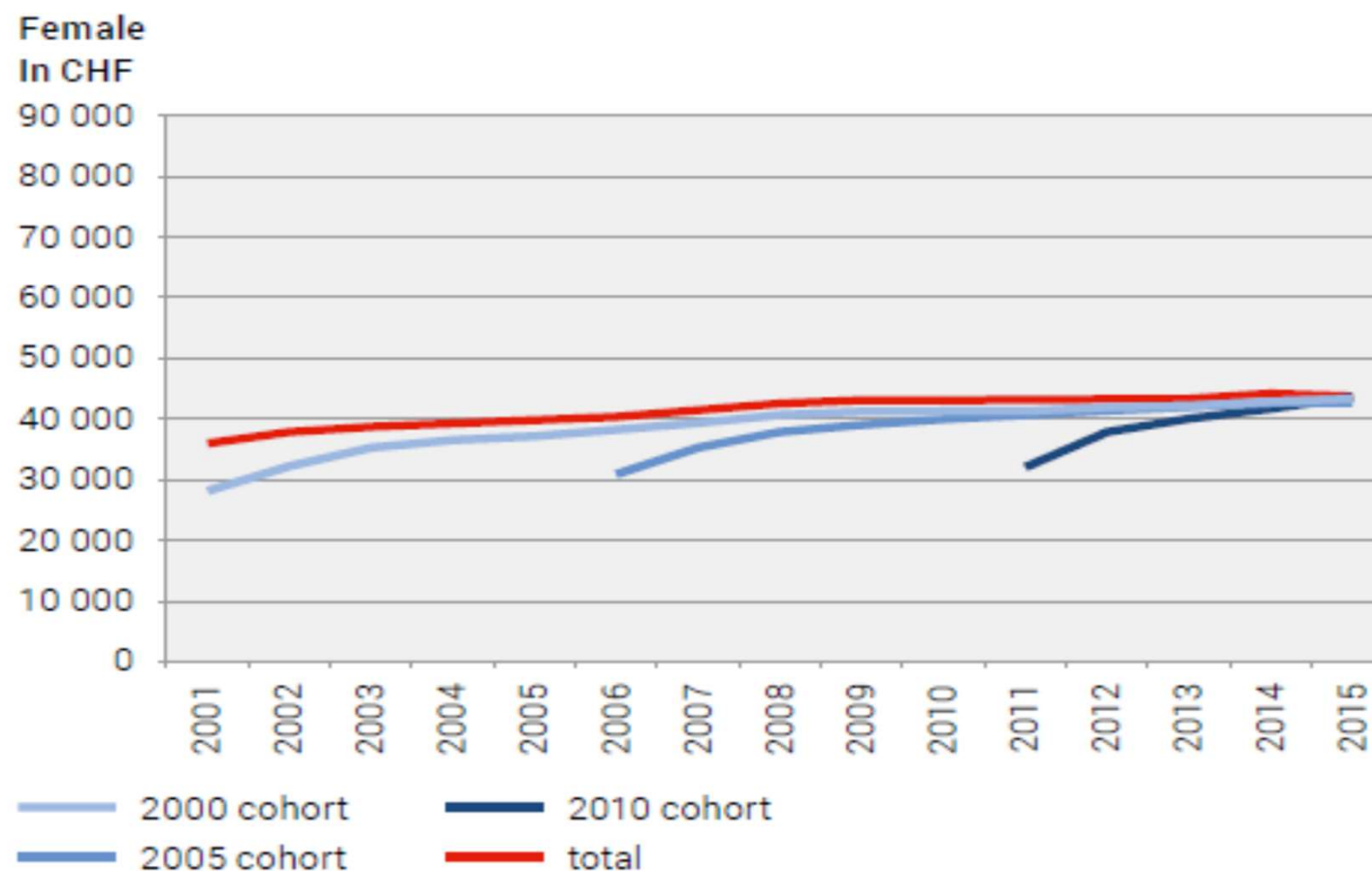
Note: includes income from employment, self-employed or agricultural work. The comparison group is the employed population aged 18 to 49 in 2000. The shortfall is expressed as a percentage of the median income of the comparison group.

