

Summary

The Integration Monitor 2005

The progress of the social integration of migrants:
trends and cohort analyses

What is the core of the Integration Monitor?

In 2004 work started on developing the Integration Monitor, known in Dutch as the *Integratiekaart*. The Integration Map is a project of the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice (WODC) together with Statistics Netherlands (CBS after the Dutch name). The purpose is to develop an instrument, which can be used to track the integration over time of first and second-generation people of non-Dutch origin. A monitoring instrument of this nature may, in addition to information culled from other sources, help provide a better view of the manner and the pace with which different groups of non-Dutch origin succeed in acquiring a place within Dutch society.

Compared to the first Integration Monitor issued in 2004 we feature in this Integration Monitor for 2005 not only *more recent information*, but also a number of *new integration indicators*. These cover data in terms of entry into higher education and criminality. What is also new is an expansion of the analyses to cover *three cohorts of newcomers* who came to the Netherlands in 1999, 2000 and 2001 respectively.

By using the CBS' Social Statistics Files (*Sociaal Statistisch Bestand* or SSB) with its data covering the entire population of the Netherlands, it is in many cases possible to arrive at a detailed breakdown of groups in line with place of origin. In addition to the well-known 'big four' (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and those from the Netherlands Antilles /Aruba) we show where feasible how smaller immigrant populations that arrived in the Netherlands over the more recent years participate in Dutch society.

Using longitudinal data the Integration Map shows the progress of integration into society that has been achieved by larger and smaller groups of non-Dutch origin over a longer period and across a variety of social fields. This is done by featuring both *trends* over time and by following *cohorts* of newcomers who settled in the Netherlands in a given year so as to monitor how they things went with them. The Integration Map targets *actual behaviour* and the *actual positions in society* that apply to people, and does not concern itself with attitudes, perceptions, subjective experience and opinions.

Demographic developments

- The non-western population of the Netherlands has grown sharply over the past ten years. Since the beginning of 1996 the number of people of non-western origin has grown by some half a million persons. The non-western population grows far faster than the autochthonous population. That number has grown by only 185,000 persons since 1996.

- The rate of growth of the population of the Netherlands has been falling for years. The rate of growth in the number of persons of non-western origin has also fallen away over the past years, but to a lesser degree than that of the autochthonous population and that of the allochthonous population of western origin. As a result of the difference in the growth of the population, the share of the non-western allochthones in the population continued to grow. On the 1st of January, 2005, roughly 1.7 million non-western and 1.4 million western allochthonous persons were living in the Netherlands. About 40% of the non-western and 59% of the western allochthonous population are second generation.
- All groups of non-western origin are on average younger than the autochthonous population and furthermore are significantly farther removed from pensionable age than the autochthonous population. This applies to groups that have been residing in the Netherlands for a relatively long period, and especially for those having come from Surinam, Turkey and Morocco. Following the general trend toward an ageing population, the average age of these groups will grow older over the coming decades.

Education

- In higher education, success rates posted by autochthonous students in the leaving examinations in all types of schools are higher than those posted by students of non-western origin. The difference for the pre-university education diploma (VWO) and higher general secondary education (HAVO) comes to about 12%, whilst the difference for the lower general secondary education (MAVO) and advanced vocational training diploma (VBO) hovers around the 8% level. These differences have scarcely changed from 1998 to 2003. The performance lag scored by candidates of non-Dutch origin in leaving school examinations relative to that scored by their autochthonous fellow students has until now not been reduced.
- Although it has generally been supposed that student performance when older is less conditioned by the socio-economic background of the parents compared to the situation when the student is younger, significant differences in performance between autochthonous students and students of non-western origin attending final year secondary education classes and higher education still persist in general.
- In cases where students of non-western origin possess a HAVO or VWO diploma they move directly into higher education relatively more frequently than autochthonous students.
- Persons of non-western origin tend on average to choose to follow studies within the economy and law sectors. This would appear to be above at all at the expense of studies in the technical sector.
- Relatively many successful students of non-Dutch origin who make it into higher education nevertheless drop out. Of all the autochthonous students that made it into higher education in 1995, 67% had been awarded a leaving diploma in 2003. The percentages for Moroccans, Turks, Surinamese and those from the Netherlands Antilles were 42%, 35% and 36% respectively. The

success percentage scored by the group of other non-western origin was also significantly lower than that for the autochthonous group. In this situation it would appear that slow progress is being achieved over time.

