

Annual report on integration 2012

Summary



Statistics Netherlands

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
2011–2012	2011 to 2012 inclusive
2011/2012	average for 2011 up to and including 2012
2011/'12	crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2011 and ending in 2012
2009/'10– 2011/'12	crop year, financial year, etc. 2009/'10 to 2011/'12 inclusive

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

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Introduction

The Annual report on integration covers the integration of people with a foreign background in terms of their socio-economic and socio-cultural position in Dutch society. This edition describes the development of integration in the four largest non-western groups (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans), four non-western refugee groups (Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians and Somalis) and three east European immigrant groups (Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians). In addition to the national picture of integration, the report also addresses regional differences in some important aspects of integration. This publication contains the summary of the Report.

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, 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). For the sake of readability, this summary often uses shorter terms for population groups, e.g. Moroccan youths, Turks or Antilleans. These terms always refer to people on the basis of their ethnic origin, not their nationality.

The Annual report on integration is compiled at the request of the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. The report is published alternately by the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) and Statistics Netherlands. This edition was compiled by Statistics Netherlands, with contributions from the SCP, the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Ministry of Security and Justice, and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). All contributors to the Annual report on integration 2012 are listed at the end of this publication.

1 Diversity in integration

Immigrants in the Netherlands are not a homogeneous group. Turkish and Moroccan immigrants mostly originate from the guest workers who arrived in the 1960s and 1970s, while many Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Somali immigrants came to the Netherlands as refugees. The immigration of Surinamese and Antilleans is often related to the (former) political affiliation of their home countries with the Netherlands, while Poles, Bulgarians and Romanians have been finding their way to the Netherlands as the borders within the European Union have opened up.

But even within the four largest non-western groups, refugee groups and east European groups, integration differs between specific ethnic groups. Besides this diversity there is also a degree of regional diversity. Data are often presented in terms of national averages, but whether immigrants live in urban or rural communities is relevant.

1.1 The four largest non-western groups

People of Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean origin constitute the four largest non-western groups in the Netherlands. The size of these groups is increasing, mainly as a result of births of the second generation and to a much lesser extent of the arrival of new immigrants.

Like native Dutch households, Turkish and Moroccan households usually consist of a cohabiting (married or unmarried) couple with or without children. Surinamese and Antilleans households comprise more single households. More Surinamese and Antilleans than Turks and Moroccans have a relationship with a native Dutch partner. The vast majority of Turks and Moroccans choose a partner from the Netherlands with the same origin. They are more segregated in neighbourhoods than Surinamese and Antilleans.

In education, Turkish and Moroccan pupils experience a larger gap with respect to native pupils than Surinamese and Antillean students. This begins in primary school and appears to be related to the family situation. Moroccan and particularly Turkish families are more likely not to speak Dutch. Also, relatively more of these families have a poorer socio-economical position.

Surinamese have the highest employment rate of the four largest non-western groups. This is mainly because Surinamese women are often employed: they have paid work almost as often as native Dutch women. The employment rate among first-generation Moroccans is lowest. Among the second generation aged 25-45 labour participation hardly differs among the four ethnic groups. The employment rate of second-generation Turks, Moroccans and Antilleans is also higher than that of the first generation. Among non-western immigrants, youth unemployment is very high. There is little difference between the four ethnic groups.

Within the four largest non-western groups, Moroccans claim relatively most social security benefits, Surinamese and Antilleans least. This is mainly due to a higher proportion of income support claimants among Moroccans. Antilleans more often depend on income support, but less often on disability benefit than Surinamese and Turks. Among Turks, disability is the most claimed benefit. The second generations of these four ethnic groups are much less dependent on income support than the first generation.

Turks have the strongest focus on their own group. Turks often feel especially Turkish, have fewer contacts outside their own group, often use media from the country of origin and have little interest in Dutch politics. Surinamese and Antilleans are most focused on the Netherlands. In general, the second generation is more involved in Dutch society than the first generation.

The share of crime suspects is lowest within the Turkish group and highest in the Moroccan and Antillean groups. Crime is particularly prevalent among Moroccan teens and Antilleans in their twenties. Second-generation Moroccan and Turkish youngsters are more often suspects than first-generation young people. The process of integration seems most advanced – in both socio-economic and socio-cultural terms – for the Surinamese. Although Turks have the strongest orientation to their own group, they are socio-economically better off than Moroccans. Moroccans and Antilleans most often exhibit delinquent behaviour. The integration of the four largest non-western groups is increasing with the next generation. Within all four ethnic groups it can generally be said that the socio-economic integration within generations increases as duration of residence in the Netherlands or parental origin strengthens the bond with the Netherlands.

1.2 Refugee groups

In the last twenty years, immigrants from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Somalia have often arrived in the Netherlands for political and humanitarian reasons. At present, the number of immigrants from these countries is relatively low. They include not only refugees themselves, but also relatives of refugees who had arrived previously.

Employment rates in refugee groups are lower than average among non-western immigrants, and more of them claim income support. However, there are major socio-economic differences between the refugee groups. Iranians are most often employed, have the highest incomes and the lowest income support dependency. For Somalis the exact opposite is the case. Their employment rate is more than twice as low as among Iranians, while they are more than twice as likely to claim income support. Employment of Afghan men is just as high as that of Iranian men. In education Iranians lead the way, while Somalis lag behind.

In a socio-cultural respect, refugee groups are more outward-looking than Turks and Moroccans, despite their shorter duration of residence. They have more contact with native Dutch people, less homesickness for their country of origin and they feel far more Dutch. They appreciate the Netherlands more than the four largest non-western groups, and their social confidence is higher. However, there are differences between the refugee groups. Iranians have fewer problems with the Dutch language, read Dutch newspapers more frequently and are more interested in Dutch politics than other refugee groups. In their leisure contacts, Iranians are most focused on native Dutch people, Somalis least so. The focus of Somalis is mainly on their own group. More of them than other refugee groups are suspected of having committed a crime. However, the social trust among Somalis is the highest and they appreciate the Netherlands the most.

