



**Annual Report
on Integration
2016
Summary**

Annual Report

on Integration

2016

Summary

Explanation of symbols

.	Data not available
*	Provisional figure
**	Revised provisional figure (but not definite)
x	Publication prohibited (confidential figure)
-	Nil
-	(Between two figures) inclusive
0 (0.0)	Less than half of unit concerned
empty cell	Not applicable
2015-2016	2015 to 2016 inclusive
2015/2016	Average for 2015 to 2016 inclusive
2015/'16	Crop year, financial year, school year, etc., beginning in 2015 and ending in 2016
2013/'14-2015/'16	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2013/'14 to 2015/'16 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

Publisher

Statistics Netherlands
Henri Faasdreef 312, 2492 JP The Hague
www.cbs.nl

Prepress: Textcetera, The Hague, The Hague
Design: Edenspiekermann

Information

Telephone +31 88 570 70 70
Via contact form: www.cbs.nl/infoservice

© Statistics Netherlands, The Hague/Heerlen/Bonaire, 2016.
Reproduction is permitted, provided Statistics Netherlands is quoted as the source.

Contents

Introduction **4**

1. An overview of integration **7**

Population **7**

Refugees **8**

Education **9**

Labour **11**

Benefits **12**

Income **13**

Registered crime **14**

Health **15**

Social and civic participation **17**

In-depth chapters **18**

2. Origin groups in the flexible layer **18**

3. Regional settlement and origin of recently migrated Poles in the Netherlands **20**

4. End of primary education test scores of generation groups **21**

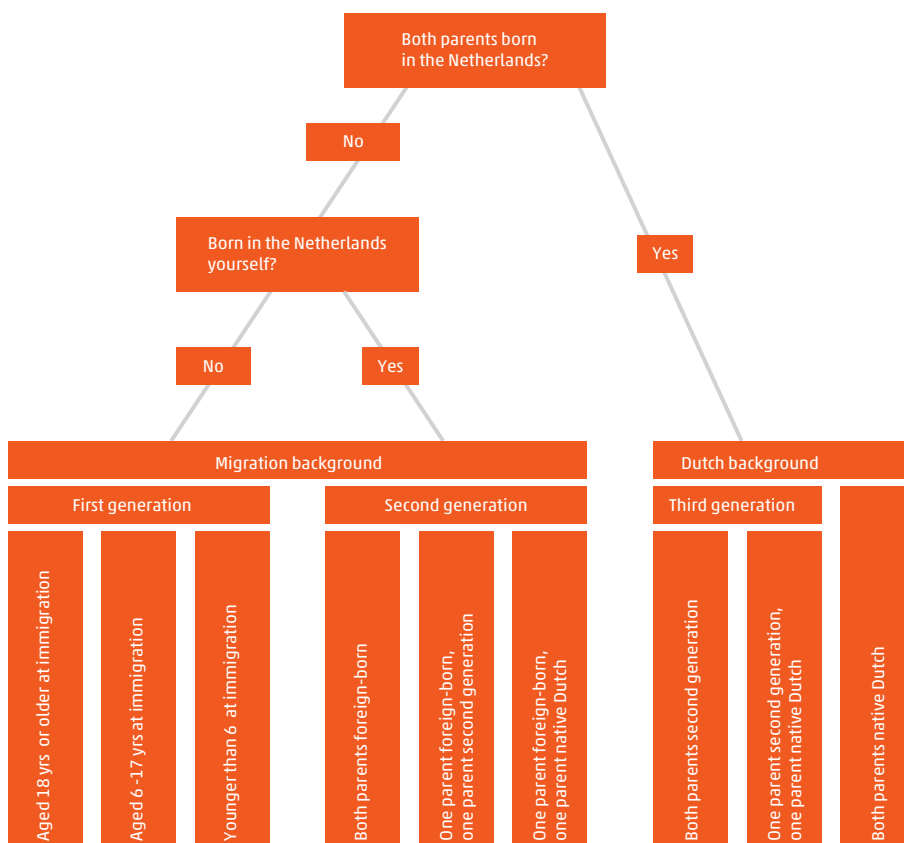
Contributors **24**

Introduction

The Annual Report on Integration presents an overview of convergence processes between people with a migration background and those with a Dutch background.

The 2016 edition covers integration developments within the four largest non-western origin groups (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans), six non-western refugee groups (Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians, Somalis, Syrians and Eritreans) and three east European groups (Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians). This publication contains a summary of the Report.

Schematic representation for determining background and generation groups



Statistics Netherlands uses precisely formulated definitions and associated terminology to describe population groups in the Netherlands. Parental country

of birth plays a central role in these definitions. Both parents of native Dutch people were born in the Netherlands, whereas people with a foreign background have at least one parent who was born outside the Netherlands. Within the latter group, foreign-born migrants belong to the first generation; those born in the Netherlands, to the second generation.

People with a foreign background are also classified according to their specific background group. For the first generation, this is based on the country where they were born. For the second generation it is based on the country where their mother was born, or where their father was born if the mother was born in the Netherlands. There is also a distinction between people with a western foreign background, i.e. Europe excluding Turkey; North America, Oceania, Indonesia and Japan, and people with a non-western foreign background: Africa, Latin America, Asia (excluding Indonesia and Japan) and Turkey. For the sake of readability, this summary often uses shorter terms for migrant groups, e.g. Moroccan youths, Turks or Antilleans. These terms always refer to background, not nationality.

Contents

This report comprises a monitor section and an in-depth component.