Median income from employment, 2001-2015

(male migrants, by cohort of arrival)

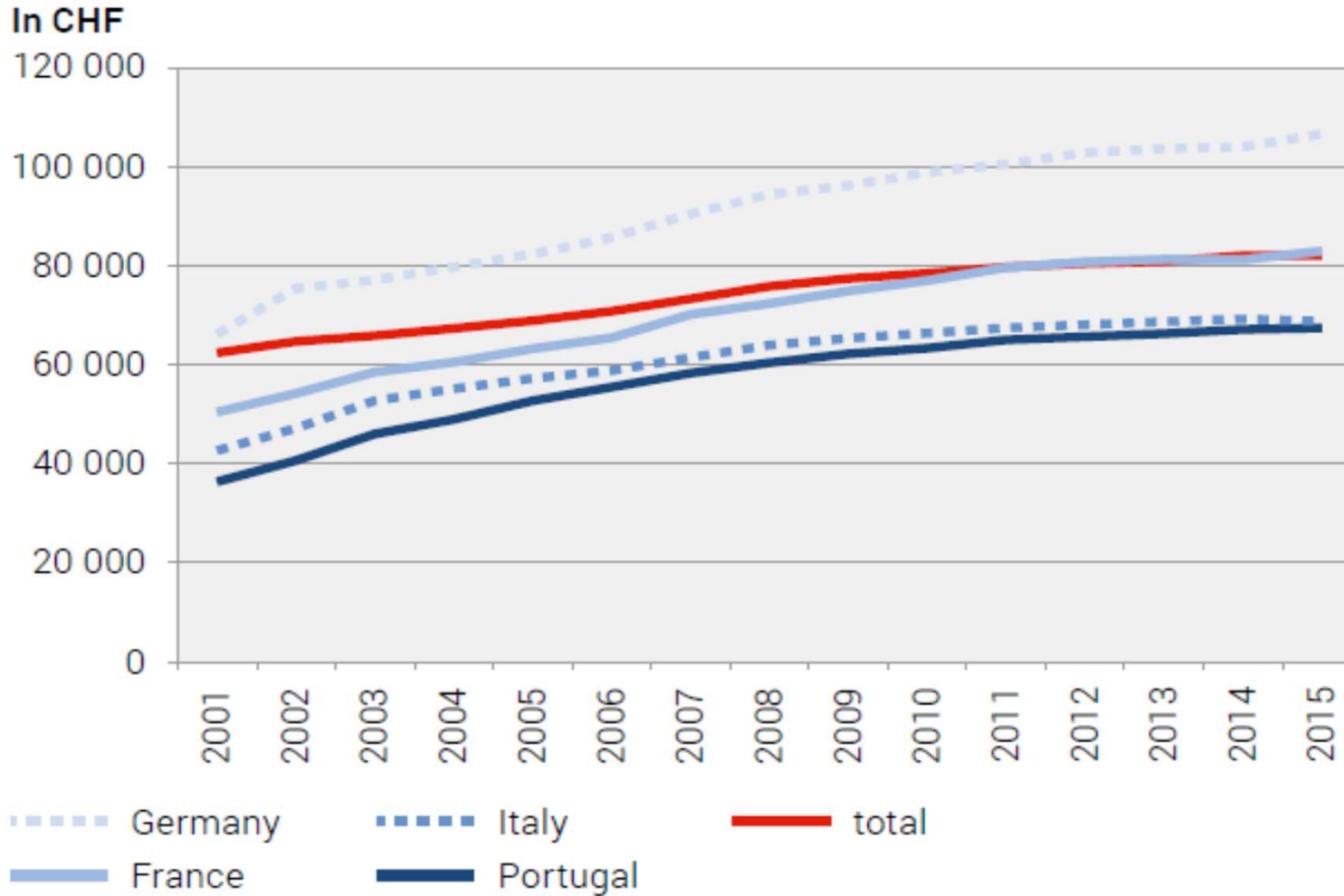


Median income from employment, 2001-2015 (female migrants, by cohort of arrival)



Note: includes income from employment, self-employed or agricultural work. Persons aged 18 to 49 at time of migration. Total: employed population aged 18 to 49 in 2000.