Among the refugee groups, the integration of Iranians is most advanced in both socio-economic and socio-cultural terms, and the integration of Somalis least advanced. This is partly because the Iranian ethnic group has the highest average age, has lived in the Netherlands for the longest time and has enjoyed the highest education. The Somali ethnic group have the youngest average age and have lived in the Netherlands for the shortest time.

1.3 East European groups

Since the enlargement of the European Union in 2004 and 2007, the number of Polish, Bulgarian and Romanian immigrants has increased. Indeed Poles now account for the largest group of immigrants.

Emigration of these groups has also increased. One reason for this is that many east Europeans, and especially Poles, come to the Netherlands as labour migrants. And migrant workers are more likely to leave the Netherlands after a time than asylumseekers and family migrants.

Persons of Polish origin are more often employed than those of Romanian and Bulgarian origin, for whom there are still restrictions on the labour market. Only one in five Bulgarians are employed, but about three times as many are self-employed than Poles and Romanians. East European groups have lower incomes than other western immigrants: Polish workers often do unskilled work and labour participation of Romanians and especially Bulgarians is lower.

Although their average incomes are lower, fewer east European groups claim a social security benefit than other western immigrants. This is due to the small proportion of benefit claimants among immigrants who came to the Netherlands following the enlargement of the European Union.

Many Poles who have arrived in the Netherlands since 2004 have difficulties with the Dutch language. The majority spend their spare time with other Polish people. Less than half of them said they felt at home in the Netherlands. Also, social trust is relatively low. In short: recent Polish immigrants are not strongly focused on the Netherlands. This is consistent with the finding that many Poles say they do not intend to stay in the Netherlands for long, and indeed leave the country after a time. In addition to east European immigrants, there is also a large group of east Europeans who are not included in the population register. These are mainly temporary Polish workers. There are even more Polish workers not officially registered than Poles who are registered. These are often young men who mostly work in agriculture or as temporary workers.

1.4 Regional diversity

Immigrants are not equally distributed across the Netherlands. They most often live in larger cities. Non-western immigrants predominantly live in the major cities in the urbanised Randstad region in the west of the country. Refugee groups are spread more across the country than the four largest non-western groups. Recent east European immigrants also have a preference for urban municipalities in the Randstad. Native Dutch people more often live in the less urban municipalities outside the Randstad.

Native Dutch who live in the largest cities in the Randstad perform equally or better in education than those from other municipalities. For non-western immigrants the exact opposite is the case. Non-western children living in the largest cities of the Randstad score lower averages on their Cito tests at the end of primary education. Fewer of them subsequently enrol in senior general secondary education (havo) or pre-university education (vwo) and more often in the lowest level of preparatory vocational education (vmbo) than non-western children in other municipalities.

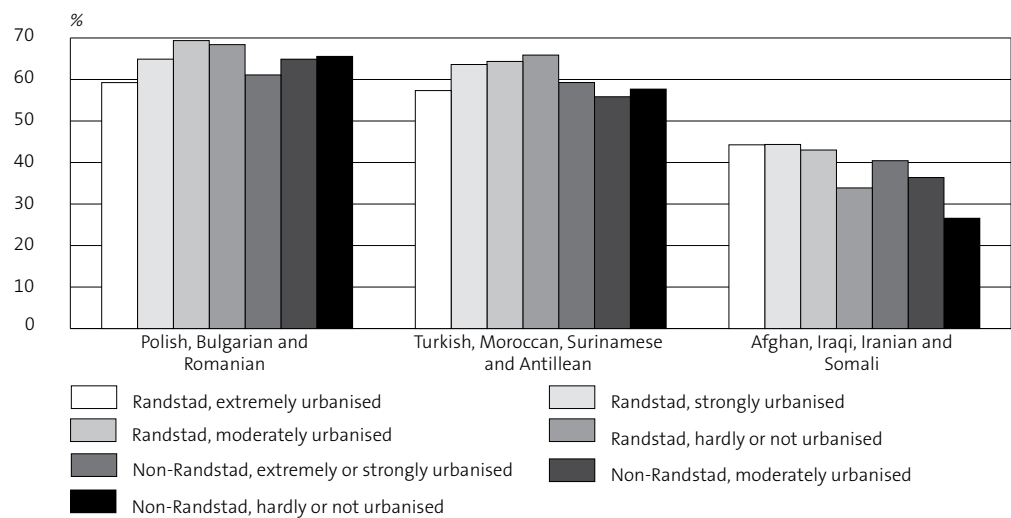
Persons from the four largest non-western groups in the Randstad municipalities (except the largest cities) more often have work and have higher incomes than those in the municipalities outside the Randstad. In these municipalities also fewer of them claim income support and fewer are suspected of having committed a crime. The proportion of suspects among Surinamese and Antilleans is much smaller in less urban municipalities in the Randstad than in other municipalities.

The four largest non-western groups in the largest cities in the Randstad have a lower level of education, lower employment rates and are more dependent on income support than those in the rest of the Randstad. Furthermore, they experience less cohesion in their neighbourhood than those in less urban municipalities. One explanation for this may be that immigrants often settle in these neighbourhoods when they first arrive but then soon move out again. Given their social and economic situation, the integration of the four largest groups of non-western immigrants in the large cities seems to be less advanced than elsewhere. However, most of them do live in these cities.