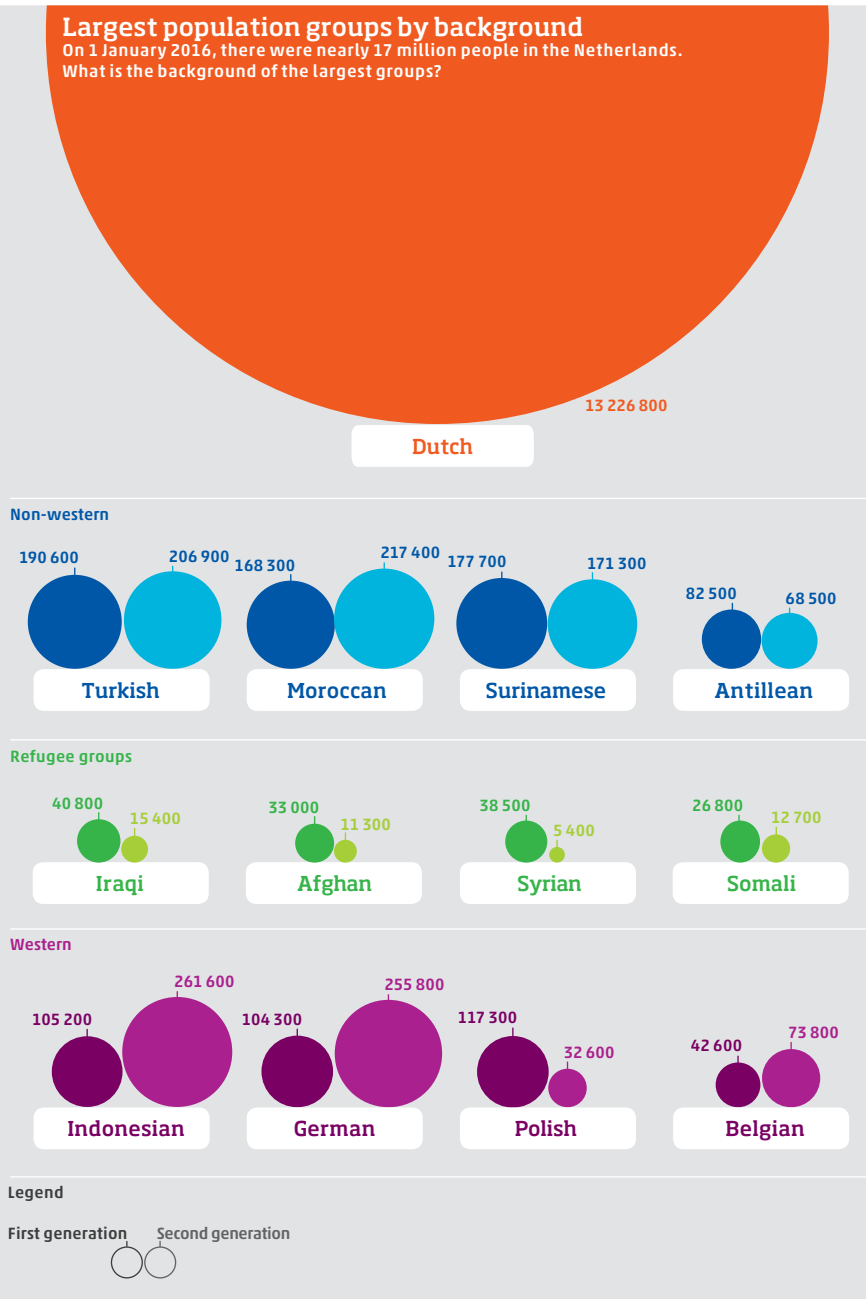
The monitor section – Chapter 1 – provides an overview of trends and characteristics among people with a foreign background under various themes and with a focus on the presented graphs and tables that accompany summary texts.

The in-depth component consists of three chapters discussing various aspects of integration in more detail: Chapter 2 covers people with a migration background who work in the flexible layer of the labour market; Chapter 3 provides an outline of the regional origin and settlement of recently migrated Poles in the Netherlands, while Chapter 4 deals with the end of primary education test scores of Group 8 students, with extra focus on the third generation and on the diversity within each generation.

CBS has compiled this report partly at the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, Directorate of Integration and Society. This edition was produced in close co-operation with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI, Chapter 2).

Largest population groups by background

On 1 January 2016, there were nearly 17 million people in the Netherlands.
What is the background of the largest groups?



Summary

The Annual Report on Integration 2016 presents an overview of the (degrees of) differences and similarities between people with migrant backgrounds and those with a Dutch background, and how these have evolved over time. These processes are described in a monitor supplemented by three in-depth chapters.

1. An overview of integration

The monitor in the Annual Report on Integration describes the extent to which individuals with a migration background are fully integrated in Dutch society in terms of population, education, labour, income, benefits, crime and social participation.

Population

The population section of the monitor shows that on 1 January 2016, altogether 3.8 million inhabitants (22.1 percent or over one in five of the total population) had a migrant background. One in eight people (2.1 million) had a non-western background and one in ten (1.7 million) a western background. Almost half of those with a non-western background were either second generation or born in the Netherlands. This non-western second generation is still young with an average age of 18. The third generation – with at least one second-generation parent – presently still forms a small and mostly underage group.

The largest non-western groups have Turkish (397 thousand) and Moroccan (386 thousand) origins, followed by Surinamese (349 thousand) and Antillean (151 thousand) migrant groups. These four groups have grown in recent years, mainly due to second generation births. The size of the first-generation groups decreased in the period 2011–2015 by an average of nearly 2 thousand persons per year. As for people with a Turkish or Surinamese background, departures from the Netherlands have exceeded settlements. However, net migration in the Netherlands has increased over the past decade, due to growing labour migration from new EU member states. Poles constitute the majority of migrant workers, but since the abolition of the mandatory work permit, more Bulgarians and Romanians have settled in the Netherlands as well.

Couples with a Turkish or Moroccan background are the least mixed in terms of background: they mainly marry partners of similar origin. This may be a partner of the same origin resident in the Netherlands or a partner migrating to the Netherlands. The number of migration marriages among the second generation has halved. Among the group coming from a non-western background, mixed

partnerships are most common for Antilleans, while for those with a new EU background, mixed couples are most prevalent among Romanians. People with a migration background live unevenly distributed across the country: non-western people mainly live in cities or towns in the western part of the Netherlands. By contrast, persons with a new EU background are more often found in municipalities with a predominantly agricultural character.

1.1 Population and population growth by background, 1 January 2016

	Number of persons	Percentage of total population	Increase since 1 January 2005	Proportion of second generation	Average age ¹⁾	
					first generation	second generation
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%	years	
Dutch	13,227	77.9	44			
Western	1,656	9.8	232	53	43	40
of whom						
new EU member states	251	1.5	172	23	34	21
of whom						
Polish	150	0.9	110	22	34	19
Bulgarian	26	0.2	22	15	33	8
Romanian	23	0.1	15	23	35	13
other new EU member states	53	0.3	26	32	35	31
other western	1,405	8.3	60	59	46	42
Non-western	2,097	12.3	398	45	43	18
of whom						
Turkish	397	2.3	39	52	47	19
Moroccan	386	2.3	70	56	47	16
Surinamese	349	2.1	20	49	51	23
Antillean	151	0.9	20	45	41	19
other non-western	813	4.8	249	35	38	14

Source: CBS.

