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The development of an integration monitor of first and second generation immigrants in the Netherlands

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Summary

The immigrant integration monitor : a new way of monitoring the integration of immigrants

Objective of the Integration monitor

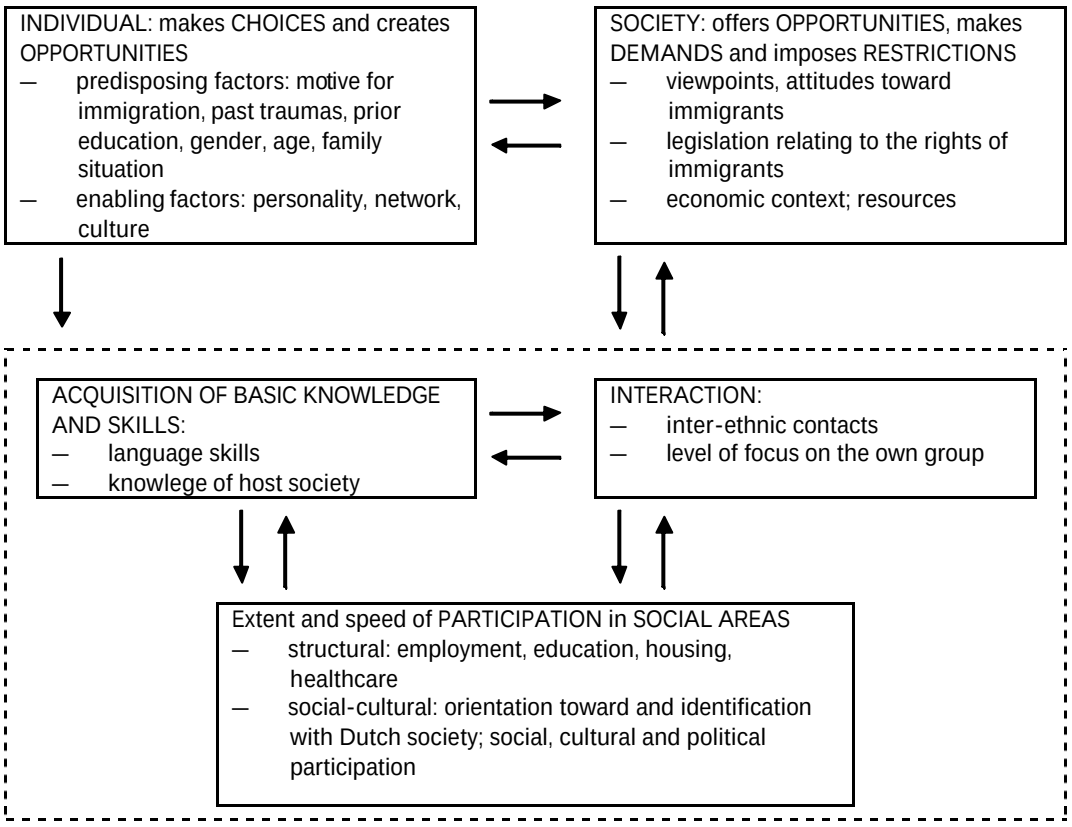
Concrete objectives and strategies are essential for an effective integration policy, but knowledge about the effectiveness of the policy is also required. For this knowledge, an insight into the course of integration and the effects of the policy is needed. The occasion for the development of the Integration monitor was the Minister for Immigration and Integration's need for an instrument that could be used to assess the effects of the 'New Style Integration Policy'. Is integration being realised through the policy spearheads of 'Acquisition of basic tools', 'Interaction' and 'Accessibility'? On the basis of data provided by Statistics Netherlands (CBS), the WODC is currently developing an instrument that can measure the progress of groups of immigrants in various social areas. This instrument can serve as an aid in the evaluation of the current and future policy. By monitoring the development progress of immigrants over the course of time and by comparing groups of immigrants, it becomes clear for which groups and in which social areas social participation is progressing well and for which groups this is not so much the case. This provides an opportunity to obtain a deeper insight into the effectiveness of the policy.

Research methods

What is new in this study is the fact that we do not just focus on the position of the well-known immigrant populations from the traditional countries of origin (Turkish, Moroccan, Antillean and Surinamese populations), but that we also look at smaller, less well-known immigrant populations. We are also making an initial start on describing the *integration process*, which is essential for evaluating policies. We do this by mapping out the position changes in the labour market of newcomers from 1999 over a period of a number of years.
For our analyses we used CBS data for the years 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002. This data is linked in such a way that it is possible to provide an insight into the developments over this period. In this report we present data, for the aforementioned study years, regarding the social participation of all immigrant groups which, in 1999, consisted of more than 10,000 persons, whereby we differentiate by age group, generation, duration of stay and gender. These results are controlled for a number of background characteristics, in order to estimate what the situation would be if all groups had the same composition.
The innovative aspect of the Integration monitor lies not only in the fact that we also include the smaller immigrant groups in the study. It is important that we pay ample attention to the time-related changes that can be observed for cohorts of newcomers. Based on administrative data, we are able to empirically monitor specifically delineated groups, because data is linked at an individual level - needless to say, with due observance of privacy requirements. This way we can provide an insight into the *course of the integration process* in society.

Integration domains: knowledge and skills, social contacts and social participation

In its development of the Integration monitor , WODC considered the individual immigrant, who arrives in the Netherlands with his personal history, knowledge and skills, as the starting point. The way in which this immigrant's social participation progresses is influenced by this baggage but also, for instance, by the achieved level of education in the Netherlands, the nature of the contacts he or she establishes and by society-related factors, such as perception and discrimination toward imigrants and the economic situation. The following model provides a schematic overview of the domains that are relevant to integration.



Indicators

In the selection of indicators it is important that the focus is not only on the question in which areas, and because of which factors, does participation stagnate, but also - most importantly - on the question ***what things are going well, and for whom?***. Which groups, or parts of groups, such as certain age groups, are able to find employment relatively quickly? Can we then learn something from their experiences?

This distinction is expressed in the two types of indicators used: risk indicators and opportunity indicators. This initial report contains information about the following indicators, with the note that this list will be further expanded in the future.

(Current) opportunity indicators	(Current) risk indicators
- performance in education	
- attending mixed schools (for the purpose of this report: attending schools in mixed neighbourhoods)	- attending segregated schools (for the purpose of this report: attending schools in segregated neighbourhoods)
- being in paid employment	- unemployment
- proportion of those working on a self-employed basis	- dependency on welfare
	- health-related inability to work
- living in a mixed neighbourhood	- dependency on benefits
- having inter-ethnic social contacts (for the purpose of this report: mixed marriages)	- living in a segregated neighbourhood - having mono-ethnic social contacts (for the purpose of this report: mono-ethnic and immigration marriages)

Results

Education: performance and school composition

With regard to the 'performance in education' indicator, data is available about the results of the final exams in secondary education and about the progression through to higher education. The proportion of students attending mixed or segregated schools is estimated on the basis of the number of immigrants in the neighbourhood where students live in the year 2001-2002. For each of the researched years the proportion of students passing their final examinations in secondary education is lower among students from allochthonous origin than among students from the autochthonous population. The differences are greatest in VWO (*pre-University education*) (up to 17 percentage points) and smallest in preparatory vocational education (VBO) (4-9 percentage points).

Between 1999 and 2002 there is an increase in the number of students passing their examinations for all origin groups. In VBO, the difference between ethnic and autochthonous students becomes smaller over the years. Turkish students do worst in all levels of education. The expectation that the second generation would be more likely to pass their final examinations is not supported by the figures, especially in VBO and MAVO (*lower general secondary education*).

Chinese and Ethiopian students have shown to perform well in 2001-2002. Their chances of passing their final examinations are comparable to those of autochthonous students. Among Antillean and Chinese students especially, there is a significant degree of progression through to higher education. In fact, Chinese HAVO (*higher general secondary education*)/VWO students are even more likely to move on to University education after their secondary education than young people from the autochthonous population.

The analyses show that students who live in more segregated neighbourhoods do not do as well in education. Needless to say, this does not mean that segregation alone is the

cause of poorer performance. One relevant aspect is the fact that, as children from allochthonous origin live in the Netherlands longer, they are more likely to move on to University education. Another notable connection is the link to the municipality in which the student lives. Students who live in Rotterdam, The Hague or Utrecht have a greater chance of moving on into higher education than students in other municipalities.

Social position: employment and benefits

Labour participation is a key indicator for integration. Data on benefits (unemployment benefits, welfare and disability benefits) is also relevant.

The percentage of employees among the different origin groups differs greatly. Surinamese and Antilleans, but also people originating from the Cape Verde Islands, Ghana and the Philippines are employed relatively often between 1999 and 2002. Labour participation on the part of Turks and Moroccans is much less. For the latter, the difference with the autochthonous population is nearly 20 percentage points. Among new immigrant groups, such as people from Afghanistan, the percentage of persons who are employed also lags behind considerably.

Within the different ethnic groups there are often significant differences between the first and the second generation. In most cases, the participation of the second generation is greater. A lower labour market participation on the part of the second generation can often be ascribed to the low average age. A relatively high percentage of young people in migrant groups means a lot of people in education.

In various immigrant groups there are high numbers of independent entrepreneurs. Especially among immigrants from China, Egypt and Hong Kong the proportion of self-employed people is high. This makes it clear that these immigrants have sufficient understanding of and contacts in Dutch society to start a company.

In conjunction with limited labour participation, many ethnic groups are over-represented in terms of benefits figures. Turks and Moroccans especially are unfit for work more often when compared with the autochthonous population. Within the Turkish origin groups we can also see this over-representation in the second, Netherlands-born generation. Surinamese are also often in receipt of disability benefits. The analyses show that benefits dependency is associated with the proportion of people from non-western origin in the neighbourhood. Further investigation will have to determine to what extent this pattern is found among the separate origin groups.

One notable fact is the very high risk that older immigrants have of becoming dependent on welfare. Among Moroccan and Antillean women aged between 55 and 65, the percentage of ABW (*National Assistance Act*) benefits paid in 2002 was as high as 43% and 35% respectively, but also men in the traditional origin groups are highly over-represented in the welfare statistics as well. Of the new groups, a relatively high percentage of Afghans are dependent on welfare.

The changes in the number of employed people and benefits dependency: 36,826 newcomers monitored between 1999 and 2002

We can draw important conclusions by monitoring a group of nearly 37,000 new immigrants over a period of time. This approach shows that, in the period from 1991 to 2002, Moroccan and Turkish men in particular found a job relatively quickly. Of these men, approximately 60% was in paid employment within four years. Compared to men, Turkish and Moroccan women participate less often, but in the period in question their participation in the labour market also clearly increases: their participation percentages

more than double. The percentage of employed women increases from 14.7% and 11.5% respectively to 33.0% and 27.8%. However, Antillean women are represented in the labour market in considerably higher numbers and the Surinamese cohort of female newcomers has higher numbers of employed persons than the group of male immigrants. Among immigrants from new origin countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia the proportion of employed persons is low.
The unfavourable position of the Afghans is also demonstrated if we look at how the participation of groups of newcomers changes over time: other asylum immigrants, such as the Somalis and the Iraqis, may also often be dependent on welfare in the beginning, but for the 1999 newcomers the ABW percentage after four years is approximately 17% for the Iraqis compared to over 50% for the Afghans.

Contacts between the allochthonous and the autochthonous population
Marriage to an autochthonous partner makes it easier for people from allochthonous origin to gain access to autochthonous networks. Such a mixed marriage may also be an incentive to learn and use the Dutch language. As a consequence, it may be expected that immigrants in a mixed marriage have better opportunities in the Dutch labour market. This has indeed proven to be the case.
In the research period, immigrants in a mixed marriage have more chances of finding employment. Such marriages are mostly entered into by Antilleans and people from western origin, and more often by women than by men.
For the second generation, we can see a different trend between 1999 and 2001 among Turkish and Moroccans compared to other origin groups. Men and women born in the Netherlands of Turkish and Moroccan parents will choose a partner from the country of origin relatively often, whereas in other origin groups there are significantly more mixed marriages.

The future

Needless to say, based on the indicators currently available we can only provide a general picture of the extent and certainly of the process of integration. Furthermore, the material provides insufficient opportunities to determine the extent to which connections found between, for instance, the type of marriage and the extent of the benefits dependency are based on a causal connection. In the future, the Integration monitor will need to be expanded with supplementary data, so that more aspects relating to integration can be described and analysed, thus improving the quality of the information.
In this report it has become clear what opportunities we currently have for mapping out developments over time. We will expand these long-term analyses in the future. These expansions will relate to the length of the period to be analysed and the comparisons between different cohorts.

Privacy guarantee

The research for the Integration monitor is based on a dataset with anonymised data, in which origin groups of at least 10,000 persons have been included. In order to prevent any individuals being recognisable we will, where necessary, only present analysis results that are based on at least one hundred individuals.

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective of the Integration monitor

The integration of immigrants is a theme that has aroused strong emotions in recent years. A new publication on the same theme will therefore be both obvious and surprising. Obvious, because the last word about integration has not yet been said; surprising, because so many reports have already been written on the same theme. The question is what, with this report, WODC and Statistics Netherlands (CBS) can add to the debate. To us, the answer to that question lies in the term 'process'. Are we able to get an insight into the course of the integration of immigrants? We will try to provide this insight with the aid of new measuring methods and new data files.
The study carried out for the purpose of the Integration monitor will differ from existing research on two points. One innovative aspect is the fact that the status of the participation of origin groups is described at a certain moment in time (the *level* of integration), whereby it is possible, for the first time, to make a detailed classification for different countries of origin. Apart from a description of the 'big four' (Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean origin groups) we also indicate how smaller immigrant populations in the Netherlands are participating[1]. By means of longitudinal data we will also provide an insight into the course of integration over a longer period of time. In this report we are proposing this combination of different research methods as a new way to monitor the integration of immigrants.
For this reason we select a combination of research methods. An insight into changes in the level of integration of the total origin group is of course invaluable to establish policy, but it is also important that we get an answer to the question *how* the immigrants already present in our society (such as 'old-comers') have acquired a position in society. Only then will we have an understanding of the obstructions or success factors in individual careers and an answer to the question whether the integration policy has the desired effect. The combined methods will enable us to make pronouncements about the distance between the various origin groups themselves and the distance between origin groups and the autochthonous population, but also about the distance between certain sections from origin groups, either in relation to the total group or otherwise. For instance, we will be able to compare the labour market participation of Filipino immigrants to that of Americans, or the participation of asylum migrants to those of immigrants whose motivation was based on family formation or re-unification. We will also be able to check how the labour market participation of newcomers from 1999 is developing compared to that of the autochthonous population or individual origin groups.
Through this study we want to offer an insight into the question of whether the size of the distances found is connected to differences in the choices made by immigrants. As an illustration we refer to the debate whether 'black'-only schools are good or bad for integration. If a longitudinal research method provides us with an insight into the starting positions and careers of (former) students of mixed or mono-ethnic schools, we

[1] In appendix 1, paragraph 1.1, we will provide more details about the methods we have chosen from. We will also look at the available sources.

will be able to determine with more certainty if and to what extent a policy aimed at segregation in schools has the desired results in this social domain[2]. We can also imagine that a certain relation between indicators may apply to one category of immigrants (for instance 'oldcomers'), but not, or to a lesser extent, to another category. Questions that interest us, therefore, are of the following nature: is it possible to discover a pattern in the careers of those who have found their way in society without problems? How did the careers of those who did not drop out of integration processes and did not become unemployed or unfit for work progress, and what can we learn from their experiences? The steps newcomers take in different social domains are systematically mapped out in order to allow us to determine if, and if so under which conditions, regression, stagnation or progress become structural. It then becomes a political choice if and where a minimum level of integration is determined.

1.2 Structure of the report

The next chapter will first outline the theoretical starting points of our study, and will indicate how the integration policy as it is currently in place corresponds with these starting points. We will also look at the question on the basis of which model and which indicators we will systematically investigate the integration process. In addition, the results of the analysis of the available sources will be presented and clarified. Chapter 4 will deal with the information relating to knowledge and skills. Chapter 5 will then deal with the analyses relating to work and benefits dependency, after which chapter 7 looks at the theme of 'social contacts'. The discussion (chapter 8) will indicate in which way the available data and methods will result in an Integration monitor , and will outline the plans for the future.

[2] The longitudinal method was previously applied in a collaboration project between the University of Amsterdam (UvA) and CBS. For further information visit: http://www.cbs.nl/nl/service/onderzoek/strat-ondz/SDA/index-SDA.htm.

2 Integration: starting points of the current policy

According to the 'New Style Integration Policy letter', which the Minister for Immigration and Integration sent to the Lower House on 16 September 2003, the objective of the integration policy is 'shared citizenship'. This means that people participate in all aspects of society and make an active contribution to this society, speak the Dutch language and comply with basic Dutch norms. The letter gives a number of examples of these norms. It is also noted that the obligation to comply with the Constitution is the focal point. 'Participation proceeding from diversity, that is the objective' (TK 2003-2004, 29 203, no. 1, p. 9).
According to the Minister, on the basis of this description a group can be considered 'integrated' if:

- its members have a good command of the Dutch language;
- there is proportionate participation in structural social domains;
- inter-immigrant contacts are maintained;
- its members subscribe to basic Dutch norms

According to the Government, integration can be achieved by providing immigrants with 'resources' so that they can develop the knowledge and skills required to acquire a position in society; by 'approachability' between immigrants and the autochthonous population, so that immigrants and autochthonous residents can get to know and appreciate each other by maintaining social contacts; and by 'accessibility', which means that public sectors must open themselves up for immigrants.
The Dutch integration policy focuses on the different categories of 'newcomers' (categorised in connection with their immigration motives: asylum, employment, family reunification, family formation) as well as on immigrants who have already been in the Netherlands for many years ('oldcomers') and second-generation immigrants. The differences between these groups with regard to immigration history, immigration motives and many other background characteristics (social-economic and political circumstances in the country of origin, education etc.) mean that it may be expected that the extent and speed of integration and the ways in which the integration process is achieved can differ considerably.

2.1 Evaluation of the integration policy

The aforementioned description of 'integration' emphasises a (desired) end situation and places less emphasis on the process-based character of integration. In order to be able to test the current and future policy efforts in the area of integration, an insight into the processes and mechanisms that promote or obstruct integration is, however, invaluable. This would imply that it must be described which phases must be completed in the integration process, what the determining factors are in this process and what the roles are of the various parties involved: the immigrants, the Government and society as a whole.

To test (evaluate) the effects of the policy it is essential that it is clear which processes can be influenced or (partly) guided by means of (Government) policy and in which way this can be done, and which determining factors and processes may be influenced in an alternative way by other social parties involved.
By making the mechanisms of the integration process explicit, it will then also become possible to evaluate strategies, measures and interventions aimed at promoting integration. In analogy of what is customary in the areas of healthcare (Cochrane Collaboration), education and justice (Campbell Collaboration), the question “what works for whom and under which conditions?” (Home Office/RDS, Online Report 13/02, 2002) will also increasingly be asked with respect to the integration policy.
In order to be able to determine whether a certain measure that has been deployed to promote the integration of certain groups or in certain areas of society has been successful, a comparison standard - a so-called benchmark - is ideally desired. As there is no ‘gold standard’ for integration, progress in the integration process can only be measured in relation to other population groups. In general, the position of the autochthonous Dutch population can be used as the calibration point. Especially in the areas of structural integration (employment, housing, education) is such a comparison possible.
There is also the fact that integration of immigrants in society changes that society and therefore also the autochthonous population. All these considerations mean that research in the area of integration (processes) must not focus only on citizens with an immigrant background, but also on those with autochthonous origins.

3 Starting points for the Integration monitor

3.1 Relevant theoretical integration models

Relevant literature (for instance Berry, 1994) normally distinguishes four so-called acculturationstrategies, which indicate the different ways in which immigrants can find their way in the host society. The focal point in all four acculturation strategies is the extent to which the members of ethnic groups orientate themselves toward the host society or to their own group. The extent to which individuals endeavour to maintain the cultural identity of their own group on the one hand and strive to be included in the dominant social system on the other hand, typifies each of the four culturation strategies. Depending on the choices made we talk about assimilation (adaptation or conformation to the common culture), integration, separation (focus on the own group or culture, 'ethnicicity') or marginalisation (self-exclusion) (for further details see, for instance, Dagevos et al., 1999). According to Berry, in cases where individuals choose to maintain (some of) their own culture and belong to a group as well as participate in society, this can be classed as integration.
Esser (2003) stresses that the important aspect in integration is the participation of immigrants in the different social areas. He asserts that, in public and political discussion, the term 'integration' is used mainly for 'social integration' of persons with an ethnic background in the host society, in the sense of incorporation in various social domains. Esser distinguishes four aspects of integration, in which a certain phasing is the starting point:

- '*culturation*': acquiring sufficient knowledge and skills to be able to adequately participate in society. The acquisition of language skills is the focal point. The acquisition of this human capital is partly dependent on the opportunity structure (opportunities provided and requirements imposed) in a society. In this context we refer to this human capital as the basic knowledge and skills.
- '*positioning*': the position a person is granted and acquires in structural social areas such as civil rights, educational qualifications, labour market and formal social relationships. This position depends not only on the opportunity structure, but also on the immigrant's basic knowledge and skills and his preparedness to use his knowledge and skills in the new environment.
- '*interaction*': entering into social relationships (colleagues, fellow students, neighbours, friends, spouses) in everyday life. These are both formal and informal social contacts. This aspect depends on the preparedness on the part of immigrants and the autochthonous population to get on well together.
- ' *identification*': the mental and emotional relationship of the person with his social environment as a whole. This aspect relates to feelings of loyalty, identification and a sense of 'belonging'. The level of integration in the new environment partly depends on the question whether new, inter-ethnic contacts will conflict with existing networks.

The four aspects of integration are interconnected. For instance, good language skills are conducive to finding employment, but the interactions associated with having a job can also enhance the command of the language. Capacities, knowledge and skills determine the 'market value' that parties such as employers and producers attribute to others (Esser, 2003), and therefore influence the position a person can achieve in social areas. Esser assumes that the successful positioning of immigrants in the main social areas in a society, and the interdependence between the allochthonous and the autochthonous population that is the result of this positioning, will increase the chance that immigrants will identify with the principles of individual freedom and the democratic constitutional state. After all, it is exactly this constitutional state that makes it possible for immigrants to maintain traditional cultural customs and preferences, within the bounds of the law. With regard to the required Government policy, Esser specifically focuses on the essential factor of 'language'. According to him, language acquisition is the first and therefore uppermost step in integration. To facilitate such language acquisition, there must be opportunities for inter-ethnic contacts on a daily basis. Esser feels that language courses alone are not nearly enough. This is the reason why, according to Esser, the Government should combat ethnic segregation in neighbourhoods and schools. His emphasis on language education corresponds with the sociological 'resources theory' (for a description see Ultee, Arts and Flap, 2003).
In this theory it is easy to recognise the aforementioned Government approach for promoting integration (by means of resources, approachability and accessibility). 'Resources' comes under the 'culturation' concept, 'approachability' comes mainly under 'interaction' and 'accessibility' under 'positioning'. In Esser's theory we also find the idea that integration is a two-sided process, in which the immigrant must be prepared to make every effort to become a fully fledged citizen, while on the other hand society must offer him the appropriate opportunities. In addition, Esser emphasises what could be referred to as the psychological side of integration, namely the immigrant's orientation toward the host society, the feeling of 'belonging'.
The connection between these various aspects is evident, although Esser does not indicate the assumed connections or potential sequentiality. In other words, Esser describes the key elements of social participation and integration, but does not specify the connections between these elements. For instance, language skills ('culturation') are conducive to finding a job ('positioning') but, conversely, the social interactions associated with a job can enhance the command of the language. Capacities, knowledge and skills determine the 'market value' that parties such as employers and producers attribute to others, and therefore influence the position a person can achieve in social areas. In a subsequent paragraph we will further work out the assumed connections between the key elements in an analytical model.

3.2 Integration: starting points and operationalisation

3.2.1 Starting points of the WODC-CBS integration study

Based on Esser's theory, and further defining the way in which the key elements he distinguishes are connected, we have applied the following starting points in our integration study:

- We regard integration as a process of increasing social participation that individuals enter into from the moment they enter the Netherlands. The focal point is the notion that individuals will fully participate in Dutch society. Between the group members

of one (ethnic) group there may be major differences with regard to starting position (capacities, skills, aspirations) and with regard to the extent and speed of integration and the choices of the individual members therein.

- Integration starts with the motivation on the part of the immigrant to make efforts and investments in order to create opportunities for himself and to take advantage of these opportunities, with the objective of acquiring a position in society. The host society offers opportunities to do so ('opening of social opportunities') and also imposes requirements and restrictions, which immigrants will deal with in different ways. Integration is therefore a dynamic and two-sided process of change, which also changes the host society (see R. Bach, 1993).
- We consider integration to be a long-term process: from a psychological perspective, integration starts even before the immigrant's arrival in his ultimate country of residence, and continually progresses, even if the immigrant is already actively participating in this society in a legal, social, economic, educational and cultural respect. Determining a desirable level of integration in the various social areas, however, is principally a political 'target setting' and therefore not the responsibility of scientific research. Based on empirical data we cannot formulate an ultimate integration objective, but can only register relative changes, such as progress in the time of a person's position in the labour market.
- In this study, integration is approached as a multi-dimensional process: integration relates to the conditions for participation and the actual participation in all aspects of the host country's economic, social, cultural, civil and political life as well as to the immigrant's own feeling of being accepted by the host society and being part of this society. These dimensions or social domains are not separate from each other; there is an interaction between the position in the social-cultural and structural domain (Odé, 2002; Dagevos/WRR, 2001). The key role appears to be reserved for the educational level: a good education is an economic resource but, because it is an investment in 'human capital', also determines the chances of success with regard to the level of social-cultural integration.
- We assume that there is not one single, universal, step-by-step integration process with a fixed speed, through which all individual immigrants are progressing in an identical manner for all relevant social domains. With regard to each of the aforementioned areas we can recognise individual processes for the way in which integration can take place, the speed with which this happens, the (im)possibilities on the part of the Government to exert any influence on the process and the results of the integration process.