The labour participation of other non-western persons (including refugee groups) is lowest in the least

urban municipalities of the Randstad and the municipalities outside the Randstad. In these municipalities, the refugee groups are also most dependent on income support. One reason for the lower employment and higher income support dependency in the less urban municipalities is that relatively many people from refugee groups, who have not lived in the Netherlands for long, live in these municipalities. Although east European immigrants often live in larger municipalities, their employment rate is higher in the less urban municipalities, both inside and outside the Randstad. The employment of native Dutch shows hardly any regional differences.

1.4.1 Percentage of employed and self-employed by degree of urbanisation, 25 to 65 yrs, September 2010



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

2 Thematic overview

This chapter summarises the theme-based chapters in the Annual report on integration 2012. Each theme highlights one part of the integration process.

2.1 Demography

To monitor the integration of immigrants in Dutch society, it is important to have a good overview of the demographic differences between ethnic groups. The chapter *Demography* describes the population and household composition, immigration and emigration and regional distribution and concentration.

Growth of four largest non-western groups increased by second generation

There were 3.5 million people with a foreign background in the Netherlands on 1 January 2012: 1.6 million people of western origin and 1.9 million of non-western origin. This means that one in five Dutch people are of immigrant origin. People with a Turkish background constitute the largest non-western group.

2.1.1 Population and population growth, 1 January 2012

	Number of persons	Percentage of total population	Increase since 1 January 2000		Proportion of second generation	Average age
	<i>x 1,000</i>	%	<i>x 1,000</i>	%	%	<i>years</i>
Total	16,730	100.0	866	5	10	40.1
Native Dutch	13,236	79.1	148	1		41.4
Western foreign background of whom	1,557	9.3	190	14	56	41.6
Polish	101	0.6	72	245	23	30.9
Bulgarian	20	0.1	18	808	12	28.9
Romanian	17	0.1	12	212	24	29.4
other western	1,419	8.5	89	7	59	41.9
Non-western foreign background of whom	1,938	11.6	529	38	44	30.0
Turkish	393	2.3	84	27	50	30.1
Moroccan	363	2.2	101	38	54	27.8
Surinamese	347	2.1	44	15	47	34.7
Antillean	144	0.9	37	34	43	29.9
other non-western of whom	691	4.1	263	61	35	28.7
Afghan	41	0.2	20	93	21	27.6
Iraqi	53	0.3	20	59	24	29.3
Iranian	34	0.2	11	50	21	33.7
Somali	34	0.2	5	17	27	23.1

Source: Statistics Netherlands.

The four largest non-western groups are growing in number as a result of the second generation, not of immigration. This makes the group of non-western immigrants relatively young. Because of decreasing immigration, the size of refugee groups is growing almost as fast through immigration as through the birth of the second generation.

Increased immigration and emigration

Immigration and emigration reached record levels in 2011: 163 thousand immigrants came to and 134 thousand emigrants left the Netherlands. There are more western than non-western migrants. The increased immigration comes mainly from the member states of the European Union. It includes many immigrants from Poland. The emigration of immigrants from these countries is also relatively high.

Especially migrant workers from Eastern Europe

The main motive for immigrants from Turkey, Morocco and Suriname is family reunification and family formation. In 2011, just over 70 percent of immigrants from these countries came to the Netherlands for these reasons. This percentage has been fairly stable in recent years, but lower than in the period 1995–2004. Nowadays relatively more immigrants come for work or study, especially Turks. Among immigrants from refugee groups, the number of asylum applications is decreasing and the number of family migrants is increasing. East Europeans mainly come to the Netherlands as labour migrants.

Second generation resemble native Dutch more in terms of household composition

The average number of children of second-generation Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean women hardly differs from that of native Dutch women. Only among Moroccan women is it slightly higher. On average, second-generation women of the four largest non-western groups are only one year younger than native Dutch women when they have their first child. First-generation women are about three years younger.

Most Turks and Moroccans marry someone from their own group. Three to four times as many Surinamese and Antilleans marry a native Dutch partner. Although Turks and Moroccans often marry a partner of the same origin, the share who married a partner from abroad has fallen sharply in the last decade. In 2011, this share was one in ten for the second generation, twice as low as for the first generation.

Decreasing segregation among Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians

In a small but growing number of districts, the majority of residents are non-western immigrants. Although they account for less than 1.5 percent of all postcode areas, this is twice as many as in 2000. In over 80 percent of districts the share of non-western immigrants is below the national average of 11 percent. Neighbourhoods with high immigrant numbers are regionally concentrated, mainly in the large municipalities of urbanised areas.

The segregation indices of the four largest non-western groups and Somalis in the five largest cities in the Netherlands are quite high. Somalis live the most segregated lives, and Surinamese and Antilleans the least segregated. This has not changed much since 2002. Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians are more spread over the five largest municipalities than in 2002. East European groups on the other hand are settling more in specific areas.

2.2 Education

In addition to acquiring knowledge and skills, at school children learn the Dutch language and come into contact with Dutch culture. The chapter *Education* provides insight into the position of ethnic minorities in primary, secondary and higher education, and the education level of the population.

Cito scores higher for native Dutch than for non-western children

Compared to native Dutch children, non-western youngsters are already at a disadvantage in primary education. Native Dutch pupils clearly score better on the Cito test at the end of primary school. Turkish and Moroccan girls in particular lag behind in this respect. However, the average score of non-western pupils has risen by slightly more since 2008 than the score of native pupils, especially among Moroccan and Surinamese boys. Cito scores are lower on average for children who do not speak Dutch at home. Because of the lower Cito scores of non-western pupils, recommended levels of secondary education are on average lower than for native Dutch pupils.

Non-western children less behind in secondary education

In the third year of secondary education, relatively more native Dutch pupils than non-western immigrants choose senior general secondary education (havo) or pre-university education (vwo), while non-western immigrants are overrepresented in the basic vocational programme of preparatory secondary vocational education (vmbo). Iranian students are an exception: relatively more of them go to vwo than native Dutch pupils.