Median employment income of migrant cohort 2000 (by nationality, 2001-2015)



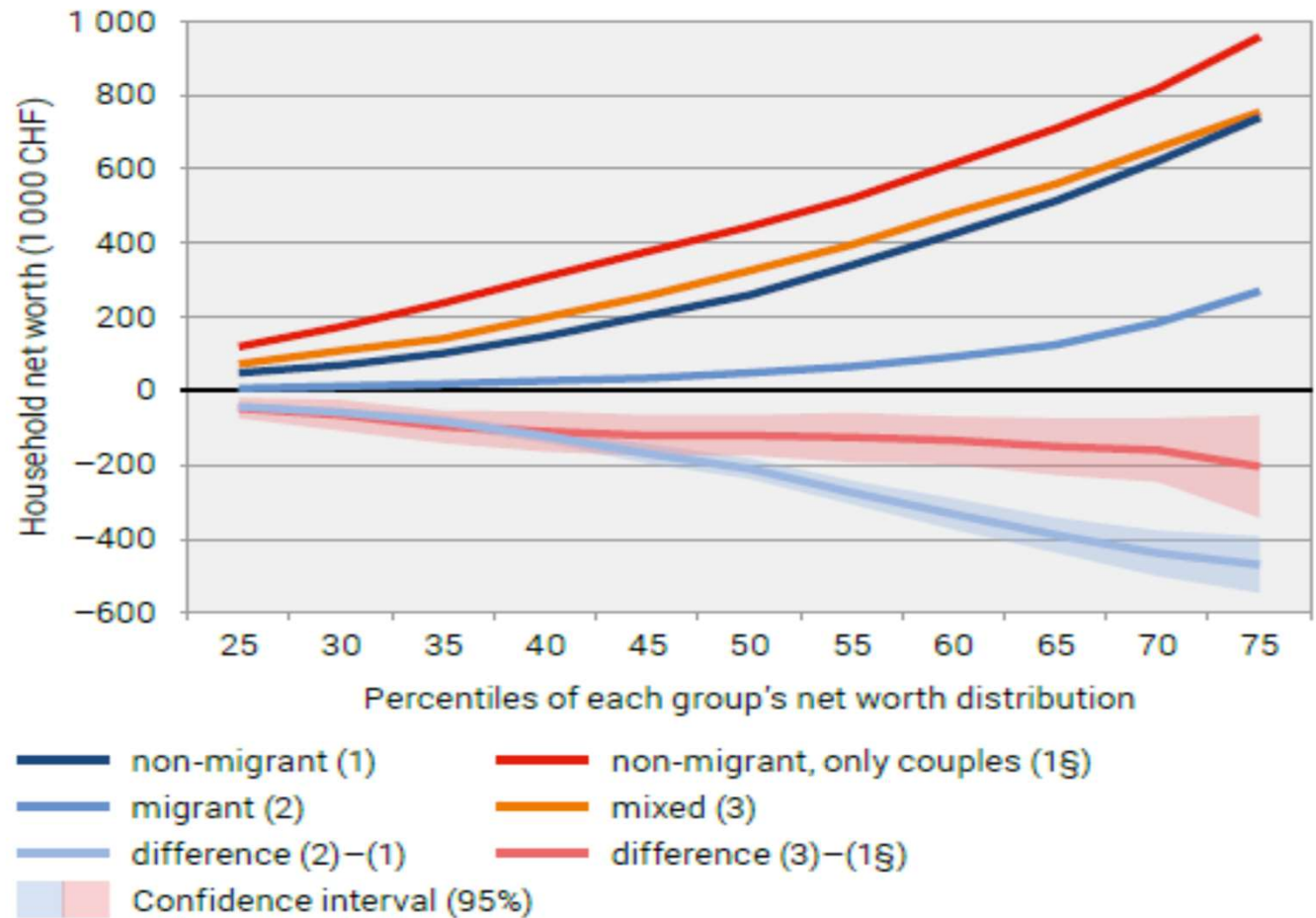
Migrant wealth gap in Switzerland & Germany

