

Annual Report on Integration
2010
Summary

Explanation of symbols

.	= data not available
*	= provisional figure
**	= revised provisional figure
x	= publication prohibited (confidential figure)
–	= nil or less than half of unit concerned
–	= (between two figures) inclusive
0 (0.0)	= less than half of unit concerned
blank	= not applicable
2008–2009	= 2008 to 2009 inclusive
2008/2009	= average of 2008 up to and including 2009
2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2008 and ending in 2009
1998/'99-2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, etc. 1998/'99 to 2008/'09 inclusive

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

Publisher

Statistics Netherlands
Henri Faasdreef 312
2492 JP The Hague

Prepress

Statistics Netherlands
Grafimedia

Printed by

Statistics Netherlands
Grafimedia

Cover

TelDesign, Rotterdam

Information

Telephone +31 88 570 70 70
Telefax +31 70 337 59 94
Via contact form:
www.cbs.nl/information

Where to order

E-mail: verkoop@cbs.nl
Telefax +31 45 570 62 68

Internet

www.cbs.nl

Price: € 17.10 (excluding postage)
ISBN: 978-90-357-1366-6
ISSN: 2211-0615

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Annual Report on Integration 2010

Summary

The integration of people with a non-western foreign background is a recurrent topic of public debate and government policy in the Netherlands. The Annual Report on Integration 2010 brings together a number of essential statistical facts and developments relating to integration in the Netherlands. This publication contains the summary of the Report.

Statistics Netherlands uses precisely formulated definitions and associated terminology to describe population groups in the Netherlands. The parents' country of birth plays a central role in these definitions. Both parents of native Dutch people were born in the Netherlands, while people with a foreign background have at least one parent who was not born in the Netherlands. If people in the latter group were born abroad, they belong to the first generation, if they were born in the Netherlands they belong to the second generation. People with a foreign background are also classified according to a specific ethnic origin. 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 the country 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 (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). This summary refers to people on the basis of their ethnic origin, not their nationality.

The Annual Report on Integration is compiled at the request of the Minister of Housing, Communities and Integration. The Report is published alternately by the Netherlands Institute for Social Research and Statistics Netherlands. This edition was compiled by Statistics Netherlands, with contributions from the Netherlands Institute for Social Research. All contributors to the Annual Report on Integration 2010 are listed at the end of this publication.

Summary

Integration is the acquisition of a full place in mainstream society. It is an especially important process for people with a different cultural background and often an underprivileged socioeconomic status. Integration is therefore more of an issue for people with a non-western foreign background than for people with a western foreign background. For this reason, this report focuses on the traditionally four largest non-western groups in the Netherlands: Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans. It also briefly discusses the situation of some newer immigrant groups in the Netherlands (Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians, Somalis, Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians). The Annual Report on Integration describes developments in various areas connected with the process of integration.

As integration is a comprehensive and lengthy process, it takes a long time and – perhaps more to the point – a number of generations to find out whether trends are indicative of a greater or lesser degree of integration. This summary starts with an overview of the major findings for second generation people with a foreign background compared with the first generation and with native Dutch people. It continues with a thematic summary of the chapters in the Annual Report, addressing the key trends.

Overview across generations

The second generation of people with a foreign background, those who were born in the Netherlands, is increasingly determining the image of non-western groups. Almost half the people in the four traditional non-western groups belong to the second generation, and for the younger age groups this share is even larger. Moreover, the growth in the traditional non-western groups is mainly a result of the increase in the second generation. Fewer second generation people emigrate than first generation people. As the second generation is still relatively young, the average age of people with a non-western foreign background is 10 years lower than that of the native Dutch. The third generation is still small in size and very young.

Second generation: unfavourable start

Like their parents, second generation people with a foreign background mainly live in larger cities and in neighbourhoods with higher average shares of people with a non-western foreign background. These neighbourhoods often have a lower socioeconomic status, as their inhabitants have lower incomes than those in neighbourhoods with a predominantly native Dutch population. The family and living conditions of youngsters with a foreign background are often less favourable while they are growing up than those of native Dutch youngsters. Relatively more

children and teenagers with a foreign background grow up in single-parent families, for example, and they are more likely to have poorer housing conditions. When they leave primary school, children with a non-western foreign background have lower language and numeracy skills than native Dutch children. And for language skills this effect is even stronger if Dutch is not spoken at home. This is mainly the case for Turkish and Moroccan children: relatively more of them do not speak Dutch at home than Surinamese and Antillean children. In further education, too, children with a non-western foreign background lag behind native Dutch children. In year 3 of secondary education, fewer are in senior general secondary (*havo*) or pre-university (*vwo*) education, while more of them attend the lowest level of secondary education, namely pre-vocational education (*vmbo*). They experience more delays in their passage through secondary education than native Dutch students, and more often leave secondary education without a diploma. Because of their lower average education level and age, the second-generation is vulnerable on the labour market. They are often employed through temp agencies, which are sensitive to economic developments. During the economic crisis, youth unemployment rates among people with a non-western foreign background rose much faster than those among native Dutch people. This has increased the labour market gap between young people with a foreign background and their native Dutch peers.

Second generation: favourable developments

The education gap between non-western and native Dutch youngsters is narrowing. In year 3 of secondary education, the proportion of non-western pupils in *vmbo* decreased substantially between 2003/'04 and 2009/'10, from 32 to 22 percent, and the share of non-western pupils in higher levels of secondary education increased. Of the four traditional non-western groups, Surinamese pupils are most likely to be in *havo* or *vwo*. Boys with a foreign background are more likely than native Dutch boys to drop out of school, but this difference diminished between 2005 and 2009, mainly in senior secondary vocational education (*mbo*). The proportion of girls with a foreign background without a basic qualification who are no longer in school has decreased sharply since 2005. Therefore, in 2009 relatively more non-western girls than native Dutch boys had a basic qualification, although they still lag slightly behind native Dutch girls. Also, in recent years the participation of people with a foreign background, especially women, in higher education has increased by more than the participation of native Dutch people. Relatively more second generation Surinamese and Antillean girls than native Dutch girls enrol in higher education. So the educational level of the second generation with a non-western foreign background is rising, and will gradually reduce the gap with the native Dutch.