Turkish, Moroccan and Somali pupils are most behind their native Dutch peers. In secondary education, there has been an increasing across the board shift to higher levels over the years. Non-western pupils have moved up more than native Dutch pupils, and are thus catching up. This is particularly true for the different tracks in vmbo. While girls still lag behind boys on their Cito scores, in the third year of secondary school they attend higher levels than boys. This applies to non-western girls more than to native Dutch girls. This catching up by non-western girls continues in senior vocational secondary education (mbo), higher professional education (hbo) and university education (wo). Non-western boys are closing some of the gap with native Dutch boys by accumulating more studies.

Non-western youngsters catch up in mbo

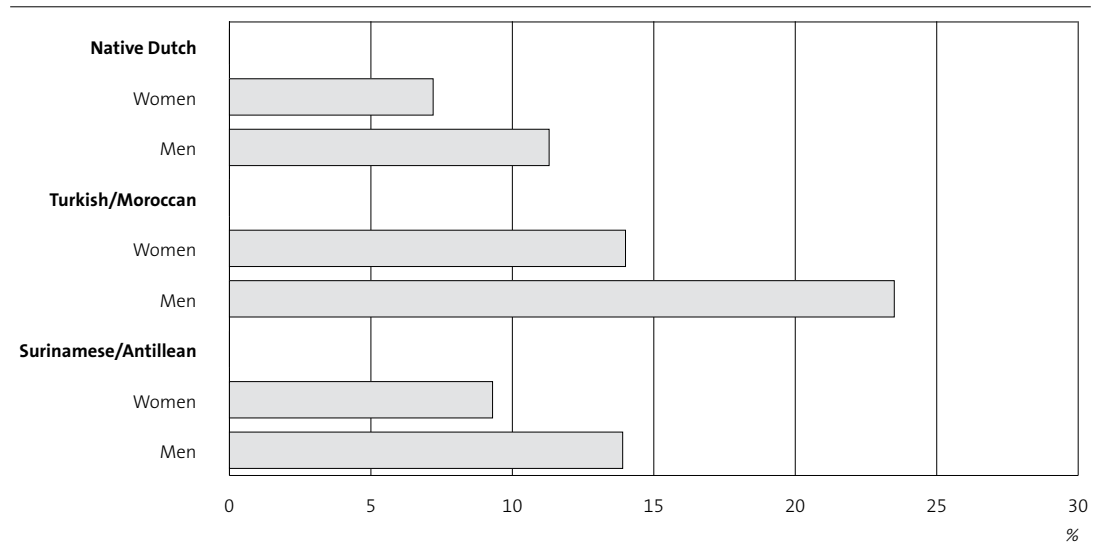
Non-western youngsters are overrepresented in vocational education. They start mbo education later, enrol in the lower levels more often and spend more time on their studies than native Dutch youths. Since school year 2005/'06, the proportion of non-western students in the higher levels of mbo has increased, especially among boys. The longer duration in education is among other things caused by the larger number of non-western youngsters who stack degrees. Even after mbo this stacking continues: after obtaining the highest mbo degree, non-western immigrants proceed to hbo more often than native Dutch students.

Quarter of Turkish and Moroccan boys have no basic qualification

The proportion of young non-western youngsters without a basic qualification is larger than that of native Dutch youngsters, and more so for boys than for girls. Almost a quarter of Turkish and Moroccan boys have

no basic qualification, and non-western boys in general more often drop out from all levels of secondary education and mbo. Relatively more non-western girls use the lowest mbo level as a step towards a basic qualification. Family environment plays an important role in the education gap: a non-western child whose parents have the same education level, employment status and income as the parents of a native Dutch child is more likely to attain a basic qualification than the native Dutch child.

2.2.1 18–25 year-olds not in education and with no basic qualification, 2011



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Relative increase in non-western students in higher education

The lower education level of non-western students in secondary education leads to relatively few students from these groups going on to higher education. However, in recent years the entry of mostly Turkish and Moroccan women and Turkish men has grown. The entry of Moroccan men in hbo and university is low. The percentages of Surinamese and Antilleans reaching higher education are not much lower than those for the native Dutch, women even attend higher education relatively often.

In the refugee groups, few Somalis enrol in higher education. Rates for Afghans and Iraqis are similar to those of the native Dutch; those for Iranians are high: more than 50 percent go to hbo, 35 percent go to university. The success rate and the study duration of non-western students remain below that of native students. But the level of education is increasing with younger generations, and mostly for Turks and Moroccans.

2.3 Labour market

By working, people contribute to the prosperity and welfare in society. Work provides social contacts, which may help integration in society. The chapter *Labour market* focuses on labour market participation of non-western persons, flexible labour contracts, unemployment, employment of recent immigrant groups and enterprise.