¹⁾ The average age of native Dutch is 43.

Refugees

Among people with a migration background are also refugees who have settled in the Netherlands. CBS regards as refugees persons with an Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian or Somali background. In view of recent developments, people with Syrian and Eritrean backgrounds are included as well. Their migration balance increased substantially in 2014 and 2015. On 1 January 2016 there were 44 thousand people with a Syrian and 8 thousand with an Eritrean background in the Netherlands. The largest refugee group in the Netherlands are individuals with an Iraqi background (56 thousand). In this Annual Report, it concerns persons who have registered in the Netherlands, regardless of their migration motive.

By the end of the twentieth century, most immigrants with Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Somali backgrounds came to the Netherlands to seek asylum. More recently, there has been an increase in family migration in the context of family reunification. In recent years, people with Syrian and Eritrean backgrounds have come to the Netherlands primarily for asylum. More than half of persons with a refugee country background live in families. Individuals with a background from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran or Somalia, more than persons with other non-western backgrounds, live spread out across the Netherlands. Many people with a Syrian background live in Twente.

1.2 Population and population growth of refugee groups, 1 januari 2016

	Number of persons	Percentage of total population	Increase since 1 January 2005	Proportion of second generation	Average age ¹⁾	
					first generation	second generation
	x 1,000	%	x 1,000	%	years	
Afghan	44	0.3	7	26	36	8
Iraqi	56	0.3	13	27	39	9
Iranian	38	0.2	10	23	42	12
Somali	39	0.2	18	32	30	8
Eritrean	8	0.0	7	9	24	5
Syrian	44	0.3	35	12	28	10

Source: CBS.

¹⁾ The average age of native Dutch is 43.

Education

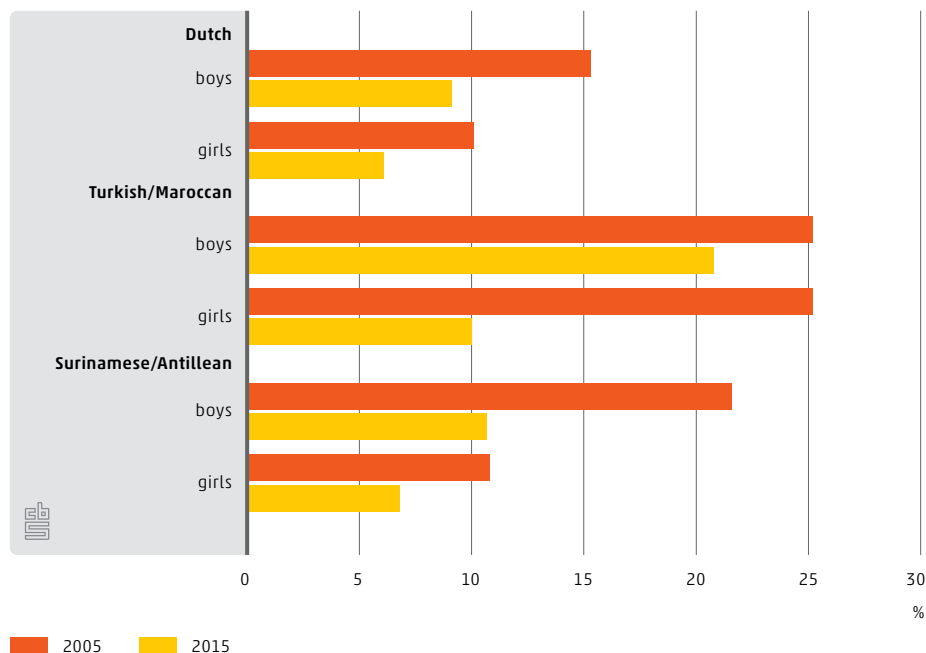
In addition to the demographic situation, education is also an important indicator for how well persons with a migration background have integrated. This section of the monitor shows that there are different levels of education and educational participation among the various background groups. This starts with how well they learn the Dutch language. For example, primary school students of Turkish and Moroccan descent have more difficulty with language tests than their native Dutch classmates. Furthermore, most students with a non-western background appear to opt for a VMBO (pre-vocational secondary education, the lowest level) level secondary school while students with a Dutch background are more likely to attend HAVO (senior general secondary education) or VWO (pre-university secondary education). In addition, VMBO students with a non-western background tend to take lower VMBO levels than native Dutch students. On the other hand, the percentage share of non-western students attending HAVO/VWO is growing, but this is also true for native Dutch students. Most students with an Iranian background attain HAVO/VWO levels, with the share even higher than among native Dutch students. Pass rates vary as well. It appears that in all types of secondary education,

native Dutch students pass final exams more often compared to students with a non-western background.

After secondary education, most students continue on to upper secondary vocational education or tertiary education. Here, too, the various background groups show marked differences. Over the past decade, relatively more students with non-western background have pursued a higher level of upper secondary vocational education (MBO) than have native Dutch students. Furthermore, non-western background MBO students will generally prefer Economics programmes while among native Dutch students, Technology programmes are more popular. A similar picture emerges in tertiary education: students with a Surinamese, Antillean or other non-western background now enter tertiary education almost as often as native Dutch students. Among students with a Turkish or Moroccan background this is less common, although Turkish background students have caught up more significantly. Upon graduation, students with a non-western background are older on average than native students.

Sufficient qualification for the labour market is another important indicator for integration. Figures indicate that people from non-western backgrounds drop out of secondary school relatively more often than native Dutch. On the other hand, the proportion of early school leavers without basic qualifications is lower than ten years ago. Especially girls with a Turkish or Moroccan background nowadays more often have a basic qualification, but also boys with a Surinamese or Antillean background have caught up.

1.3 Proportion of early school leavers, age 18 to 25, by background



Source: CBS.