The people with a non-western foreign background not in one of the four traditional groups have the most favourable education position. Children in this group leave primary school with language and numeracy skills that approach the levels of

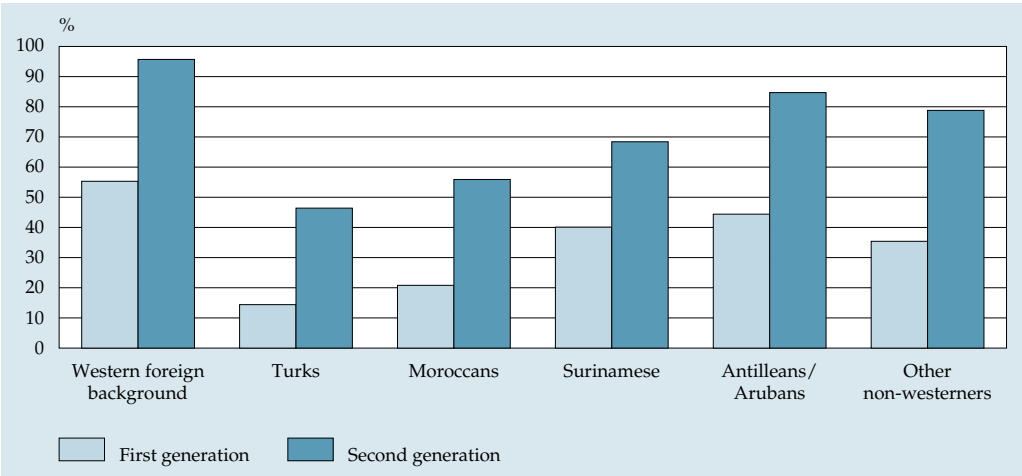
native Dutch pupils, especially if they speak Dutch at home. This group also hardly differs in its distribution among educational levels in year 3 of secondary education compared with native Dutch pupils. Unlike non-western pupils in the four traditional groups, these pupils are often first generation. Second generation Iranian pupils, however, are more likely than first generation pupils and more likely than native Dutch pupils to be in *havo* or *vwo*.

The non-western second generation has a disadvantage on the labour market compared with the native Dutch, but this gap is much smaller than that between the first generation and the native Dutch. The second generation are more likely to have work than the first generation. In the age group 25 to 30 years, more second generation people in all non-western groups have paid work as their main source of income than the first generation. In this respect Surinamese, Antilleans and other non-westerners are more likely to be employed than Turks and Moroccans. Also, fewer second than first generation non-westerners are employed in cleaning, a sector of industry with many low-skilled jobs. And although the income of people with a non-western foreign background is lower than that of native Dutch people, once age differences are taken into account the gap is smaller for the second than for the first generation, and the second generation are also more often economically independent. Moreover, between 2000 and 2008 the proportion of low incomes decreased by more among the non-western second generation than among the non-western first generation. Fewer of the second generation receive income support than first generation: in 2009 this was almost three times less for those aged 15 to 25.

With respect to relationships and motherhood, the second generation is more oriented to the Dutch situation than the first generation. Like their parents, second generation Turks and Moroccans in particular, mainly marry partners from the same background. However, more of them marry partners who already live in the Netherlands. Marriage migration has been decreasing for a number of years now, for both generations. Second generation non-western mothers are almost as old as native Dutch mothers at the birth of their first child, while first generation mothers are a few years younger on average.

Social participation among second generation people with a foreign background is slightly higher than that of the first generation. Taking into account the age differences between these two groups, relatively more people in the second generation do voluntary work and take part in club activities. In this respect, too, they seem more oriented towards the Dutch situation than their parents. This is particularly evident from the fact that in all non-western groups the second generation are far more likely to consider themselves Dutch than the first generation. Second generation Antilleans are most likely to consider themselves Dutch, followed by the other second generation non-westerners and then Surinamese. About half of second generation Turks and Moroccans see themselves as Dutch, this is about three times as many as first generation Turks and Moroccans.

1. Percentage of people with a foreign background who consider themselves as Dutch, by generation (age 18 years and older), 2009



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Second generation: unfavourable developments

In general terms, non-western youngsters have poorer health than native Dutch children and adolescents, although they do not contact their GP more often. In 2008, non-western youngsters were slightly less satisfied with their health than their native Dutch peers. Of the non-western groups, Surinamese and Antillean youngsters are the most positive about their own health. Non-western teenagers and young adults drink less alcohol than native Dutch teenagers and young adults, but more of them are overweight. They are also more likely to suffer from psycho-social problems. More non-western pupils need support in education than native Dutch pupils, even more so if they come from single-parent and financially disadvantaged families. Furthermore, non-western second generation youths are more likely to receive a disability benefit for young people than native Dutch youths. Just as for the native Dutch in this age group, the proportion of second generation non-westerners receiving this benefit has increased since 1999.

A major social concern is the overrepresentation of non-western youths in the crime statistics. More than one in three Moroccan 12 year-olds in 1999 were suspected of having committed an offences at least once in the period 1999–2007. The same is true for almost one in three Antillean and Surinamese youngsters, and one in five Turks and other non-western youngsters. In the same period, just over one in ten native Dutch youngsters were interviewed by police for a suspected offence. Boys are much more often suspected of having committed a crime than girls. Among second generation non-westerners, the proportion of suspects is highest among Moroccan boys and lowest among Turkish girls. In the group of boys aged 12 to 18 years in 2008, the proportion of suspects in the second generation

was lower than in the first generation for all non-western groups. But in the group of men aged 18 to 25 years, second generation Turks and Moroccans are more likely to be suspects than the first generation.

The process of integration evolves across generations. In spite of an unfavourable start, the second generation is becoming more educated and their socioeconomic conditions are better than those of the first generation. Their demographic behaviour and social participation are closer to those of the native Dutch population than those of the first generation. Moreover, second generation foreigners are far more likely to consider themselves Dutch than their parents. Alongside the disparities that still exist in relation to the native Dutch population, the vulnerable health situation and the overrepresentation in the crime figures remain concerns with respect to the second generation.

Thematic overview

Each chapter in the Annual Report on Integration examines the integration process from the perspective of a certain theme.

Demography

The *Demography* chapter describes the composition of the population who are the main subject of this report. It also looks at immigration and emigration, the characteristics of immigrant households and where they live.

Growth of traditional immigrant groups mainly through second generation

On 1 January 2010, one in five people in the Netherlands had a western or non-western foreign background. Half of them were born in the Netherlands and so belong to the second generation. The proportion of people with a non-western foreign background has increased slowly in the past ten years. Almost half of Turks and just over half of Moroccans in the Netherlands belong to the second generation; for Surinamese and Antilleans, this is just over four in ten. The increase in these four traditional non-western groups is caused mainly by the growth of the second generation.

The share of people with a western foreign background in the population has remained stable. An increasing proportion of them come from Eastern Europe. Poles are by far the largest group of East Europeans in the Netherlands.

Table 1
Population and population growth, 1 January 2010

	Number of persons	Proportion in population	Increase since 1 January 2000		Proportion second generation	Average age
	<i>x 1 000</i>	<i>per 1 000 residents</i>	<i>x 1 000</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>years</i>
Total	16 575	1 000.0	711	4	10.0	39.6
Native Dutch	13 215	797.3	127	1		40.9
Western foreign background of whom	1 501	90.6	135	10	57.1	41.5
Poles	77	4.7	48	164	25.5	31.4
Romanians	14	0.9	9	162	23.8	29.3
Bulgarians	15	0.9	13	593	11.3	28.7
other westerners	1 395	84.2	65	5	59.7	42.4
Non-western foreign background of whom	1 858	112.1	450	32	43.2	29.3
Turks	384	23.2	75	24	48.9	29.1
Moroccans	349	21.1	87	33	52.1	27.1
Surinamese	342	20.7	40	13	45.9	33.7
Antilleans/Arubans	138	8.4	31	29	41.4	29.4
Afghans	32	1.9	9	38	20.4	27.1
Iraqis	52	3.1	19	56	21.5	28.4
Iranians	39	2.3	17	80	19.7	33.0
Somalis	27	1.6	-2	-6	26.7	23.7
other non-westerners	495	29.9	174	54	37.7	27.7

Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Family migration main motive for non-western immigrants

Despite the onset of the economic crisis in the second half of 2008, the number of immigrants was higher in 2009 than in 2008. The main reason for this was the growing influx of asylumseekers from Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia. In recent years the number of non-western immigrants has thus increased. Because of the economic downturn fewer migrant workers arrived in the Netherlands. This was one of the reasons that the annual increase in the number of western immigrants as a result of EU enlargement and the favourable economy in 2005 came to an end in 2009. Just as in 2008, there was a migration surplus in 2009: more people arrived in than left the Netherlands.