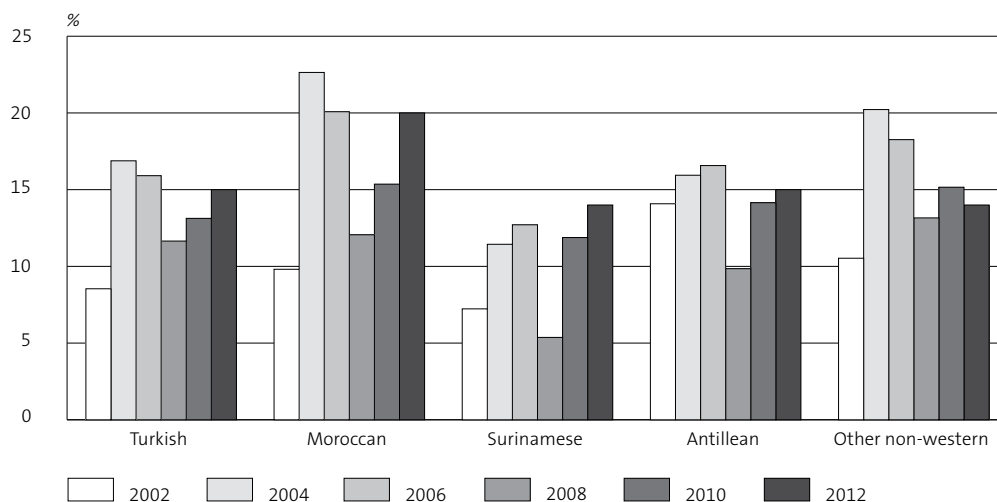
Highest employment rates for Surinamese

Non-western people less often have paid work than native Dutch people and are more often unemployed. Moroccans had the highest unemployment rates of all non-western people, they also were least often employed. Persons of Surinamese origin had the lowest unemployment and were active on the labour market most often. The labour market position of non-western people is more sensitive to economic fluctuations than that of the native Dutch because they are relatively young, have lower levels of education and have more flexible employment contracts. Among non-western people with a foreign background aged 25 to 45 years, the second generation are more likely to have a job than the first generation, but not as often as native Dutch. For Moroccan and Turkish women, employment rates of the second generation are considerably higher than those of the first generation.

Largest increase unemployment among Moroccans and Surinamese

The unemployment rate among non-western people is higher than among the native Dutch. In times of economic recession, this difference is larger. Since 2008, unemployment has increased most among Moroccans and Surinamese. Among non-western youths, unemployment is three times higher than among native Dutch youths. Non-western unemployed need more time to find a job than their Dutch peers. In the groups who want to work, Surinamese and Antilleans are most active in looking for a job. For first-generation immigrants the main reason for not being able or willing to work is illness.

2.3.1 Unemployment (first quarter)



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Poles are often employed, low employment among refugee groups

People of Polish origin are more often employed than people of Romanian and Bulgarian origin. Many Polish workers, mainly young men, are not officially recorded in the population register. They often work in agriculture or as temporary workers. The reason that so few Romanians and Bulgarians are employed is because, unlike Poles, they still need a work permit if they want paid employment. Relatively many Bulgarians come without a work permit; they often start their own business. In 2010, one quarter of Bulgarians were self-employed, for Poles and Romanians this was about one in ten.

In refugee groups, employment rates are low. Less than one quarter of 25 to 65-year old Somali are employed. Most of them have only been in the Netherlands for a short time. Employment increases as refugees have resided in the country for a longer period. Iranians are most likely to have a job within the refugee groups: about half of them are employed or self-employed.

2.4 Income and benefits

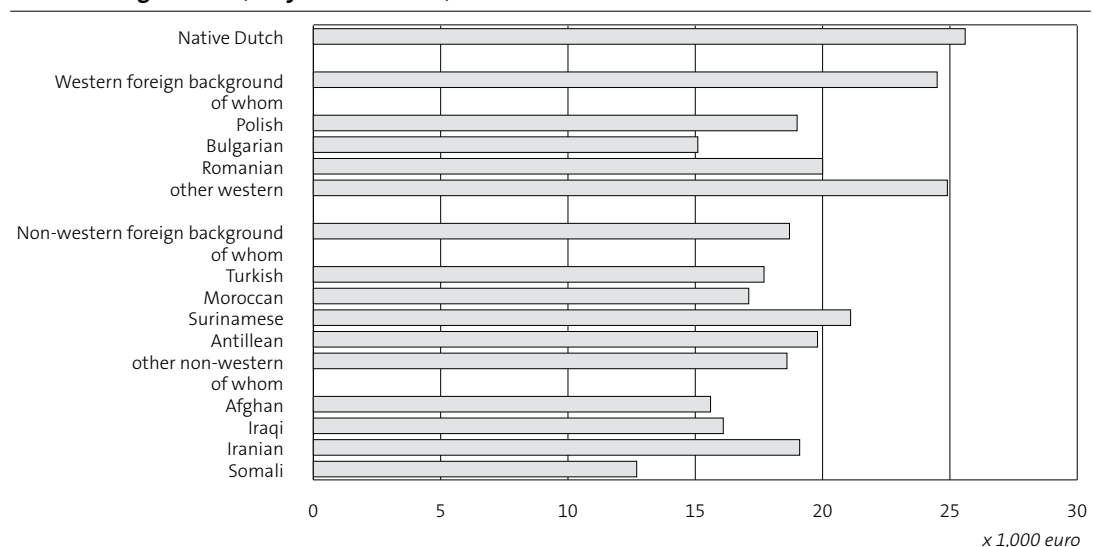
People who are able to provide for their own income have a better chance of socio-economic integration. The chapter *Income and benefits* maps the income status, the place on the income ladder and economic independence of groups with a foreign background. In terms of benefits, the chapter provides insight into the current benefit situation and the trends in the number of people claiming benefits.

Non-westerners less economically independent than native Dutch

Non-western people have less to spend than native Dutch people. They are also less likely to become economically independent. One quarter of Moroccans are on a benefit. People from refugee groups, with the exception of Iranians, have the lowest average incomes. Surinamese have the highest incomes of the non-western groups. Surinamese women are just as often economically independent as native Dutch women.

Income developments differ little between the groups. However, the non-western second generation have higher incomes than the first generation and are less dependent on benefits. Of the four largest non-western groups, only second-generation Surinamese are more often economically independent than the first generation.