3.2.2 Operationalisation: social domains and indicators

With regard to the question what the relevant social sectors are in which immigrants must position themselves there may be a high level of consensus in literature (see, among others, Hagendoorn et al. 2003; Dagevos et al.,1999), but in reality the answer is a political choice. Generally speaking, labour market participation and education participation on the part of immigrants are considered to be the most relevant structural social domains for the integration process. Housing and the use of (health)care facilities are sometimes also included. Where social-cultural domains are concerned, in most cases entering into inter-ethnic social relationships, political participation and an orientation toward and identification with the host society are considered to be relevant for integration. With regard to the question how this integration and/or participation can be determined and which indicators are adequate to do so, opinions may differ. It is

therefore impossible to give a definitive list of indicators; such a list depends on the desired level of detail and on the policy priorities. For instance, there is generally no argument about the question whether success in the labour market is a relevant result of the integration process. The answer to the question how this must be successfully operationalised is less unequivocal. Is the percentage of unemployed immigrants compared to the percentage of unemployed among the autochthonous Dutch population an adequate indicator, or is a more precise indicator required, for instance the type and level of the work that employed immigrants carry out compared to their Dutch colleagues? Or is a description of the career mobility in the labour market an (even) better indicator? In addition to substantive considerations it is not unheard of for the availability of certain data to be the deciding factor in the decision to use this data as an indicator.

When selecting indicators it is important that there is not only attention for the question in which areas participation is stagnating, but also - and especially - the question *what is working well and why*. What we mean is that we also want to map out, for instance, which groups participate proportionally in the labour market compared to the autochthonous population. For this reason we select both indicators that may point to an integration stagnation or decrease (risk indicators) and indicators that may point to a reduction in the social differences between the autochthonous population and immigrants in various areas (opportunity indicators). Further to the aforementioned definition of the term 'integration', these indicators cover both social-economic and social-cultural domains.

On the basis of existing research and availability, we have chosen a set of basic indicators that we will use to systematically track the participation of immigrants in various social areas. For the moment this set of indicators is still limited, but it will be expanded in the future.

For the purpose of this study we have selected indicators that provide the most multi-faceted picture possible of integration aspects. For the following indicators, integral files at an individual level are already available.

Opportunity indicators	Risk indicators
- performance in education	
- attending mixed schools (for the purpose of this report: attending schools in mixed neighbourhoods)	- attending segregated schools (for the purpose of this report: attending schools in segregated neighbourhoods)
- being in paid employment	- unemployment
- proportion of those working on a self-employed basis	- dependency on welfare
- living in a mixed neighbourhood	- health-related inability to work
- having inter-ethnic social contacts (for the purpose of this report: mixed marriages)	- dependency on benefits
	- living in a segregated neighbourhood
	- having mono-ethnic social contacts (for the purpose of this report: mono-ethnic and migration marriages)

The sources that are currently used still have a number of gaps. For instance, information about language skills, which may have been acquired in integration courses, is invaluable. We are also lacking data about truancy and the numbers of young people

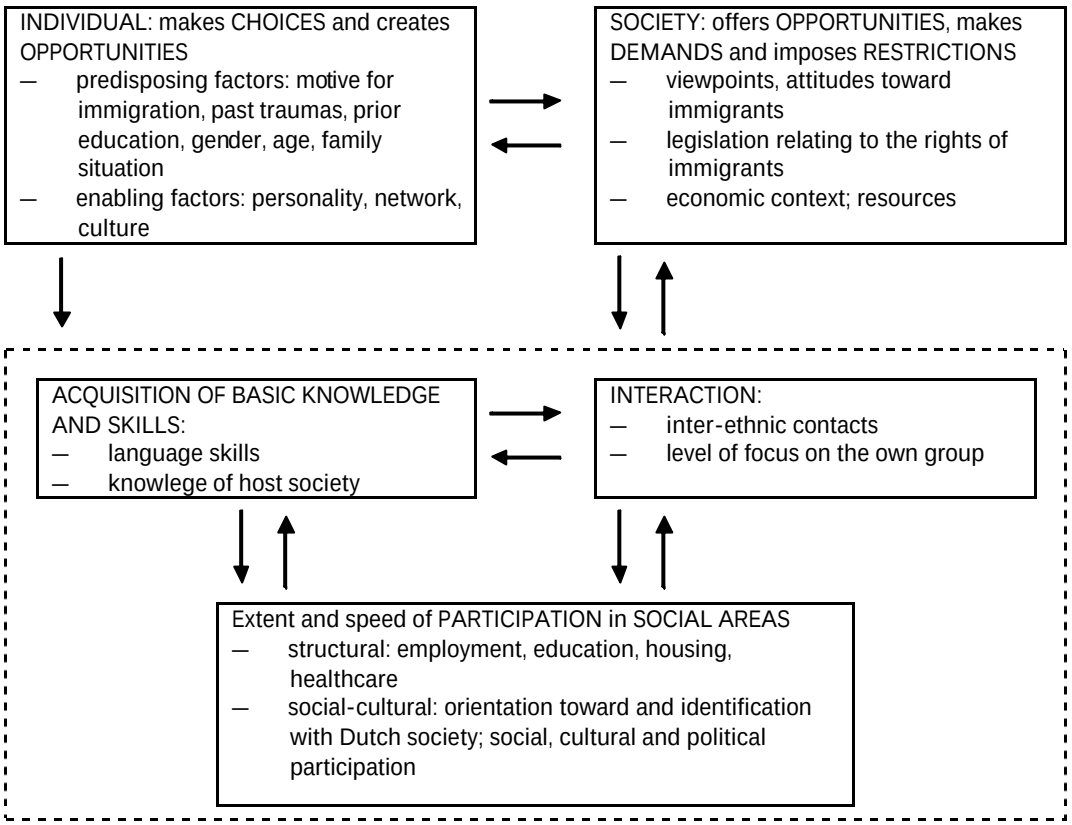
dropping out of school. For some years, indicators of social-cultural integration, such as the nature of social contacts, norms and values and orientation, have also been described in integration research and we would like to incorporate these indicators in our study[4]. As a potential indicator we would also list 'use of care facilities' or 'people dropping out of care facilities', which has been described in connection with the question whether public facilities are available to immigrants[5]. Further to the conclusions in the WODC publication entitled *Schimmige Werelden* (Shadowy Worlds) (Kromhout and Van San, 2003), in the future we would also like to include data about criminality in our analyses. The relative over-representation of young people from new ethnic groups in youth criminality that we found in this study is a good reason to further investigate the nature of the relationship between criminality and integration.

3.2.3 Operationalisation: theoretical model

Based on the theoretical framework, we have 'translated' the operationalisation of the term 'integration' in this WODC/CBS study into the following model (figure 3.1). This model classifies and integrates social integration and/or social participation factors that are deemed relevant. With regard to these factors**,** there may be both opportunities and risks to the course of the integration process. For instance, the acquisition of language skills is most likely to increase the chance of employment, but poor education will reduce this chance. The factors that affect the integration process are not strictly personal, relating exclusively to the individual immigrant. There is in fact an interaction between individuals and the (host) environment.

[4] For instance SCP (*Social and Cultural Planning Office*), SPVA (*survey regarding the social position and use of facilities on the part of immigrants*)
[5] Prismant

Figure 3.1 Integration model



In the model we can make a distinction between individual and social factors. *Individual* factors, which affect the choices and opportunities of the immigrant, may be classified into 'predisposing' and 'enabling' determining factors. Predisposing factors mean that an individual has a greater or, in contrast, smaller chance of investing in social participation. Examples are certain demographic characteristics (gender, age), the educational level achieved in the country of origin, the distance between the immigrant's values and norms and those of the host country (see: Sowell, 1996), and the presence or absence of traumatic experiences.
Enabling characteristics refer to factors that offer somebody the opportunity to tap resources within and outside his own ethnic group in the course of his integration process. Migrants are not just pawns in larger systems and structures, their individual motives, strategies and networks (social and human capital) can play an important role in the integration process. A specific role is played by the psychological vulnerability or resilience of the immigrant (consider, for instance, refugees). An insight into the motives for immigration is also relevant, as different immigration motives (asylum, employment, marriage, etc.) will affect residence status, expectations for the future and the orientation toward the 'new' country.
The *social* factors refer to the extent in which the host society offers opportunities to immigrants, but also imposes requirements with regard to their participation. Such a

factor is, for instance, the aforementioned policy objective of 'accessibility'. Immigrants can utilise this aspect in a range of ways. Among the social factors we include the opinions and perceptions with regard to (different groups of) immigrants, such as public opinion with regard to tolerance and acceptance of immigrants. We also include the facilitating legal stipulations in the area of the rights and obligations immigrants have with regard to employment, education, political activities, etc. Finally, the economic context is relevant: is the economy booming or depressed and what are the consequences in terms of available resources for (the promotion of) immigrant participation (such as sufficient jobs at an adequate level, sufficient educational facilities or affordable housing)? And do these resources broaden or rather reduce the participation opportunities for immigrants?

The interaction between the immigrant and society results in choices and efforts on the part of the immigrant aimed at acquiring a position in society. These choices and efforts can differ strongly from person to person, depending on background and personal aspirations. By means of the aforementioned processes of 'culturation' (the acquisition of basic knowledge and skills) and 'social interaction' (through establishing and maintaining inter-ethnic contacts) the immigrant can succeed in participating in different areas to an increasing extent. The level of participation or the speed with which the process takes place may differ per area. We can find an example of this in the first generation of immigrant workers, who participated in the employment process but generally only had a poor command of the Dutch language and maintained few or no social contacts with the Dutch population.

Finally, the model makes it clear that, as a result of the integration of immigrants there may be changes to the host society. Legislation and regulations may be changed as a result of the changing requirements and issues in society, and public opinion with regard to immigration and immigrants may change. Immigrants can then base their choices and opportunities on this new situation.

3.2.4 The scope of the study report

As we saw in the theoretical introduction, it is essential that we also pay attention to the host society. Two aspects must in any case not be missing, namely perception and the state of the economy. As we also indicated previously, for the moment the relevant data to properly demonstrate the two-sidedness of the integration process is still lacking. In this study we will therefore limit ourselves to presenting information about the way in which immigrants can give shape to their integration. This choice was inspired by the availability of quantitative data sources.

In this study we opt for a quantitative approach based on the so-called Social Statistical File (SSB) of the Central Statistics Bureau (CBS)[6]. Among other things, we use longitudinal data for the years 1999 - 2002. Although it would be preferable both to go back further in time and to include more recent data, our sources presently do not allow us to do so. Nonetheless, the analyses are relevant to demonstrate what the added value is of monitoring groups of people over time.

For information about perception in this report we will, as long as we do not yet have longitudinal data about this theme, rely on a number of periodical studies, such as *Rapportage Minderheden 2003* (Minorities Report 2003) (SCP - Social and Cultural Planning Office) and *Minderheden in beeld (*A view of minorities*)* SPVA-02 (ISEO -

[6] A further explanation of the SSB, which in fact contains a virtual census, is included in appendix 1, paragraph 1.3.

Institute for Sociological and Economic Research). The aforementioned studies take a closer look at the existence of mutual stereotypical (both positive and negative) views and discriminating attitudes. Potential links between perception and social participation have not been investigated, which means the studies are limited in their usefulness. It is important to note here, however, that the SCP came to the conclusion that in 2002 there was a reduction in tolerance with regard to immigrants.
In addition to the aforementioned factor of perception, economic developments also affect the chances of social participation. For instance, after 11 September 2001 the CPB observed a declining economic trend (CPB 2002). The demand for certain types of (immigrant) labour is also relevant for the labour market participation of immigrants. However, for the purpose of this study this factor is also excluded. Where possible we will indicate where changes to the participation of the autochthonous origin group point to economic fluctuations. However, in most cases we can only present our findings against a background of third-party information on the aforementioned themes.
Based on available register data, the Integration monitor will analyse integration result indicators for relevant social areas. As mentioned before, it is not possible to provide a definitive list of indicators; such a list depends on the desired level of detail and on the policy priorities. For the purpose of this report regarding the initial results of the Integration monitor we chose to use CBS data which, at present, is available relatively quickly.

3.2.5 International examples: UK, USA and Canada

In structuring this study for the purpose of the Integration monitor , we looked for international experiences in the monitoring of cohorts of immigrants. The use of tested methods may prevent errors and has the advantage that comparative research will become easier in the future. The existing studies can be divided into two types of research. Most studies are large-scale surveys, in which one or two cohorts of immigrants are interviewed at different moments in time. This form of longitudinal research is taking place in Canada, New Zealand, the USA and Australia. For instance, the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada has been in progress since the late Nineties, a study that aims to periodically interview 20,000 people. Needless to say, this form of research is time-consuming and expensive.
A second form is longitudinal research via linked administrative files. This is our intended format and one that was also chosen, for instance, for the Canadian Longitudinal Immigration Data Base (IMDB). The IMDB is based on taxation data and therefore has the disadvantage that the data is not representative for all immigrants, but only for immigrants who pay tax. In practice this means that children are excluded and that women and refugees are under-represented.
Concurrently to the development of the Integration monitor , in April 2004 a comparable study was started in the United Kingdom. The research programme of the Immigration Research and Statistics Service is aimed at establishing a longitudinal data file, in which different sources are linked together. Because this approach, like the one used in the Canadian IMDB, is aimed at the administrative monitoring of immigrants, we will check whether it may be possible to realise collaboration projects. If it proves possible to coordinate the studies in a number of areas, this will enable us to make international comparisons of integration processes.

4 The acquisition of knowledge and skills

4.1 Performance in education

An important indicator for the extent to which immigrants are making up for a possible disadvantaged position compared to the autochthonous population is participation in education. For this indicator, only final examination results in secondary education are currently integrally available. Although such issues as, for instance, young people dropping out of school and the extent of progression to different types of secondary and higher education are important in answering the question regarding proportionality in education, at this stage we have chosen to use data that is already linked to the GBA (*Municipal Personal Records Database*). This is why, in this paragraph, the central question is to what extent the percentages of students from different ethnic groups who pass their final examination are comparable to those of the autochthonous population. In addition, we have limited information about progression after secondary education (namely HAVO and VWO students moving on to higher education).
Tables 4.1 and 4.2 show the percentages of young people from the autochthonous population, Western immigrants, the aggregated group of non-Western immigrants, the 'traditional' ethnic groups and the group of 'other non-Western immigrants' who have passed their final examinations. Where possible, furthermore, a distinction has been made by generation and by gender. Sometimes, especially in the case of the VWO percentages, the numbers are too small to make meaningful pronouncements. Data on groups exceeding 100 persons has been included[7].
For VWO, the absolute numbers for most groups are below those of VBO, MAVO[8] and, to a lesser extent, HAVO. This is why we can provide insufficient insight into the developments within the first school type listed. In VBO we can see that the percentages of young people from allochthonous origin who pass their examinations are increasingly approaching the percentages for the autochthonous population. For most groups, both girls and boys and first and second generation, we can see an increase in the number of young people passing their examinations. However, among the autochthonous population this number is also increasing slightly, which means that a certain distance continues to exist. The group that comes least close to the autochthonous population is that of Turkish students, although we can clearly see an ascending line.
Another notable fact is that for some groups the differences between the first and second generation have decreased, but that for others, these differences continue to exist. Among VBO and MAVO students in particular we cannot see an unequivocal increase in the number of young second-generation students passing their final examination between 1999 and 2002.

[7] We are using origin groups consisting of at least 10,000 persons. To prevent recognisability, where necessary results are presented insofar as they relate to sub-populations (in this case: students) of at least 100 individuals. For a comprehensive explanation of the privacy measures we refer to appendix 1, paragraph 1.4.
[8] After 1999 VBO and MAVO were combined to become VMBO, but the first VMBO examinations were not taken until 2003. This is why the results presented here are still broken down into VBO and MAVO.

Background characteristics

On the basis of final examination results in 2002 we try to obtain an insight into the meaning of background characteristics relating to the potential for passing an examination and the opportunities to move on to higher education. When we look at the effect that background characteristics have on the results - and therefore make the assumption that all groups have the same composition with regard to age, gender, duration of stay and living environment - we can see a number of changes (tables 4.3 and 4.4).

It must be noted, however, that the models presented here only give a limited explanation for the differences we have found. We have no information about other important factors, such as intelligence and the social-economic profiles of the parents. First of all, we combined the effects of origin, duration of stay, number of children in the household, the question whether the student lives in one of the four major cities (the G4) and the level of segregation in the neighbourhood[9] for all types of education. A striking point is that the differences in examination results for the separate Chinese and Ethiopian origin groups are not significant. It may therefore be assumed that, in examinations, these origin groups perform at the same level as the comparison group of the autochthonous population. In the other origin groups, insofar as they are large enough to be included in the analyses, all relatively smaller chances of passing an examination are significant.

Adding background characteristics to the model has different results for the various origin groups. In the group of Western immigrants the addition of background characteristics hardly has any effect whereas in, for instance, the Chinese group, we can see that the reduced potential for passing an examination disappears when we control for segregation. This suggests that Chinese students in coloured areas have less chances of success than those in neighbourhoods with a low proportion of immigrants. In the group of Turkish final examination candidates we observe the least effect of a control for background characteristics. As we previously saw in the non-controlled figures, this group clearly lags behind in the examination results. Among the various new groups we can also see a reduced potential for an examination pass.

When we add the number of children in the household, the characteristic of 'resident or not resident in one of the four major cities' and the proportion of non-Western immigrants in the neighbourhood to our model, we can see that only students who have lived in the Netherlands for more than 13 years will have better examination results than students who have lived in the Netherlands for 3 years or less[10]. It is remarkable that students from The Hague and Amsterdam are more likely to pass their examinations than students from other (smaller) cities. When we look at the different school types, the effect of the duration of stay can only be clearly observed among MAVO students. In the VBO examination results we can also see that the differences between Turkish and Iraqi students on the one hand and autochthonous students on the other hand are greatest.

Differences between origin groups also exist in the progression of HAVO and VWO students to higher education (HBO (*higher vocational education*) and WO (*University education*)) after their final examination (table 4.5). Although for a number of groups no significant differences were found, we can establish that Chinese students move on to higher education more frequently than autochthonous students. Among the students from the traditional origin groups, the Antillean percentages for progression to

[9] A technical clarification of the estimated models is included in appendix 1, paragraph 1.2.

[10] The results for the other duration of stay categories were not significant compared to the 0-3 years category.

University education do not differ significantly from those of autochthonous students. The progression to HBO is lower, however. Especially for students who move into University education a longer duration of stay is relevant and living in Rotterdam, The Hague or Utrecht increases the chances of progression (compared to living elsewhere in the Netherlands). Because we examined how high the chances are of moving on directly to further education, we do not know how many people defer this decision and move on to higher education later in life.

4.1.1 Students from mixed and segregated neighbourhoods

Until such time as information regarding the level of segregation in schools is available on an individual level, we will limit ourselves to the influence of the number of people from allochthonous origin in the neighbourhood (segregation level) in which students live[11]. However, the proportion of immigrants in a neighbourhoode needs not automatically be an indication of the level of segregation in the school. We found a strong correlation between the segregation level in the neighbourhood and the potential for successful examination results and progression opportunities. For VWO only a moderate segregation level (15-50% of immigrants in the neighbourhood) makes a significant difference to the percentages for a potential examination pass. For the other school types the chances of a potential examination pass decrease as the number of people from non-Western origin in the neighbourhood increases. In more segregated neighbourhoods the opportunities for progression to higher education also decrease. Further investigation is required to determine to what extent the link between segregation and educational performance applies to all origin groups. In view of the differences in educational performance between the groups, we assume that this link will not be found in all groups.
Next to the negative connection we can observe between the segregation level and educational performance we must also make the note that, at this stage of the study, we do not have sufficient information about the direction of causality. Segregation can result in lower educational performance, but it is also possible that students with a lower potential are in fact more likely to live in segregated neighbourhoods.

4.2 Conclusion: opportunity and risk indicators in knowledge acquisition

If we return to the diagram that was presented in the introduction, we can see that the component ‘knowledge and skills’ is filled with the indicators ‘percentage of a potential examination pass in secondary education’, ‘progression to higher education’ and ‘attending school in a mixed or segregated neighbourhood’[12].
Although we can see differences in the potential for an examination pass between autochthonous and immigrant groups, between 1999 in 2002 we can observe an increase in the number of students who passed their final examination for most groups. In VBO we can also observe that, in the research period, most immigrant groups are increasingly approaching the position of autochthonous students. However, we can also observe that the Turkish origin group clearly lagged behind in the examination results for all school types. Furthermore, the expectation that the second generation would be less likely to

[11] We distinguish the following categories: 0-5% is a white neighbourhood, 5-15% is a mixed neighbourhood, 15-50% is a moderately segregated neighbourhood and 50-100% is a strongly segregated neighbourhood.
[12] Incidentally, these variables cannot only be used to indicate the level of knowledge acquisition, but also to describe the social participation among young people.

fail their final examination was not supported by the figures, specifically when it came to VBO and MAVO.
The groups most likely to be successful in secondary education in 2001-2000 are the Chinese and Ethiopian students; their chances of passing their final examination are the same as those of autochthonous students. Among Antilleans, and among Chinese in particular, the level of progression to higher education is high. The latter group move on to University education even more frequently than autochthonous students.
Our analyses show that students living in more segregated neighbourhoods do not perform as well in education. However, this does not automatically mean that segregation is the cause of poorer performance. For instance, we do not know to what extent examination pass percentages in certain neighbourhoods are related to individual characteristics, such as intelligence or the educational level of the parents. One relevant fact is that, as children live in the Netherlands longer, it becomes easier for them to move on to university education. It is also notable that HAVO and VWO students from Rotterdam, The Hague or Utrecht have a better chance of moving on directly to higher education than students living in other municipalities.

5 Work and benefits

In this chapter we will look into the position of the potential working population between 1999 and 2002 (in other words, all individuals between the ages of 15 and 64). We will look at the actual position of individuals (working in an employed capacity or self-employed, on social security, in receipt of unemployment benefits or disability benefits), which we will determine on the basis of premiums and benefits paid[13]. A summary of the results outlined below will follow at the end of chapter 6. We will not only distinguish the four major immigrant groups (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans), but all origin groups that exceeded 10,000 persons in 1999. This means that immigrants from Iraq, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Somalia, the Cape Verde Islands, Ghana, Egypt, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Ethiopia are included in the study. There is also data on Western immigrants. It must be noted that the second generations from Afghanistan and Somalia are so minor in size that there is no point in making any pronouncements on their data. We have set the lower limit at 100 individuals.

5.1 Working in an employed capacity

Figure 5.1 shows the proportion of employees aged 15 to 65 among the different immigrant groups in 2001, broken down by generation. The labour participation of the various origin groups differs greatly. The labour participation among Turks and Moroccans is lower than that among the autochthonous population. Among Surinamese and Antilleans, in contrast, labour participation is nearly at the same level as that of the autochthonous population. The addition of other origin groups increases the diversity of this picture. For instance, the proportion of employed among immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands is higher than the proportion of employed among the autochthonous population. Immigrants from Ghana and the Philippines are also employed relatively often. For the new origin countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia, conversely, the proportion of employed is very low. These differences obviously relate to factors like duration of stay and residence status. In the relatively new immigrant groups, such as Somalis, Iraqis and Afghans, people are often still in the asylum procedure at the time they register with the GBA[14]. As long as they do not have a definite residence status, asylum seekers are not eligible for paid employment, or only eligible to a limited extent. The low figures for the new groups in particular must therefore be interpreted on the basis of this knowledge. The immigration motive is a variable the effect of which we will further investigate in one of the next paragraphs. We can observe major differences between the new groups that cannot be explained by their relatively short duration of stay, which means it is necessary to look at the results more closely.
For the majority of the origin groups the rule applies that the people of the second generation are employed more often than those of the first generation, as is the case for Turks, Moroccans and Antilleans. From this we could draw the cautious conclusion that,

[13] This approach differs from the standard definition for 'working population', in which people are designated unemployed if they work less than 12 hours a week but are deemed able or prepared to work more than 12 hours. We changed our approach because it is difficult to determine who is willing or able to work on the basis of administrative data. In this report we focus on actual behaviour. The standard definition also has the disadvantage that the labour participation of people with minor jobs is not included in the picture.
[14] Asylum immigrants often do not register with municipalities until after they have been granted their definite residence status. See: Nicolaas & Sprangers 2001.

in this area, the level of social participation increases with the generations. However, there are exceptions as well. For instance, the first generation from Surinam and the Cape Verde Islands is more successful in the labour market than the second generation. One explanation for this phenomenon is that the average age of second-generation people is lower and there are relatively more school-age children and students.

5.2 Working on a self-employed basis

In this paragraph we will look at the indicator 'the proportion of self-employed', to supplement the data about the proportion of people who work in an employed capacity. This indicator is also interesting because independent entrepreneurship points to the effective use of social and ethnic networks and also to potential exclusion from the labour market (Waldinger et al 1990). In addition, this indicator indicates which people are prepared to take risks and ultimately find their way in the Dutch entrepreneurial climate.
An increase in the number of self-employed in the second generation of immigrants compared to the first generation can only be observed among Western immigrants, Antilleans and Iranians (figure 5.2). For some origin groups we see a decrease in independent entrepreneurship through the generations. For instance, whereas the proportion of self-employed Chinese, Egyptians and Hong Kong Chinese hovered around 20% in the first generation, in the second generation only 7%, 4% and 2% respectively are active as independent entrepreneurs. This *could* indicate that, in these origin groups, many family businesses stay in the hands of the first generation for a relatively long time[15]. Independent entrepreneurs are also often older than people who work in an employed capacity, which could explain the lower representation among the second generation (which, after all, is relatively young). Because of the low numbers, the results for the second generation from Iraq, Ghana and Ethiopia cannot be interpreted properly.