Labour

Performing paid work contributes to integration in Dutch society as well. It appears that people with a non-western background less often participate in the employed labour force than either those from the new EU countries or native Dutch. Due to the economic crisis, people across all groups of society have lost their jobs in recent years. The drop in employment was more pronounced among the four largest non-western background groups, however, than among native Dutch. Labour participation of women is encouraged in Dutch society. Women with a Surinamese or Antillean background are more often employed than women with a Turkish or Moroccan background; native Dutch women still show relatively the highest employment rates. People from other non-western backgrounds are in employment nearly as often as native Dutch.

In 2015, a person with a non-western background was three times more likely to be unemployed than a native Dutch and 50 percent more likely than someone with a background from the new EU member states. The highest rise in unemployment as a result of economic crisis has occurred among people with a Surinamese background. A high education level tends to reduce the risk of unemployment. Among higher educated people with non-western backgrounds, unemployment is less than half that of the lower educated within the same background group. Nevertheless, higher educated with a non-western background are still two to three times more often unemployed than higher educated native Dutch. Twenty-two percent of 15 to 25-year-olds with a non-western background are unemployed, against 9 percent of native Dutch youngsters. Since 2008, unemployment among non-western youths has increased more than among native Dutch young people.

Flex workers are also more vulnerable in the labour market than employees on permanent contracts. One in three employed persons with a non-western background have flexible contracts, versus one in five native Dutch workers.

1.4 Unemployed labour force by background and background characteristics, 2015

	of whom			of whom					
	Native Dutch	Western foreign background	new EU member states	Non-western foreign background	Turkish	Moroccan	Surinamese	Antillean	other non-western
	%								
Total	6	9	11	15	14	18	15	17	14
Sex									
Men	5	8	8	14	13	18	14	14	13
Women	6	9	14	17	16	19	15	20	16
Age									
15 to 24	9	15	.	22	23	23	19	.	22
25 to 44	4	7	9	14	12	18	13	15	12
45 to 75	6	8	11	13	9	13	14	15	13
Generation									
First		10	11	14	11	16	13	18	15
Second		8	11	17	18	22	16	15	12
Level of education									
Primary education	13	16	.	20	19	23	.	.	18
Lower secondary education	8	13	18	20	18	23	20	22	19
Upper secondary education	6	10	10	16	13	17	15	22	15
Higher education	3	5	7	8	8	12	6	8	8

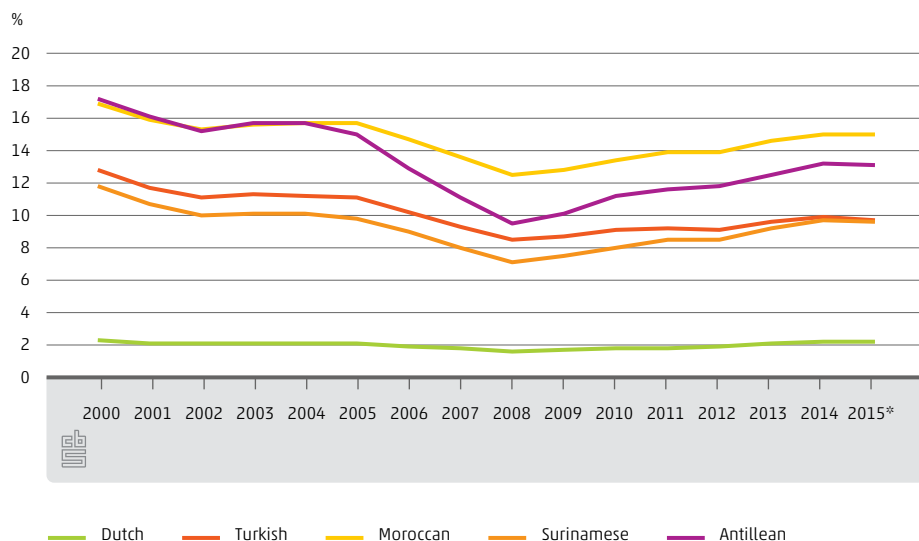
Source: CBS.

Benefits

Employment facilitates (social) integration. Persons with a non-western background are further removed from the labour market than people of Dutch origin and therefore tend to depend more on benefits. In 2015, 13.8 percent of those with a non-western background received some form of social welfare benefit. For native Dutch this proportion is much lower (2.2 percent). Of those with a western background, 4.1 percent received social welfare benefits in 2015. On the other hand, the proportion of welfare benefit recipients levelled off in 2015 for all backgrounds. There are big differences between the the first and second generation: 18 percent of the first non-western generation versus 5.4 percent of the second live on welfare. Also among refugee groups, many depend on benefits. In 2015 even more than half of all persons with a Somali background received social welfare. Recent immigrants from the new EU countries, on the other hand, make little use of welfare benefits.

The proportion (3.4 percent) of people on unemployment benefits among the non-western background group is similar to that among native Dutch (3.5 percent). Moreover, since 2013 this percentage has decreased for the former group whereas it has remained stable for native Dutch. The proportion of disability benefits for individuals with a non-western background (7.2 percent) versus native Dutch (6.9 percent) was of a similar order of magnitude.

1.5 Proportion of persons receiving social welfare benefits by background, 15 yrs to retirement age, last Friday of September