2.4.1 Average income, 20 years and older, 2010*



Increasing disability benefits among non-western second generation

Relatively far more non-western first-generation immigrants claim a benefit than native Dutch people and second-generation non-westerners. Dependency on income support is most common among refugee groups, especially Somalis and Iraqis. Since 2009, the number of income support claimants has increased, particularly among Antilleans. East Europeans who came to the Netherlands before 2004 are much more likely to claim a benefit than more recent east European immigrants. The latter are even less likely than native Dutch people to claim a benefit.

In recent years the proportion of people on long-term disability benefits has increased relatively strongest among the non-western second generation. Because employment is higher for the second generation than for the first, they are also more likely to have an unemployment or disability benefit. In the age group 25 to 45, the non-western second generation are already more likely to be on an unemployment or disability benefit than the first generation. However, their dependence on income support is much lower.

2.5 Socio-cultural orientation and participation

Involvement of immigrants in society is an important measure of their integration. The chapter *Socio-cultural orientation and participation* shows the orientation towards the Netherlands, the cohesion in the neighbourhood, media orientation, political interests, participation in organisations and social trust.

Focus on own group strongest with Turks

Surinamese and Antilleans often speak Dutch at home, while Turks and Somalis experience most difficulties with the Dutch language. Natives and people with a foreign background do not often visit one another, although refugees have relatively frequent contact with natives. Second-generation Antilleans feel predominantly Dutch, Moroccans and Turks in particular identify themselves primarily with their own group. The Turkish group makes the most use of media from the country of origin and has little interest in Dutch politics.

Non-western people are generally positive about the Dutch society, especially the refugee groups. Most immigrants feel at home in the Netherlands, but also feel nostalgic about their country of origin.

Moroccan youth positive about their neighbourhood

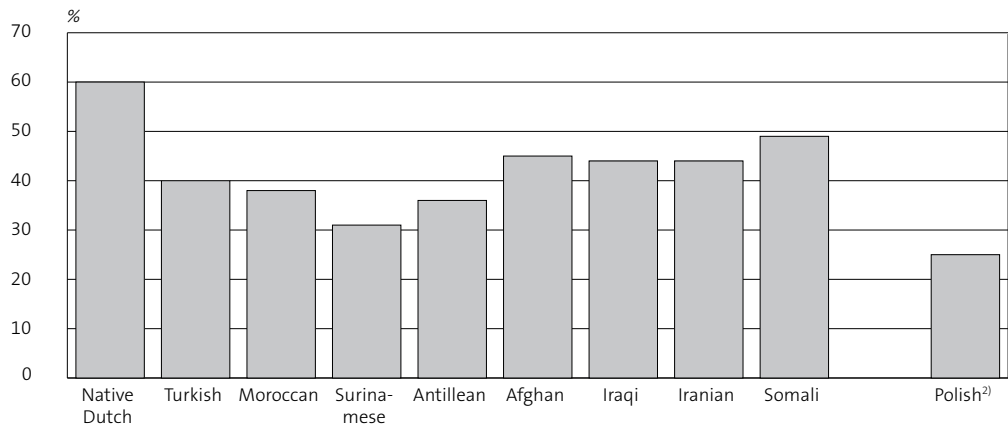
Non-western people are less satisfied with the cohesion in the neighbourhood where they live than natives. In part this is because they often live in the big city and cohesion in large cities is the least appreciated. Turks and Moroccans feel at home more often with the people in the neighbourhood and find their neighbourhood more sociable and more unified than other non-western people. Especially young Moroccans are positive about their neighbourhood.

Non-western immigrants are less active in organisations and are less likely to volunteer than natives. Of non-western people, Surinamese and Antilleans are most active in organisations. Together with people from refugee groups, they have many contacts outside their own ethnic group within the organisations.

Social trust relatively high among refugee groups

Refugee groups often use Dutch media. They also often display the intention to vote. Iranians have a strong political interest. Among the refugee groups, trust in other people is greater than among other immigrant groups. The four largest non-western groups have less trust in social institutions than natives.

2.5.1 Percentage who think most people are generally to be trusted¹⁾



Source: Netherlands Institute for Social Research/ Statistics Netherlands.

¹⁾ Other possible answer was: You can't be too careful with other people.

²⁾ Poles who have been living in the Netherlands for less than six years.

Second generation more involved in Dutch society than first generation

The bond with the Netherlands increases with higher levels of education and the second generation is more involved in the community than the first generation. They often have contacts outside their own group, identify themselves more with the Netherlands and have more trust in other people. For Moroccans, this is not always the case. The second generation and the higher educated hardly feel more at home in the Netherlands and their appreciation of the Netherlands is relatively low. Also, trust in institutions among second-generation Moroccans is lower than in the first generation.

2.6 Registered crime

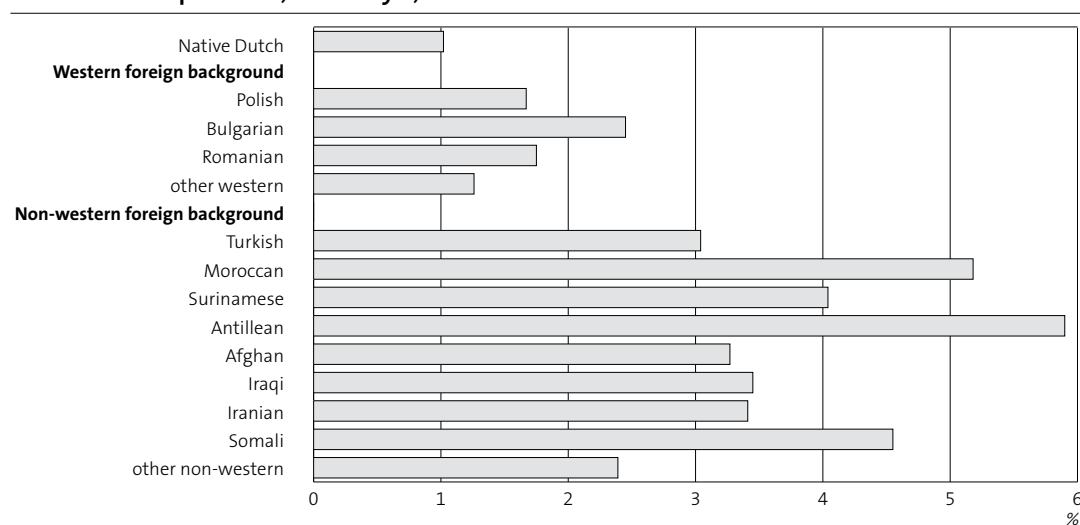
Criminal behaviour can be seen as an indicator of a lack of cultural integration. The chapter *Registered crime* provides an overview of crime suspects, describes trends and seeks explanations for observed differences.