5.3 Benefits: unemployment benefits (WW) and social security (ABW)

For most new immigrant groups the figure for unemployment benefits is below that of the autochthonous population. This is not surprising, as these new immigrants often have not yet established an employment history, which means they are not entitled to unemployment benefits. Consequently, there is no point in taking a comprehensive look at these new categories and, in this paragraph, we will present only data on the traditional groups (table 5.1).
Between 1999 and 2001 the percentage of people receiving unemployment benefits in the Netherlands decreased. The 2002 figure was slightly higher again. This corresponds with the economic developments described by the CPB (*Central Planning Office*). For most of the groups we can see that the proportion of people receiving unemployment benefits is, on average, higher than among the autochthonous population, for both men and women in all age categories. Only among the Antillean group is the proportion of unemployment benefits paid lower than that of the autochthonous population, for some of the years. If we look at the separate age categories we can see that this overall picture may relate to the relatively low mean age in this group. The proportion of

[15] For a further clarification of ethnic entrepreneurship see Van den Tillaart, 2001.

unemployment benefits paid is at or above the level of the autochthonous population for all age groups, with the exception of the 55 - 65 age group. We will look at the demographic profiles of the origin groups later.
Tables 5.2a and b show that there are major differences between the different origin groups in the percentages of people on social security. These differences can partly be explained by the immigration motive, which we will look at later in this report. However, there are also differences that cannot simply be explained by this motive. The most notable fact is that we must conclude that the social security dependency among older people (ages 55 - 65) among non-Western groups is high. For all the groups studied - and particularly the women - the numbers are very high: among Moroccans the percentages range between 27% (men in 2002) and 44% (women in 2002). Of the Turkish immigrants over the age of 55, approximately one quarter is in receipt of ABW benefits. Of the Surinamese and Antilleans women in this age group, approximately 27% and 35.5% respectively are dependent on social security. As a comparison, approximately 3% of all autochthonous elderly are dependent on ABW benefits.
In addition to comparing different groups, we can also give an idea of the trend-based development on the basis of the table. The social security dependency among the autochthonous population, Western immigrant groups and many non-Western immigrant groups is decreasing. Although the deviations from this decreasing trend are generally not great, we can occasionally see a relatively high increase in people on social security, particularly among new groups (table 5.2b)[16]. The most notable increase can be seen among Afghans in 2001, most likely because of the arrival of relatively high numbers of new (asylum) immigrants in this year. Between 2000 and 2001 the percentage of people in receipt of ABW benefits increases from just over 32% to 40.8%. In the period 2001 - 2002 the percentage of people entitled to social security also increases, albeit slightly, for instance among the second generation of Cape Verdians and Egyptians, the first generation of Iraqis and among Somalis. We can also see that the ABW dependency among Ghanese remains virtually constant in the period studied.

5.4 Benefits: disability benefits

When we look at the disability benefits data in 2001 for the separate origin groups (figure 5.3), we can see that Afghans, one of the new immigrant groups, have by far the lowest number of people entitled to disability benefits. This may relate to the migration motive and duration of stay, factors we will take a closer look at later in this report.
Among the 'traditional' immigrant groups we find higher percentages of people unfit for work than among the autochthonous population. Of the first generation in the Turkish group, 16% receive disability benefits, compared to nearly 11% of Moroccans and nearly 10% of Surinamese, compared to just over 8% of the autochthonous population. Antilleans and all other non-Western immigrants are in receipt of disability benefits (AO) considerably less frequently than members of the autochthonous population. Among the second generations we can also see lower percentages, which is understandable as the chances of becoming unfit for work inevitably increase as one gets older. When we look at the trends (figure 5.4) we can note that for most (combined) origin groups the proportion of people unfit for work increases in the period 1999 - 2002. Only the percentage for Western immigrants remains stable.

[16] The percentage of asylum immigrants on social security drastically increases in the first 3-4 years after registration with the GBA and then decreases sharply (Hartog and Zorlu 2003).

5.5 Benefits recipients

Although, for the first time in a number of years, the percentage of unemployment benefits received by members of the autochthonous population increased in 2002, the total proportion of benefits received by this group continues to decline. This pattern can also be observed among most of the immigrant groups, although we can see a number of exceptions among the non-Western groups. What is notable is the fact that in 2001 we can see an increase in the percentage of people entitled to benefits among nearly all non-Western origin groups. In table 5.3 we have represented the structure of benefits dependency in 2001 for the first generation of the major immigrant groups. We can see that immigrants from Turkey and Morocco who have lived in the Netherlands for more than 18 years are most often in receipt of benefits. In these specific groups, 45% and 43% of people respectively are in receipt of benefits.
There may be a range of explanations for the differences between the positions that the different origin groups take up in education and in the labour market. Apart from differences in 'personal baggage', characteristics such as the group composition by age and gender and the average duration of stay may affect the position of the various groups. For instance, as the average age of a group increases, the chances of people becoming unfit for work also increases. The differences in composition make it difficult to make comparisons between groups. In order to determine how we must express the observed differences we will now look at the question what the situation would look like if we assumed that the groups are equal in composition with regard to a number of characteristics.

5.6 Explanations for labour market participation and benefits dependence

As we did before with regard to the education results, it is interesting to see what the participation of different origin groups would look like if the composition of the groups would be comparable with regard to a number of relevant characteristics. This knowledge about the group composition is important for the interpretation of the position of immigrant groups. When certain groups have been selectively composed, we must look at the effect of this selectiveness on the social participation. For instance, immigrant populations tend to be younger than average, which means that labour participation can be both higher (young people are less often in receipt of benefits) and lower (many young people are still in education). In this paragraph we will describe the significance of different background characteristics. For the indicators of social-economic participation that we use in this study we have composed models in which the effect of gender, origin, duration of stay and generation, age, type of household, type of marriage, segregation and - where possible - educational level have been estimated. In these models we calculate the labour market participation as if all origin groups were composed equally according to the aforementioned characteristics. This way we can, for instance, assess whether the representation of a certain group with regard to disability benefits is relatively high or not, in view of the age structure in the group. In other words: we investigate to what extent the data on labour market and social benefit status can be explained with the aid of an insight into the composition of the groups (tables 5.4 - 5.7).
Needless to say, the social-economic position will also influence a number of the chosen characteristics. Frequently, there is interaction between different factors.

5.6.1 Country of origin

As we saw at the beginning of this chapter, the labour market position of immigrants varies strongly by origin group. Compared to the autochthonous population, immigrants generally have a higher chance of being in receipt of social security and unemployment benefits, but there are large differences between the various groups. Immigrants from Western countries have a better labour market position compared to immigrants from non-Western countries. New groups of immigrants, who have mainly been admitted as asylum seekers, have the most unfavourable labour market position. Immigrants from Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and Ethiopia are most often in receipt of social security or unemployment benefits (table 5.4), followed by the traditional immigrant groups - the Turks, Moroccans and, to a lesser extent, Antilleans, Arubans and Surinamese. Immigrants from Iran, Egypt and China are also more often in receipt of social security or unemployment benefits, whereas immigrants from Hong Kong, the Cape Verde Islands, Ghana and the Philippines, in contrast, have a lower risk of becoming dependent on benefits (table 5.4).
There are groups that are successful in different areas. Immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands who have been in the Netherlands for more than five years work in an employed capacity more often than members of the autochthonous population. Independent entrepreneurship is seen more often among the first generations from China, Hong Kong, Egypt and 'Other non-Western countries'. Egyptians frequently start their own business within five years of arriving in the Netherlands. As expected, the second generation of immigrants is considerably better represented in the labour market than the first generation. Also notable is the fact that, among the second generation of Turkish immigrants and immigrants from the combined group of 'Other non-Western countries', there is a relatively high number of independent entrepreneurs (table 5.7).

5.6.2 Gender

The models show us that, in general, the labour market position of women is less favourable than that of men. Benefits dependency among women, in other words women who are completely dependent on benefits and do not have any contact with the labour market, is higher than that among men. One exception to this rule concerns the disability statistics, in which men are seen more frequently (table 5.5).

5.6.3 Duration of stay and generation

Differences between countries of origin also relate to the duration of stay in the Netherlands. After all, a longer duration of stay means that immigrants are granted formal rights and obligations, but also that immigrants become more familiar with the living environment. The total population within origin countries is broken down by first and second generation. The duration of stay of first-generation immigrants is further defined in three categories: 0 - 5 years, 5 - 18 years and more than 18 years. The first period (0 - 5) indicates the formal transition, including such things as acquiring residence status and taking language courses. Based on an average immigration age of 25 - 29, the second period (5 - 18) is normally the most productive time in the labour market. The third duration of stay category (more than 18 years) signals the start of a more vulnerable period in the labour market, as a result of a potential productivity decrease after age 50 (Nicolaas et al. 2004). In this period immigrants have a higher risk of becoming unemployed or unfit for work.
The benefits dependency in the first period is highest for those origin populations that consist mainly of refugees (table 5.4). After being granted residence status, refugees become eligible for social security until they are economically independent. However,

there are differences between groups of asylum immigrants that are more difficult to explain. For instance, Afghans differentiate because of a very low level of labour market participation and, as a consequence, we encounter a high proportion of social security or unemployment benefits in this origin group. Immigrants from Iraq and Somalia are not as dependent on benefits as the Afghans.
Although we expect labour market participation to increase for every year that someone lives in the Netherlands, the chances of immigrants from the aforementioned countries being unemployed remain high, even if they have lived in the Netherlands for more than five years. Apart from asylum immigrants we also encounter this phenomenon among immigrants from Morocco, China, Egypt, Hong Kong and Turkey. This picture remains the same when estimates are adjusted for age, type of household, level of segregation in the neighbourhood and education. In our model, immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands work in an employed capacity more frequently than members from the autochthonous population (table 5.6).
The chances of being in receipt of disability benefits are relatively high for Turkish and Moroccan immigrants who have lived in the Netherlands for more than five years. The second generation of Turks also has a higher chance of becoming dependent on disability benefits. For other groups of immigrants the risk of becoming unfit for work appears to be considerably lower than for the autochthonous population. Needless to say, this can partly be explained by the fact that some immigrants have not been in the Netherlands long enough to build up a disability benefit entitlement (table 5.5).
Because benefits dependency is inversely proportional to labour market participation, in this report we pay little attention to participation as an employee. We do however underline that, compared to the autochthonous population, participation as an independent entrepreneur occurs relatively frequently among immigrants (especially those from non-Western countries). Immigrants from China have the highest relative number of businesses, followed by immigrants from Hong Kong, Egypt, Iran and Turkey. The immigrants from other non-Western countries that were not included as a separate category are also self-employed more frequently. A stay in the Netherlands of more than five years increases the chances of independent entrepreneurship. It is notable that the second generation of the aforementioned origin groups is also self-employed more frequently (table 5.7).

5.6.4 Age

Our analyses show that the chances of becoming dependent on benefits increase and the employment opportunities decrease as people get older. If we were to look at them separately, we would see this connection between age and benefits dependency for most origin groups. Only for the indicator ‘independent entrepreneurship’ are the findings somewhat different: the chances of becoming self-employed increase between ages 25 - 55, and decrease after that (table 5.7).

5.6.5 Family situation

As is to be expected, people who live in an institutional household (such as a care institution or a detention centre) are mostly dependent on benefits. They are often on social security or in receipt of disability benefits. Single parent families are also often in receipt of social security or unemployment benefits, whereas married couples rarely claim benefits. Couples without children are employed more often, and all couples who live together, with or without children, are independent entrepreneurs more often than singles (table 5.4 and 5.7).

5.6.6 Mixed and mono-ethnic marriages

Our analyses suggest that marriage to an autochthonous resident (mixed marriage) benefits the social-economic position of people from allochthonous origin. When we calculate the labour market participation for a situation in which all origin groups have the same ratio of mixed and mono-ethnic marriages, we can see that there would be a higher dependency on unemployment and social security benefits among the latter category (table 5.4). In addition, immigrants in mixed marriages more often work in an employed capacity (table 5.6). In this report we will not look for an explanation of these findings, we merely highlight the existence of a connection between the type of marriage and the labour market position. The nature of this connection would require further investigation.

5.6.7 Segregation in the neighbourhood

Our analyses confirm that there is a connection between segregation in the neighbourhood and the labour market position of immigrants. The risk of becoming dependent on social security or unemployment benefits increases consistently with the percentage of immigrants in the neighbourhood, while the chances of active participation decrease (table 5.4). In other words: the higher the level of segregation, the more unfavourable the social-economic position. However, with regard to the opportunities for employment, chances are highest in a neighbourhood with 5 to15% non-Western immigrants. For those groups that live in segregated neighbourhoods relatively often, such as Moroccans, Turks, Antilleans and Surinamese, some of the increased risk of becoming dependent on benefits may be explained by the fact that they live in a more segregated neighbourhood. Although Antilleans and Surinamese are employed relatively often, they are also relatively often in receipt of (social security) benefits. However, the connection between segregation and benefits dependency does not always hold true: although around 50% of Cape Verdians and Ghanese live in the most segregated neighbourhoods (with over 50% non-Western immigrants), as we established earlier it is these groups in particular that work in an employed capacity relatively often. The benefits dependency of Ghanese in less segregated neighbourhoods does not notably differ from that of Ghanese in neighbourhoods with a high proportion of immigrants.

Although we were able to determine that, in more segregated neighbourhoods, benefits dependency is high and labour market participation levels are low, the analyses do not give a clear idea of the causality. Does living in a segregated neighbourhood increase the risk of unemployment, or are people with fewer opportunities forced to live in a segregated neighbourhood, which means that segregated neighbourhoods attract higher-risk groups? This must be determined by further investigation.

5.6.8 Educational level

A person's labour market position is determined to a high extent by that person's educational attainment. Because the origin groups differ with regard to the average educational level, this can partly explain the differences in labour market positions. For this reason we would like to control for this. However, there is unfortunately no register that documents the levels educational of the Dutch population. In order to demonstrate the importance of education[17] we used the educational data of those people who were

[17] We do have educational details of persons who recently took final examinations, but we have little information about the educational level of people who do not attend school.

registered with a branch of the CWI (*Centre for Work and Income*) between 1999 and 2001 to estimate the risk of social security or unemployment benefits dependency. However, this is a selective group, consisting mainly of people who receive benefits in the context of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Social Security Act. In addition, there are people looking for work who have registered with the CWI for other reasons, for instance people who want to work more hours. Because of this selectiveness, people with lower levels of education are over-represented. In total, the educational levels of 10% of the Dutch population is known. For some of the people whose educational level is registered with the CWI we must remember that the information about their education is out of date. There may also be some distortion, because only that part of the education that is relevant to the current labour market position of the person looking for work is registered. This need not always be the highest completed level of education. The CWIs register five educational levels: primary education, LBO (l*ower v*ocational education /MAVO (*lower general secondary education*), MBO *(intermediate vocational education* /HAVO (*higher general secondary education*), VWO (*pre-University education*), HBO (*higher vocational education*) and WO (*University education*).
Although, as a result of a high level of selectiveness and partially outdated data, information about educational levels may present a distorted image, we did include the variable in the analysis in order to demonstrate that the variable has an effect. Because unemployed people are under-represented in the CWI registration we only apply the variable in the explanatory models for WW (unemployment) and ABW (social security) benefits. People whose educational level is not known are included in a separate category. For this category the chances of social security or unemployment benefits are estimated in a separate step in the analysis. However, when looking at the results we must always note that the quality of the CWI data is not as high for this purpose.
Although the available education variable may only be applicable for a limited group of people, controlling this variable results in clear changes to the effects of other explanatory factors. We can see that the group for which no educational data was available has a higher chance of work than the groups for which the educational level was known. This meets the expectations: those who have never registered with a CWI to look for work or claim benefits are more often employed than those who have been unemployed or have claimed benefits.
The educational level has a particularly strong effect on the differences between countries of origin. This relates to a high level of diversity in the average educational level per country of origin, as registered by the CWIs. The difference between the autochthonous and allochthonous population with regard to the risk of becoming dependent on social security or unemployment benefits decreases considerably when the differences in educational level are taken into account. This is particularly the case for groups that have lived in the Netherlands for more than five years and that have a relatively low level of education, such as immigrants from Afghanistan, Iraq, Turkey, Morocco, Iran etc.
This makes it clear that the education variable can explain an important part of the differences in labour market position between the various groups (groups with relatively low levels of education are more often unemployed) and that the education variable is invaluable to be able to correctly determine the importance of other factors. The fact that even a limited measuring of the educational levels shows a clear effect underlines the necessity of collecting information on the educational level for the entire Dutch population.

6 Changes in the labour market participation levels of all newcomers in 1999: 36,826 persons monitored over the course of time

The wealth of information the analyses have so far provided us with has one important shortcoming. The results relate to groups that may vary in composition at the different measuring moments. If we want to know how the *integration process* progresses, it is important that we always look at the same group of immigrants. After all, if the composition of the group is different at each measuring moment, we cannot be certain that changes in the position can be ascribed to individual steps. This is why, in this paragraph, we will determine, for a delineated group, whether the proportion of employed group members, and
group members in receipt of benefits, changes over a period of several years.
Our source file, the SSB, first delineates a cohort of all newcomers in one year - including those from Western countries - based on the settlement date. For all persons who were part of the Dutch population on the last Friday in September 1999, it was determined whether their latest settlement date was after the last Friday in September 1998. Because we are investigating the position in the labour market for a number of consecutive years, we selected persons between the ages of 15 and 60. The total cohort of newcomers in the 15 - 60 age group consists of 36,826 persons. The cohort of newcomers was then broken down into the different origin groups.
We monitor these newcomers for a period of four years, from 1999 to 2002. In the first place we determine how many newcomers were or were not working in an employed capacity. We also map out the proportion of people in receipt of benefits[18]. In addition to this indication of the level of labour participation we specify how many people have died, (r)emigrated or were removed from the records[19].

6.1 Changes in labour market participation by country of origin

In this paragraph we roughly divide the patterns found in the development of the labour market participation into three categories (table 6.1). The first group is characterised by a low labour market participation starting level and a relatively rapid increase in subsequent years. This category includes *traditional groups of immigrants*, such as Turks and Antilleans. In September 1999 a quarter of the newcomers from Turkey, Morocco and the Netherlands Antilles are shown to have found employment, after an average stay in the Netherlands of six months. After 18 months this percentage has increased to

[18] All benefits have been included: ABW (*social security*), WAO (*disability benefits*), WAZ (*disability benefits for self-employed*), Wajong (*benefits for young disabled people*) and WW (*unemployment benefits*), but also other benefits such as Ziektewet (*sickness benefits*), IOAW (benefits for older and partially disabled, formerly unemployed persons) and IOAZ (*benefits for older and partially disabled former self-employed*).
[19] A person is removed from the records if the municipality decides it will no longer count a certain citizen among its population because this citizen's address is unknown, the citizen cannot be contacted and is no longer expected to be residing in any Dutch municipality. Nearly half of all these persons are eventually re-registered with a municipality. The remaining persons are mainly immigrants who have moved abroad without cancelling their registration. To some extent these are also persons living in the Netherlands illegally (Alders and Nicolaas 2003).

approximately 40%, but the increase levels off in 2001 and 2002. By then, approximately 45% are in paid employment.
With regard to benefits dependency, there is a difference between Turks and Moroccans on the one hand and Antilleans on the other hand. Members of the latter group are more frequently in receipt of benefits than those of the first group. This may be related to the composition of the household of which the members are a part after their arrival in the Netherlands. Antilleans come alone relatively often and are entitled to social security benefits as soon as they arrive. If, for instance, family immigration is the motive for coming to the Netherlands, the newcomer will not apply for benefits but will come under the responsibility of the partner or parent.
The developments in labour participation and benefits dependency of a second group are characterised by a low level of labour market participation upon arrival in the Netherlands, a slow increase in subsequent years and an increasing proportion of benefits recipients. Iraqi newcomers, a *new group of immigrants* from an asylum country, differ strongly from the patterns outlined above. Only 11.2% of Iraqis are in employment after having been in the Netherlands for six months. In 2000 this number increases to 18%, only to decrease against slightly to a final 16%. It must be noted, however, that among the Iraqis a relatively high number of people is removed from the records. For the period 1999-2002 this is nearly 15%. If we take this fact into account, the percentage of Iraqi newcomers who are in paid employment after a number of years in the Netherlands is approximately 17%.
Once again we observe the very different position of Afghans. In this origin cohort the percentage of benefits recipients increases from nearly 8% to 52.4% between 1999 and 2002. This makes the group clearly different from immigrants from other asylum countries, such as Iraq and Sudan, where the percentage of benefits recipients after four years in the Netherlands is around 20%. It is not clear why the labour market career of Afghans displays this specific development. Does their asylum procedure take longer than that of other asylum immigrants, or does their history strongly affect the course of their participation process? It is clear that the results give us a good reason to take a closer look at the careers of this origin group.
A third category is made up by newcomers who start at a high level of labour participation and stay at this level. Of the Polish newcomers, nearly 32% were employed in 1999; by 2002 this percentage had increased to 38.6%. The Surinamese group, of which the labour participation starting level is 39%, subsequently also continued to participate in the labour market at a constant level in excess of 50%. Some groups - for instance, Indians, Americans and South Africans stand out in this table - show a decrease in their participation after a fairly high employment percentage in the first year of residence. In view of the high percentage of emigrants it is likely that this decrease may be attributed to departure figures. Longitudinal research must always take account of attrition, i.e. a decrease of the number of people in the analysed cohort. Among cohorts of newcomers, attrition occurs as a result of death, (r)emigration and people being removed from the GBA records.

It clearly follows from the above that the *speed* of the changes in labour market participation differs for the various groups of immigrants. Because gender is also important to the labour market position and because the composition of the different

origin groups differs on this point, appendix 3 gives the results for men and women separately[20].
There are notable differences between the different origin groups and between men and women (figure 6.1a and b). Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean men have a relatively high level of labour participation at the start and this participation also increases considerably in the three subsequent years. Among Moroccan male newcomers, the percentage of employed persons after four years is highest of all groups. Of the traditional groups, Moroccans also have the lowest percentage of benefits recipients. If the development we can observe between 1999 and 2002 continues, it is likely that these cohorts of male newcomers will reach the same level as the male Dutch population within a number of years. Turkish and Moroccan women only participate in the labour process to a limited extent, although we can see a clear doubling of the proportion of employed Turkish women between 1999 and 2000. Antillean women and Surinamese women in particular, are in employment more often.
Iraqi, Afghan, Somali and Sudanese immigrants also have a low level of participation. This applies to the men, and certainly also to the women. In contrast to the labour market participation of men, the development of the labour market participation of women in nearly all origin groups continues to show an ascending line. The labour participation of Polish, Indian and South African women is increasing, despite a high percentage of emigrants.

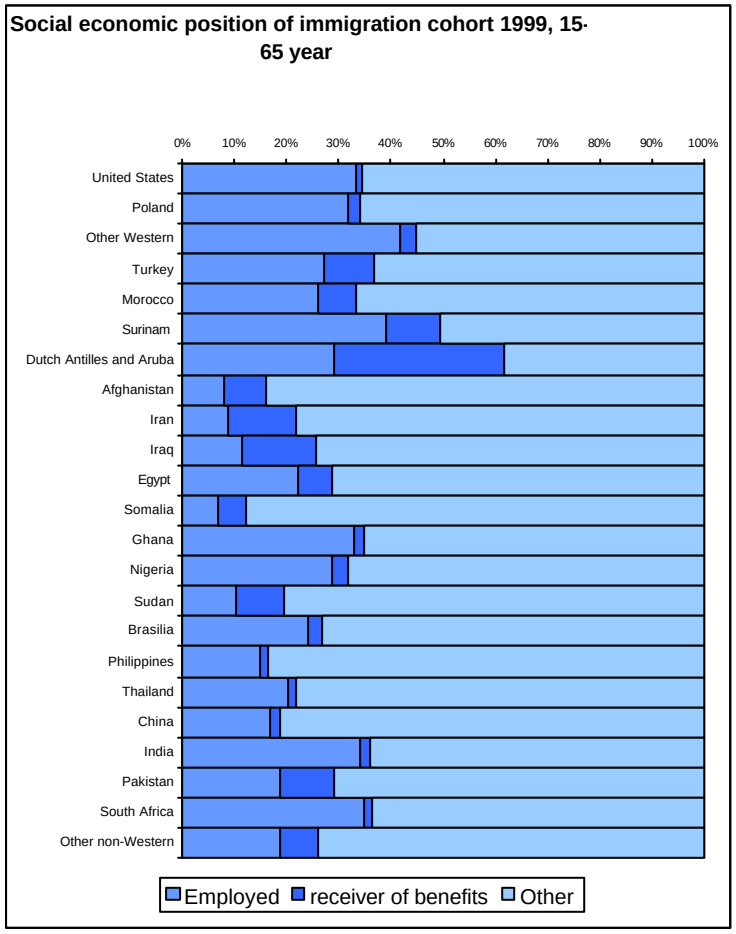
6.1.1 Changes in labour market participation by immigration motive

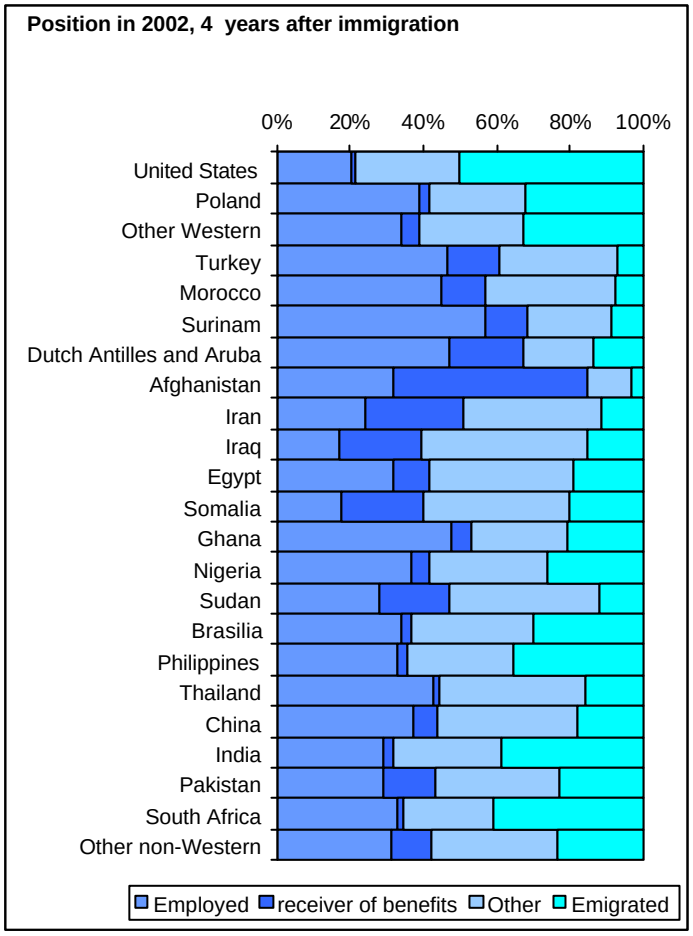
The results show how strongly the developments in the labour market position can differ for the various groups of newcomers between 1999 and 2002. We want to place these differences in the context of the different immigration motives. This is why, in part 2 of table 6.1, we have broken down the developments in labour participation and percentages of benefits recipients by immigration motive. We will mainly look at the motives that jointly come under the headers of *family immigration*, *labour immigration* and *asylum immigration*.