(wealth gap between migrant, mixed & non-migrant households)

- Migrant households have fewer assets and a lower rate of home ownership compared to non-migrant households, both in Switzerland and Germany.
- The wealth gap between migrant and non-migrant households is larger in Switzerland compared to Germany.
- Mixed households have a significantly lower wealth than non-migrant households in Switzerland but not in Germany.
- Socio-demographic and economic factors (age, education level, household size, income, home ownership, etc.) may explain the wealth gap in Germany but not in Switzerland (unexplained part in Germany is 4-7%, in Switzerland 30-40%).

Percentiles of household net worth

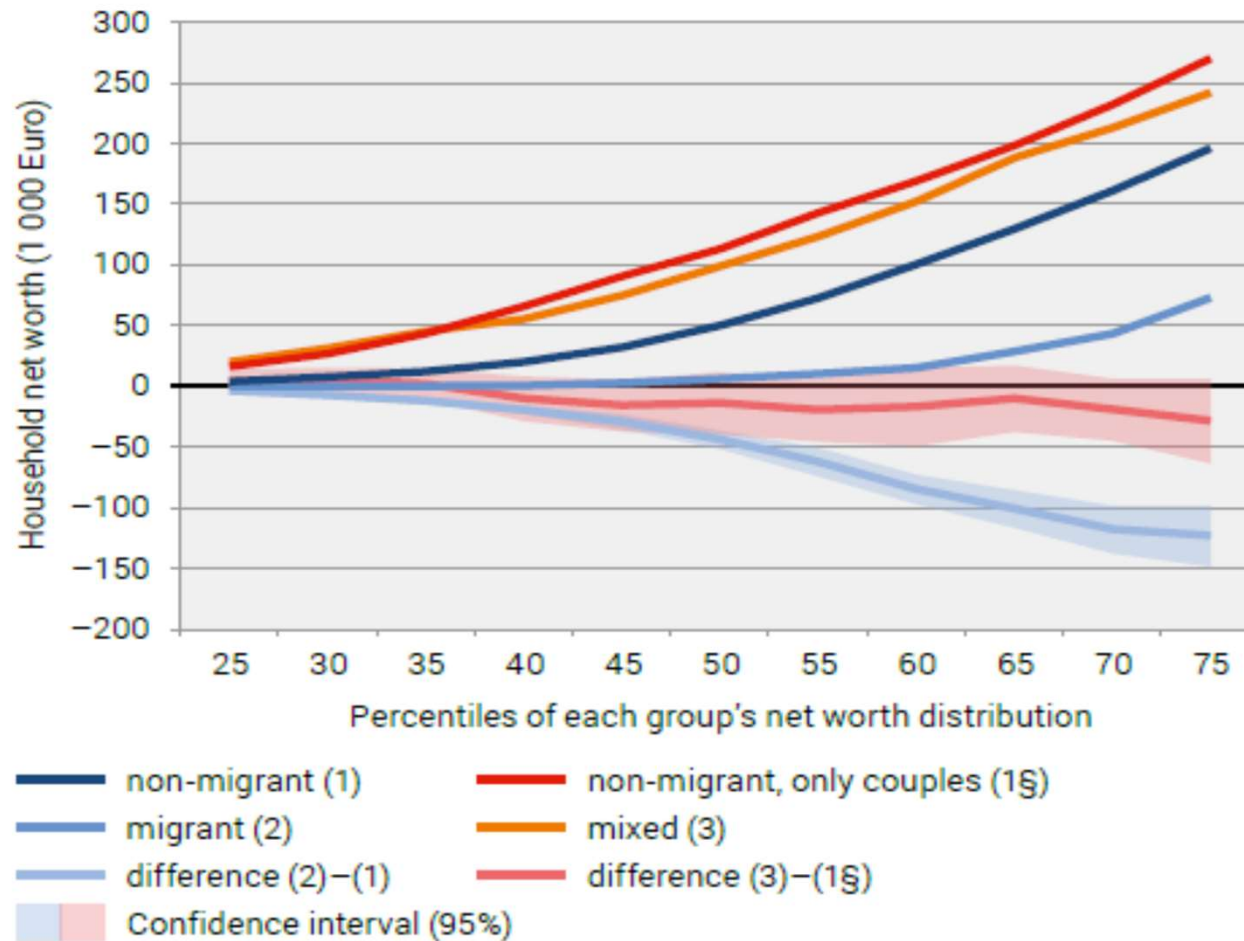
Among non-migrant, migrant and mixed households, Switzerland, 2015



