

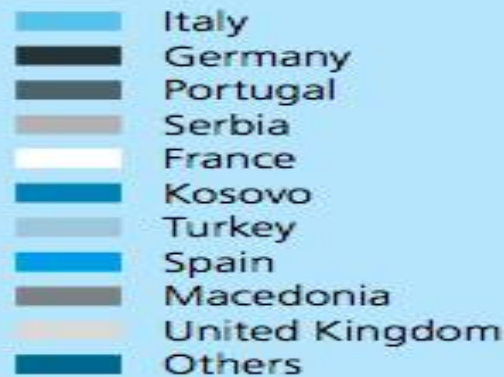
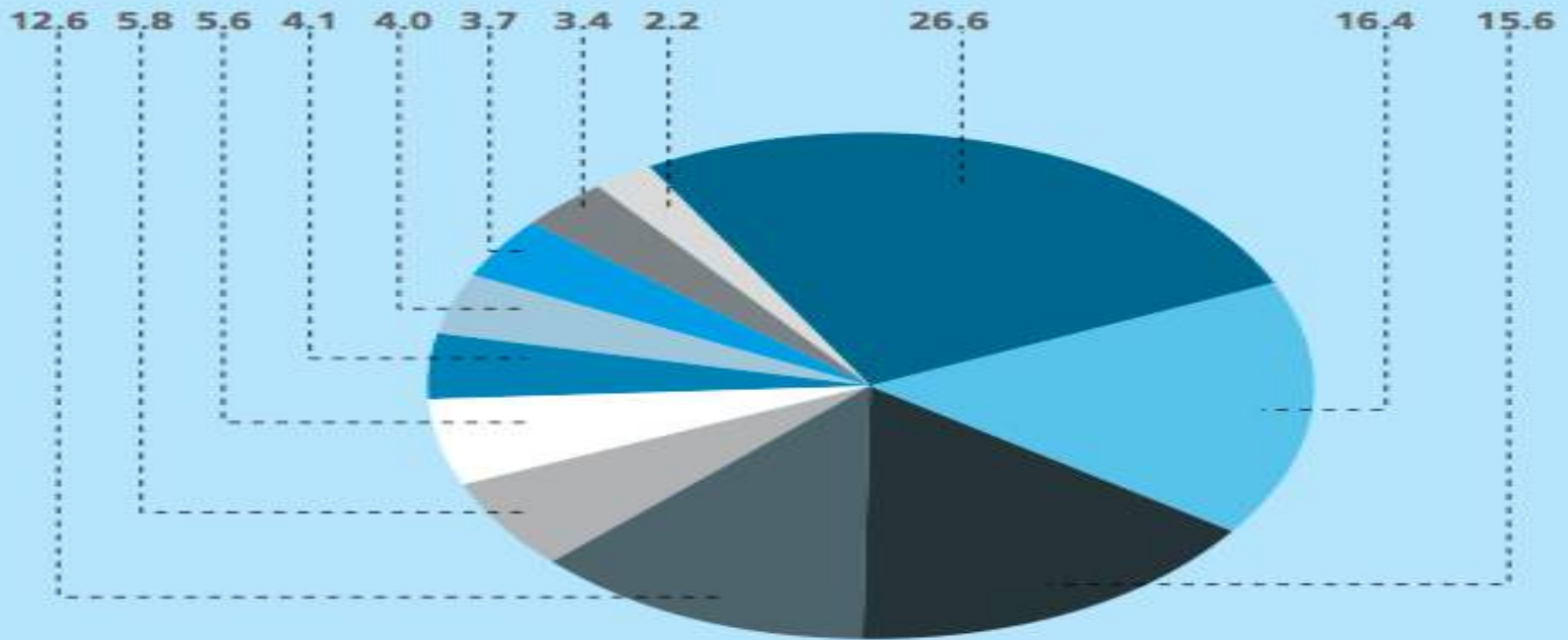
# Immigration in Switzerland

# Origin of Immigrants – Top 5

- ❖ Italian – 16.4%
- ❖ German – 15.6%
- ❖ Portuguese – 12.6%
- ❖ Serbia – 5.8%
- ❖ French – 5.6%