Turkish newcomers are mainly family reunification immigrants and marriage immigrants, who can become active in the labour market relatively quickly. This is not to say that this will actually happen. Relatively few women in particular participate in the labour market, although the percentage of employed Turkish and Moroccan women is higher among recently arrived immigrants than among earlier immigrants (Sprangers et al., in press). Because Turks are often marriage immigrants and the 'host' partners are often employed, the percentage of benefits paid is low, despite a low level of labour participation among Turkish women.
When we look at the categories 'Family reunification' and 'Family formation' in the table, we can see that the labour participation of immigrants who came to the Netherlands for this purpose between 1999 and 2002 has increased. The level of benefits recipients among family formation immigrants is lower than among family reunification immigrants. The last category in the context of family immigration is that of 'co-emigrating family member'. In this group the number of employed persons is low, but so is the number of benefits recipients.

[20] The percentages of employed people has been established for the part of the total population that is aged between 15 and 64 and is employed or self-employed, and people who have died, (r)emigrated or have been removed from the records are therefore not included.

Figure 6.1a Development of economic position of immigration cohort september 1998-september 1999 (1999-2002). See appendix for the different sexes





In 1999, 72% of labour immigrants, a group in which a proportion of Antilleans can be included but also, for instance, the relatively new Polish group, are still in employment after an average period of six months. At 0.5% the percentage of benefits recipients is low and it hardly increases in the period studied. By 2002, 37.7% have left the Netherlands again. In the fourth year the group of employed people has decreased to 42.2% of the original cohort of 13,300 labour immigrants. The analysis shows that the reduction in labour participation can mostly be explained by the proportion of emigrants.

One final immigration motive we discuss in this report is that of asylum. The interpretation of the results for this group requires some reservations. Since 2000 it has been possible for asylum immigrants who reside in a central reception facility to register with the municipality. However, most asylum immigrants do not register until they have been granted legal status by means of a temporary or permanent residence permit. This status entitles them to social security benefits. However, the decision whether to register with the GBA or not means that the starting year of 1999 used for the purpose of this study is not necessarily the actual year of arrival. An additional complication in explaining the results is the fact that, since 1998, asylum seekers without a temporary or permanent residence permit have been allowed to carry out a very limited amount of work (Sprangers et al)[21].
This limited ability to work explains why high levels of asylum immigrants - 84.8% - are represented in the category 'Other stayers' in the year of arrival. By 2002 this category is down to 47.2%, a decrease that can only partly be attributed to an increase in the percentage of people working in an employed capacity (from 7.0% to 24.0%). In this period the proportion of benefits recipients increased from 8.2% to 28.8%.

6.1.2 The added value of longitudinal analyses

A comparison of longitudinal and cross-sectional data for the period 1992 - 2002 shows us that the longitudinal analysis is an important supplement to existing studies that mainly used cross-sectional data. We saw that, according to the cross-sectional data, the proportion of benefits recipients and unemployed decreased as a result of the favourable economic climate. The longitudinal analyses for the same period, however, show an entirely different picture. The proportion of benefits recipients among immigrants who settled in the Netherlands in 1999 did in fact increase in this period, as did the proportion of immigrants in employment. The longitudinal method also provides us with an insight into the dynamics behind the percentages of employed persons, non-employed persons and remigrants.
Although these findings are not surprising, because in the first years after their arrival newcomers need a transitional period to acquire the relevant (language) skills and rights, the comparison between cross-sectional data and longitudinal results exposes an interesting deficiency of cross-sectional analyses. New immigration and emigration can distort the results of analyses relating to the position changes of origin groups. This problem certainly applies to groups of immigrants the composition of which fluctuates strongly under the influence of new immigration.
Longitudinal research is also important when answering the question what the effects of the existing integration policy are. By monitoring the development process of immigrants over time and by comparing groups of immigrants against each other, it becomes clear for which groups and in which social areas social participation progresses

[21] As long as they are in the asylum procedure, asylum immigrants are allowed to work 12 weeks a year.

well and for which groups this happens quickly or not so quickly. This allows us to get a clearer picture of the effectiveness of the policy.

6.2 Conclusion: opportunities and risks in the labour market

In addition to information about basic knowledge and skills, in chapter 5 we analysed the positions and developments with regard to the proportion of employed persons and the proportion of self-employed persons. We also included the separate benefits data (unemployment benefits, social security and disability benefits) in the analyses. In chapter 6 we then looked at the labour market position of a specific group of newcomers.

The percentage of employed persons among Surinamese and Antilleans, but also among people from the Cape Verde Islands, Ghana and the Philippines, is approximately at the same level as that in respect of the autochthonous population. Especially among male family immigrants the number of employed is also increasing rapidly compared to women or to immigrants with a different immigration motive. Female newcomers from Surinam tend to find employment more quickly than men. Among immigrants from new countries of origin such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia, the proportion of employed persons is low.

Among immigrant groups we come across relatively high numbers of independent entrepreneurs. We especially find independent entrepreneurs among immigrants from China, Egypt and Hong Kong. This phenomenon makes it clear that these immigrants have sufficient understanding of and contacts in society to enable them to start their own business. On the other hand, this indicator may suggest that it is difficult for migrants to access certain parts of the labour market.

The search for explanations for the results found for 2001 provides us with interesting information. The proportion of employed persons among Cape Verdeans is relatively high compared to the autochthonous population, even if the group had the same demographic structure as the autochthonous population. We observed over-representation in benefits figures among a number of origin groups. Turks often receive disability benefits compared to people from the autochthonous population, even second-generation, Dutch-born Turks do. Moroccans and Surinamese are also often in receipt of disability benefits. One notable fact is the increased risk that older immigrants have of becoming dependent on social security. Among Moroccan women aged between 55 and 65, the percentage of ABW (social security) benefits paid in 2002 was as high as 43%, and 35% among Antillean women. Male migrants are also highly over-represented in the social security statistics.

The longitudinal research method provides important nuances in the negative image provided by the cross-sectional data. The analysis of the changes in participation of the nearly 37,000 newcomers in 1999 shows that Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean men have a relatively high level of labour participation soon after their arrival and this participation also increases considerably in the three subsequent years. Among Moroccan male newcomers the percentage of employed persons after four years is highest of all groups. Of the traditional groups, Moroccans also have the lowest percentage of benefits recipients. Turkish and Moroccan women only participate in the labour process to a limited extent, although we can see a clear doubling of the proportion of employed Turkish women between 1999 and 2002: the proportion of employed women increases from 14.7% and 11.5% respectively to 33.0% and 27.8%. Antillean women, and Surinamese women in particular, are in employment more often.

The development of labour market participation for nearly all cohorts of female newcomers continues to show an ascending line.
However, the longitudinal analyses also confirm less positive developments. Of the new groups, Afghans are dependent on benefits relatively often. If we look at how the participation of groups of newcomers changes over time, we must establish that other asylum immigrants, such as Somalis and Iraqis, are in employment relatively more often than Afghans. The latter group did also often receive social security, but for the 1999 newcomers the ABW percentage after four years was approximately 17% for the Iraqis compared to over 50% for the Afghans.

7 Contacts between the allochthonous and the autochthonous populations

A last cluster of indicators in the theoretical model relates to data about social contacts. At present, the amount of available data on this subject is limited. Based on the Social Statistical File (SSB) we can provide an insight into the marriage habits of immigrants and into the level of segregation. These are indicators of the extent to which the autochthonous population and immigrants have been or may be in contact with each other.

7.1 Marriage between allochthonous and autochthonous residents

In the paragraph about labour market participation we already saw that the type of marriage is used as a control variable. It became clear that benefits dependency was greater among immigrants in mono-ethnic marriages than those in mixed marriages. We will therefore take a look at the developments for the 'mixed marriage' and 'migration marriage' sets of indicators. We have data for 1999, 2000 and 2001 about marriages entered into by immigrants with autochthonous partners and with partners who have come across from the same country of origin[22]. Unfortunately we do not as yet have data about marriages entered into between persons from different origin groups.
In table 7.1 we can see that Filipino and Antillean women in particular regularly marry autochthonous men. 'Other non-Western', Ghanaian and Egyptian immigrants also enter into mixed marriages relatively often. In contrast we see the lowest percentages of marriage with an autochthonous person among Afghan, Iraqi, Turkish, Somali, Moroccan and Iranian immigrants. As Antilleans stay in the Netherlands longer, the percentage of marriages to an autochthonous person increases for this group. Among other traditional immigrant groups, the effect of the duration of stay is not as great; among Moroccans we see the greatest proportion of mixed marriages in the duration of stay category '0 - 5 years'. We can also observe that, in general, women will more frequently marry an autochthonous partner than men.
The second table (7.2) we present relates to the proportion of marriages entered into by a immigrant with a partner who has come over from the country of origin. The highest proportion of these so-called immigration marriages is found among Turkish and Moroccan men and women and among Afghan, Chinese, Iranian and Egyptian men. In most of the origin categories, men are more likely than women to bring a partner across from the country of origin. Among Iraqis and Somalis, the proportion of immigration marriages is between 20 and 25 percentage points higher for men than for women; among Iranians the difference in 2000 and 2001 even exceeds 50 percentage points. Immigrants from the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba and from Hong Kong and women from Western immigrants are least likely to bring across a partner from the country of origin.
We can say that the proportion of immigration marriages among second-generation Turks and Moroccans is only marginally smaller than among the first generation. Among

[22] Data for 2001 is provisional.

second-generation Surinamese, the percentage is considerably lower than among the first generation; among Antilleans the percentage was already low and decreases slightly more for the second generation. There is no useful data for most of the other origin groups.

7.2 Opportunities for inter-ethnic contacts in the neighbourhood

In table 7.3 we have compared the percentages of employed persons and benefits recipients against the proportion of non-Western immigrants in the neighbourhood. The segregation level in a neighbourhood is further specified in four categories: the percentage of non-Western immigrants in the neighbourhood is 0 - 5% (white), 5 - 15% (mixed), 15 - 50% (moderately segregated) and 50% and over (strongly segregated). We can see that the proportion of employed persons decreases as the percentage of immigrants increases. The percentages of social security and unemployment benefits recipients increase exponentially to the decrease in the proportion of employed people. As we saw in paragraph 5.6, women have less chance of obtaining employment than men. In neighbourhoods with more than 50% non-Western immigrants, over 52% of women are not employed and 25% are dependent on benefits whilst not having a job. Incidentally, these figures apply to all women in the neighbourhood, both ethnic and autochthonous. There does not appear to be any connection between the percentage of people entitled to disability benefits and the percentage of immigrants in the neighbourhood.
Based on table 7.4, the conclusions with regard to the connection between segregation and labour market position can be further refined. In this table we can see that most origin groups live mainly in neighbourhoods with 15 to 50% immigrants. Twenty-two percent of Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese live in strongly segregated neighbourhoods (50 - 100% immigrants in the neighbourhood), but the peaks are found among the Cape Verdeans and Ghanaians. Especially these groups were found earlier to be relatively strongly represented in the labour market.
We previously indicated that increased segregation of the living environment can also be an impeding factor with regard to school careers. As we did when nuancing the connection with labour market participation, we must also put the connection between school performance and segregation into perspective: we found major differences in the potential for
passing an examination among students from those origin groups that often live in segregated neighbourhoods.

7.3 Conclusion: opportunity and risk indicators

As we did in previous chapters, we must again briefly return to the dichotomy between opportunity and risk indicators. The analyses in the chapter on labour market participation showed that immigrants in mixed marriages had an increased chance of finding employment. Mixed marriages are most often entered into by Filipino women, Antilleans, Hong Kong Chinese and Western immigrants, and generally more frequently by women than by men. Among the second generation we see a lot of immigration marriages among Turks and Moroccans. With regard to the indicator ‘living in a segregated neighbourhood’ we saw that immigrants from the traditional countries of origin and from Ghana and the Cape Verde Islands in particular tend to live in moderately to strongly segregated neighbourhoods with a high proportion of

immigrants. Needless to say, this does not automatically mean that these groups have little or no contacts with the autochthonous population, just that the opportunity for making contacts with autochthonous residents in the neighbourhood is smaller in a segregated neighbourhood than in an ethnically mixed neighbourhood.

8 Discussion: toward enhanced monitoring of integration

8.1 Available data

In the previous paragraphs we provided a first 'taste' of repeated monitoring of the position of immigrants. In this feasibility study we have included analyses both for total origin populations and for separate cohorts. We have described the changes experienced by groups in a number of areas in the period 1992 - 2002. In this report we looked at the indicators 'being employed', 'working in an employed capacity', 'working on a self-employed basis', 'proportion of benefits recipients', 'proportion of people on disability benefits', 'proportion of people on social security', 'proportion of people in receipt of unemployment benefits', 'proportion of immigrants married to an autochthonous partner', 'living in a mixed or segregated neighbourhood', 'proportion of immigrants with a partner from the country of origin' and 'examination pass in secondary education' and 'progression to higher education'. For the moment, these indicators still provide a limited insight into the participation of immigrants in society. This report is mainly intended as an example of the kind of research that is possible on the basis of available data.
We can say that, based on the available Statistics Netherlands (CBS) data, it is possible to provide a good - if fairly generalised - picture of the socio-economic position of immigrants. Because the intention of the Integration monitor is to signal trends and changes, this need not be a problem. After all, we periodically want to provide a general and systematic picture of the integration of immigrants. Supplementary research can then shed light on interesting developments. The most essential data regarding socio-economic participation is available for that purpose. Information about employment and benefits is available integrally, at an individual level. However, the details regarding educational level that are essential for verifying the results are lacking. At this stage of the study, the socio-cultural aspects of the integration study cannot yet be sufficiently researched.

8.2 Missing information

In this study we did not use income data. However, at this stage this is not an insurmountable deficiency because there is a strong connection between the socio-economic position of origin groups and their income level. Origin groups that are employed more often also have a higher income (see Hartog & Zorlu 2003). This does not mean that this connection can explain all differences in income, as such differences may be caused by demographic, individual or household characteristics and by factors that may be dictated by the demand side of the labour market, such as discrimination, distribution of workers across high/low paying sectors and professions, etc. We will look at this aspect more closely in future reports.
As an indicator for the *command of the Dutch language* the already available final examination figures for secondary education can be further specified. In addition, the CITO (*National Institute for Educational Measurement*) scores achieved at the end of

primary education could be a good indication for the command of the Dutch language among younger (first and second generation) immigrants. Initial contacts with CITO regarding availability of the CITO scores have been established.
To monitor the command of the Dutch language of people from allochthonous origin who do not attend school, information can be obtained from the existing SPVA study, and in the future the so-called education number files may also become available for this purpose. Ultimately we will also use results of the integration courses to monitor language skills.
The indicator '*educational performance'* can eventually be supplemented with information about participation and success in higher education, based on data obtained from the Central Register of Higher Education Enrolment (CRIHO).
In this study, the *educational level* of people who are in receipt of unemployment benefits or social security has been determined on the basis of data provided by the Centres for Work and Income (CWI). We are presently working on the development of an education level variable that can also be used for the section of the population that is not registered with a CWI office.
Based on the aforementioned education number files that will become available in the next few years, it is possible to provide an indication of the extent to which *young people drop out of school* and of *segregation by origin group in the various school types*.
With regard to the *use of care facilities* and *people dropping out of care facilities* indicators, no national information is as yet available. However, for people who receive a disability pension it is known why they were certified unfit. Information about illness-related absenteeism could also be broken down by origin group.
The '*having inter-ethnic social contacts*' or '*having mono-ethnic social contacts*' set of indicators has not been fully completed. An indication regarding these social contacts may be obtained by reconstructing the origin of neighbours. For information about the ethnicity of friends we currently only have survey data available. With regard to social contacts, however, we have presented data on marriages. The data on types of marriage used in this study does, however, not give a definitive answer to the question what the proportion of immigration *marriages* is. Furthermore, we did not look at inter-ethnic marriages between two partners from different ethnic background.
The other 'softer' indicators, such as *norms and values* and *orientation toward the Netherlands* or *orientation toward the country of origin* are represented in this study only to a lesser extent. However, on a national level a number of indicators are available about the behaviour of people, from which we can deduce norms and values. One of the common norms relates to the number of children that form part of a family, in demographic terms referred to as the marriage fertility rate. A similar type of indicator can be obtained from the average age of the mother at the birth of her first child.
In addition, criminality is an example of behaviour that demonstrates *failure to comply with common norms and values*. A potential source of information is the HKS, the so-called Recognition Service System, containing data about police reports. Negotiations are in progress about the use of this source.
WODC is not only for options to enhance indicators in the Integration monitor with data available at a national level, but also for opportunities to collaborate with municipal and other research institutes. Together with municipalities, WODC aims for a modular completion of missing data. This means that municipalities can collect data that is essential to their own policy evaluation and can then link this data to the basic indicators in the Integration monitor .

In the future we will be looking for supplementary data, so that more integration aspects can be described and analysed, thus improving the quality of the information. In the future we also want to expand the opportunities for mapping out long-term developments introduced in this report. This means that we want to map out longer periods as well as compare larger numbers of cohorts against each other. We aim to realise these objectives in a long-term study on which we will publish periodical reports. By using other information that is already incorporated in the SSB on the one hand, and adding information to the research database by tapping new sources on the other, we can provide a more complete description of the developments in the participation of immigrants in a range of social areas. The list of opportunity and risk indicators from chapter 1 could then be further added to, so that the areas deemed relevant - as reflected in the theoretical model - can be sufficiently monitored.

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Appendix 1 Methodological explanation

1.1 Further clarification of the methodology: statuses, developments of the generations, trends

A tool that can be used to indicate levels of integration requires a certain type of research. To obtain an insight into the effectiveness of integration strategies, information is required about the level of social integration and about the strategies themselves. This imposes a number of conditions on the data and on the research methods. The options are briefly outlined below.
In the first place, the level of social integration of immigrants can be described using cross-sectional data that describes the situation at a specific moment in time. This means that all people from allochthonous origin living in the Netherlands at that moment will be included in the analyses. Based on the selected indicators and any associated standardisation, pronouncements can be made about the extent to which immigrants from different countries of origins are integrated in Dutch society. One shortcoming of this method is the fact that all people from allochthonous origin, whether they have been in the Netherlands for a long or a short period, and whether they are first or second generation, are put together in one category.
A second method, namely comparing different generations of the same origin groups, partly compensates for this shortcoming. This method makes, as it were, a comparison in time, albeit that the data is collected at one moment in time. Using this data it is possible to answer questions such as how many generations it takes before a certain origin group has achieved a comparable position in education or in the labour market to that of autochthonous Dutch citizens. However, in this method, too, there is a range of factors that complicate the interpretation of these developments.
One problem when making comparisons between generations, for instance, is the continuous renewal of the immigrant population, which means the first generation consists of immigrants with a duration of stay ranging from a number of months to as long as forty years. It seems unlikely that this first generation would be a homogeneous group in which the level of integration of the individual members is comparable and has been achieved through a similar process. One of the things that would have to be taken into account is the state of the economy at the moment of arrival. Especially in times of economic depression it is difficult for newcomers to the labour market to obtain a position.
For an insight into trends, research into developments over a longer period is required. This is why we also use a third way of describing the process of social integration, namely a comparison of the aforementioned statuses at different times. An autochthonous comparison group is very important in order to clarify trends. For instance, it may be investigated whether social integration increases or rather decreases in the course of time. This research method provides some insight into the integration process. However, we must make a number of observations. If the developments in the integration process are described using trends, these are, in part, determined by the composition of the origin categories. Variables such as age, gender and duration of stay influence the chances of social participation. These variables should be controlled for. In addition, the extent to which there is influx and outflow of the origin groups is one of

the factors that influence changes over time. This means that the comparison between two different times relates to individuals who are to some extent different.
The methods described above (statuses, statuses classified by generation, trends) therefore provide insufficient information about the process of integration. Formulating the statuses and trends for this purpose in respect of (a random selection of) people who have achieved a certain level of integration at a certain moment will only be useful if we also know what choices they made.

1.1.1 Cohorts of newcomers

In order to make the integration process understandable we have chosen the longitudinal method for this report. This means that a fixed group of individuals, for instance all people from allochthonous origin who lived in the Netherlands in 1998, are monitored over a period of time using the indicators described earlier. This way it may be shown, for instance, that a certain origin group increasingly participates in the labour market. Apart from people who die or (r)emigrate, the group being monitored consists of the same individuals. A way to further tailor this method to the development of the Integration monitor is to monitor cohorts of *newcomers*. This will provide a picture of the integration process of a group that arrived in the Netherlands more or less at the same time. For instance, newcomers from 1995 can be monitored for their participation in the labour market, as was done in the Hartog and Zorlu (2003) study. This way the integration process is mapped out from the moment of arrival in the Netherlands so that the starting positions are comparable where familiarity with the new environment is concerned.
By monitoring a cohort of newcomers, the integration process can then be evaluated. A comparison with the development of the average participation in a range of social areas gives an indication of the speed with which the cohorts of newcomers approach that average. If we then also standardise by a number of relevant background variables, such as age and gender, we can check whether - and if so, at which speed – the newcomers approximate a population in the Netherlands that is equal in terms of these characteristics.
By only analysing one cohort of newcomers, however, the changes over time cannot be established. This deficiency can be compensated for if different cohorts of newcomers are compared, for instance cohorts of newcomers who immigrated in 1995 and 1998. This provides an insight into whether the integration process happens faster or, in contrast, slower, for different cohorts of newcomers.
All these analyses can be further refined by controlling the results for a number of relevant background variables. In the first place such variables as age, gender and educational level could be considered. These checks provide an insight into the factors affecting differences in integration.
The aforementioned methods impose different requirements on the data. The integration status of origin groups can be investigated using research relating to one measuring moment (cross-sectional study), trends using research relating to at least two measuring moments, whereas for an insight into process-based developments, longitudinal data is required whereby information is gathered for one category of people at different measuring moments. In order to carry out checks for background characteristics, it is also essential that the control variables are present in the data files as well. Furthermore, to enable a detailed distinction by, for instance, country of origin, comprehensive data is required in order to guarantee the reliability of the results.

The data sources for research into immigrants often have major limitations. Surveys tend to limit themselves to the 'big four' (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans) and, because they normally provide a cross-section of the populations, do not contain longitudinal information. In addition, surveys are often affected by a relatively high and selective non-response, particularly among immigrants, which means that the results are distorted to a greater or lesser extent. The registers used, such as the Municipal Personal Records Database (GBA), may be considerable in size and may not be affected by selective non-response, but only contain a limited number of variables against which we can check. In this study we use the Social Statistical File (SSB), a series of linked files, the GBA[23] being the foundation.
The descriptive statistics that were discussed in the previous paragraphs only provide an indication of the socio-economic position of groups. These differences can occur through the composition of groups, by demographic characteristics such as age, gender, living environment (which is associated with *social capital*) or by *human capital* accumulation, such as education and experience and the duration of stay in the Netherlands, which reflects the transition and adaptation process. For this purpose we estimated logistical regressions to be able to explain risks of becoming dependent on benefits, and opportunities in labour market participation, on the basis of the aforementioned available variables.