Although the share of family migrants has decreased in recent years, in 2009 it was once again the main motive for non-western immigrants to come to the Netherlands. In addition to the slight increase in the number of asylum migrants, more and more non-western immigrants have come to the Netherlands to work or study in recent years.

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No brain drain: educated people more likely to stay

Emigration of people with a non-western foreign background continued to decrease in 2009. The four traditional groups account for a significant share of the decreasing emigration of non-westerners. By contrast, more people with a western foreign background have emigrated in recent years.

Students are the category of first generation non-westerners most likely to emigrate, while in the second generation it is mostly benefit claimants who leave the country. Apparently having a job, a higher education level and family ties reduce the chances of emigration. In any case, it is not the people with the best opportunities who leave the Netherlands.

Fewer children for non-western women

There were 7.3 million households in the Netherlands on 1 January 2009, of which 1.5 million were foreign background households. The proportion of single households was relatively high in the latter category, particularly in the groups with a recent migration history. The parents in the 475 thousand single-parent households relatively often have a non-western foreign background.

Since 2004, when the Dutch government tightened legislation concerning marriage migration, fewer people with a foreign background have married partners who immigrated especially for this marriage. Among Turks and Moroccans the share of migration marriages decreased by most among the second generation. However, the large majority of them still married a partner with the same foreign background. The increase in the average number of children in the Netherlands is caused entirely by native Dutch mothers. For first generation mothers with a non-western foreign background, the number of children has fallen substantially. And second generation women have fewer children than their mothers; they have around the same number of children as native Dutch women. The average age at which second generation non-western women have their first child is also approaching that of native Dutch mothers.

Half of children in Amsterdam and Rotterdam have non-western foreign background

The non-western population in the Netherlands is strongly concentrated in the four major cities, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht. Four in ten people with a non-western foreign background live in one of these cities. Over half the children under 15 years of age living in Amsterdam and Rotterdam have a non-western foreign background. In The Hague it is nearly half, and in Utrecht it is one third.

Education

A good education increases the chance of successful integration. The *Education* chapter looks at segregation within schools, the effect of the language spoken at home on school achievements at the end of primary education, and the participation

of people with a non-western foreign background in various types of education. The chapter also looks at drop-out rates, the education disciplines children with a non-western foreign background choose, labour market positions of drop-outs and the educational level of 25–64 year-olds.

Slightly less segregation in secondary schools

The ‘colour’ of schools (i.e. the proportion of pupils with a non-western foreign background) in secondary education depends not only on the ‘colour’ of their catchment area, but also on the differences in education levels attended between native Dutch and non-western pupils. The proportion of secondary schools with more than 50 percent ethnic minority pupils has risen slightly in the last four years. However, more pupils with a non-western background attend schools with pupils with a western foreign or native Dutch background, which seems to indicate that secondary education has become less segregated.

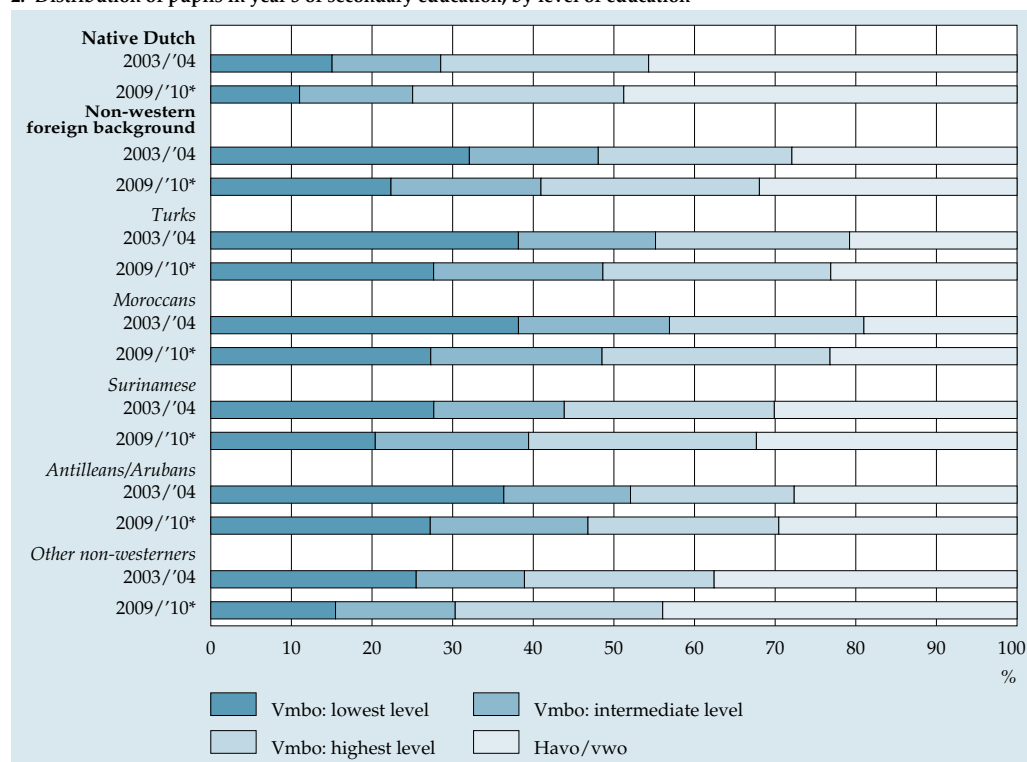
Higher literacy and numeracy for pupils who speak Dutch at home

When they leave primary school, pupils with a non-western foreign background lag behind their native Dutch peers in terms of performance. Moreover, non-western pupils who do not speak Dutch at home also score much lower on the *Cito* final primary school test than those who do. The results differ especially for language skills, but the language spoken at home also affects the results for numeracy skills.

Gap narrowing in year 3 of secondary education

In the third year of secondary education, the participation of pupils with a non-western foreign background in senior general secondary education (*havo*) and pre-university education (*vwo*) has grown by more in recent years than that of native Dutch pupils, while participation in preparatory secondary vocational education (*vmbo*) has decreased by more. This means that pupils with a non-western foreign background are closing the gap with native Dutch pupils. They do take longer to complete secondary education than native Dutch pupils. Relatively more of them have to repeat a year, but more of them move into a higher level of secondary education. Turkish and Moroccan pupils in particular go on to *havo* after completing *vmbo*. However, exam pass rates are still higher for native Dutch pupils than for non-western pupils. Once they have obtained a diploma in secondary education, pupils with a non-western foreign background are more likely than their native Dutch schoolmates to continue their school career at the highest level possible with that diploma.