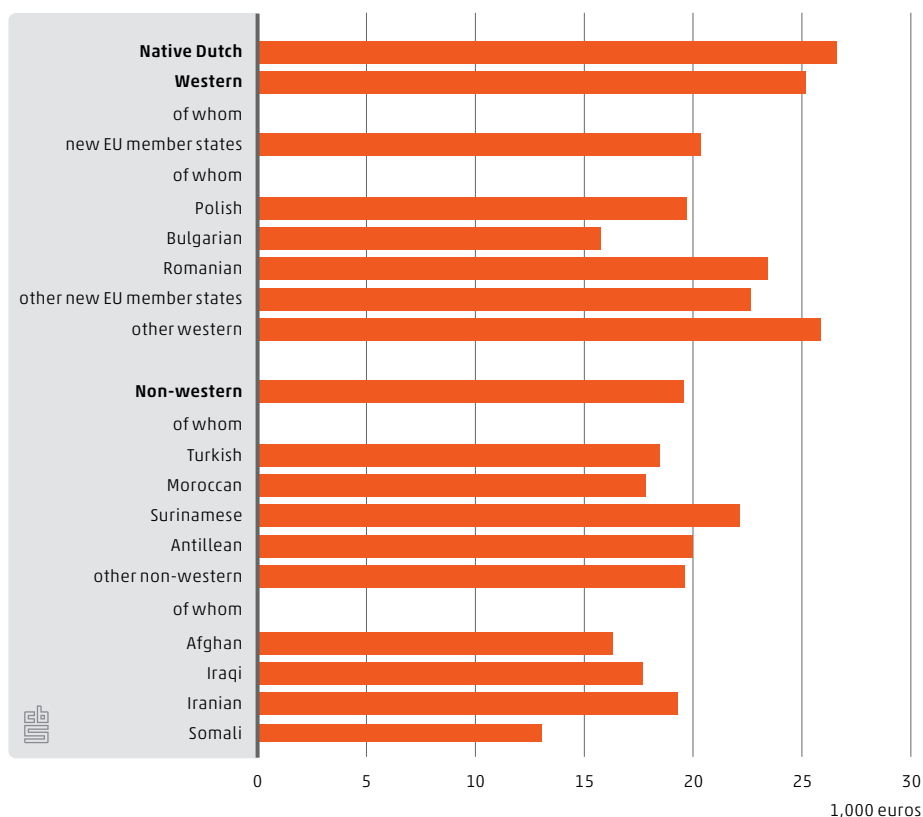
Income

Income and economic independence have a positive impact on the ability to participate and integrate into society. The income section of the monitor shows how large differences are among the various background groups. The average annual income of people with a Dutch (26.6 thousand euros) or western background (25.9 thousand euros) is higher than Turkish, Moroccan (18.2 thousand euros), Surinamese or Antillean (21.6 thousand euros) background groups. After a continuous decline since 2008, incomes for all groups had risen again by 2014. Refugees have the lowest incomes among the various background groups. In addition, non-western members of the second generation have higher average incomes than those of the non-western first generation, although their incomes still lag behind those of native Dutch.

The proportion of economically independent people among native Dutch is still higher (66.6 percent) than among people with a Turkish/Moroccan (38 percent)

or Surinamese/Antillean (51 percent) background. Among people with a new EU background, economic independence declined in 2014 after several years of growth. Women with a Surinamese or Antillean background are more often economically independent than their male counterparts.

1.6 Average income of persons aged 20 yrs and over, by background, 2014*



Source: IPO 2014.

Registered crime

Respecting and obeying laws constitute essential elements of integration. The proportion of registered crime suspects among people with a non-western background, people from the new EU member states and refugee groups is higher than among native Dutch. Over the past decade, however, the overall proportion of suspects among native Dutch as well as people with Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean backgrounds has almost halved. This also applies to the refugee

groups. Among individuals with a background from the new EU countries, the share of suspects has remained stable and has always been relatively low. Individuals with Moroccan or Antillean backgrounds are almost six times more likely to be suspected of a crime than native Dutch. Especially among 18 to 25-year-olds, there are relatively many suspects. For example, one in ten young adults with a Moroccan background is registered as a suspect. It must be said that among non-western youths, the second generation are more often suspects than the first generation. If we do not consider age, however, those with a non-western first-generation background are more often suspects. The largest difference between men and women is seen among people with a Turkish background: males are 6.8 times more likely suspected of a crime than females. Among native Dutch this ratio is 3.9.

1.7 Proportion of crime suspects by background and background characteristics, 2015*

	of whom			of whom						
	Dutch	Western	new EU member states	Non-western	Turkish	Moroccan	Surinamese	Antillean	other non-western	
	%									
Total	0.83	1.16	1.78	3.15	2.53	4.64	3.43	5.06	2.26	
Sex										
Men	1.34	1.84	2.92	5.18	4.28	7.78	5.71	7.96	3.64	
Women	0.34	0.54	0.86	1.11	0.67	1.34	1.41	2.18	0.88	
Age										
12 to 17	1.25	1.97	2.67	4.23	3.18	6.14	4.65	6.29	3.14	
18 to 24	1.92	2.14	2.28	5.42	4.22	10.01	5.41	6.66	3.67	
25 to 44	1.16	1.54	1.89	3.26	2.72	4.58	4.23	5.55	2.17	
45 and over	0.44	0.63	1.02	1.57	1.22	1.33	1.94	3.13	1.28	
Generation										
First	-	1.15	1.81	2.41	1.7	2.52	2.72	5.34	2.04	
Second	-	1.16	1.59	4.54	3.62	7.36	4.41	4.53	2.99	

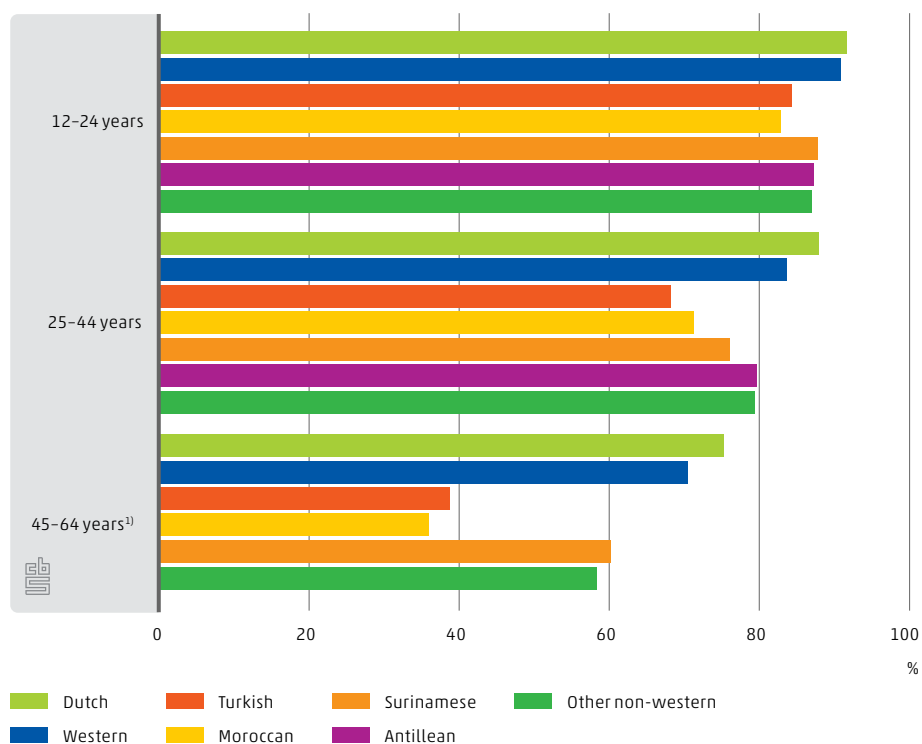
Source: Ministry of Justice and Security and Statistics Netherlands.