1.2 Technical clarification of the logistical regressions

Following on from the descriptive statistics, we have separately estimated both the risk of becoming dependent on social security, unemployment and disability benefits and the chances of a job in an employed capacity or on a self-employed basis. For these estimates we use the standard technique of logistical regressions. For each of these five indicators we estimate five models: the *first* model is the simplest and only contains the most unequivocal exogenous explanatory variables: gender, country of origin, duration of stay, second generation and age. These variables explain some of the differences in socio-economic positions while they themselves do not depend on the socio-economic position. This model provides a correct description of age and duration of stay for persons born abroad; namely age at immigration, duration of stay and an interaction term between these two variables. In addition to gender and second generation, the *second* model contains the age at the measuring moment and the duration of stay, whereby the overlap of age and duration of stay is ignored. Duration of stay and age can partly converge, which means that the exact effects of age and duration of stay cannot be distinguished. As a result, the duration of stay coefficients are higher or lower for the countries of origin in relation to the distribution of duration of stay and age (at the time of immigration) within the group. A comparison of models 1 and 2 indicates the direction of the bias in the estimated coefficients of duration of stay and age. No alternative methodology is available, because the use of continuous variables in the more comprehensive models proves to be not always possible as a result of capacity problems. From now on, all further added variables are categorical. More detailed

[23] For a description of the structure of the SSB see: Arts, C.H. and E.M.J. Hoogteijling, 2002, Het Sociaal Statistisch Bestand 1998 en 1999 (*The Social Statistical File 1998 and 1999*). In: *Sociaal-economische maandstatistiek* (*Socio-economic monthly statistics*) *2002 no.12* (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (*Central Statistics Bureau*), Voorburg/Heerlen), pages 13-21.

specifications of categorical variables also stretch the bounds of available technological possibilities, because the number of records in the integral SSB is approximately 11 million.
In the *third* model we add the type of household and whether or not someone is married to an autochthonous partner (mixed) or to someone from the old country of origin (mono-ethnic). In the *fourth* model the segregation level in the neighbourhood is also added. The interpretation of these extra variables in the third and fourth models requires great care, because both the type of household or marriage and the segregation level could not be called strictly exogenous. This means that the causality relationship between the socio-economic position to be explained and these variables would be mutual, but not unequivocal, which is however necessary for adequate estimates. For instance, we try to explain the risk of becoming dependent on benefits by, among other things, the extent of mixed or mono-ethnic marriage and residence in a more segregated neighbourhood. The reverse relationship is not ruled out, however: in this case it would be persons in receipt of benefits especially who would more often be in a mono-ethnic marriage and live in a segregated neighbourhood because they lead a more isolated existence as a result of their limited financial means, are more likely to enter into mono-ethnic marriages as a result of their isolation and can only afford a less attractive but cheaper rented house in a segregated neighbourhood. This indicates that the necessity for further research into this so-called exogenity is evident.
Tables 5.4 through to 5.7 show the results of the logistical regression analyses for both the opportunities of working in an employed capacity and on a self-employed basis and the risks of becoming dependent on social security or on unemployment or disability benefits. Because all the variables used are ordinal, in most cases the first category is the reference category which is given a value of 1 and to which the other categories must be compared. In the 'origin' category, for instance, the autochthonous population category is the reference group against which other recognised categories are compared. The chances are reflected in the easy to interpret e^b (*odds ratios*). This reflects the extent to which the chance of success or risk changes in the case of a change of n units in the independent variable. If e^b is greater than one, the chance (success) of work (benefits) of the immigrant category in question is greater than that of the autochthonous population and if e^b is smaller than one, the chance is smaller than that of the autochthonous population, in view of the other characteristics that have been included in the model.

1.3 Available data: the Social Statistical File

In the Social Statistical File (SSB), approximately 20 registers (among others those of the tax authorities, benefits agencies, IB group (*Information Management Group*)) are linked to the GBA per individual. The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) has given permission to link its Central Aliens Register (CRV) to the SSB, allowing us to investigate the meaning of immigration motives for the integration process. Thanks to these links, the SSB provides individual data on all Dutch inhabitants, relating to, among other things, demographic characteristics, employment, benefits, income, education and immigration motives and about their mutual correlation. Because the different years are also interlinked, opportunities are created for longitudinal monitoring of people in the different registers. In addition to these registrations, some surveys are linked to the SSB, so that missing information could be added. In our analyses we used the years 1999-2002.

There are advantages and disadvantages associated with the use of register data. Although registers are generally integral and sampling errors do therefore not occur and there is no problem with selective non-response, the quality of the administrative information is not always sufficient. In addition, it is not possible to operationalise all variables that are desirable in theory on the basis of register information. The quality level of the information is increased within the SSB by offsetting the data originating from different sources against each other. This highlights any errors, which are then corrected. An overview of this method and the adaptations carried out is described in Arts and Hoogetijling (2002). The quality of the variables used in the SSB is therefore high, with the exception of the educational level variable which, as it originates from a source that has not yet been included, is loosely linked to the SSB.
In the results section we saw which opportunities the SSB currently offers for the development of the Integration monitor . The figures reflect the situation of persons belonging to the population of the Netherlands at a fixed day in the year in question, namely the last Friday in September. Where possible a total overview is provided, for each indicator[24], of all Dutch inhabitants, the allochthonous *and* the autochthonous population, for the period 1999 - 2000. We classified the data by duration of stay, so that we could distinguish the newcomers (in the Netherlands for less than five years) from the oldcomers. In addition, separate tables are included for first and second generation immigrants and for men and women. Through an analysis of the data, we can provide a general insight into the meaning of origin groups for the socio-economic and socio-cultural participation of immigrants. The analysis of this source is the first test of what will become a recurring report of the extent and process of the social integration of first and second generation immigrants in the Netherlands.

1.4 Statistics Netherlands (CBS) privacy guarantees

Statistics Netherlands (CBS) compiles statistical data from a large number of different registrative sources and surveys which contain privacy-sensitive material. This is why Statistics Netherlands pays a lot of attention to the security of this data. For information regarding vulnerable population groups such as immigrants this is perhaps even more important than usual. The Central Bureau of Statistics Act of 20 November 2003 provides that all administrative, technical and logistical measures must be taken that are necessary to protect confidential data. The main measures are:

- CBS premises are only accessible to authorised people. This is ensured by issuing access passes and the deployment of security personnel that monitors the correct use of these passes. Visitors to CBS premises who do not have an access pass are met at the entrance by CBS personnel and escorted off the premises after their visit.
- The computer network is not accessible from the Internet, so that is not possible to hack into the CBS network.
- CBS employees who work with individual data have all signed a declaration in which they solemnly promise not to violate the confidentiality of the data. If they did, it could mean instant dismissal.

[24] The feasibility study incorporates the following indicators: percentages of examination passes in education, proportion of people working in an employed capacity and on a self-employed basis, benefits recipients (also broken down by unemployment benefits, social security and disability benefits), marriages to autochthonous partners and marriages to partners brought over from the country of origin.

- If a source with statistical data reaches the CBS, it is first split into the directly identifying data (such as tax and social security (sofi-)number, A - number, date of birth, gender, postal code, house number) and the other statistically substantive data. The employees who are involved in linking the data only have access to the directly identifying data for the purpose of allocating linking keys. These linking keys are meaningless random numbers that are only meant for internal CBS use. Because all sources are provided with this linking key, it is possible to interlink sources.
- The employees who analyse statistical data and compile overviews based on these analyses only have access to the statistically substantive data and only to the data that is relevant for their own work. This is ensured by a system of authorisations that documents the access rights of employees. This means that employees do not have access to the directly identifying data.
- In order to prevent individual data being sent to third parties via e-mail, employees who work with privacy-sensitive data have no authorisation to attach files to their e-mail messages.

Appendix 2 Definitions and abbreviations

CWI
Centre for Work and Income (formerly Employment Offices)

ORIGIN
Autochthonous population:
Persons of whom both parents were born in the Netherlands.
Allochthonous population:
Persons of whom at least one parent was born abroad.
First generation migrants:
Persons born abroad with at least one parent born abroad.
Second generation migrants:
Persons born in the Netherlands with at least one parent born abroad.
Western migrants:
Migrants originating from one of the countries on the continents of Europe (excluding Turkey), North America and Oceania, or from Indonesia or Japan.
Non-Western migrants:
Migrants originating from one of the countries on the continents of Africa, Latin America and Asia (excluding Indonesia and Japan), or from Turkey.
Duration of stay:
A person's residence in the Netherlands in years from the last known date of settlement of this person in the Netherlands. This variable only applies to first-generation migrants who, after all, were not born in the Netherlands but only settled there later.

SECONDARY EDUCATION
Percentage of examination passes:
The percentage of students who passed the examination out of the total number of rejected and successful examination candidates.

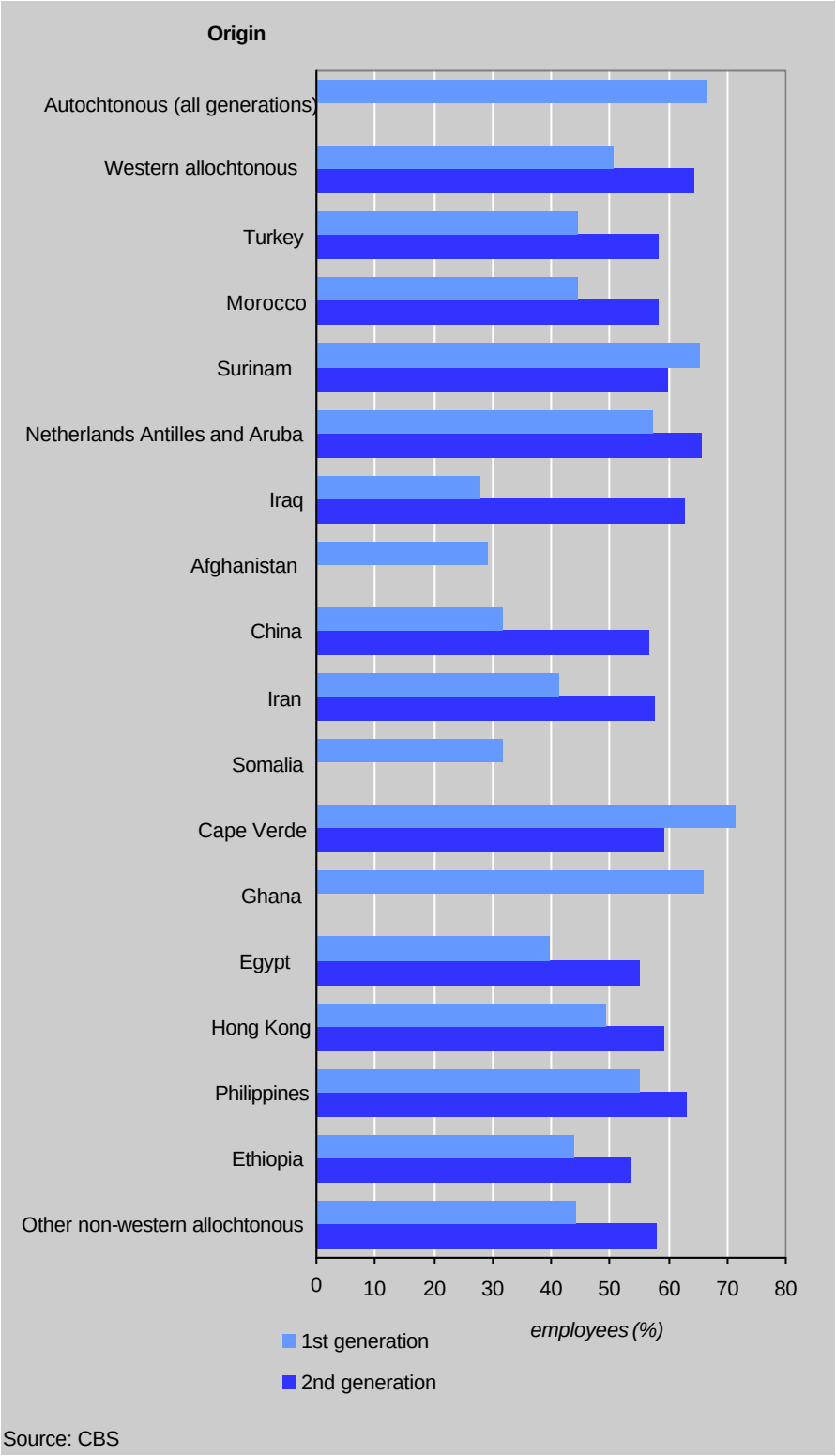
EMPLOYMENT and BENEFITS
ABW:
Persons receiving income from social security benefits. These benefits are paid pursuant to the Social Security Act (ABW).
AO:
Persons receiving income from disability benefits. These benefits are paid pursuant to the WAO, WAZ or Wajong.
WAO = Invalidity Insurance Act
WAZ = Invalidity Insurance (Self-Employed Persons) Act
Wajong = Disability Benefits (Handicapped Young Persons) Act
WW:
Persons receiving income from unemployment benefits. These benefits are paid pursuant to the Unemployment Insurance Act (WW).

Other benefits:
Persons receiving income from benefits other than the WAO, WAZ, Wajong, WW and ABW. Other benefits are, for instance, retaining pay and benefits pursuant to the Ziektewet (*Sickness Benefits Act*), IOAW and IOAZ.
IOAW = Act on Income Provisions for Older or Partially Disabled, Formerly Unemployed Persons.
IOAZ = Act on Income Provisions for Older or Partially Disabled, Formerly Self-Employed Persons.

MARRIAGES
Marriages with an autochthonous partner:
The study looks at all marriages entered into by people from allochthonous origin in the year in question, and therefore also marriages of migrants who only came to live in the Netherlands at the time of the marriage or after the marriage.
Marriages for which the partner comes to the Netherlands from the country of origin (immigration marriages):
The study looks at all marriages entered into in the year in question by second generation migrants and by first generation migrants who lived in the Netherlands for at least one full year prior to the year of marriage. The marriage is classed as a marriage for which the partner comes to the Netherlands from the country of origin if the partner lived in the Netherlands between one year prior to the year of marriage and two years after the year of marriage.
Mixed marriage: marriage between an autochthonous partner and a partner from an ethnic minority.
Mono-ethnic marriage: Marriage between two persons from the same country of origin.

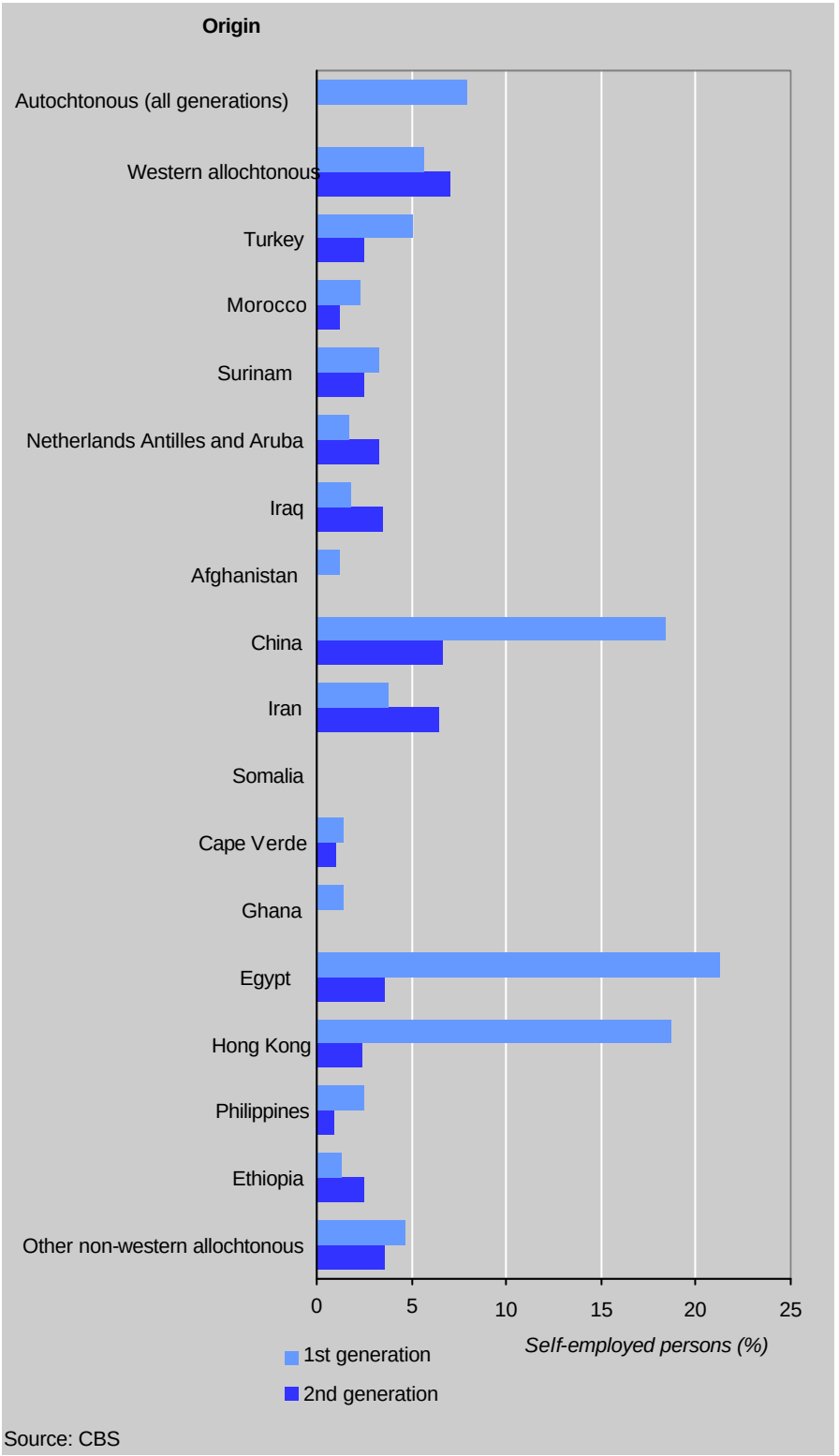
Appendix 3 Figures

Figure 5.1. % employees (by country of orgin); age 15-65, 2001



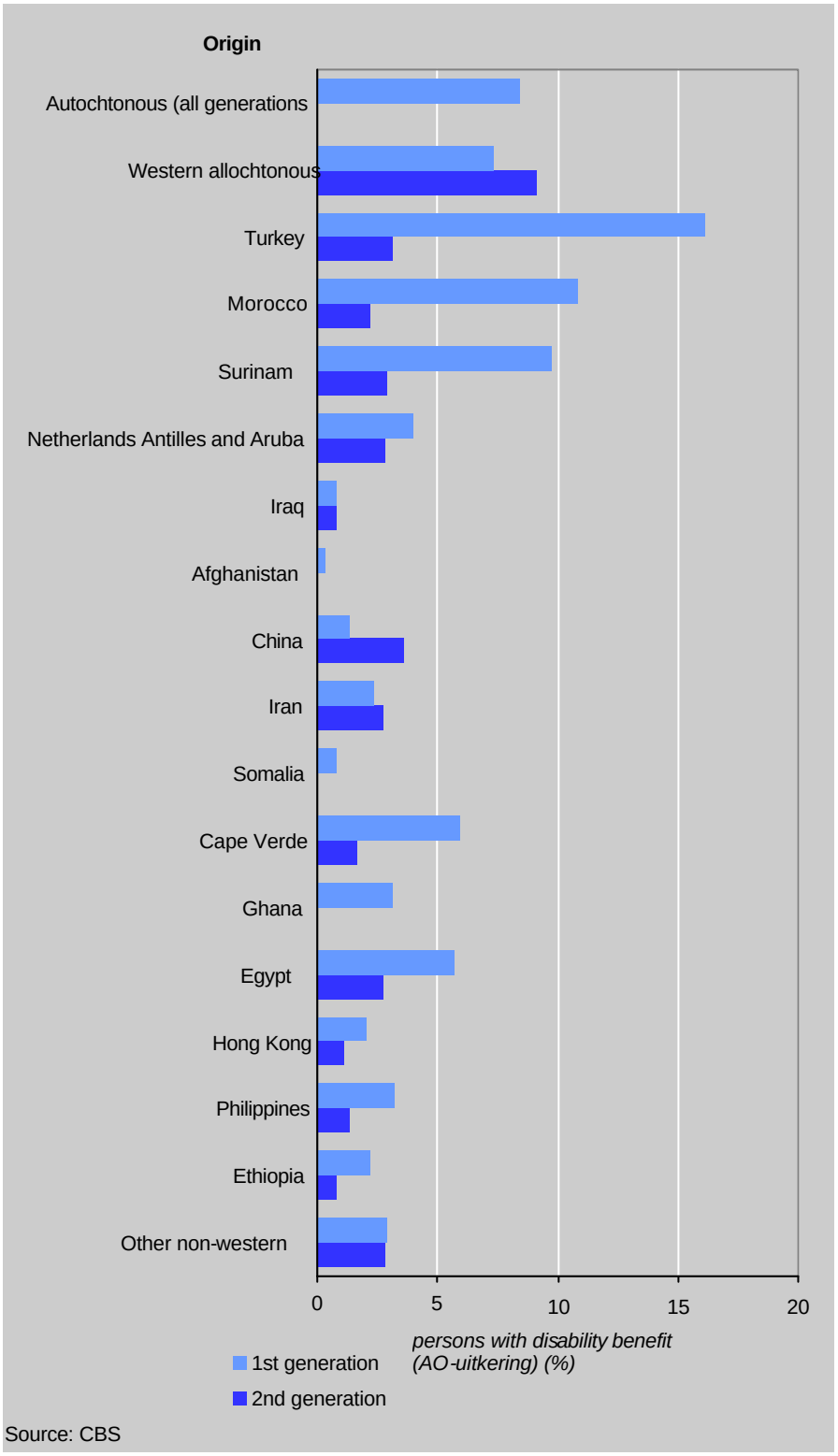
Source: CBS

Figure 5.2. % self-employed persons by country of origin; age 15-65, 2001



Source: CBS

Figure 5.3. % persons with disability benefit by country of origin); age 15- 65, 2001



Source: CBS

Figure 5.4. % persons with disability benefit by country of origin; age 15-65, 2001

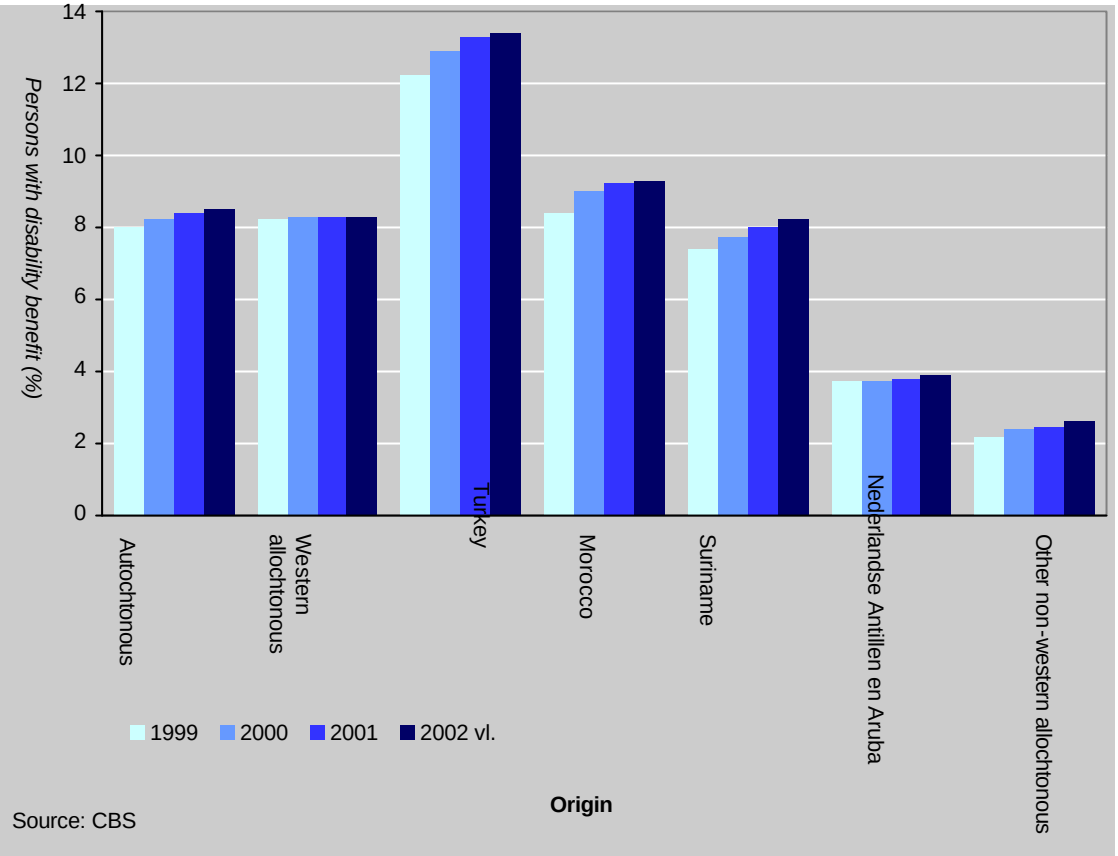
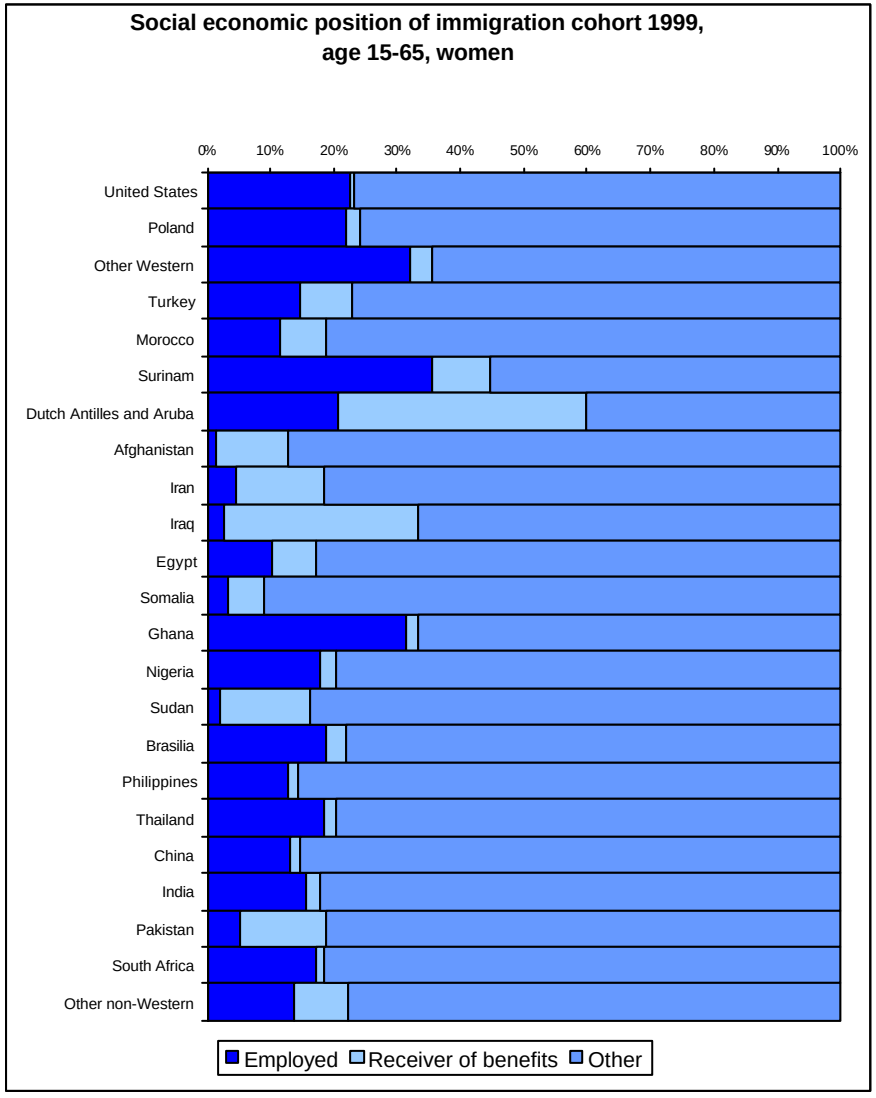