2. Distribution of pupils in year 3 of secondary education, by level of education



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Non-western boys slowly catching up with native Dutch boys

Relatively many children with a non-western foreign background participate in senior vocational secondary education (*mbo*). Turkish and Moroccan girls aged 17 to 20 years are particularly likely to attend *mbo*. Antillean girls in *mbo* are often older than their co-students. The gap in educational level of non-western pupils continues within *mbo*: relatively fewer of them than native Dutch students attend levels 3 and 4 of *mbo*. Of the non-western groups, Surinamese students are most likely to participate in one of the highest levels. However, after starting out at a lower level in *mbo*, students with a non-western foreign background are more likely than their native Dutch peers to transfer to higher levels. Girls with a non-western foreign background do particularly well in *mbo*, while non-western boys lag behind. But once they have obtained a diploma at *mbo* level-4, a larger proportion of non-western boys pass on to higher professional education (*hbo*) than non-western girls and native Dutch students.

Leaving school before attaining a qualification is especially a problem for non-western boys. In 2008/'09, too, more of them left education without basic qualification than other youngsters. However, they seem to be catching up with

native Dutch boys in this respect. Native Dutch girls are least likely to drop out of school.

Non-western girls catching up

Since 2003/'04 the number of students with a non-western foreign background enrolling in higher education has grown faster than that of native Dutch students. In 2009/'10 relatively just as many non-western women were enrolled in higher education as native Dutch women, and more first and second generation Surinamese and Antillean women than average. Non-western men – both first and second generation – were still lagging behind in 2009/'10. First generation Turkish and Moroccan men were less likely to enrol in higher education than other groups. Many first generation Antillean students are study migrants.

Non-western students in higher education perform less than their native Dutch peers. Both in hbo and university it takes them longer to graduate, and they are more likely to leave higher education without a diploma. Non-western women are more successful in higher education than native Dutch men, while non-western men are less successful.

More non-western students opt for economic/legal disciplines

Students with a non-western foreign background in all levels of education more often choose economic or legal disciplines. Not only do they usually gain more prestige from these studies, but these degrees generally give them good labour market prospects.

Fewer non-westerners have paid work after leaving school

Relatively fewer boys and girls with a non-western foreign background who leave school with or without a basic qualification move straight into paid work than native Dutch boys and girls. The average monthly wage of a native Dutch worker with an *mbo* diploma is higher than that of a non-western worker with the same qualification. By contrast, non-western workers without a basic qualification and non-western higher education graduates earn on average more than their native Dutch peers.

Younger generations push up education level of non-westerners

The educational level of people with a non-western foreign background is lower than that of native Dutch people. The difference is large for the older generation, but because the younger generation are becoming more educated the difference is decreasing gradually. For the time being, non-western people with a foreign background won't catch up with native Dutch. If they are to catch up completely, non-western youngsters will have to attain the same educational levels as native Dutch youths. Non-western girls are further on their way to achieving this goal than non-western boys.

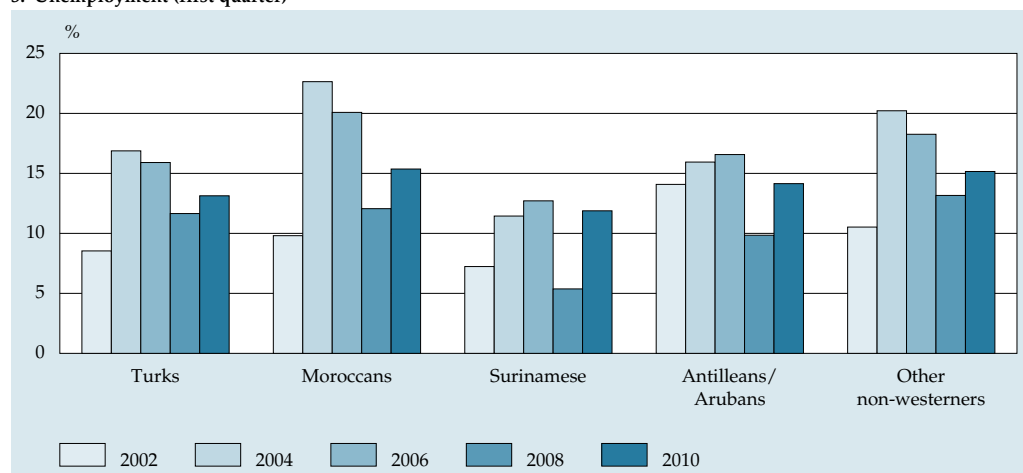
Labour market

One important conclusion from the chapter on the *Labour market* is that second generation people with a foreign background achieve better positions in the labour market than their parents. The chapter focuses on the impact of economic developments on unemployment and employment. It also examines the plight of workers in economically vulnerable fields and labour market trends for workers who lose their jobs when their employers are declared bankrupt.

Recession pushes down employment of non-westerners

Economic fluctuations have resulted in rising and falling employment since 2001. In times of economic recession, people with a non-western foreign background are more likely to lose their jobs first, while their unemployment rate is already higher than that of native Dutch people. One reason for more of them becoming unemployed is because more of them than average do not have a fixed employment contract. When the economy recovers, people with a foreign background only benefit from this later than the native Dutch. Between the first quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2010, the largest increase in unemployment was among people with a Surinamese background. In spite of this, people in this group are least likely to be unemployed. The most recent economic crisis pushed down employment rates among people with a non-western foreign background, particularly Surinamese and Antillean people. Employment rates of people with a non-western people foreign background are lower than those of native Dutch people, regardless of age. Turkish and Moroccan women in particular are not available to work.

3. Unemployment (first quarter)



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

More non-westerners have flexible employment contracts

In the 1960s and 1970s, many first generation guest workers came to the Netherlands to do low-skilled work. Significantly fewer of the second generation work in low-skilled industries, such as cleaning. As they are generally better educated than the first generation, more of them are employed in higher qualified work. However, like the first generation many of them work through agencies, so their position in the labour market is still vulnerable.

Employment rates higher for second than for first generation

Young people with a non-western foreign background are less likely to have a job than native young Dutch people. Apparently, if they are more oriented towards the Dutch language and culture, this will have a positive effect on their labour market opportunities. For example, relatively more young Surinamese and Antilleans are employed than Turks and Moroccans. Having been born in the Netherlands also has a positive effect on employment. Second generation people with a foreign background aged 25 to 30 years, for example, are more often employed than the first generation. And those with one Dutch parent have a smaller gap with the native Dutch than those of whom both parents were born abroad. They may be have been brought up more in the Dutch culture, which would be favourable for their position in the labour market. But other factors, like a higher education level and a stable family situation, are also conducive to job opportunities.

Non-westerners who lose their jobs lag behind in employment

Employees with a non-western foreign background are more likely to lose their jobs as a result of business-economic reasons than native Dutch employees. Moreover, these dismissals have greater consequences for them, as they are less likely to find a new job than native Dutch people. If they do get a job again, the financial advantage is smaller than for native Dutch people who find a new job.