Note: All statistics weighted with cross-sectional household weights.

Percentiles of household net worth

Among non-migrant, migrant and mixed households, Germany, 2012



Note: All statistics weighted with cross-sectional household weights.

Decomposition of migrant wealth gap: CH

DFL decomposition of the migrant wealth gap in Switzerland, 2015

T4.7

	Percentiles		
	25 th	Median	75 th
Overall gap	42 126 CHF**	209 387 CHF**	469 000 CHF**
Characteristics effect	19 000 CHF** (45.1%)	75 887 CHF** (36.2%)	117 000 CHF** (24.9%)
Unexplained part	23 126 CHF** (54.9%)	133 500 CHF** (63.8%)	352 000 CHF** (75.1%)
Observations	5 292	5 292	5 292

** significant at 1%

Source: FSO – SILC 2015, version of 07.06.2018 with experimental data on wealth

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DFL decomposition of the migrant wealth gap in Switzerland, 2015

Including home-ownership as explanatory variable

T4.8

	Percentiles		
	25 th	Median	75 th
Overall gap	42 126 CHF**	209 387 CHF**	469 000 CHF**
Characteristics effect	27 118 CHF** (64.4%)	149 387 CHF** (71.3%)	274 000 CHF** (58.4%)
Unexplained part	15 008 CHF** (35.6%)	60 000 CHF** (28.7%)	195 000 CHF** (41.6%)
Observations	5 292	5 292	5 292

** significant at 1%.

Source: FSO – SILC 2015, version of 07.06.2018 with experimental data on wealth

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Decomposition of migrant wealth gap: DE

DFL decomposition of the migrant wealth gap in Germany, 2012

T4.9

	Percentiles		
	25 th	Median	75 th
Overall gap	3 600 EUR**	43 882 EUR**	123 300 EUR**
Characteristics effect	3 600 EUR** (100.0%)	35 067 EUR** (79.9%)	67 000 EUR** (54.3%)
Unexplained part	0 EUR (0.0%)	8 815 EUR** (20.1%)	56 300 EUR** (45.7%)
Observations	11 977	11 977	11 977

** significant at 1%; the migrant wealth gap at the 25th percentile is totally explained because of the low amount of wealth owned at the bottom of the wealth distribution.

Source: DIW Berlin – SOEP 2012 v33.1

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DFL decomposition of the migrant wealth gap in Germany, 2012

Including home-ownership as explanatory variable

T4.10

	Percentiles		
	25 th	Median	75 th
Overall gap	3 600 EUR**	43 882 EUR**	123 300 EUR**
Characteristics effect	3 600 EUR** (100.0%)	40 717 EUR** (92.8%)	118 500 EUR** (96.1%)
Unexplained part	0 EUR (0.0%)	3 165 EUR* (7.2%)	4 800 EUR (3.9%)
Observations	11 977	11 977	11 977

* significant at 5%, ** significant at 1%.

Source: DIW Berlin – SOEP 2012 v33.1

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Accessing the 2020 report



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Migration—Integration—Participation

- The 2020 Report is available in English, German and French on the Websites of the Federal Statistical Office and the University of Neuchâtel at:
- <https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/cross-sectional-topics/panorama-swiss-society.assetdetail.13927583.htmlxx>
- <https://www.unine.ch/socio/home/publications/panorama-de-la-societe-suisse.html>

Swiss social reports 2000-2020



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