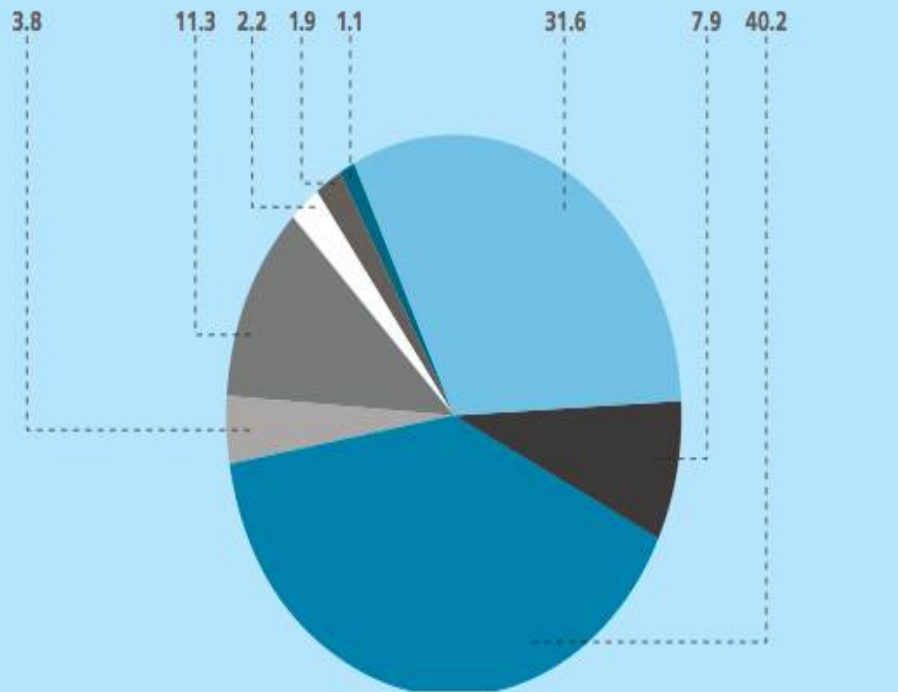
Source<sup>1</sup>

# Top Ten by Nationality



Source<sup>1</sup>

# Entry by Immigration Grounds



- Family reunification\*
- Foreign nationals with employment (subject to quotas)
- Foreign nationals with employment (not subject to quota)
- Foreign nationals without employment
- Basic and advanced training
- Recognised refugees
- Hardship cases
- Others

\* Of which 9,028 foreign nationals married to Swiss spouses.

# Number of Immigrants

- ❖ As of 2009 the number was 1680197
- ❖ As of 2010 the number increased to 1720393
- ❖ As of 2011, this number stands at 1772279<sup>4</sup>
- ❖ For 2010, approximately 64% were nationals of EU-27/EFTA member states
- ❖ In 2011 alone, 142471 immigrants moved to Switzerland

# Numbers across Years

Year	Number	%Change over last year
2007	1526094	.6
2008	1599590	4.8
2009	1655224	3.5
2010	1692568	2.3
2011	1734561	2.5
2012	1789374	3.2

**Foreign population permanently resident in Switzerland according to cantons and residence permits, End of April 2012**

Without international functionaries and the members of their families and asylum seekers

# Number across Cantons – Top 5

Canton	Overall (Until end of April 2012)	% Change in comparison with Last year
Zurich	340420	3.8
Vaud	226941	3.8
Geneva	158779	1.4
Aargau	138407	3.6
Bern	131262	2.9

Complete Details can be found at:

<http://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/dam/data/migration/statistik/auslaenderstatistik/aktuelle/ausl-nach-kanton/107-bevoelkerung-kt-2012-04-e.pdf>

# Figures on Asylum Seekers

Country	Applications in 2011	Change from 2010 to 2011, in persons	Change from 2010 to 2011, in %
Eritrea	3356	+1557	+86.5 %
Tunisia	2574	+2216	+619.0 %
Nigeria	1895	-74	-3.8 %
Serbia	1217	+307	+33.7 %
Afghanistan	1052	+382	+57.0 %
Macedonia	926	+509	+122.1 %
Syria	826	+357	+76.1 %
China	696	+338	+94.4 %
Somalia	636	+299	+88.7 %
Kosovo	634	+32	+5.3 %



# Key Figures in 2011

- ❖ At the end of the year, there were 1772279 (2010: 1720393) legally resident foreigners in Switzerland. Of these legally resident foreigners, 1 147 185 persons (2010: 1 101 760) were EU-27/EFTA nationals. The proportion of foreigners to the total Swiss population stood at 22.3%.
- ❖ Around 65 % of these foreign nationals immigrated to Switzerland for the purpose of taking up employment.
- ❖ 37854 persons were granted Swiss citizenship mainly from Serbia, Italy and Germany.
- ❖ 22551 persons applied for asylum in Switzerland. Most of these asylum seekers came from Eritrea, Tunisia, Nigeria, Serbia, Afghanistan, Macedonia, Syria, China, Somalia and Kosovo.
- ❖ Of the 19467 asylum applications handled at first instance in 2011, 3711 persons were granted asylum. A total of 2771 persons left Switzerland under the federal return assistance programme.
- ❖ Swiss authorities ensured the removal by air of 9461 persons. 70.5% of these cases fell within the scope of the Asylum Act and 29.5% fell within the scope of the Foreign Nationals Act.
- ❖ In 2011, the FOM issued 8382 bans on entry.