Income and benefits

Integration on the socioeconomic level is linked in part to the type and level of income. It's still the case that people with a non-western foreign background can spend a lot less than native Dutch, are less economically independent and more often receive a benefit. The chapter *Income and benefits* deals with income development and the beneficial situation of people with a non-western foreign background.

Lowest incomes for people with a non-western foreign background

The income of people with a non-western foreign background is lower on average than the income of people with a western foreign background and native Dutch people. However, the development in the average income of non-westerners and native Dutch showed a similar pattern between 2000 and 2008. With increasing age, the income of Turks and Moroccans increases by least. More than one in five

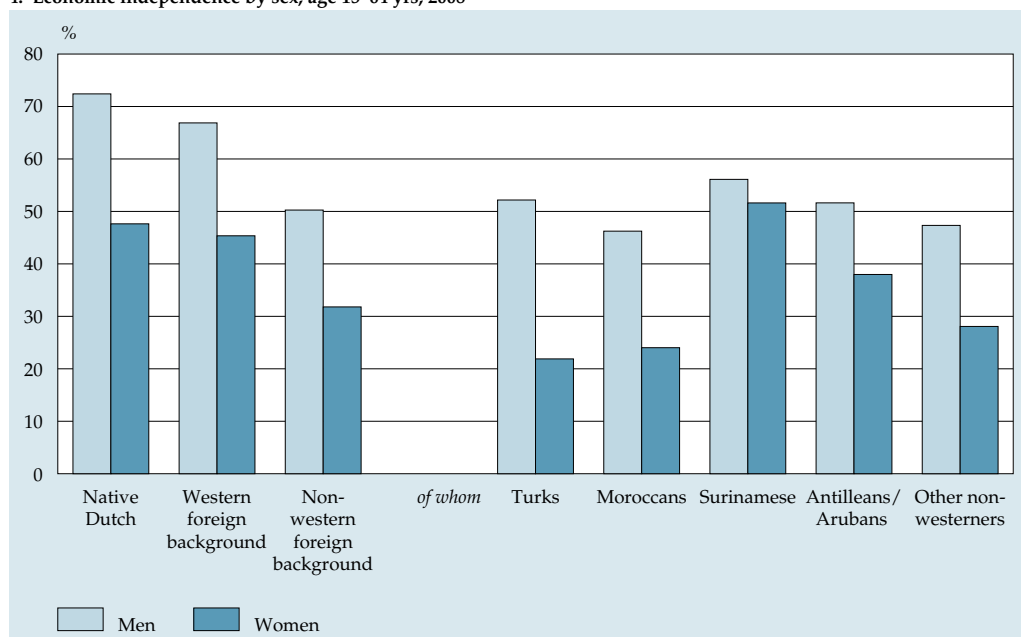
people with a non-western foreign background live in a household where a benefit is the main source of income, compared with one in twenty native Dutch people. People with a non-western foreign background are also more likely than native Dutch people to have an income in the low-income bracket. Nevertheless, the proportion of low incomes among people with a non-western foreign background has dropped sharply since 2000, and by slightly more in the second generation than in the first generation.

Female economic independence highest among Surinamese women

Within all ethnic groups, more men than women are economically independent. The difference is largest among Turks and Moroccans, as a result of lower employment rates for Turkish and Moroccan women. Of all women, Surinamese women are most likely to be economically independent. Economic independence of people with a non-western foreign background is more sensitive to economic developments than that of native Dutch people.

First generation people with a foreign background have a higher income and are more often economic independent than the second generation. This difference is entirely accounted for by the young age of the second generation. After adjustment for age differences, the second generation performs better than the first in terms of income and economic independence. The risk of living in poverty is almost equal for the first and second generation.

4. Economic independence by sex, age 15–64 yrs, 2008*



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

More people with a non-western foreign background on income support

Relatively more people with a non-western foreign background receive an unemployment benefit, income support, or a new disability benefit than native Dutch people. Only long-term disability benefits are claimed relatively more by native Dutch people. A substantial share of older people with a non-western foreign background claim a social benefit.

People with a non-western foreign background are much more likely than native Dutch people to apply for income support. In 2009 one in ten people with a non-western foreign background were claiming income support, more than six times as many as the native Dutch. Moroccans and the category 'other non-westerners' were most likely to depend on income support. The non-western first generation claim income support relatively more often than the second generation.

The number of people with a non-western foreign background claiming unemployment benefit is very dynamic, as the labour market position for this group is more sensitive to economic developments than that of the native Dutch.

Smaller rise in non-western young people moving from income support to work

Just how easily the economic climate affects people with a non-western foreign background is reflected in the inflows into and outflows from income support in 2003, when the economy was in decline, and 2006, when it was doing well. The number of people with a non-western foreign background who started to claim income support fell by more between 2003 and 2006 than the number of native Dutch, but the outflow from income support to work was higher among the native Dutch. The outflow to employment, especially of non-western young people, rose by much less than the outflow of native Dutch young people. Young non-westerners therefore seemed to benefit much less from the favourable economic conditions in 2006 than native young Dutch people.

Sharp decrease in income support since 1999, especially among Antilleans

The proportion of people with a non-western foreign background claiming income support fell by one third from 1999 to 2009. The proportion of Antilleans on income support almost halved in this period. Despite economic fluctuations, there seems to be a systematic decrease in the proportion of income support claimants among people with a non-western foreign background.

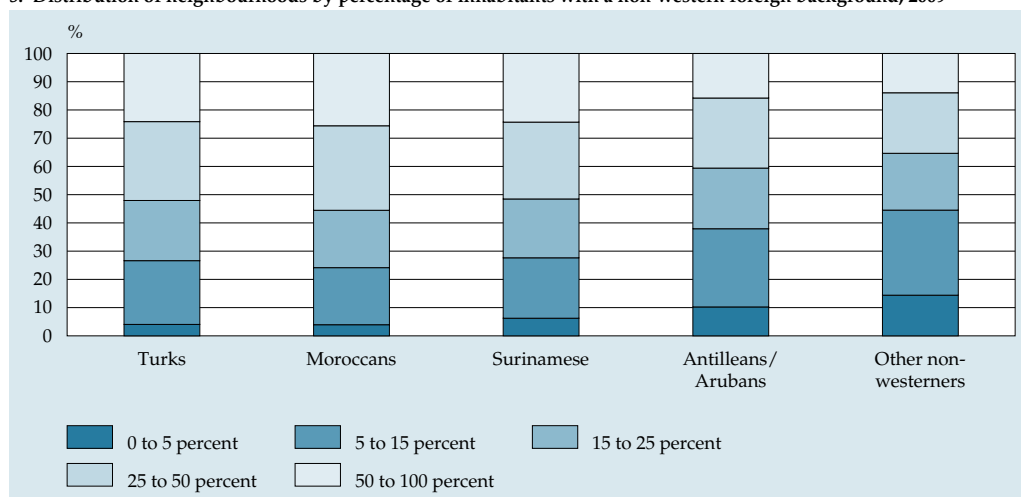
Distribution of ethnic groups at neighbourhood level

People with a non-western foreign background are not evenly distributed across the Netherlands, but are concentrated in certain areas. The chapter *Distribution of ethnic groups at neighbourhood level* looks at the distribution of groups across neighbourhoods and at the role of demographic backgrounds in this process. It also discusses the influence of spatial segregation on socioeconomic characteristics.