Figure 6.1a. Social economic position of immigration cohort 1999, 15-65 year, women



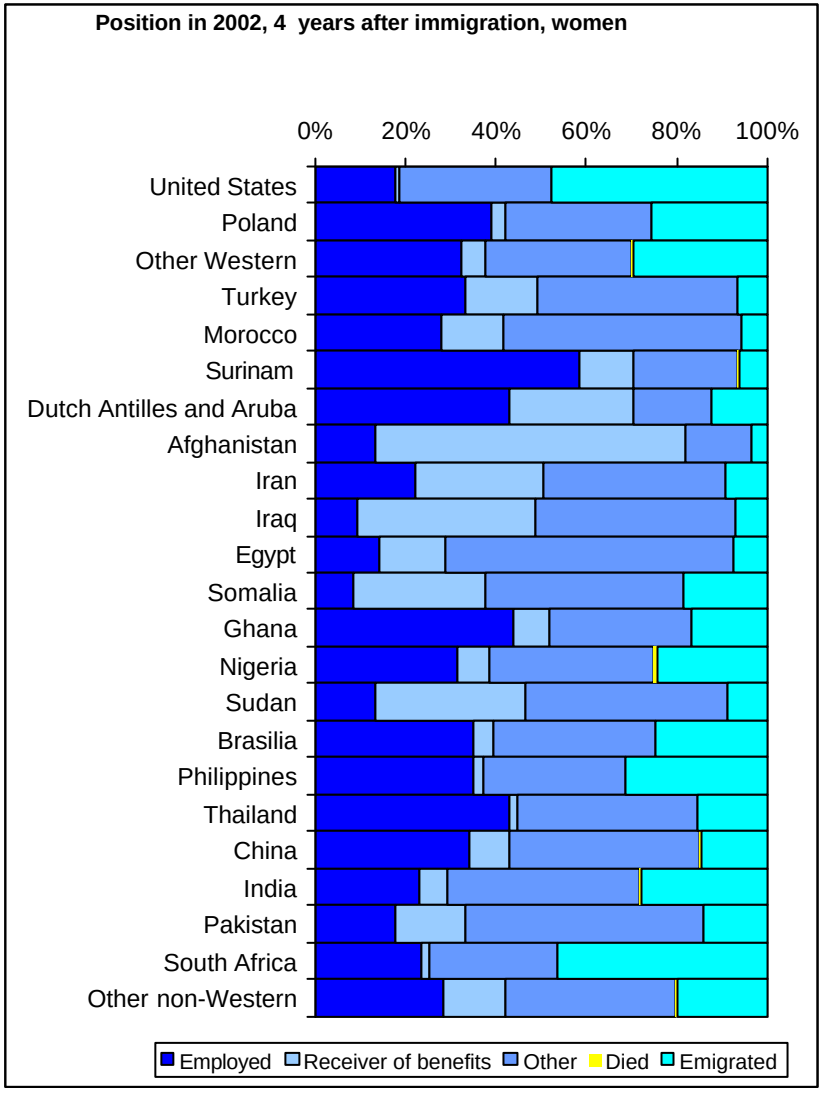
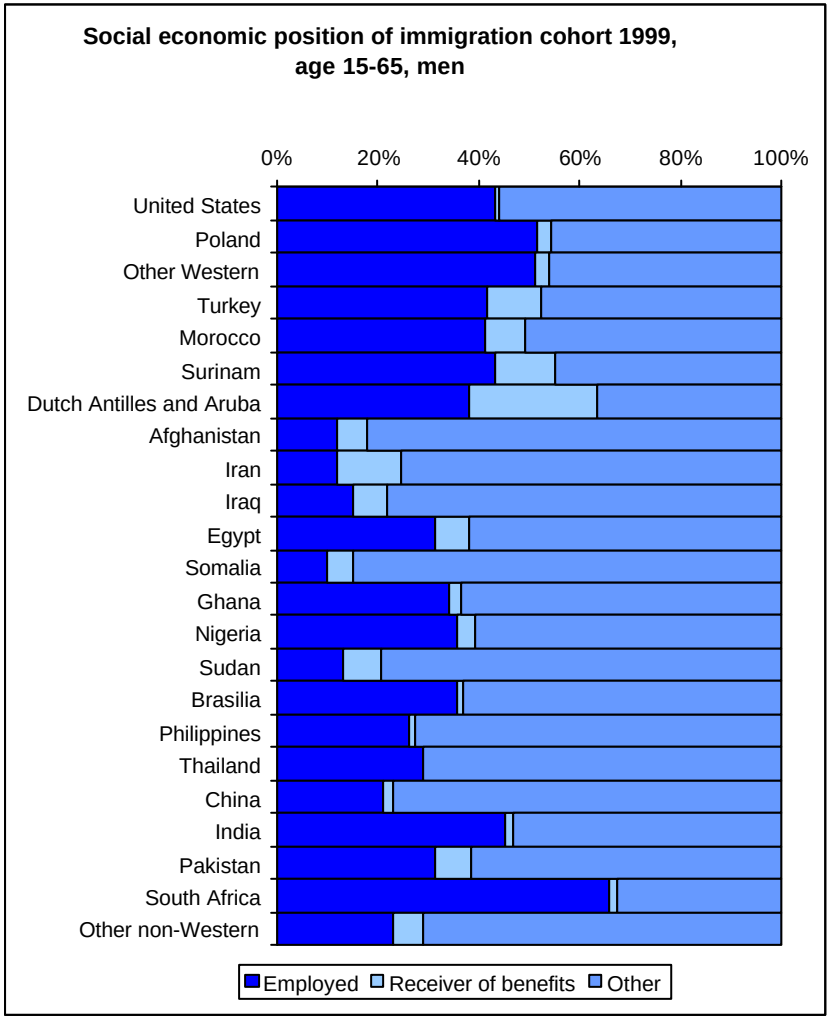
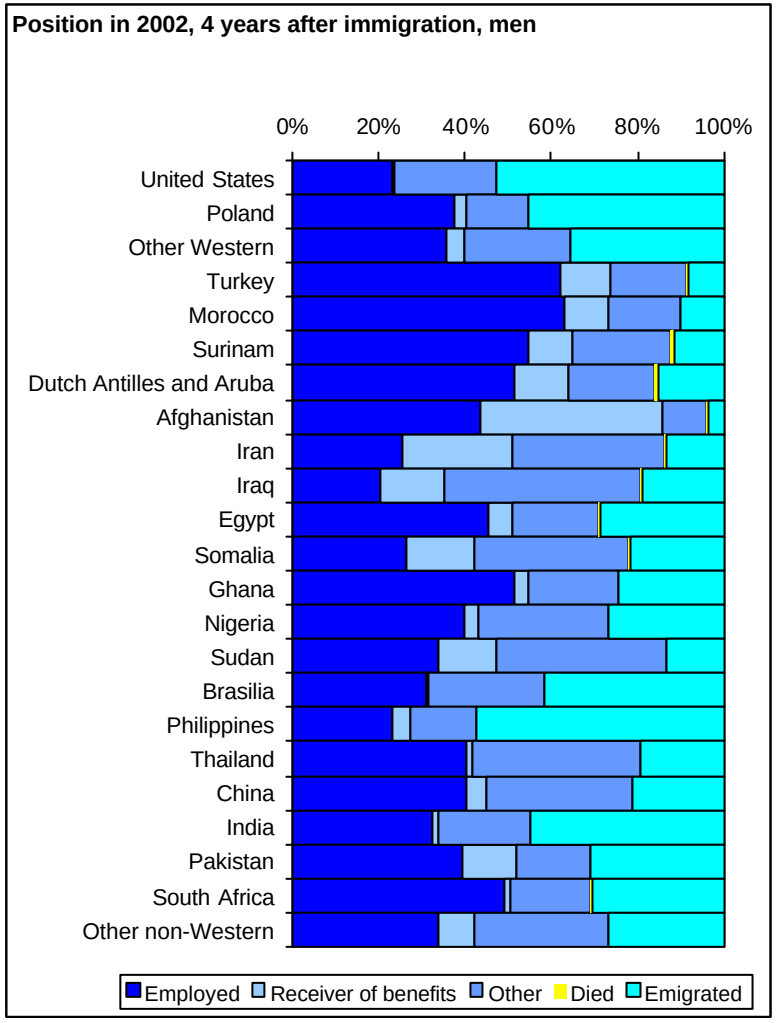


Figure 6.1b Social economic position of immigration cohort 1999, 15-65 year, men





Appendix 4 Tables

Table 4.1. % passed final examination secundary education, by country of origin and generation (1999-2002)

	VWO				HAVO				MAVO				VBO			
	1999	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**
	% of the total number of examinees in the groups concerned															
Autochtonous	90	90	92	94	88	90	91	91	96	96	96	97	95	95	96	97
Western allochtonous	85	86	89	92	82	86	87	87	94	94	94	95	92	92	94	95
1st generation	86	82	85	91	79	84	85	84	94	91	92	91	91	92	95	94
2nd generation	85	87	90	92	83	87	88	87	94	94	95	96	93	92	94	95
Non-western allochtonous	78	75	80	83	72	76	79	81	84	85	85	86	87	88	90	91
1st generation	72	78	82	83	70	74	78	78	84	85	84	84	87	89	91	91
2nd generation	79	75	80	83	73	77	79	82	84	85	85	87	88	87	90	91
of which																
Turkey	73	58	73	77	64	68	72	75	77	77	74	78	84	84	87	88
1st generation					60	71			77	73	71	75	84	85	89	90
2nd generation	72	57	72	77	64	68	72	76	76	78	75	79	84	84	87	88
Morocco	73	80	81	79	76	81	80	85	84	82	88	87	87	88	91	92
1st generation					69	78	82	85	85	82	91	87	86	88	89	93
2nd generation	78	79	83	76	79	82	80	86	84	82	88	87	87	88	91	92
Surinam	72	70	74	78	71	74	77	77	85	87	88	88	90	89	92	93
1st generation					65	74	78	74	84	85	84	85	89	90	94	93
2nd generation	73	71	74	79	72	75	77	77	85	88	89	89	90	89	91	92
Neth Antilles and Aruba	90	86	86	93	75	86	82	84	91	90	92	91	90	89	92	91
1st generation									88	86	89	88	88	88	92	89
2nd generation	90	87	85	94	76	87	84	87	92	93	93	93	91	91	92	93
Other non-western	81	81	85	86	77	79	82	83	87	91	87	88	89	90	92	92
1st generation	73	83	85	84	76	74	78	78	84	89	85	85	87	90	91	91
2nd generation	84	80	85	88	77	82	85	86	90	92	90	91	93	90	94	94

(For abbrevations see table 4.4)

Table 4.2. % passed final examination secundary education, by country of origin and sex (1999-2002)

	VWO				HAVO				MAVO				VBO			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
	% of the total number of examinees in the groups concerned															
Autochtonous	90	90	92	94	88	90	91	91	96	96	96	97	95	95	96	97
Men	90	90	92	94	88	90	91	91	96	96	97	97	94	94	96	96
Women	90	90	92	94	87	90	91	91	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	98
Western allochtonous	85	86	89	92	82	86	87	87	94	94	94	95	92	92	94	95
Men	85	86	90	92	82	86	88	87	94	94	94	95	91	91	93	93
Women	85	87	89	92	82	86	87	86	94	94	94	95	94	94	96	97
Non-western allochtonous	78	75	80	83	72	76	79	81	84	85	85	86	87	88	90	91
Men	79	77	79	83	72	76	80	81	83	84	85	86	85	85	88	90
Women	76	74	81	84	72	77	78	80	84	85	85	86	90	90	92	93
of which																
Turkey	73	58	73	77	64	68	72	75	77	77	74	78	84	84	87	88
Men	76	61	70	68	62	69	76	74	76	78	76	79	82	81	86	87
women	69	55	77		65	68	68	77	77	76	72	78	86	87	89	90
Morocco	73	80	81	79	76	81	80	85	84	82	88	87	87	88	91	92
Men	76	82			74	78	78	84	83	78	87	86	84	84	88	90
Women	71	80	80	78	77	83	82	87	86	86	89	88	90	92	93	94
Surinam	72	70	74	78	71	74	77	77	85	87	88	88	90	89	92	93
Men	73	69	71	80	70	74	79	78	85	87	89	90	87	87	90	92
Women	72	71	75	77	71	75	76	76	85	87	87	87	94	91	93	93
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	90	86	86	93	75	86	82	84	91	90	92	91	90	89	92	91
Men						88		87	94	92	93	92	85	89	88	89
Women		86	84	93	72	84	80	82	89	89	91	90	95	89	95	93
Other non-western	81	81	85	86	77	79	82	83	87	91	87	88	89	90	92	92
Men	81	83	84	87	79	78	84	83	87	89	87	87	88	88	90	91
Women	80	78	86	86	75	79	81	82	87	92	88	89	91	93	95	94

For abbrevations see table 4.4

Table 4.3. Chances of passing final examinations in 2002, all students

		ODDS RATIOS			
		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
School type	VWO	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	HAVO	0,673	0,675	0,604	0,609
	MAVO	1,729	1,745	1,200	1,226
	(I)VBO	1,961	1,998	1,425	1,481
Year of birth	1981-2			**1**	**1**
	1983			1,189	1,194
	1984			1,638	1,638
	1985			1,782	1,782
	1986-7 en -8			2,468	2,446
Gender	Boy	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Girl	1,103	1,104	1,072	1,076
Country of origin	Autochtonous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Western allochtonous	0,650	0,679	0,701	0,729
	Turkey	0,205	0,210	0,233	0,285
	Morocco	0,348	0,357	0,381	0,463
	Surinam	0,318	0,335	0,352	0,413
	Antilles and Aruba	0,417	0,472	0,490	0,546
	Iraq	0,212	0,295	0,306	0,345
	Afghanistan	0,280	0,412	0,441	0,483
	China	0,533	0,585	0,647	0,719
	Iran	0,255	0,333	0,361	0,397
	Somalia	0,212	0,279	0,299	0,343
	Cape Verde	0,365	0,383	0,475	0,596
	Ghana*	0,299	0,365	0,420	0,505
	Egypt*	1,264	1,299	1,319	1,443
	Hong Kong	0,309	0,317	0,341	0,385
	Philippines	0,246	0,264	0,280	0,301
	Ethiopia	0,391	0,428	0,465	*0,513*
	Other non-western	0,465	0,506	0,536	0,586
Length of stay	0-3 years		**1**	**1**	**1**
	4-5 years		0,542	1,161	1,152
	6-7 years		0,678	1,255	1,244
	8-10 years		0,752	1,207	1,208
	11-13 years		0,735	1,397	*1,380*
	14 years and longer		0,897	1,677	1,648
	Born in Netherlands		1,082	1,496	1,448
Children in household	Unknown/none			**1**	**1**
	1-2 children			1,325	1,316
	3-4 chldren			1,388	1,357
	5 and more children			1,516	1,469
Four major cities	Non-big four			**1**	**1**
	Amsterdam			1,010	1,206
	Rotterdam			0,806	0,944
	The Hague			1,092	1,276
	Utrecht			0,749	*0,820*
% non-western allochtones in neighborhood	0 - 5%				**1**
	5 - 15%				0,848
	15 - 50%				0,690
	50 - 100%				0,573
	Constant	14,718	14,619	5,214	5,806
	R^2	0,058	0,059	0,064	0,067

Level of significance of the co-efficients: black: significant (*p<0,01);* *grey italic:* significant 5% (0,01<*p*<0,05)*;* grey: not significant (*p*>0,05)
* n < 100 persons, no valid conclusions possible

Table 4.4. Chances of passing final examinations in 2002, all students, by type of secundary education

		ODDS RATIOS							
		VWO		HAVO		MAVO		(l)VBO	
		Mod. 1	Mod. 2	Mod. 1	Mod. 2	Mod. 1	Mod. 2	Mod.1	Mod. 2
Year of birth	1981-2		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**
	1983		*1,246*		1,242		1,232		0,665
	1984		2,285		1,383		1,862		1,020
	1985		20,520		1,452		2,246		1,228
	1986-7 and -8		2,E+08		1,329		*2,810*		1,620
Gender	Boy	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Girl	0,998	0,939	0,973	0,964	1,000	0,978	1,643	1,621
Country of origin	autochtonous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Western allochtonous	0,706	0,744	0,703	0,730	0,663	0,720	0,655	0,726
	Turkey	0,246	0,314	0,339	0,434	0,124	0,173	0,256	0,362
	Morocco	0,266	0,320	0,605	0,772	0,225	0,318	0,359	0,516
	Surinam	0,240	0,257	0,356	0,422	0,273	0,355	0,431	0,582
	Antilles and Aruba	0,895	0,895	0,578	*0,624*	0,426	0,514	0,345	0,443
	Iraq	*0,197*	*0,213*	0,508	0,562	0,272	0,346	0,242	0,318
	Afghanistan	*0,300*	0,352	0,581	0,662	0,304	0,367	0,463	0,579
	China	*0,463*	0,527	0,696	0,809	*0,403*	0,486	8E+07	9E+07
	Iran	0,248	0,287	0,434	*0,490*	0,265	0,310	0,484	0,633
	Somalia	0,275	0,365	0,397	0,449	0,155	0,192	0,327	*0,443*
	Cape Verde	1,019	1,232	0,543	0,807	0,273	0,532	0,334	*0,515*
	Ghana*	0,135	0,182	0,236	*0,279*	0,376	0,608	0,687	0,901
	Egypt*	0,708	0,566	2,464	2,621	0,586	0,678	6E+07	6E+07
	Hong Kong	0,407	*0,487*	0,277	0,322	0,267	0,320	0,660	*0,859*
	Phillippines	0,362	0,373	*0,325*	*0,357*	0,188	0,216	0,217	0,255
	Ethiopia	0,249	0,312	0,472	0,511	0,660	0,836	*0,342*	0,442
	Other non-western	0,474	0,493	*0,714*	0,782	0,372	0,445	0,487	0,610
Length of stay	0-3 years	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	4-5 years	2,409	2,439	0,744	0,712	1,129	1,093	1,108	1,065
	6-7 years	1,033	1,083	1,035	1,029	*1,667*	1,509	0,960	0,892
	8-10 years	0,933	0,897	0,624	0,612	1,940	1,849	1,286	1,197
	11-13 years	0,851	0,763	0,795	0,742	3,091	2,691	1,304	1,146
	14 years and longer	1,426	1,203	1,261	1,187	2,724	2,400	1,360	1,181
	Born in Netherlands	1,137	0,954	1,216	1,091	2,770	2,267	1,171	0,963
Children in household	Unknown/none	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	1-2 children	1,931	*1,581*	1,543	*1,344*	1,200	1,031	1,697	1,576
	3-4 children	1,962	*1,578*	1,631	*1,395*	1,259	1,056	1,858	1,650
	5 and more children	2,057	*1,668*	1,986	1,682	1,238	1,063	2,095	1,835
4 major cities	Non-big 4		**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Amsterdam		1,003		*1,267*		1,087		*1,245*
	Rotterdam		1,089		1,001		0,731		0,964
	The Hague		1,619		1,555		1,239		0,878
	Utrecht		0,796		0,755		*0,735*		0,994
%non-western allochtones in the neighborhood	0 - 5%		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**
	5 - 15%		0,904		*0,911*		0,820		0,696
	15 - 50%		0,757		0,703		0,733		0,562
	50 - 100%		0,951		0,539		0,529		0,532
	Constant	7,130	6,413	5,302	5,239	9,114	5,940	11,331	14,104
	R^2	0,03	0,051	0,025	0,029	0,079	0,088	0,042	0,053

Level of significance of the co-efficients: black: significant (*p<0,01); grey italic:* significant 5% (0,01<*p*<0,05)*;* grey: not significant (*p*>0,05)
* n < 100 persons, no valid conclusions possible

VWO = pre-university education
HAVO = higher general secundary education
MAVO = lower general secundary education
(L)VBO = (lower) preparatory vocational education

Table 4.5. Chances of moving up from secundary education to higher vocational education (HBO) and university (WO)

		To higher Vocational Education	To University
		Odds ratios	
Year of birth	1981-2	**1**	**1**
	1983	0,937	1,033
	1984	0,799	0,650
	1985	0,375	0,009
	1986-7 and -8	0,001	0,001
Gender	Boy	**1**	**1**
	Girl	1,367	1,031
Country of origin	Autochtonous	**1**	**1**
	Western allochtonous	0,831	1,054
	Turkey	0,561	0,340
	Morocco	0,627	0,387
	Surinam	0,764	0,633
	Antilles and Aruba	0,587	0,899
	Iraq	0,537	0,378
	Afghanistan	0,714	0,637
	China	1,704	1,564
	Iran	0,910	0,824
	Somalia	0,414	0,135
	Cape Verde	0,781	*0,450*
	Ghana*	0,885	0,248
	Egypt*	1,053	0,890
	Hong Kong	1,098	1,108
	Philippines	0,818	1,211
	Ethiopia	0,740	*0,339*
	Other non-western	0,823	*0,851*
Length of stay	0-3 years	**1**	**1**
	4-5 years	1,005	1,466
	6-7 years	2,083	2,007
	8-10 years	1,934	3,133
	11-13 years	2,352	4,147
	14 jaar and longer	2,983	5,253
	Born in Netherlands	3,111	5,337
Children in household	Unknown/none	**1**	**1**
	1-2 children	1,528	1,574
	3-4 children	1,653	1,585
	5 and more children	1,431	1,294
Four major cities	Non-big 4	**1**	**1**
	Amsterdam	0,823	0,991
	Rotterdam	1,068	1,223
	The Hague	0,808	1,420
	Utrecht	0,695	1,407
% non-western allochtonous	0 - 5%	**1**	**1**
In neighborhood	5 - 15%	0,850	0,898
	15 - 50%	0,703	0,681
	50 - 100%	0,652	0,649
	Constant	0,117	0,068
	R^2	0,236	0,400

Level of significance of the co-efficients: black: significant (*p<0,01); grey italic:* significant 5% (0,01<*p*<0,05)*;* grey: not significant (*p*>0,05)

* n < 100 persons, no valid conclusions possible

Table 5.1 % persons, age 15-65, with unemployment benefit, by country of origin, gender and age class (1999-2002)

	Total				Men				Women			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002.	1999	2000	2001	2002
	% of the relevant group											
Total population	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,8	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,0	1,2
15 - 25 years	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
25 - 35 years	1,2	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,9	0,7	0,6	1,1	1,5	1,2	1,0	1,3
35 - 45 years	1,3	1,0	0,9	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,8	1,3	1,5	1,1	1,0	1,3
45 - 55 years	1,7	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,6	1,2	1,1	1,4	1,8	1,3	1,1	1,2
55 - 65 years	4,4	4,0	3,4	3,0	6,4	5,7	4,9	4,3	2,4	2,2	2,0	1,8
Autochtonous	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,1
15 - 25 years	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
25 - 35 years	1,1	0,8	0,7	1,0	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,9	1,5	1,1	0,9	1,2
35 - 45 years	1,1	0,9	0,8	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,7	1,1	1,4	1,1	0,9	1,1
45 - 55 years	1,6	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,3	1,7	1,3	1,0	1,1
55 - 65 years	4,3	3,9	3,4	3,0	6,4	5,7	4,9	4,2	2,3	2,2	1,9	1,8
Western allochtonous	2,0	1,7	1,5	1,7	2,3	2,0	1,7	2,1	1,7	1,4	1,2	1,4
15 - 25 years	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
25 - 35 years	1,3	0,9	0,9	1,3	1,0	0,8	0,7	1,4	1,5	1,1	1,0	1,3
35 - 45 years	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,6	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,6	1,7	1,3	1,2	1,6
45 - 55 years	2,0	1,6	1,3	1,8	1,9	1,6	1,3	1,9	2,0	1,6	1,3	1,6
55 - 65 years	5,3	4,7	4,2	3,7	7,6	6,8	5,9	5,1	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,2
Non-western allochtonous	1,9	1,5	1,4	1,8	2,1	1,7	1,5	2,0	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,5
15 - 25 years	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,4
25 - 35 years	2,1	1,7	1,6	2,2	2,1	1,6	1,4	2,2	2,0	1,8	1,7	2,2
35 - 45 years	2,4	1,9	1,8	2,5	2,5	2,1	2,0	2,7	2,2	1,7	1,6	2,2
45 - 55 years	2,5	1,9	1,7	2,1	3,1	2,4	2,1	2,6	1,9	1,5	1,4	1,5
55 - 65 years	3,6	3,2	2,8	2,6	5,2	4,6	4,1	3,7	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,2

table 5.1 (ctd.)