# Reasons for Immigraion

- ❖ Labor Migrants
- ❖ Asylum Seekers

\*More details in terms of Numbers and statistics can be found at  
[http://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/de/home/dokumentation/zahlen\\_und\\_fakten.html](http://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/de/home/dokumentation/zahlen_und_fakten.html)

# Immigration Motive

Total	145741	100.0
Subsequent immigration of the family	45339	31.1
Foreign nationals in gainful employment subject to quota	12954	8.9
Foreign nationals in gainful employment without quota	58013	39.8
Foreign nationals without gainful employment	5720	3.9
Re-immigration	55	~0
Basic and advanced training	16014	11.0
Recognized refugees	3394	2.3
Cases of hardship	2646	1.8
Others	1601	1.1

# Immigration Policy-Philosophy

- ❖ Anyone who lives and works in Switzerland must also become integrated.
- ❖ Successful integration requires willingness on the part of foreigners as well as openness on the part of the Swiss population.
- ❖ Learning a national language and becoming familiar with social norms are also essential in ensuring successful integration.
- ❖ Immigration can only be accepted when everyone understands that the purpose of immigration is to enter the labour market, not to secure unemployment or welfare benefits.
- ❖ Priority in federal migration policy is therefore given to the creation of traineeships and language courses.

# Immigration Policy –Laws and Ruling

- ❖ **Dublin Association Agreement**
- ❖ **Revision of Ordinance on the Issue of Travel Documents for Foreign Nationals**
- ❖ **Integration plan**
- ❖ **Integrated border management**
- ❖ **Free movement of persons**
- ❖ **Schengen acquis**

# Effect on Immigration due to recent policy Changes

- ❖ Since 2011, nationals of 25 EU/EFTA member states are now fully entitled to live and work in Switzerland under the terms of the Swiss-EU bilateral agreement on the free movement of persons.
- ❖ For Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, quotas and restrictions will remain in place until no later than 31 May 2016. In 2012, the EU is expected to request that Switzerland extend the bilateral agreement to include Croatian nationals.

# Immigration Policy – New Recommendations

- ❖ **Strengthen the overall framework for integration**
- ❖ **Promote early labour market integration of humanitarian migrants**
- ❖ **Make better use of the skills of migrants**
- ❖ **Put more effort into the early integration of the children of immigrants**
- ❖ **Establish a strong framework for anti-discrimination**

# Integration Methods

- ❖ Language and education;
- ❖ Creation of integration competence centers and community interpreting centers;
- ❖ Development of standard projects.
- ❖ Naturalizations



# Challenges

- ❖ For the Country
  - ❖ Housing Market
  - ❖ Transport Infrastructure
  - ❖ Spatial Planning
  - ❖ Education
  - ❖ Integration
  - ❖ Public Safety
  - ❖ Wage Dumping

# New Threats

- ❖ Migrants from North Africa
- ❖ Refugee situation in Syria, Libya, Turkey and Tunisia

# Improvements

- ❖ Towards Integration
- ❖ Towards Policy
- ❖ Towards Residents of the nation

# How it helps Switzerland

- ❖ The Swiss-EU bilateral agreement of the free movement of persons enables qualified workers to be recruited from abroad.
- ❖ The Swiss economy has grown thanks to this bilateral agreement and that immigration during the crisis has had an important stabilizing effect.

# Citations

- ❖ <sup>1</sup>Migration Report 2011  
<http://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/dam/data/migration/berichte/migration/migrationsbericht-2011-e.pdf>
- ❖ <sup>2</sup>Migration Report 2010  
<http://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/dam/data/migration/berichte/migration/migrationsbericht-2010-e.pdf>
- ❖ <sup>3</sup>Liebig, T. et al. (2012), “The labour market integration of immigrants and their children in Switzerland”, OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 128, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD Publishing
- ❖ <sup>4</sup>Federal Office for Migration, Foreign Population Statistics. The usual foreign resident population includes all foreign nationals who have been legally resident in Switzerland for at least one year and hold one of the following permits: short-stay permit (valid for 12 months or longer), normal residence permit, permanent residence permit.