Health

Healthy people participate better in society. Good health is conducive to integration. The health perception of people with a non-western background is worse than that of native Dutch people. Depending on age, 75 to 92 percent of native Dutch assess their health as (very) good, whereas the corresponding percentage is lower for all non-western backgrounds and age groups.

The various background groups also differ in smoking behaviour. It appears that the percentage of smokers is highest among people with a Turkish background aged 12 to 65 (34.3 percent). For native Dutch this is 26.3 percent. Individuals with a Moroccan background smoke the least (16 percent). Among women with a Moroccan background, the proportion of smokers is even lower (5.1 percent). The proportion of smokers is much higher among native Dutch women (23.7 percent). A comparison of figures on the body weight of people shows that those with a non-western background more often struggle with overweight than native Dutch. Youths with a Turkish background are by far most often overweight (12 percent). Diabetes is also more common among people with a non-western background. Turkish and Moroccan men most frequently receive prescription medication against psychoses. Over one in ten Turkish women receive anti-depressants. In general, health expenditure for people with a Dutch or western background is lowest of all backgrounds and costs are higher for individuals with a non-western background.

1.8 Proportion of persons with a (very) good self-perceived health status by background and age, 2011/2015



¹⁾ Too few observations for Antilleans aged 45-64.

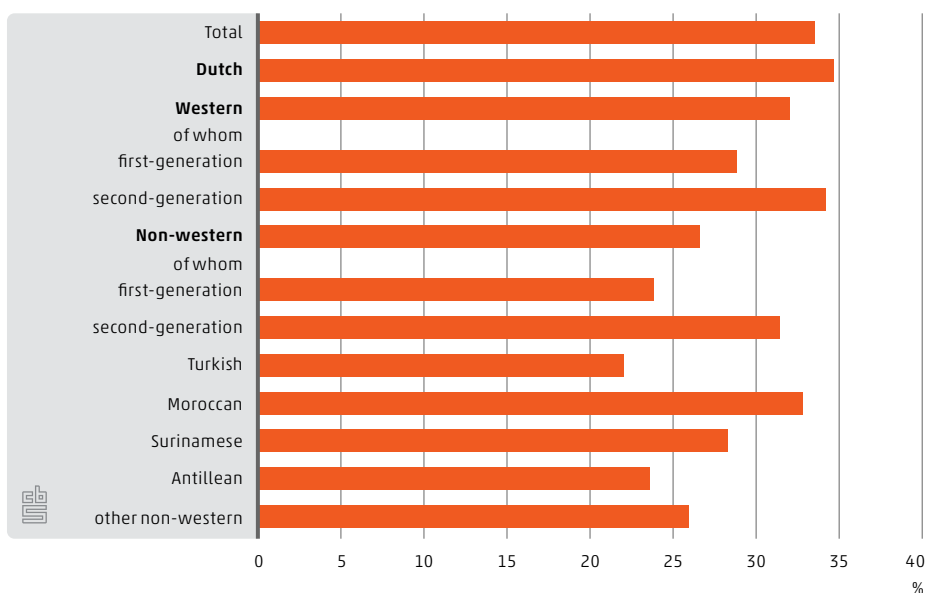
Social and civic participation

Having social contacts and providing informal care or assistance help expand the social network and thus contribute to integration. It appears that people with a non-western background more often have day to day contacts with relatives and friends than native Dutch. This does not apply to contacts with the neighbours. For example, 63 percent of people with a western or Dutch background contact their neighbours at least once weekly, whereas this is less often the case for individuals with a non-western background.

In addition to social contacts, people may also provide informal assistance to someone in their environment. Approximately one in three people with Dutch or western backgrounds provide informal assistance at least once in four weeks. For people with a non-western background, this proportion (27 percent) is slightly lower. It should be noted, however, that the second generation more often provides informal help than the first generation. The difference with native Dutch is smallest among the western second generation.

The second generation is also more involved in volunteer work than the first generation. Persons with a non-western background are less likely to volunteer than native Dutch. For people with a Turkish background participation in the voluntary sector is the lowest.

1.9 Informal help by background, 2012/2015



In-depth chapters

In three in-depth chapters, the Annual Report on Integration describes certain aspects of integration in more detail. Chapter 2 provides an outline of people with an immigrant background who work in the flexible layer of the labour market. Chapter 3 focuses on the regional origin and settlement of Poles in the Netherlands. Chapter 4 deals with scores in the end of primary education test among Group 8 students, with a focus on the third generation and on the diversity within each generation.

2. Origin groups in the flexible layer

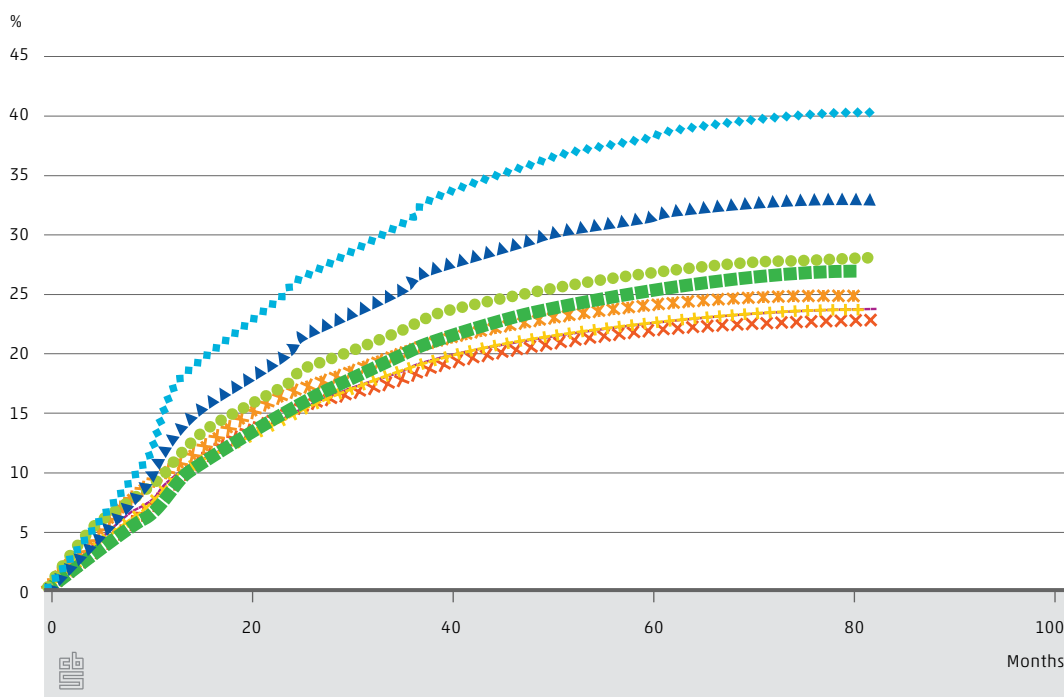
On 1 January 2013, the Netherlands had 1.6 million people in the ages between 15 and 74 not participating in education who were working in the flexible layer. The flexible layer includes both employees in flex jobs and persons temporarily in between two flex jobs. This chapter, *Origin groups in the flexible layer*, covers differences between native Dutch workers and those with a migration background. Contract duration in and outflow from the flexible layer to, for example, permanent jobs or unemployment is also taken into account. These longitudinal data cover the period from 2007 to 2013.