Many non-westerners live in highly concentrated neighbourhoods

In terms of the share of inhabitants with a non-western foreign background, the proportion of mixed and highly concentrated neighbourhoods continues to increase. Strong concentrations of a certain ethnic group in a neighbourhood are rare, but 15 percent of Antilleans and 'other non-westerners' and 25 percent of Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese live in a highly concentrated neighbourhood, where more than 50 percent of inhabitants have a non-western foreign background. These neighbourhoods often have numerous problems connected with poverty and deprivation. Many of them were designated 'deprived urban neighbourhoods' by minister Vogelaar during her period in office.

5. Distribution of neighbourhoods by percentage of inhabitants with a non-western foreign background, 2009



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Concentration slowing in recent years

There are three major demographic reasons for the concentration of ethnic groups in the past ten years: immigration, births and relocation of native Dutch people, who move away from highly concentrated areas ('white flight'). However, in recent years the white flight has decreased and birth rates of people with a non-western foreign background have fallen. In addition, as immigration has also decreased sharply in the past decade, it had only a modest role in ethnic concentration between 2006 and 2007. Together, these developments have slowed down the concentration of people with a non-western foreign background in certain neighbourhoods in recent years.

People with a non-western foreign background do not prefer to live in concentrated neighbourhoods; they are even more likely to move away from highly concentrated neighbourhoods than to move to them.

Highly concentrated neighbourhoods often have a weak socioeconomic status

Highly concentrated and mixed neighbourhoods still often have a lower socioeconomic status than neighbourhoods with less dense ethnic concentrations. This seems to be changing however: in recent years, more and more mixed neighbourhoods have a middle or higher socioeconomic position. For all levels of ethnic concentration, just as at the national level, there is still a gap between the incomes of native Dutch people and those of people with a non-western foreign background.

Mixed neighbourhoods good for socioeconomic advancement of native Dutch

Developments in income of people with a non-western foreign background are more favourable if they live in a neighbourhood with a low concentration of non-westerners than if they live in a neighbourhood with a higher concentration. For native Dutch people, it seems to be favourable to live in a mixed neighbourhood: for them living in more mixed neighbourhoods correlates with a more favourable income development than living in a neighbourhood with a low ethnic concentration.

Registered crime

The chapter *Registered crime* focuses on percentages of registered crime suspects, and includes breakdowns by various background characteristics. The chapter also examines the ethnic origin of the Dutch prison population and the proportion of youngsters suspected of a crime at least once between the ages of 12 and 20 years. The chapter concludes by looking at developments in the proportion of suspects by ethnic origin over a period of ten years.

Highest rates of suspects for Antilleans and Moroccans

The share of people suspected of having committed a criminal offence was four times higher for people with a non-western foreign background than for native Dutch people in 2008. Antillean and Moroccan men were most likely to be arrested, five times more than native Dutch men. Antillean women, too, were more likely than women with other ethnic backgrounds to be arrested. In the age group 12–17 years, Moroccan boys of both the first and second generation were most likely to be picked up by the police.

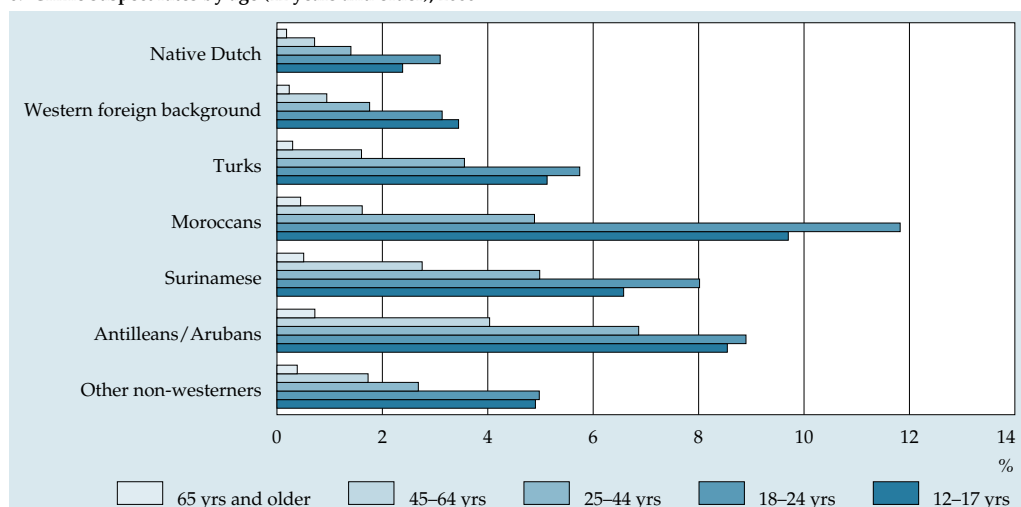
Of all suspects arrested in 2008, just under half had paid work while nearly a fifth were claiming a benefit. Moroccan and Antillean suspects in particular were often unemployed. Non-western suspects were also much more likely to have a low income than native Dutch suspects.

Antilleans most frequently in custody, also at older ages

Compared with other groups, in 2006 people with an Antillean background – and especially Antillean men aged between 25 and 45 years – were most likely to have

been remanded in custody at some time. In the age group 18 to 25 years, on the other hand, Moroccan men were most at risk of being sent to jail. Of the groups with a non-western foreign background, Turks were least likely to be sent to prison.

6. Crime suspect rates by age (12 years and older), 2008



Source: National Police Services Agency (KLPD), Halt scheme for young offenders and Statistics Netherlands.

More than half of Moroccan boys interviewed by police at least once during their younger years

Youngsters with a non-western foreign background are picked up by the police more often than native Dutch youngsters. Just over one in three Moroccans aged 12 in 1999 had been arrested at least once in the period 1999–2007. This was also the case for nearly one in three Antillean and Surinamese, and one in five Turkish and other non-western youngsters. For native Dutch children in the same age group, this proportion was just over one in ten.

More boys than girls are arrested for a suspected criminal offence. Between 1999 and 2007, the highest rate of suspects among all boys aged 12 in 1999 was for Moroccan boys. The share of Turkish girls arrested was low and hardly differed from that of native Dutch girls.

Smaller differences in suspect rates between foreigners and native Dutch

The share of the overall population suspected of having committed a criminal offence increased by 40 percent in the period 1999–2007. This increase was relatively larger among native Dutch people than among people with a foreign background. So, although the difference between native Dutch people and people with a foreign background decreased, people with a non-western foreign background are still

relatively much more often arrested on suspicion of having committed a crime than native Dutch people.