Relatively most suspects among Antilleans, Moroccans and Somalis

Immigrants are more often suspected of having committed a crime than native Dutch and western people. This is most true for people of Antillean, Moroccan and Somali origin. Moroccans and Antilleans

are also more likely to be repeat offenders and are charged relatively more often on average. They are the most over-represented in property crimes involving violence. Over a period of ten years, the higher proportion of foreign suspects compared with native Dutch suspects has remained fairly stable. Among Moroccans and Antilleans the percentage decreased for a time, but since 2008 it has risen again significantly. With respect to immigrants who have arrived in the Netherlands since 2004, Poles, Bulgarians and Romanians are least often suspected of a crime; Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans most often.

2.6.1 Crime suspect rates, 12 to 80 yrs, 2010



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

Registered crime correlates with socio-economic background

One important explanation for the overrepresentation of non-western people in crime rates is their average lower socio-economic position. After adjustment for differences in socio-economic background, the criminal overrepresentation among all ethnic groups decreases, but does not disappear completely. After correction, Moroccans and Antilleans are still twice as often suspected of having committed a crime as native Dutch people. For Turks (except for second-generation adults) and other non-western people the rates differ only slightly from their Dutch peers when their (disadvantaged) socio-economic position is taken into account.

Growing difference in share of suspects between native Dutch and non-western youths

Since 2005, the proportion of suspected underage people with a foreign background further increased compared to native Dutch youths. This is especially true for Antilleans and Moroccans. In 2010 Moroccan minors were suspected of having committed a crime five times as often as native Dutch minors. Among young adults, too, non-western people are relatively more often charged than native Dutch people, but this overrepresentation has decreased in the last ten years, by most among Antilleans.

2.7 Immigrants on the urban housing market

Immigrants in the Netherlands settle mainly and increasingly in the big cities. The chapter *Immigrants on the urban housing market* focuses on immigrants who settle in the five large urban agglomerations. It addresses regional spread, duration of stay, moving behaviour and living conditions in residential areas.

Immigrants increasingly settle in major cities

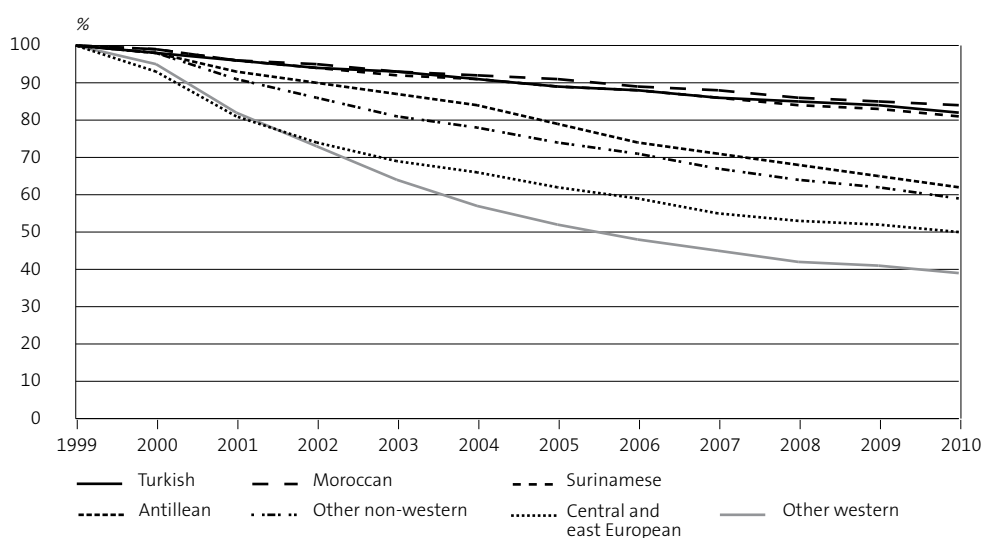
Immigrants in the Netherlands increasingly settle in major cities, mostly in the Amsterdam and The Hague agglomerations. Increasing numbers of labour and study migrants are attracted to international and other jobs and educational opportunities in the cities. Immigration of central and east Europeans increased tenfold between 1999 and 2008; The Hague is the most popular location for settlement. The inflow of the four largest non-western ethnic groups in 2008 accounted for only a small part of all immigration. These groups settled mainly in urban areas where many people of the same origin already live.

Immigrants staying for shorter and shorter periods

Traditional immigrant groups stay in the Netherlands for a long time after immigration, while other non-western and western immigrants – mainly labour and study migrants – often leave the country after a few years. Two-thirds of asylum migrants and family migrants live still in the Netherlands ten years after immigration. Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese are most likely to stay.

Because of the increasing proportion of migrant workers, study migrants and other groups who often stay for only a short period of time, more and more immigrants leave the Netherlands over time. In addition, within the group of labour migrants, too, the share who remain in the Netherlands for a longer period of time decreases.