Analysis shows that people from a migration background are more likely to work in the flexible shell than native Dutch. There are large differences between the various migration backgrounds, however. On 1 January 2013, thirteen percent of the native Dutch population were active in the flexible layer. Among the migration background group, the share of Poles in the flexible layer was highest (37 percent). This work was predominantly through employment agencies and in agriculture. The bulk of flex workers with a Dutch or western background had jobs through employment agencies as well, but large shares were also found in the retail and wholesale trade, health care and welfare. Bulgarians were found to be working most often as self-employed. Aside from this, more than half of Bulgarians were out of work. Up until 1 January 2014, for this background group a work permit was required to start employment. Within the non-western origin group, Antilleans showed the highest proportion of flex workers. The four main refugee groups – from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Somalia – were less likely to work.

The percentage share flowing from the flexible layer to permanent employment is highest among native Dutch. This also applies when taking into account the diverse composition of the group in terms of sex, age, educational level, marital status and children. Compared to individuals with a Dutch or other western background, the flexible layer offers relatively poor prospects for permanent employment

to Antilleans, Arubans, persons from refugee countries and individuals with a background from the new EU member states. In terms of probability of transition to a permanent job, Turks and Moroccans show a picture similar to the other western flex workers. The risk of outflow to benefits is relatively large for the non-western flex workers, who leave the flexible layer sooner compared to other background groups. Residents with a new EU background show relatively low flow rates to permanent employment. If they do flow out of work, they are less likely to claim benefits.

2.1 Outflow from the flexible layer to permanent contracts by number of months after moment of inflow, by background, new entrants 2007-2013, ages 15-74



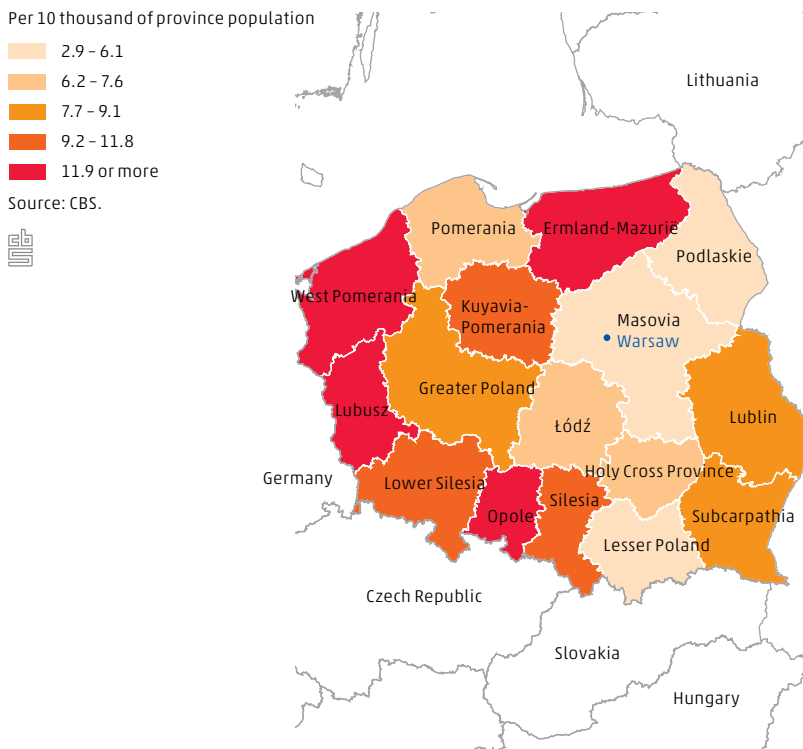
3. Regional settlement and origin of recently migrated Poles in the Netherlands

Since Poland joined the European Union in 2004, the number of Polish immigrants in the Netherlands has increased. Migration patterns among Poles are determined by push and pull factors. The region immigrants come from determines the push factors, whereas the regions where they settle define the pull factors. The chapter *Regional settlement and origin of recently migrated Poles in the Netherlands* deals with characteristics of regional settlement and origin of Polish immigrants who settled in the Netherlands in 2013 and 2014. The regional origin of the Polish immigrants was reviewed based on their place of birth.

The most obvious concentrations of Polish immigrants in the Netherlands are found in rural areas with a strong agricultural and horticultural sector as a common denominator. This is most pronounced in the Westland region, near The Hague. This region is known for its horticulture. Also Zeewolde and its surroundings, with a large agricultural sector, features large concentrations of Poles. Besides these two areas large concentrations of Poles also occur in regions such as the Bollenstreek, Aalsmeer (flowers), Zundert and north Limburg (general agriculture). It seems obvious that the pull factors in the Netherlands are therefore mainly related to work in the agricultural sector.