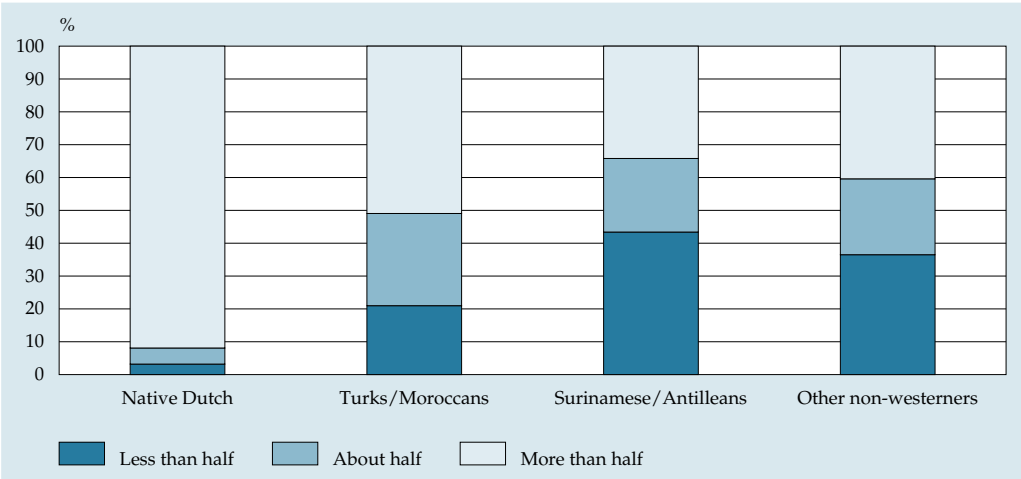
Social cohesion: participation and trust

The bond people with a non-western foreign background have with Dutch society contributes to the extent of integration. The chapter *Social cohesion: participation and trust* focuses on the extent of social contacts with family, friends and neighbours, and looks at participation in things like voluntary work and political activities. The chapter also examines social and institutional trust and the extent to which foreigners feel at home in the Netherlands.

Social network of people with a foreign background often mixed

People with a non-western foreign background have just about as many social contacts as native Dutch people. Turks have a majority of friends with the same foreign background, while for Moroccans and certainly Surinamese and Antilleans this is not the case. Nine out of ten people with a non-western foreign background who have native Dutch neighbours sometimes speak to them. People with a non-western foreign background feel less safe in their neighbourhoods than native Dutch people.

7. Proportion of friends with same (foreign) background (age 15 years and older), 2009



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Community involvement varies for non-westerners

People with a non-western foreign background show less involvement in some aspects of Dutch society than the native Dutch. Fewer of them participate in

organisations, they are less interested in politics and less likely to vote, and they trust their fellow citizens less than native Dutch people. However they are just as likely as native Dutch people to assert themselves politically. Their trust in institutions also hardly differs.

Turks participate less often and have less social trust than Moroccans, who in turn have less social trust than Antilleans and Surinamese. Turks also show less interest in (Dutch) politics than other non-western groups, and are least likely to consider themselves as Dutch.

Second generation consider themselves Dutch more often than first generation

The second generation distinguishes itself from the first in terms of many of the social cohesion indicators. For example, the second generation are more active in clubs and associations and more involved in politics than the first generation. Also, the second generation consider themselves to be Dutch more often than the first generation.

Youth: health and use of facilities

The family situation and living conditions of youngsters with a non-western foreign background are often less favourable than those of native Dutch children. The chapter *Youth: health and use of facilities* looks at health trends and lifestyle of non-western youths. The use of facilities by young people is addressed in terms of special needs education, disability benefits for young people and GP consultations.

Non-western youngsters feel less healthy

The less favourable family situation and living conditions of young people with a non-western foreign background mentioned above may be the cause of differences in aspects of health between them and their native Dutch peers, such as a slightly poorer health perception and more obesity. Teenage pregnancies are also more common among young people with a non-western foreign background, as well as psycho-social problems and learning difficulties.

Over a quarter of Turkish and Moroccan vmbo pupils designated as needing learning support

Relatively more children with a non-western foreign background than native Dutch children are in practical training (elementary vocational training for pupils who lack the ability to obtain a qualification in pre-vocational secondary education). More of them also are designated as needing extra learning support (*lwoo*) in pre-vocational secondary education (*vmbo*). This is especially true for Turkish and Moroccan pupils and is connected with the fact that relatively many of them attend the lowest level of *vmbo*, where a high proportion of pupils have learning difficulties. On the positive side, the share of *vmbo* pupils with learning support who find work after leaving school is about as the same as the share without learning support. For

Antillean youngsters attending *vmbo*, those with learning support are even more likely to find work than Antillean youths without learning support. There seems to be a correlation between learning support and practical training on the one hand, and the family situation on the other. Both are more common among children from single parent families than among children from two-parent families. Moreover, the financial situation at home is on average less favourable for pupils with learning support than for pupils without learning support, and even less favourable for pupils in practical training.

Table 2
Pupils in practical training or designated as needing learning support in pre-vocational secondary education, 2007/'08 ¹⁾

	Practical training			Learning support		
	total	girls	boys	total	girls	boys
	%					
Native Dutch	2.3	1.9	2.7	19.4	19.1	19.7
Western foreign background	2.4	1.9	2.9	21.6	21.9	21.3
Turks	7.4	6.3	8.4	31.5	33.4	29.7
Moroccans	7.4	6.4	8.3	31.4	32.9	30.0
Surinamese	5.3	4.2	6.3	26.4	27.1	25.7
Antilleans/ Arubans	9.6	7.8	11.4	31.5	31.9	31.0
Other non-westerners	4.2	3.8	4.7	28.3	29.4	27.3

Source: Statistics Netherlands.

¹⁾ Pupils in practical training as a % of all pupils in secondary education; pupils with learning support as a % of all pupils in years 3 and 4 of pre-vocational secondary education (*vmbo*).

Antillean youngsters most likely to receive disability benefit

Many of the pupils who leave the practical training claim the special disability benefit for young people (*Wajong*). In relative terms, twice as many native Dutch as non-western young people in this stream of education claim this benefit. If education level is left out of consideration, however, more young people with a non-western background – especially in the second generation – than native Dutch young people claim this benefit. This corresponds to a higher prevalence of congenital disabilities and psychological problems among people with a non-western foreign background. The proportion of young people claiming a *Wajong* benefit is especially high among Surinamese and Antilleans. About a quarter of young people with a *Wajong* benefit also have a job. This proportion is higher among native Dutch people than among non-westerners. Moroccan *Wajong* claimants were relatively least likely to have a job.