2.7.1 Percentage of immigrants who arrived in 1999 still living in the Netherlands



Source: Statistics Netherlands, adapted by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

Many asylum migrants move to large cities

On average more immigrants than native Dutch persons move house. This is mainly because they are younger and more likely to live in rented accommodation. Antilleans move most often. Immigrants move frequently in the first years after immigration in particular, probably because after immigration they first stay in a temporary dwelling and later move to a more permanent home.

Immigrants settle mainly in the urban regions of the four major cities. Furthermore, in the years after immigration they become even more concentrated in these cities. Asylum migrants, who are initially more spread across the Netherlands, are especially likely to move to large cities in the years after immigration.

Most immigrants rent housing

Immigrants relatively often live in rented accommodation. Western immigrants are most likely to own their home after settling in the Netherlands, especially in the Amsterdam agglomeration. They are also more likely than other immigrant groups to settle in neighbourhoods with high average incomes and few non-western immigrants.

Central and east Europeans in particular live in neighbourhoods with many non-western immigrants. These are areas with low average incomes and many private rented accommodation. Non-western immigrants also settle in neighbourhoods with many apartment buildings and many non-western immigrants. These are often underprivileged neighbourhoods, where it is relatively easy to find accommodation. The residential mobility in these areas is high.

2.8 Diversity within generations

The chapter *Diversity within generations* describes the differences within the generation groups of non-western people. The chapter presents an overview of the size and characteristics of the generation groups and describes differences in the areas education, employment and crime.

Generations are not homogenous

Within the first generation, people sometimes came to the Netherlands at a young age. They attended school partly or completely in the Netherlands, while others came to the Netherlands as adults. People of the second generation usually have two parents who were born abroad themselves. Sometimes one of the parents is native Dutch or a second-generation immigrant. Children of two second-generation parents or one second-generation and one native parent constitute the third generation, and formally belong in the category native Dutch. The distinction within generations is important for the integration process: a greater bond with the Netherlands contributes to socio-economic integration.

Third generation small and very young

Less than 10 percent of the second generation of the four largest non-western groups has a second-generation parent. This group has grown significantly in the past decade and is often seen as the third generation. Because the other parent was born abroad, however, it is still called the second generation.

The formal third generation is still small and very young, and larger in the Surinamese and Antillean groups than in the Turkish and Moroccan groups.

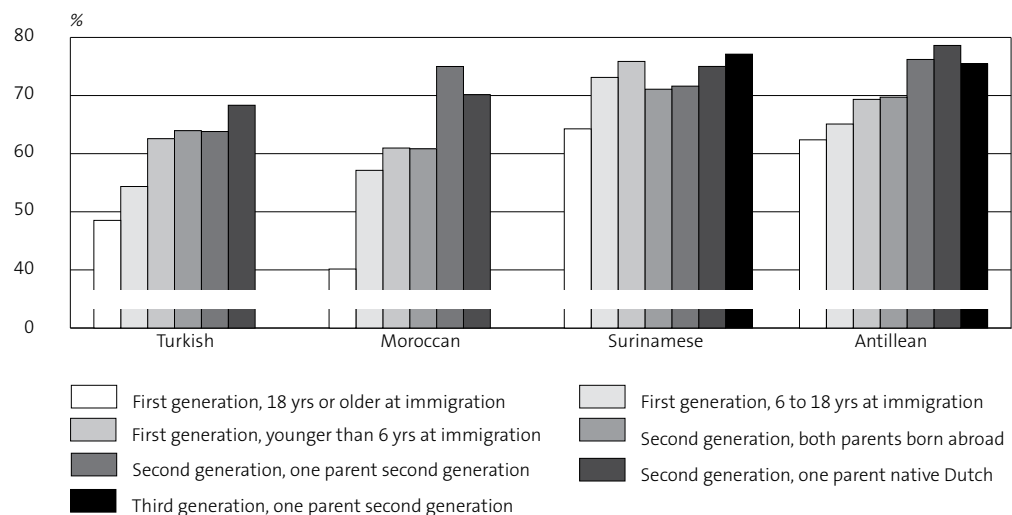
Higher level of education if one parent was born in the Netherlands

First-generation immigrants who arrived in the Netherlands before the age of six do better in school than those who immigrated after their sixth birthday. Educational attainment of the second generation is higher if one of the parents was born in the Netherlands than if both parents are first-generation immigrants. People of the second generation with two first-generation parents perform similarly to first-generation immigrants who came to the Netherlands before the age of six. The school performance of Surinamese and Antillean children of the third generation is comparable with children of the second generation with one native Dutch parent.

Immigration at young age increases chance of work

The chance of employment increases with generations. This development is the strongest for Turks, Moroccans and Antilleans. More first-generation immigrants who arrived when they were young have work than those who arrived at older ages. Generally speaking, fewer children of parents who were both born abroad have a job than children with one second-generation or native Dutch parent. Third-generation Surinamese people perform slightly better on the labour market than the second generation, among Antilleans there is no difference.

2.8.1 Percentage of employees in first, second and third-generation groups, 25 to 35 yrs, September 2009



Source: Statistics Netherlands.

Hardly any differences in crime rates between generation groups

In the area of crime, there is hardly correlation with the bond immigrants have with the Netherlands. Proportions of crime suspects among Turkish, Moroccan and Surinamese groups do not necessarily decrease as generations have more roots in the Netherlands. Only the Surinamese third generation is

twice less likely to be arrested for a crime than first-generation Surinamese who came to the Netherlands after their eighteenth birthday. For Turks, the effect is even reversed: the first generation of Turks who came to the Netherlands before the age of six and Turks of the second generation have a greater chance of being suspected of a crime than Turks who came to the Netherlands after their eighteenth birthday.

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