Of which.												
Turkey	2,7	2,3	2,2	2,7	3,0	2,5	2,2	2,7	2,5	2,2	2,2	2,6
15 - 25 years	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,7	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,9
25 - 35 years	3,4	2,9	2,8	3,5	3,3	2,6	2,2	2,9	3,6	3,3	3,5	4,2
35 - 45 years	3,7	3,2	3,1	3,8	3,7	3,1	3,0	3,7	3,8	3,2	3,2	3,8
45 - 55 years	3,3	2,8	2,6	2,7	4,8	4,1	3,6	3,7	1,8	1,5	1,6	1,7
55 - 65 years	3,3	2,9	2,5	2,3	4,8	4,3	4,0	3,7	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,5
Morocco	1,9	1,6	1,5	1,9	2,6	2,2	2,1	2,5	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,2
15 - 25 years	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5
25 - 35 years	2,2	2,0	1,9	2,6	2,6	2,2	2,1	3,0	1,7	1,7	1,6	2,2
35 - 45 years	2,5	2,0	2,0	2,5	3,3	2,8	2,7	3,4	1,3	1,0	1,0	1,2
45 - 55 years	2,5	2,0	1,7	1,9	3,7	3,0	2,7	3,2	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,7
55 - 65 years	3,9	3,5	3,1	2,6	5,6	5,1	4,5	3,9	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Surinam	1,8	1,5	1,3	1,8	1,8	1,4	1,3	1,8	1,9	1,5	1,4	1,7
15 - 25 years	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
25 - 35 years	1,9	1,5	1,4	2,1	1,7	1,2	1,1	2,0	2,1	1,8	1,7	2,2
35 - 45 years	2,2	1,8	1,5	2,2	1,8	1,6	1,4	2,1	2,5	1,9	1,7	2,4
45 - 55 years	2,4	1,8	1,6	2,0	2,3	1,7	1,4	2,1	2,5	1,9	1,8	1,9
55 - 65 years	3,9	3,6	3,1	2,9	5,4	4,9	4,3	3,9	2,6	2,5	2,0	1,9
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,5	1,5	1,0	1,0	1,6	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,4
15 - 25 years	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
25 - 35 years	1,5	1,1	0,9	1,6	1,3	0,8	0,7	1,5	1,7	1,4	1,1	1,6
35 - 45 years	1,9	1,3	1,3	2,1	1,9	1,1	1,2	2,1	2,0	1,6	1,5	2,2
45 - 55 years	2,4	1,8	1,6	2,3	2,5	2,0	1,5	2,6	2,4	1,8	1,8	2,0
55 - 65 years	3,8	2,8	2,7	2,9	6,3	4,6	4,1	4,2	2,0	1,4	1,5	1,9
Other non-western	1,3	1,0	0,9	1,3	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,5	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,9
15 - 25 years	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
25 - 35 years	1,1	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,3	1,1	0,9	1,5	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,9
35 - 45 years	1,8	1,4	1,3	2,0	2,1	1,7	1,6	2,3	1,5	1,1	1,1	1,6
45 - 55 years	2,3	1,7	1,4	1,9	2,8	2,1	1,8	2,4	1,7	1,2	1,0	1,2
55 - 65 years	3,3	3,0	2,6	2,3	4,6	4,1	3,5	3,1	1,9	1,8	1,5	1,3

Table 5.2a. % persons, age 15-65, dependent on ABW, by country of origin, sex and age (1999-2002)

	Total				Men				Women			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002.	1999	2000	2001	2002
	% of the relevant group											
Total population	4,1	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,6	5,0	4,7	4,4	4,3
15 - 25 years	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,0	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,9
25 - 35 years	4,5	3,9	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,0	2,5	2,6	5,5	5,0	4,6	4,5
35 - 45 years	4,7	4,3	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,3	3,0	3,0	5,8	5,4	5,0	4,8
45 - 55 years	4,3	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,2	3,0	2,8	2,8	5,3	5,0	4,7	4,6
55 - 65 years	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,3	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,2	5,8	5,8	5,6	5,4
Autochtonous	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,6	1,4	1,4	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,8
15 - 25 years	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,4	1,3	1,1	1,0	1,0
25 - 35 years	2,6	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,5	1,3	1,3	3,4	2,9	2,6	2,5
35 - 45 years	3,0	2,7	2,4	2,3	2,1	1,8	1,6	1,6	3,9	3,5	3,2	3,0
45 - 55 years	3,0	2,8	2,5	2,4	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,7	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,1
55 - 65 years	3,4	3,3	3,1	3,1	2,4	2,3	2,1	2,0	4,4	4,4	4,2	4,1
Western allochtonous	5,0	4,5	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,5	3,1	3,1	6,1	5,6	5,2	5,0
15 - 25 years	2,2	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,2	1,1	1,1	2,7	2,4	2,2	2,2
25 - 35 years	5,1	4,3	3,7	3,6	4,1	3,3	2,7	2,7	6,0	5,3	4,8	4,5
35 - 45 years	5,7	5,0	4,4	4,3	4,5	3,8	3,3	3,4	6,8	6,0	5,4	5,2
45 - 55 years	5,6	5,1	4,7	4,7	4,4	4,0	3,6	3,6	6,7	6,2	5,8	5,7
55 - 65 years	5,9	5,8	5,6	5,5	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,0	7,3	7,3	7,1	6,9
Non-western allochtonous	16,5	15,0	13,8	13,3	14,0	12,5	11,2	10,9	19,1	17,8	16,7	15,8
15 - 25 years	6,7	5,8	5,2	4,9	5,6	4,6	3,9	3,8	7,9	7,1	6,5	6,1
25 - 35 years	17,1	15,0	13,4	12,8	14,2	12,0	10,3	10,0	20,4	18,2	16,7	15,6
35 - 45 years	20,2	18,4	16,9	16,1	17,1	15,2	13,7	13,2	23,7	22,1	20,5	19,4
45 - 55 years	22,6	21,6	20,3	19,5	19,8	18,5	17,0	16,5	25,5	24,8	23,6	22,6
55 - 65 years	28,3	28,0	27,5	26,7	23,8	23,5	23,0	22,3	34,2	33,8	33,2	32,0

Table 5.2a (ctd.)

Of which												
Turkey	14,6	12,9	11,8	11,2	12,5	10,7	9,5	8,9	16,9	15,4	14,3	13,7
15 - 25 years	5,7	4,2	3,5	3,2	4,2	2,9	2,4	2,1	7,1	5,4	4,7	4,2
25 - 35 years	15,4	12,9	11,2	10,3	12,6	10,0	8,3	7,5	18,6	16,0	14,3	13,3
35 - 45 years	17,8	15,8	14,1	13,5	14,6	12,6	10,9	10,1	22,0	20,1	18,5	17,9
45 - 55 years	23,4	22,5	21,2	20,7	21,4	19,6	17,7	16,9	25,2	25,1	24,5	24,4
55 - 65 years	22,6	23,0	23,0	23,0	21,0	21,3	21,5	21,4	25,1	25,6	25,1	25,1
Morocco	18,2	17,1	16,0	15,4	16,0	14,8	13,6	13,2	20,9	19,8	18,8	17,9
15 - 25 years	5,9	4,9	4,3	4,2	5,4	4,5	3,7	3,8	6,3	5,3	4,9	4,5
25 - 35 years	18,5	16,4	14,6	13,7	15,1	13,2	11,7	11,3	22,8	20,1	17,8	16,3
35 - 45 years	26,0	24,5	22,8	21,6	21,6	19,8	18,1	17,1	32,0	30,9	29,4	28,0
45 - 55 years	29,2	28,9	28,0	27,5	25,0	24,0	22,7	22,1	34,3	34,5	33,6	32,9
55 - 65 years	31,9	32,4	32,7	32,4	27,3	27,3	27,2	26,5	41,3	42,8	43,7	43,5
Surinam	13,2	12,0	10,7	10,2	10,0	9,0	7,8	7,5	16,2	14,8	13,4	12,6
15 - 25 years	5,6	4,9	4,2	4,0	4,0	3,1	2,5	2,3	7,1	6,6	5,8	5,8
25 - 35 years	13,1	11,7	10,4	10,0	9,7	8,7	7,3	7,1	16,2	14,5	13,2	12,6
35 - 45 years	15,3	13,6	11,9	11,0	12,4	10,9	9,3	8,9	17,8	15,9	14,1	12,8
45 - 55 years	16,4	15,3	13,7	13,2	13,3	12,5	11,1	11,3	19,4	17,9	16,1	15,0
55 - 65 years	24,5	23,4	21,7	20,3	16,3	15,5	14,0	13,0	31,9	30,5	28,7	26,9
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	19,2	18,1	16,4	15,0	14,3	12,8	10,8	10,2	23,9	23,3	21,9	19,6
15 - 25 years	10,4	9,9	8,8	7,3	8,0	6,9	5,5	4,4	12,8	13,0	12,0	10,2
25 - 35 years	22,0	20,4	18,5	17,0	16,7	14,3	11,8	11,0	27,5	26,9	25,5	23,1
35 - 45 years	22,9	21,3	19,2	17,9	17,6	15,6	13,3	12,9	28,1	26,7	24,9	22,8
45 - 55 years	20,5	19,9	18,6	17,0	15,8	15,2	13,8	13,8	24,6	24,0	22,7	19,8
55 - 65 years	33,6	32,7	30,3	27,5	20,8	20,8	19,0	17,6	43,4	42,0	39,3	35,5
Other non-western	18,6	16,7	15,4	14,9	16,6	14,4	13,0	12,9	20,9	19,4	18,2	17,3
15 - 25 years	7,9	6,9	6,3	6,3	7,2	5,9	5,2	5,4	8,8	8,1	7,7	7,4
25 - 35 years	19,2	16,6	14,8	14,5	16,9	14,0	12,0	12,3	21,8	19,4	17,9	16,7
35 - 45 years	22,1	20,1	18,8	18,2	19,5	17,2	16,0	15,6	25,4	23,8	22,3	21,4
45 - 55 years	25,3	23,9	22,6	21,7	22,9	21,2	19,7	18,8	28,2	27,3	26,2	25,1
55 - 65 years	35,0	33,8	33,5	32,4	32,2	31,0	30,3	29,4	38,2	37,0	37,2	36,0

Table 5.2b % persons, age 15-65, with social security benefit (ABW); by origin and generation

	1999	2000	2001	2002
		% of the relevant group		
Totall	4,1	3,7	3,5	3,4
Autochtonous	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,1
Western allochtonous	5,0	4,5	4,1	4,1
1st generation	6,5	5,8	5,2	5,1
2nd generation	4,0	3,6	3,3	3,3
Non-western allochtonous	16,5	15,0	13,8	13,3
1st generation	18,8	17,3	16,0	15,4
2nd generation	4,8	4,3	3,9	4,0
Of which.				
Turkey	14,6	12,9	11,8	11,2
1st generation	16,8	15,1	13,9	13,3
2nd generation	5,0	4,1	3,8	3,9
Morocco	18,2	17,1	16,0	15,4
1st generation	20,8	19,8	18,8	18,3
2nd generation	4,4	4,2	3,8	4,1
Surinam	13,2	12,0	10,7	10,2
1st generation	15,3	14,1	12,6	12,1
2nd generation	6,0	5,5	5,1	5,1
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	19,2	18,1	16,4	15,0
1st generation	23,0	21,6	19,6	17,9
2nd generation	4,2	3,9	3,6	3,6
Iraq	39,5	33,1	28,1	29,1
1st generation	39,8	33,4	28,4	29,4
2nd generation	3,2	2,1	1,9	1,1
Afghanistan	34,7	32,2	40,8	39,4
1st generation	34,8	32,3	40,9	39,5
2nd generation				
China	13,2	12,3	10,2	8,7
1st generation	15,3	14,3	11,7	10,0
2nd generation	2,5	2,0	1,6	1,6
Iran	27,6	26,0	21,7	19,5
1st generation	28,2	26,6	22,1	19,9
2nd generation	4,3	4,3	3,9	3,1
Somalia	35,1	30,7	27,3	28,7
1st generation	35,1	30,8	27,3	28,7
2nd generation				
Cape Verde	11,1	10,5	9,4	9,1
1st generation	12,1	11,5	10,5	10,0
2nd generation	7,1	6,8	5,8	6,4
Ghana	11,7	11,9	11,8	11,6
1st generation	11,8	12,0	12,0	11,8
2nd generation				
Egypt	14,3	13,3	12,6	12,0
1st generation	15,5	14,6	14,0	13,4
2nd generation	3,0	2,8	2,1	2,4
Hong Kong	12,1	10,9	9,5	8,5
1st generation	16,6	15,5	13,6	12,4
2nd generation	1,1	0,9	0,9	0,9
Philippines	3,9	3,6	3,2	3,1
1st generation	4,2	4,0	3,4	3,4
2nd generation	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,5
Ethiopia	27,4	25,0	21,4	21,0
1st generation	28,1	25,7	22,1	21,9
2nd generation	1,3	1,6	0,8	1,4
Other non-western	14,0	12,3	11,0	10,7
1st generation	15,5	13,7	12,2	11,9
2nd generation	3,1	2,8	2,4	2,5

Table 5.3. % persons employed or with benefits, age 15-65, by coutry of origin and length of stay (1st generation), 2001

			Total	employees	Self empl	Private enterpr	AO	WW	ABW	other	No benefit	With benefit
Total 1st generation immigrants			100	48,5	4,6	4,9	7,9	1,9	12,0	2,6	76,8	23,2
Western allochtonous	Total		100	50,3	5,4	6,1	7,2	1,8	5,1	2,0	84,7	15,3
	0 - 5 years		100	41,7	1,7	1,9	0,4	0,5	2,8	0,9	95,5	4,5
	5 - 18 years		100	52,2	6,1	6,6	3,8	1,8	6,9	1,6	86,6	13,4
	18 years and longer		100	54,0	7,1	8,2	13,7	2,7	5,0	2,9	77,2	22,8
	Unknown		100	59,7	4,9	5,6	12,6	3,9	5,8	2,5	76,4	23,6
Non-western allochtonous	Total		100	47,6	4,2	4,4	8,3	2,0	15,4	2,9	72,8	27,2
	0 - 5 years		100	32,7	0,8	0,9	0,5	0,4	12,9	2,7	83,6	16,4
	5 - 18 years		100	51,5	4,4	4,6	5,4	2,3	16,7	2,6	74,2	25,8
	18 years and longer		100	51,6	5,7	6,1	15,8	2,5	15,4	3,4	65,3	34,7
	Unknown		100	59,3	4,4	4,4	18,6	6,2	6,2	4,4	69,9	30,1
	Turkey	Total	100	43,8	5,3	5,5	16,3	3,1	13,3	4,3	65,6	34,4
		0 - 5 years	100	40,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	0,8	6,4	3,1	88,6	11,4
		5 - 18 years	100	48,1	6,0	6,2	9,3	3,6	12,9	4,2	71,9	28,1
		18 years and more	100	41,0	5,7	6,0	25,5	3,1	15,2	4,7	55,1	44,9
		Unknown	100	53,3	6,7	6,7	30,0	3,3	3,3	3,3	63,3	36,7
	Morocco	Total	100	43,9	2,4	2,4	11,1	2,2	18,3	3,4	67,1	32,9
		0 - 5 years	100	40,5	0,6	0,6	1,0	0,5	8,2	3,0	87,4	12,6
		5 -18 years	100	48,2	2,3	2,3	7,8	2,4	17,1	3,0	71,4	28,6
		18 years and more	100	40,6	3,0	3,0	17,0	2,4	22,3	3,9	57,4	42,6
		Unknown	100	46,2	-	-	30,8	15,4	-	7,7	61,5	38,5
	Surinam	Total	100	64,5	3,5	3,7	10,1	2,1	12,1	2,4	74,7	25,3
		0 - 5 years	100	54,0	0,7	0,8	1,9	0,6	7,4	2,5	87,8	12,2
		5 -18 years	100	65,6	2,5	2,5	6,3	1,7	11,4	2,0	79,6	20,4
		18 years and more	100	65,0	4,2	4,5	12,6	2,4	12,9	2,6	71,1	28,9
		Unknown	100	70,0	3,3	3,3	3,3	6,7	10,0	3,3	76,7	23,3
	Ned. Antillen en Aruba	Total	100	55,6	1,8	1,9	4,1	1,7	17,9	3,5	73,6	26,4
		0 - 5 years	100	45,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	21,0	5,0	73,0	27,0
		5 -18 years	100	59,3	1,4	1,5	3,5	1,9	19,2	2,3	73,9	26,1
		18 years and more	100	62,9	4,1	4,6	9,8	2,6	11,7	3,7	73,6	26,4
		Unknown	100	66,7	-	-	-	-	16,7	-	83,3	16,7
	Other non-western	Total	100	40,8	5,3	5,5	2,6	1,3	16,5	2,1	78,2	21,8
		0 - 5 years	100	25,5	0,8	0,9	0,2	0,2	13,7	2,2	83,9	16,1
		5 -18 years	100	48,4	5,9	6,1	2,7	2,0	19,5	2,0	74,7	25,3
		18 years and more	100	51,2	12,6	13.4	7,4	1,8	13,7	2,2	76,2	23,8
		Unknown	100	58,8	5,9	5,9	20,6	5,9	5,9	5,9	70,6	29,4

Table 5.4. Chances on sociale welfare and unemployment benefit, 2001[1]

		Model 1*	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
		Odds ratios				
Gender	Man	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Woman	1,500	1,500	1,356	1,352	1,442
Origin	Autochtonous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Western allochtonous	1,774	1,713	1,446	1,320	1,189
Turkey	1st generation, 0 – 5 years	4,156	4,539	3,712	2,465	0,950
	1st generation, 5 - 18 years	8,000	7,646	5,869	3,790	1,846
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	6,590	6,196	4,386	2,884	1,852
	2nd generation	3,010	4,019	3,090	2,106	1,341
Morocco	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	4,840	5,140	4,531	2,955	1,136
	1st generation, 5-18 years	9,183	9,583	7,428	4,794	3,094
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	10,148	9,808	7,233	4,760	3,736
	2nd generation	2,812	3,953	3,121	2,157	1,450
Surinam	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	3,867	4,105	2,226	1,388	0,627
	1st generation, 5-18 years	5,124	5,563	2,724	1,678	1,207
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	5,529	4,921	2,437	1,607	1,292
	2nd generation	3,165	3,813	2,082	1,449	1,114
Antilles and Aruba	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	15,564	17,437	8,200	5,662	2,208
	1st generation, 5-18 years	8,907	9,515	4,439	3,068	1,831
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	4,660	4,143	2,371	1,773	1,211
	2nd generation	2,097	2,392	1,609	1,300	1,130
Iraq	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	10,581	11,082	7,011	5,581	4,751
	1st generation, 5-18 years	25,882	28,840	22,230	17,332	6,896
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	13,781	10,479	7,282	5,575	3,971
	2nd generation	1,109	1,340	1,016	0,902	0,643
Afghanistan	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	33,337	37,203	26,025	22,630	10,892
	1st generation, 5-18 years	21,942	25,392	19,954	16,106	6,541
	1st gen., longer than 18 years, 2nd gen.	41,801	29,329	20,869	17,562	8,907
China	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	3,136	3,631	2,351	1,833	1,918
	1st generation, 5-18 years	4,330	4,712	3,401	2,719	2,067
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	6,787	7,253	5,808	4,544	3,513
	2nd generation	0,913	1,014	0,818	0,659	0,671
Iran	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	9,835	10,391	6,406	5,160	3,248
	1st generation, 5-18 years	11,349	13,060	7,836	6,293	2,980
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	5,373	4,809	3,105	2,626	1,825
	2nd generation	2,308	2,547	1,670	1,473	1,429
Somalia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	10,080	11,532	5,919	4,614	4,437
	1st generation, 5-18 years	23,607	24,994	12,541	9,259	5,416
	1st gen., longer than 18 years, 2nd gen.	27,582	19,666	10,156	7,603	5,533
Cape Verde	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	2,513	2,581	1,486	0,805	0,290
	1st generation, 5-18 years	4,312	4,735	2,331	1,250	0,729
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	4,182	4,384	2,126	1,143	0,861
	2nd generation	4,036	5,400	2,741	1,581	1,112
Ghana	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	1,583	1,619	0,956	0,544	0,279
	1st generation, 5-18 years	6,930	7,500	3,172	1,761	0,937
	1st gen., longer than 18 years, 2nd gen.	8,824	7,012	3,126	1,844	1,240
Egypt	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	4,524	4,436	3,786	2,748	1,646
	1st generation, 5-18 years	7,642	8,448	5,997	4,329	2,584
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	4,619	5,035	3,629	2,739	2,207
	2nd generation	1,378	1,729	1,086	0,899	0,991
Hong Kong	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	1,877	1,906	1,403	1,078	1,023
	1st generation, 5-18 years	3,163	3,590	2,913	2,207	1,769
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	6,341	5,856	4,750	3,551	2,406
	2nd generation	0,648	0,824	0,653	0,501	0,608
Philippines	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,766	0,757	0,740	0,633	0,346
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,442	1,602	1,532	1,159	0,768
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,479	1,657	1,333	1,001	0,735
	2nd generation	1,143	1,555	1,264	1,019	1,298
Ethiopia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	4,734	5,189	2,920	2,055	1,682
	1st generation, 5-18 years	15,104	15,523	7,833	5,486	3,120
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	8,940	8,646	4,409	3,111	1,718
	2nd generation	0,539	0,790	0,360	0,286	0,368
Other non-western	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	4,077	4,273	2,991	2,328	1,545

[1] Variable 'education' was reported selectively: careful interpretation of the data is important!

	1st generation, 5-18 years	6,664	7,377	5,115	3,731	2,094
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	4,650	4,568	3,246	2,467	1,730
	2nd generation	1,532	1,856	1,385	1,151	1,064
age (at the time of	Age 15 - 25 years	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
research) *	Age 25 - 35 years	1,722	2,920	3,247	3,259	2,947
	Age 35 - 45 years	2,186	3,642	4,428	4,521	4,118
	Age 45 - 55 years	2,577	4,223	5,322	5,497	5,634
	Age 55 - 65 years	4,902	7,658	10,188	10,787	19,323
Type of houshold*	1 person			**1**	**1**	**1**
	Unknown			0,410	0,432	0,491
	Living together, no children			0,319	0,338	0,361
	Married, no children			0,249	0,282	0,331
	Living together, with children			0,552	0,599	0,611
	Married with children			0,193	0,226	0,289
	One parent household			2,212	2,312	2,149
	Other types of households			0,544	0,560	0,554
	Institutional household			0,330	0,389	0,545
Marriage type	Mixed marriage			0,736	0,791	0,807
	Non-mixed marriage			2,418	2,223	1,833
% non-western alloch.	0 - 5 percent				**1**	**1**
in the neighborhood	5 - 15 percent				1,410	1,352
	15 - 50 percent				2,242	1,990
	50 percent and more				3,090	2,673
Education	Primary school					**1**
	unknown+missings					0,026
	lbo en mavo					0,738
	mbo,havo,and vwo					0,560
	Hbo					0,461
	Wo					0,454
Age*Length of stay		1,001				
Constant		0,012	0,007	0,015	0,010	0,125
R^2		0,112	0,115	0,199	0,211	0,429

Level of significance of the co-efficients: black: significant (*p<0,01); grey italic:* significant 5% (0,01<*p*<0,05)*;* grey: not significant (*p*>0,05)

* For model 1: the variable 'age' refers to the age on the day of arrival

Fo abbreviations: see table 4.4.

Table 5.4 (ctd.)

Table 5.5 Chances on disability benefit, 2001

		Model 1*	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
		Odds ratios			
Gender	Man	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Woman	0,779	0,781	0,774	0,774
Origin	Autochtonous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Western allochtonous	1,028	0,970	0,800	0,784
Turkey	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,430	0,478	0,406	0,374
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,657	1,849	1,670	1,528
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	3,685	3,614	3,156	2,893
	2nd generation	1,134	1,540	1,384	1,278
Morocco	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,279	0,304	0,258	0,236
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,203	1,439	1,251	1,141
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	2,028	2,112	1,864	1,705
	2nd generation	0,832	1,187	0,988	0,915
Surinam	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,348	0,379	0,276	0,254
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,822	1,000	0,748	0,685
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,607	1,488	1,125	1,040
	2nd generation	0,851	1,016	0,783	0,735
Antilles and Aruba	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,081	0,089	0,054	0,049
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,471	0,574	0,372	0,345
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,171	1,012	0,734	0,692
	2nd generation	0,805	0,925	0,727	0,698
Iraq	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,014	0,015	0,010	0,009
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,184	0,218	0,178	0,166
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,741	0,598	0,433	0,404
	2nd generation	*0,248*	0,305	0,255	0,247
Afghanistan	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,102	0,126	0,105	0,099
	1e gen., longer than 18 years, 2e gen.	0,320	0,200	0,149	0,141
China	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,007	0,008	0,005	0,005
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,096	0,115	0,094	0,089
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,279	0,317	0,279	0,263
	2nd generation	0,685	0,746	0,624	0,598
Iran	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,039	0,041	0,024	0,022
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,340	0,414	0,304	0,286
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,793	*0,747*	0,604	0,581
	2nd generation	0,811	0,918	0,686	0,668
Somalia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,049	0,057	0,037	0,035
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,232	0,268	0,175	0,162
	1e gen., longer than 18 years, 2e gen.	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cape Verdë	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,086	0,089	0,069	0,063
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,438	0,543	0,425	0,391
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,842	0,919	0,736	0,675
	2nd generation	0,593	0,804	0,613	0,570
Ghana	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,065	0,070	0,047	0,044
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,656	0,798	0,577	0,533
	1e gen., longer than 18 years, 2e gen.	0,603	*0,496*	0,367	0,340
Egypt	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,071	0,073	0,054	0,051
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,770	0,899	0,718	0,665
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,000	1,009	*0,837*	0,784
	2nd generation	0,773	0,964	0,722	0,699
Hong Kong	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,068	0,071	0,054	0,052
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,097	0,116	0,104	0,098

	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,263	0,251	0,229	0,214
	2nd generation	0,374	0,485	0,457	0,432
Philippines	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,034	0,036	0,020	0,019
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,278	0,330	0,274	0,257
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,988	1,048	0,929	0,871
	2nd generation	0,467	0,647	0,594	*0,566*
Ethiopia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,050	0,055	0,033	0,030
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,371	0,422	0,274	0,253
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,571	0,584	0,420	0,389
	2nd generation	0,309	0,447	0,348	0,336
Other non-western	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,041	0,044	0,027	0,025
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,381	0,453	0,341	0,319
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,941	0,939	0,780	0,737
	2nd generation	0,727	0,865	0,714	0,693
Age (at the moment of research)*	Age 15 - 25 years	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Age 25 - 35 years	1,652	2,684	2,640	2,639
	Age 35 - 45 years	2,665	4,331	4,882	4,904
	Age 45 - 55 years	5,517	8,590	9,706	9,772
	Age 55 - 65 years	10,466	16,548	17,206	17,388
Household type	1 person			**1**	**1**
	unknown			1,063	1,079
	living together, no children			0,686	0,696
	Married, no children			0,607	0,626
	living together, no children			0,645	0,656
	Married, with children			0,430	0,448
	One parent household			0,855	0,864
	Other household			1,178	1,191
	Institutioneel huishouden			22,513	23,558
Type of mariagge	Mixed marriage			1,250	1,265
	Non mixed marriage			1,485	1,454
% non-western alloch. in the neighborhood	0-5 percent				**1**
	5-15 percent				1,068
	15-50 percent				1,259
	50 percent and more				1,127
Age*Length of stay		1,002			
Constant		0,028	0,017	0,025	0,023
R^2					

Level of significance of the co-efficients: black: significant (*p<0,01); grey italic:* significant 5% (0,01<*p*<0,05)*;* grey: not significant (*p*>0,05)

* For model 1: the variable 'age' refers to the age on the day of arrival

Table 5.5. (ctd.)