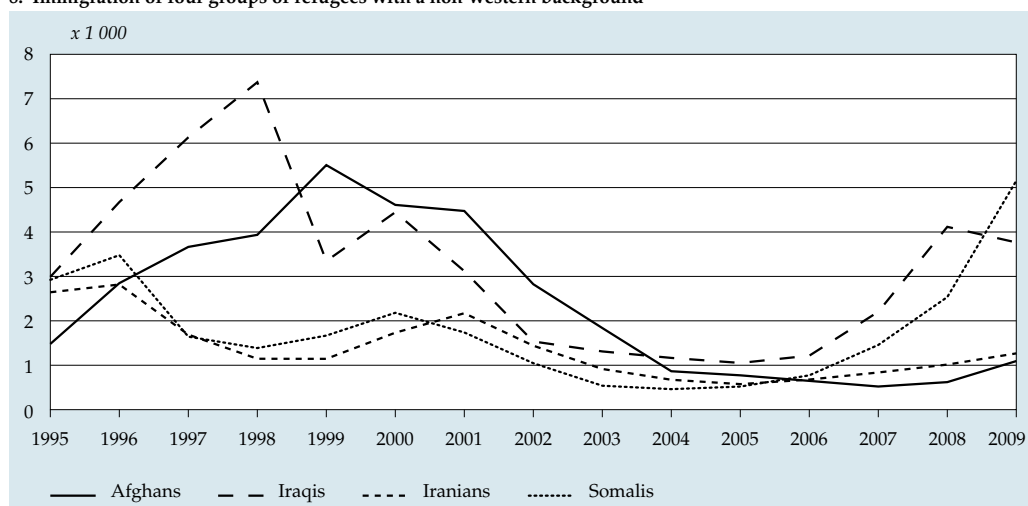
Young Turks consult GP most

Although young people with a non-western foreign background are less satisfied with their health than native Dutch young people, only young Turks see their GP more often than their native Dutch peers. Some complaints for which people contact their GP appear to be related to behavioural differences between groups. For example, Moroccan youngsters are less sexually experienced than native Dutch youngsters, and fewer of them consult their GP on account of pregnancy, childbirth and contraception. And as native Dutch youngsters do more sport and physical exercise, they are more likely than non-western youths to contact their GP because of musculoskeletal problems.

New immigrant groups

Alongside the four traditional migrant groups, new immigrant groups have been arriving in the Netherlands in recent years. The chapter *New immigrant groups* discusses four groups who arrived in the Netherlands mainly as refugees (Iranians, Iraqis, Somalis and Afghans) and three groups from the new EU member states in eastern Europe (Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians). The demographic situation of these groups is briefly discussed, followed by a focus on their labour market position and crime rates. For the refugee groups, the chapter also looks at participation in education.

8. Immigration of four groups of refugees with a non-western background



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Somalis leave the Netherlands most often

The largest influx of the four groups of refugees took place in the 1990s, and has dropped sharply since then, although in recent years immigration from Iraq and Somalia has been rising again. Most refugees from Afghanistan and Iran are still living in the Netherlands, while many Somalis have left, largely to go and live in the United Kingdom.

Iranians and Afghans do well at school

Afghan and Iranian children perform almost as well as native Dutch children in year 3 of secondary education. Iraqi pupils are more likely to attend the lowest levels of pre-vocational education (*vmbo*). Of the four refugee groups, Somali pupils are least likely to attend senior general secondary education (*havo*) and pre-university education (*vwo*), and most likely to attend the lowest level of *vmbo*. In addition to higher participation rates in *havo* and *vwo*, Afghans and Iranians are also more likely to enrol in higher education than Somalis and Iraqis. Afghan youths are the least likely of the four refugee groups to drop out of school; their drop-out rate is only slightly higher than that of native Dutch pupils.

Labour participation of Somalis lagging

There still is a gap on the labour market between the refugee groups and the other non-western groups, although in recent years the refugees have caught up a lot of ground. The socioeconomic integration of Iranians, who have been in the Netherlands the longest on average, seems to have been the most successful. More of them than the other three refugee groups are employed and a very large share of them are self-employed. Afghans also seem to have integrated fairly well, as have Iraqis, though to a slightly lesser extent. Employment rates are most problematic for Somalis, as are the developments in these rates in recent years. This may be because a relatively large proportion of the Somalis have not been living in the Netherlands for very long.

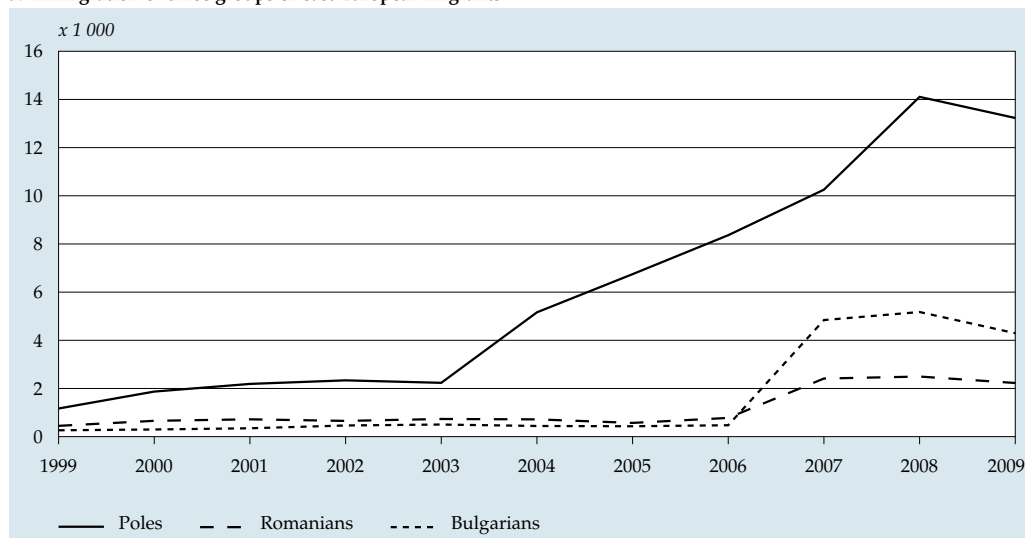
Strong rise in share of Afghan and Iraqi male suspects

The proportion of Afghan and Iraqi men suspected of having committed a criminal offence more than doubled between 1999 and 2007, a much stronger increase than among native Dutch men and men with a non-western foreign background overall. This increase pushed up the share of Afghan and Iraqi male suspects in 2007 to about the same level as that of Iranians. However, this share was smaller than that of the total group of people with a non-western foreign background. Somalis have exceeded this level across the whole period. This large proportion of suspects among Somalis in particular may be a sign they are not adapting and is therefore cause for concern.

Employment highest among Poles

Since Poland joined the EU in 2004, more and more employed or self-employed Poles have settled in the Netherlands. Employment rates among Poles are higher than among Romanians and Bulgarians. Despite their countries joining the EU in 2007, in 2009 there were still restrictions for Romanians and Bulgarians to be employed. Unlike Poles, they still had to apply for a work permit. There are no restrictions for self-employment, however, and as more and more Bulgarians are settling in the Netherlands, there has been a corresponding sharp increase in the proportion of self-employment in this group. In 2008 even more of them than Poles were self-employed. The proportion of employees among Bulgarians has decreased because of the work restrictions. It also fell among Romanians, but by less. More Bulgarians and Romanians are expected to be employed once they are no longer required to apply for a work permit.

9. Immigration of three groups of east European migrants



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Higher migration dynamics for east European groups

Most of the residents from the three east European countries who were already living in the Netherlands in 1999 have stayed. One important reason for this is that many of them did not come to the Netherlands to work, but because of a relationship. The employment rate among these groups was quite low in 1999, but eight years later it was a lot higher. Many more of the more recent immigrants from eastern Europe, who mainly came to the Netherlands to work, move back to their country of origin.

The proportion of crime suspects is not very large among east Europeans who have settled in the Netherlands. Moreover, Dutch police records show that a similar number of east Europeans are arrested who do not live in the Netherlands.

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