One push factor from the Polish regions is their physical proximity. Polish immigrants coming from the western provinces, which are situated relatively close to the Netherlands, are overrepresented in the Netherlands. More remote provinces also responsible for relatively large numbers of Polish migrants may be characterised by relatively unfavourable socio-economic conditions and a greater share of people working in the agricultural sector. Polish provinces with the largest agricultural population and the least favourable socio-economic conditions are strongly overrepresented in Dutch regions where large concentrations of Poles are employed. In addition to proximity, there is an obvious link between the Polish push factors (employment, wages, GDP and dominant sector) and the Dutch pull factors (supply of work).

3.1 Number of Polish migrants in the Netherlands since 2013, by birth province, 2014



4. End of primary education test scores of generation groups

Educational level to a great extent determines chances and opportunities in the labour market. Clearly, the transition from primary to secondary school marks an important switch in a student's school career as this choice largely determines future career opportunities. In the final year of primary school, all students sit the end of primary education test. The overall score on this test is a good indicator for the type of secondary education which best suits the student. Non-western students on average score lower on this test than native Dutch students. In the chapter *End of primary education test scores of generation groups*, differences in final test scores among first, second and third-generation students are discussed. Within each generation, groups can be distinguished by taking into account at what age (the first generation) a student migrated to the Netherlands or what the background and generation of both parents (in case of the second and third generation) is.

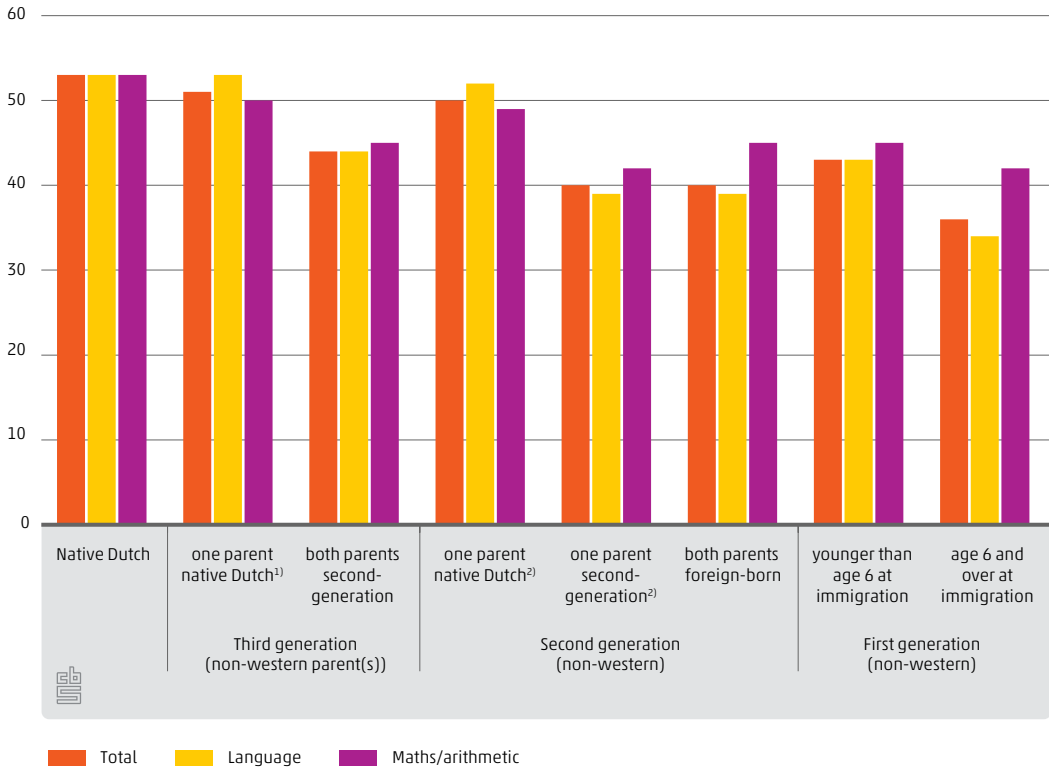
Seventeen percent of primary final year (Group 8) students have a non-western background. This figure includes students of the third generation (they themselves are native Dutch, but at least one of the parents belongs to the non-western second generation). The majority of Group 8 students with a non-western background belong to the second generation; the first and third generation are smaller in share (both approximately 10 percent). Among students with a Surinamese or Antillean background, the third generation is larger in size than among students with a Turkish or Moroccan background.

Students with a Dutch and western background show an average percentile score of 53 on the most frequently used end of primary education test: the 'Centrale Eindtoets', compared to 42 for students with a non-western background.

The second generation (42) performs slightly better than the first (40), although the third generation scores best (47). Within the generations the disparity is greater. Especially having a native Dutch parent is important in this respect: the stronger the ties one of the parents has with the Netherlands, the better the final test score. Students with a Moroccan background exhibit rising scores most often in successive generation groups, while this is least often the case among students from a Turkish background. Even taking into account differences in household income, the pattern remains unchanged.

Generally, the larger the share of students with non-western backgrounds in a school, the lower overall scores will be on the 'Centrale Eindtoets'. First-generation non-western students, however, have the highest scores in schools with more than 80 percent non-western students. After adjustment for income composition at the school and for individual and family characteristics, the disparities among students in schools with fewer or more fellow students with a non-western background tend to decrease.

4.1 'Centrale Eindtoets' scores of Group 8 primary students by background and generation group, 2015



Source: CvTE, Statistics Netherlands.

¹⁾ Other parent second-generation.

²⁾ Other parent foreign-born.

Contributors

Editors

Jeroen Ooijevaar and Caroline Bloemendal

Copy editor

Annelies Boerdam

Translation and editing

Roel Schaart and Gaby Salazar-de Vet

Format coordination

Roel Schaart

Authors of chapters in the Annual Report on Integration 2016

1. An overview of integration

Judit Arends, Caroline Bloemendal, Jan-Willem Bruggink, Marion van den Brakel, Mirthe Bronsveld-de Groot, Marijke Hartgers, Rob Kessels, Anouschka van der Meulen, John Michiels, Han Nicolaas, Jeroen Ooijevaar, Hans Schmeets, Gerard Verweij, Wim Vissers and Tessa van Zonneveld

2. Origin groups in the flexible layer

Gerda Gringhuis and John Michiels

3. Regional settlement and origin of recently migrated Poles in Netherlands

Bart Sleutjes (NIDI/KNAW/RuG), Marthe Korte and Jeroen Ooijevaar

4. End of primary education test scores of generation groups

Caroline Bloemendal and Caroline van Weert