Table 5.6. Chances of work as an employee, 2001

		Model 1*	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
		Odds Ratios			
Gender	Man	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Woman	0,476	0,474	0,467	0,466
Origin	Autochtonous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Western allochtonous	0,763	0,689	0,591	0,591
Turkey	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,256	0,235	0,224	0,239
	1st generation, 5 -18 years	0,525	0,306	0,302	0,324
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,541	0,299	0,289	0,306
	2nd generation	0,492	0,530	0,532	0,563
Morocco	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,254	0,229	0,218	0,234
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,498	0,317	0,311	0,334
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,507	0,299	0,293	0,311
	2nd generation	0,508	0,554	0,562	0,595
Surinam	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,509	0,474	0,473	0,517
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,166	0,789	0,813	0,891
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,635	0,906	0,915	0,972
	2nd generation	0,542	0,573	0,590	0,619
Antilles and Aruba	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,334	0,319	0,337	0,356
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,925	0,613	0,657	0,690
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,680	1,022	0,994	1,017
	2nd generation	0,660	0,689	0,675	0,680
Iraq	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,071	0,063	0,063	0,064
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,277	0,212	0,210	0,214
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,219	0,165	0,163	0,167
	2nd generation	0,569	0,602	0,593	0,586
Afghanistan	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,093	0,086	0,086	0,088
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,372	0,293	0,290	0,297
	1e gen., longer than 18 years, 2e gen.	0,166	0,146	0,147	0,149
China	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,127	0,124	0,120	0,124
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,322	0,221	0,217	0,222
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,351	0,204	0,198	0,202
	2nd generation	0,516	0,541	0,513	0,522
Iran	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,073	0,068	0,069	0,069
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,459	0,344	0,343	0,346
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,471	0,349	0,323	0,325
	2nd generation	0,435	0,445	0,436	0,434
Somalia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,055	0,052	0,054	0,055
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,269	0,186	0,201	0,209
	1e gen., longer than 18 years, 2e gen.	0,131	0,103	0,108	0,112
Cape Verde	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,687	0,638	0,629	0,737
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,690	1,155	1,196	1,404
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	2,238	1,400	1,426	1,659
	2nd generation	0,527	0,567	0,607	0,692
Ghana	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,378	0,344	0,336	0,383
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,173	0,785	0,807	*0,936*
	1e gen., longer than 18 years, 2e gen.	0,838	0,594	0,606	0,677
Egypt	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,137	0,119	0,109	0,113
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,295	0,204	0,186	0,193
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,370	0,235	0,207	0,210
	2nd generation	0,466	0,500	0,510	0,513
Hong Kong	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,268	0,244	0,231	0,236
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,544	0,375	0,365	0,371

	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,818	0,414	0,401	0,410
	2nd generation	0,524	0,561	0,557	0,568
Philippines	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,279	0,246	0,217	0,218
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,095	0,743	0,622	0,633
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,699	1,115	0,954	0,971
	2nd generation	0,613	0,668	0,666	0,676
Ethiopia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,060	0,056	0,057	0,059
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,480	0,303	0,314	0,331
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,987	0,543	0,531	0,552
	2nd generation	0,419	0,464	0,505	0,505
Other non-western	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,140	0,131	0,124	0,126
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,540	0,376	0,361	0,374
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,869	0,520	0,484	0,495
	2nd generation	0,515	0,551	0,539	0,545
Age (at the moment of research)*	Age 15 - 25 years	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Age 25 - 35 years	1,471	1,779	1,660	1,661
	Age 35 - 45 years	1,071	1,250	1,237	1,238
	Age 45 - 55 years	0,707	0,874	0,857	0,858
	Age 55 - 65 years	0,162	0,219	0,207	0,207
Household type	1 person			**1**	**1**
	unknown			0,322	0,321
	living together, no children			1,823	1,820
	Married, no children			1,060	1,060
	living together, no children			0,985	0,982
	Married, with children			1,001	1,002
	One parent household			0,808	0,811
	Other household			0,922	0,927
	Institutional household			0,083	0,083
Type of mariagge	Mixed marriage			1,593	1,573
	Non mixed marriage			1,078	1,076
% non-western alloch. in the neighborhood	0-5 percent				**1**
	5-15 percent				1,136
	15-50 percent				0,982
	50 percent and more				0,794
Age*Length of stay		0,998			
Constant		3,835	3,396	3,438	3,320
R^2		0,175	0,175	0,192	0,193

Level of significance of the co-efficients: black: significant (*p<0,01); grey italic:* significant 5% (0,01<*p*<0,05)*;* grey: not significant (*p*>0,05)

* For model 1: the variable 'age' refers to the age on the day of arrival

Table 5.6 (ctd.)

Tabel 5.7. Chances of self employment, 2001

		Model 1*	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
		Odds Ratios			
Gender	Man	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Woman	0,495	0,493	0,493	0,493
Origin and length of stay	Autochtonous	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Western allochtonous	0,963	0,777	0,784	0,843
Turkey	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,358	0,325	0,378	0,472
	1st generation, 5-18 years	1,417	0,715	0,828	*1,047*
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,465	0,542	0,638	0,805
	2nd generation	0,744	0,975	*1,064*	1,334
Morocco	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,124	0,112	0,129	0,162
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,458	0,271	0,313	0,397
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,717	0,300	0,345	0,436
	2nd generation	0,385	0,542	0,585	0,728
Surinam	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,141	0,133	0,152	0,190
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,464	0,300	0,347	0,434
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,245	0,411	0,472	0,581
	2nd generation	0,568	0,653	0,700	0,838
Antilles and Aruba	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,076	0,074	0,090	0,111
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,257	0,158	0,185	0,226
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,274	0,429	0,467	0,552
	2nd generation	0,655	0,722	0,745	0,846
Iraq	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,042	0,038	0,046	0,053
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,475	0,373	0,435	0,522
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	2,304	0,879	0,985	1,174
	2nd generation	0,831	0,987	1,037	1,181
Afghanistan	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,045	0,043	0,051	0,056
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,484	0,394	0,458	0,532
	1st gen., longer than 18 years, 2nd generation	0,753	0,290	0,335	0,382
China	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,677	0,711	*0,849*	0,996
	1st generation, 5-18 years	6,360	4,206	4,780	5,503
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	11,067	4,717	5,291	6,143
	2nd generation	1,289	1,431	1,457	1,675
Iran	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,115	0,109	0,133	0,155
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,681	0,509	0,609	0,721
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	2,644	1,117	1,220	1,380
	2nd generation	1,327	1,444	*1,565*	1,735
Somalia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,009	0,009	0,011	0,012
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,033	0,021	0,026	0,031
	1st gen., longer than 18 years, 2nd gen.	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cape Verde	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,029	0,027	0,030	*0,038*
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,155	0,104	0,119	0,150
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	0,477	0,216	0,243	0,309
	2nd generation	0,284	0,368	0,399	0,489
Ghana	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,063	0,057	0,065	0,081
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,258	0,164	0,192	0,238
	1st gen., longer than 18 years,	1,024	0,352	0,403	0,497

	2e gen.				
Egypt	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	1,130	0,991	1,091	1,321
	1st generation, 5-18 years	3,863	2,497	2,832	3,453
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	6,601	2,938	3,121	3,788
	2nd generation	0,926	1,154	1,214	*1,371*
Hong Kong	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,930	0,858	0,967	*1,132*
	1st generation, 5-18 years	2,841	1,872	2,053	2,490
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	8,772	2,646	2,911	3,538
	2nd generation	0,682	0,855	0,883	1,058
Philippines	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,152	0,137	0,146	0,165
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,535	0,362	0,357	0,419
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,235	0,626	0,628	*0,744*
	2nd generation	0,273	0,375	0,380	*0,438*
Ethiopia	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,036	0,036	0,045	0,055
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,218	0,123	0,149	0,182
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	1,086	0,424	0,495	0,596
	2nd generation	0,790	1,151	1,246	1,418
Other non-western	1st generation, 0 - 5 years	0,182	0,174	0,200	0,234
	1st generation, 5-18 years	0,920	0,630	0,702	0,839
	1st generation, longer than 18 years	2,751	1,098	1,184	1,404
	2nd generation	0,839	0,999	1,014	1,130
Age (moment of research)*	Age 15 - 25 years	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	Age 25 - 35 years	3,323	6,441	6,767	6,819
	Age 35 - 45 years	4,606	9,362	9,253	9,246
	Age 45 - 55 years	4,632	9,281	9,481	9,433
	Age 55 - 65 years	3,473	7,071	7,869	7,718
Household type	1 person			**1**	**1**
	unknown			0,632	0,601
	living together, no children			1,234	1,185
	Married, no children			1,195	1,091
	living together, no children			1,646	1,566
	Married, with children			1,512	1,344
	One parent household			*0,982*	0,941
	Other type of household			1,130	1,094
	Institutional household			0,071	0,063
Type of mariagge	Mixed marriage			1,131	1,094
	Non mixed marriage			0,748	0,788
% non-western alloch. in the neighborhod	0-5 percent				**1**
	5-15 percent				0,646
	15-50 percent				0,598
	50 percent and more				0,643
Constant		0,033	0,017	0,013	0,016
R^2		0,065	0,075	0,081	0,088

Level of significance of the co-efficients: black: significant (*p<0,01); grey italic:* significant 5% (0,01<*p*<0,05)*;* grey: not significant (*p*>0,05)

* For model 1: the variable 'age' refers to the age on the day of arrival

Table 5.7 (ctd.)

Table 6.1. % of employed and dependent of welfare in "Immigrationcohort september 1998 – september 1999", age 15 - 60 years; by country of origin and motif for immigration

	Employed				Dependent on welfare				Other				Migration			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	*TOTAL*
Countries of origin	% of the relevant group															
USA	33,5	31,8	25,2	20,5	0,8	0,6	1,1	0,8	65,7	46,6	35,7	28,4	20,9	37,9	50,3	*2289*
Poland	31,8	36,3	37,7	38,6	2,3	2,6	2,8	3,1	65,9	42,4	32,2	26,0	18,7	27,3	32,2	*1048*
Other non-western	41,7	40,3	37,2	34,0	3,1	3,9	4,2	4,6	55,2	40,9	34,0	28,5	14,9	24,4	32,6	*27372*
Turkey	27,3	42,1	45,3	46,5	9,5	12,6	12,5	14,0	63,2	41,2	36,0	32,0	4,0	6,0	7,2	*4166*
Morocco	25,9	40,9	44,8	44,8	7,5	9,8	10,4	12,1	66,6	44,9	38,3	35,4	4,3	6,4	7,6	*4154*
Surinam	39,0	52,8	56,4	56,8	10,5	10,9	10,5	11,1	50,6	30,8	25,2	22,8	5,3	7,4	8,7	*2924*
Antilles & Aruba	29,2	44,4	48,5	47,1	32,4	26,7	21,6	20,1	38,4	22,7	19,9	18,6	6,1	9,8	13,7	*5893*
Afghanistan	8,0	24,0	26,7	31,9	7,9	15,0	52,3	52,4	84,1	59,4	18,2	11,9	1,5	2,6	3,4	*3127*
Iran	8,6	14,4	22,5	24,1	13,3	23,0	24,9	26,7	78,1	58,6	44,9	37,4	3,9	7,6	11,4	*752*
Iraq	11,2	18,3	17,5	17,0	14,2	16,3	17,3	22,4	74,5	60,8	57,0	45,3	4,6	8,2	15,2	*3483*
Egypt	22,0	33,3	33,1	31,7	6,8	8,4	10,1	9,6	71,2	49,1	41,5	39,1	9,2	15,2	19,3	*586*
Somalia	6,8	12,7	14,8	17,7	5,3	11,1	17,0	22,3	87,9	69,0	55,1	39,7	7,1	12,9	20,1	*1018*
Ghana	32,7	41,4	46,7	47,7	2,1	4,2	4,0	5,4	65,2	45,8	33,4	26,4	8,6	15,9	20,6	*428*
Nigeria	28,5	36,2	35,0	36,5	3,1	4,6	4,3	4,8	68,3	53,2	43,2	32,6	6,0	17,5	25,9	*417*
Sudan	10,1	17,8	24,2	28,2	9,5	18,5	17,0	18,9	80,4	60,1	51,7	40,7	3,6	7,1	12,1	*751*
Brazil	24,3	30,2	34,8	33,8	2,6	3,8	3,4	3,0	73,2	51,3	38,0	33,2	14,7	23,9	30,0	*503*
Philippines	15,0	23,4	29,9	32,9	1,6	2,3	2,3	2,5	83,4	55,3	39,7	29,0	19,0	28,1	35,6	*441*
Thailand	20,2	32,1	38,2	42,6	1,5	2,4	1,1	1,5	78,2	58,9	48,6	39,8	6,6	12,1	16,0	*455*
China	16,9	23,0	29,5	37,1	1,9	5,1	7,4	6,8	81,2	63,6	49,5	38,2	8,3	13,5	17,8	*1411*
India	34,1	32,7	30,0	28,8	1,8	3,2	2,7	3,2	64,1	45,1	37,3	29,4	19,0	29,8	38,5	*657*
Pakistan	18,9	22,9	26,3	29,0	10,2	14,8	13,8	14,0	71,0	55,3	44,3	34,1	7,0	15,7	22,9	*472*
Rep. of South Africa	34,9	35,7	33,8	32,8	1,5	0,7	0,9	1,5	63,7	37,9	30,4	25,0	25,7	34,9	40,5	*1021*
Other non-western	18,7	25,0	28,9	31,3	7,2	9,7	10,2	10,8	74,1	54,5	42,9	34,1	10,8	17,9	23,5	*8739*
Migration motives																
Family reunification	17,1	30,2	35,7	37,1	11,4	13,7	13,1	13,3	71,5	56,1	51,2	49,6	4,9	9,6	13,5	*6331*
Co-migrating fam. member	10,8	16,1	15,6	14,1	1,4	1,7	1,7	2,6	87,8	82,2	82,8	83,3	13,2	29,8	44,4	*1734*
Family formation	27,5	43,4	47,3	48,3	4,5	6,3	7,3	8,4	68,1	50,2	45,4	43,2	3,7	6,5	8,7	*13500*
Asylum	7,0	15,2	19,2	24,0	8,2	15,3	25,9	28,8	84,8	69,5	54,9	47,2	3,7	6,6	11,0	*13007*
Work	72,0	61,2	50,3	42,2	0,5	0,8	1,2	1,5	27,5	38,0	48,4	56,4	13,9	26,9	37,7	*13299*
School, Au pair, internship	13,3	16,8	18,3	18,8	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	86,6	83,0	81,4	81,0	20,4	35,2	44,7	*6116*
Other motives	10,9	12,5	14,0	13,1	4,2	5,2	5,4	5,2	84,9	82,3	80,6	81,6	16,8	26,5	33,3	*1852*
Unknown	31,8	38,1	40,0	38,9	18,7	15,8	13,4	12,9	49,5	46,1	46,6	48,3	17,2	21,9	26,3	*16268*

Table 7.1. % of marriages of allochtonous with autochtonous bride/groom, by gender, country of origin and migration generation (1999 – 2001)

	men			Women		
	1999	2000	2001 vl.	1999	2000	2001 vl.
	% of the relevant group					
Allochtonous total	36,1	33,4	33,9	43,0	41,2	43,6
1st generation	21,6	19,9	20,7	33,9	33,5	36,3
2nd generation	68,6	65,4	62,9	65,2	61,0	60,6
Western allochtonous	65,7	62,7	62,2	70,1	68,8	69,9
1st generation	46,4	42,1	42,4	59,1	58,7	60,2
2nd generation	79,0	77,5	76,6	82,6	81,5	81,7
Non-western allochtonous	15,2	14,3	15,1	21,4	21,3	23,3
1st generation	13,6	13,0	13,6	21,4	21,4	23,9
2nd generation	28,3	24,7	24,5	21,8	20,7	20,5
Of which.						
Turkey	7,4	6,3	7,7	3,6	3,8	4,7
1st generation	8,2	6,7	8,2	3,4	3,6	5,1
2nd generation	4,3	5,0	6,1	4,4	4,2	3,8
Morocco	7,3	7,6	8,1	6,0	4,9	8,2
1st generation	6,8	7,2	7,5	6,3	4,7	7,9
2nd generation	15,8	14,3	14,3	4,4	5,8	9,3
Surinam	20,9	19,9	21,4	29,3	30,9	31,6
1st generation	15,0	15,8	15,5	26,3	28,2	29,2
2nd generation	55,1	42,9	45,4	45,2	44,0	40,6
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	39,4	40,2	42,3	42,1	46,7	45,8
1st generation	30,5	30,0	32,7	30,9	35,6	33,2
2nd generation	72,5	78,6	73,4	80,7	77,6	80,5
Iraq	6,3	11,3	11,4	3,7	6,2	4,9
1st generation	6,3	10,6	11,4	1,9	5,8	4,5
2nd generation						
Afghanistan	5,3	3,3	2,6	1,2	1,8	8,0
1st generation	5,3	3,3	2,6	1,2	1,8	8,0
2nd generation						
China	3,7	4,2	2,7	20,7	24,7	25,4
1st generation	0,5	1,9	1,2	19,4	23,0	23,7
2nd generation						
Iran	28,0	14,1	13,5	16,4	18,9	16,7
1st generation	27,2	13,7	13,6	15,1	16,0	14,2
2nd generation						
Somalia	4,1	5,5	5,3	7,0	3,4	8,2
1st generation	4,1	5,5	5,3	7,0	3,4	8,2
2nd generation						
Cape Verde	10,7	6,4	20,5	26,2	32,4	40,0
1st generation	5,9	4,4	16,7	24,1	28,8	41,5
2nd generation						
Ghana	27,3	21,9	30,6	28,3	30,1	23,8
1st generation	27,3	21,9	30,6	28,3	30,1	23,8
2nd generation						
Egypt	27,5	26,2	27,9	3,2	5,2	8,6
1st generation	26,6	25,3	26,6	2,0	2,9	5,6
2nd generation						
Hong Kong	6,5	12,0	8,0	28,1	23,2	31,0
1st generation	3,1	1,8	6,3	22,0	14,6	30,9
2nd generation						
Philippines				74,5	77,6	80,0
1st generation				74,8	77,8	80,6
2nd generation						
Ethiopia	10,5	15,2	13,2	23,1	27,7	15,4
1st generation	10,5	13,8	13,2	23,1	27,7	15,4
2nd generation						
Other non-western	29,5	29,2	28,6	48,5	48,0	51,3
1st generation	27,2	27,4	26,6	47,9	47,3	50,7
2nd generation	74,1	64,0	68,1	61,8	61,7	63,0

Table 7.1 (ctd.)

Table 7.2. % of allochtonous people, living in The Netherlands, that brings over marital partner from the country of origin; by gender, origin and migration generation (1999 – 2001)

	men			Women		
	1999	2000	2001 vl.	1999	2000	2001 vl.
	% of the relevant group					
Allochtonous total	27,3	30,2	27,2	18,0	18,9	17,0
1st generation	40,4	43,2	39,2	23,4	21,9	20,5
2nd generation	8,6	10,2	10,0	12,1	15,5	13,2
Western allochtonous	5,3	7,2	7,1	1,5	2,1	1,8
1st generation	14,0	19,0	17,6	3,4	4,2	3,5
2nd generation	1,4	1,5	1,7	0,4	0,9	0,7
Non-western allochtonous	47,2	49,1	44,1	35,8	35,2	32,1
1st generation	49,2	51,0	46,7	33,6	31,2	29,8
2nd generation	36,5	39,5	33,3	41,2	44,2	36,8
Of which						
Turkey	62,5	65,5	58,3	62,8	64,1	58,1
1st generation	63,9	67,7	63,2	66,1	63,4	60,3
2nd generation	59,4	61,1	50,1	59,7	64,6	56,4
Morocco	66,7	65,1	59,3	63,7	59,7	51,9
1st generation	68,1	66,5	61,2	65,9	61,2	56,3
2nd generation	51,1	51,6	45,4	57,5	56,3	42,7
Surinam	19,8	18,7	19,3	10,6	10,0	8,8
1st generation	22,9	21,0	22,8	11,8	10,8	10,2
2nd generation	4,7	8,1	6,7	5,6	7,1	4,8
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2,8	1,8	2,3	2,5	3,6	3,7
1st generation	3,4	2,5	2,4	3,4	4,2	5,3
2nd generation	1,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	2,2	0,0
Iraq	53,1	55,8	46,0	29,1	20,9	26,0
1st generation	53,1	56,3	46,0	30,8	21,2	27,0
2nd generation						
Afghanistan	61,5	63,0	63,6		21,9	16,0
1st generation	61,5	63,0	63,6		21,9	16,0
2nd generation						
China	58,7	50,0	55,4	30,7	20,5	29,3
1st generation	66,1	54,6	61,5	33,9	24,5	34,9
2nd generation	23,1				4,0	
Iran	41,4	60,2	56,6	15,9	7,9	6,9
1st generation	41,9	60,6	56,9	15,8	9,1	7,6
2nd generation						
Somalia	50,0	43,2	45,5	25,0	11,1	12,2
1st generation	50,0	43,2	45,5	25,0	11,1	12,2
2nd generation						
Cape Verde	33,3	23,7	8,6	25,6	13,2	17,5
1st generation	38,2	25,0	11,1	27,8	15,9	16,7
2nd generation						
Ghana	48,5	50,0	34,4		43,3	
1st generation	48,5	50,0	34,4		43,3	
2nd generation						
Egypt	62,3	65,3	64,1			
1st generation	64,7	66,7	66,3			
2nd generation						
Hong Kong	2,9	1,4	4,5	2,0	2,1	1,4
1st generation	1,8	2,0	3,6	2,9	3,1	2,2
2nd generation						
Philippines				5,7	4,7	7,2
1st generation				5,9	4,9	7,7
2nd generation						
Ethiopia	28,8	47,3	36,2	8,6	15,6	20,0
1st generation	28,8	48,1	36,2	8,6	15,6	20,0
2nd generation						
Other non-western	40,7	43,8	36,7	11,8	8,1	8,6
1st generation	43,5	46,8	39,4	11,4	7,9	8,8
2nd generation	7,4	8,1	4,3	14,5	9,2	7,4

Table 7.3. Work and Benefits, by segregation level of the neighbourhood (2001)

Percentage non-western allochtones in the neighborhood	Employed	ABW+WW	ABW	Dependent on benefits	Disability benefit
			Percentages		
TOTAL					
0 - 5%	71,8	2,4	1,3	7,7	7,9
5 – 15%	71,2	4,3	3,2	10,0	8,2
15 - 50%	65,2	9,4	8,0	15,7	9,3
50 -100%	55,5	17,3	15,7	22,8	8,6
Men					
0 - 5%	82,1	2,2	0,9	7,8	9,2
5 – 15%	79,5	3,6	2,3	9,2	8,6
15 - 50%	72,5	7,5	6,0	14,1	9,8
50 -100%	62,4	14,3	12,5	20,4	9,7
Women					
0 - 5%	61,1	2,7	1,7	7,6	6,5
5 – 15%	62,7	5,1	4,1	10,7	7,8
15 - 50%	57,7	11,3	10,1	17,4	8,8
50 -100%	48,0	20,5	19,3	25,4	7,3

Table 7.4. % of groups of origin, by segregation level of the neighborhood (2001).

	% non-western allochtonous in the neighborhood			
	0-5%	5-15%	15-50%	50-100%
Autochtonous	54	32	13	1
Western allochtonous	38	39	21	3
Turkey	5	25	48	22
Morocco	5	23	49	22
Surinam	8	25	46	22
Antilles and Aruba	12	31	43	14
Iraq	16	32	45	8
Afghanistan	24	30	39	7
China	21	33	36	10
Iran	16	37	41	6
Somalia	11	27	50	12
Cape Verde	2	9	38	50
Ghana	3	11	39	48
Egypt	14	31	43	12
Hong Kong	15	36	39	10
Philippines	25	36	32	6
Ethiopia	8	27	48	16
other non-western	17	34	36	12
Total	48	32	17	3