Labour and benefits: trends 1999 – 2003

- Labour market participation for many of the allochthonous groups has changed little between 1999 and 2003. The major differences in terms of the percentages of those in work between the different allochthonous groups that existed in 1999 were still visible in 2003.
- Labour market participation amongst Turks and Moroccans is lower than that of the autochthonous population. In contrast, Surinamese and those from the Netherlands Antilles are scarcely less represented on the labour market than the autochthonous population.
- We observe a relatively large proportion of those in work (over 50%) in most groups at the second-generation stage. The second generation scores a higher level of labour market participation than the first generation, a finding that applies to virtually all allochthonous groups. Second generation labour market participation is above all higher than for the first generation in the case of immigrants having come from Morocco, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Egypt and China. In terms of labour market participation it would appear that participation within the community increases in line with the generations.
- Although the percentages are low, the share of the self-employed amongst the allochthonous groups, for both the first and second and generations, grew between 1999 and 2003. Amongst the four major migrant groups, the increase in the share taken by the self-employed amongst the Turks is the most remarkable. The increase amongst the Moroccans is relatively just as large and thus no less remarkable, although the final figure is in fact lower than that of the Turkish group. The number of self-employed amongst the first generation is far and away the highest. The greatest number of self-employed is to be found amongst the first generations hailing from Egypt (19.9%), Hong Kong (17.9%), China (16.6%), India (10.7%), Pakistan (9.5%), Vietnam (7.1%) and Turkey (5.5%). By way of comparison, 7.7% of the autochthonous population was an independent entrepreneur in 2003.
- The percentage of those persons in receipt of unemployment benefit rose between 1999 and 2003. The figure for the autochthonous Dutch population grew from 1.6% to 1.9%. In the case of persons of non-western origin the increase was much sharper, from 1.9% in 1999 to 2.7% in 2003.
- The highest labour disability percentages are to be found amongst Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese. Moreover, in the course of the 1999 – 2003 period, the labour disability percentages amongst these groups – and especially so amongst the first generation – increased at a faster rate than amongst the autochthonous population. Amongst the autochthonous working population the labour disability percentage increased from 8.0% in 1999 to 8.4% in 2003; amongst the first generation of Turks the increase was from 14.5% to 16.2%, for the first generation of Moroccans the increase recorded was from 9.8% to 11.1%, and for the first generation of Surinamese the increase recorded was from 8.8% in 1999 to 10.1% in 2003.

- The second generations of non-western groups have far lower labour disability percentages, which may be partly explained by an average lower age, but here too there is an increase over the last five years. And it is also the case that the increase for the second generation amongst the non-western groups exceeds that of the autochthonous population.

Labour market position: three cohorts of newcomers are being followed

- By tracking immigration cohorts from 1999, 2000 and 2001 (consisting of about 72,000, 79,000 and 87,000 persons aged between 15 and 60) until the year 2004 we could analyse the labour market position of new immigrants in more detailed fashion.
- About 40% of Turkish and Moroccan men already have a job within the year of their arrival (thus within one year). In the second year this percentage increases to over 60% and after that a less dramatic increase is to be seen. The share of those in work amongst Turkish and Moroccan men reaches 70% in the third year following their arrival and – for the time being – does not increase any further.
- At the same time the share of social benefit recipients in both groups is slowly increasing. In the 1999 cohort 8% of Moroccan and 11% of Turkish men were receiving social benefit in their first year. These percentages increase to 16% and 15% after four years. Subsequent cohorts (2000 and 2001) begin their first year in the Netherlands with always a relatively lower share of benefit recipients.
- Female immigrants are in general less likely to be in paid work and more likely to be in receipt of social benefit than their male counterparts in the same allochthonous groups. This does not vary by annual cohort.
- The labour market participation of immigrants having come from *asylum countries* (principally from Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan and Afghanistan) is in the year of entry very low (up to about 10% for men and 2% for women), there is an increase in the subsequent years, but the figure remains low compared to other immigrants. The percentage of benefit recipients in this category of immigrants is during the entry year relatively low – comparable with that of immigrants that come to the Netherlands for the purposes of getting married and starting a household – but grows strongly over the subsequent years to 23 – 40% amongst men and 38 -70% amongst women. The highest percentages – by far – are to be seen amongst Afghans.
- After correction for country of origin, reason for migration and other background characteristics such as age and length of stay it appears that the difficult economic climate has had a negative effect on newcomers. For the men, the share of those in work amongst the 2000 and 2001 immigration cohorts is after three years lower than for the 1999 immigration cohort.
- Comparison of the three annual cohorts surveyed here shows that the labour market careers of groups of migrants (by reason for migration) exhibit no remarkable differences over the years. In all the cohorts surveyed we see in family migrants a strong increase in the percentage of those in work in their second year of stay; the share of those in work stabilises thereafter.

Social contacts: mixed and migration marriages

- Of the four major allochthonous groups (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and those from the Netherlands Antilles /Aruba) it is mainly the Turks and Moroccans who hardly ever marry a Dutch partner. This applied to both the first and the second generation. Between 1999 and 2001 there was a decline in the share of mixed marriages from 16% to 11% for Moroccan second generation men. For the second generation Moroccan women there took place precisely in that period almost a doubling (from 4.4% to 8.0%) of the percentage marrying a Dutch partner. But compared to other groups that figure is still low.
- Almost two thirds of the marriages of Turks and Moroccans are migration marriages. This applies to both men and women. For the second generations this is definitely a trifle lower, but the percentages for these still are between the 50% to 60% level. There are few differences between 1999 and 2001, and only amongst Moroccan women is there a reduction in the proportion of migration marriages, to just below 50% in 2001.
- Also for the smaller allochthonous groups – and then above all for the men – there are sometimes high percentages of marriage partners coming from the country of origin.

Criminality

- Police records have been improved and have become more complex. The police have also put in greater effort into criminal detection. Aside from true changes in the crime rates, all of this has resulted in increases in the numbers of suspects for more or less all groups – both autochthonous and of non-Dutch origin – for 2003 compared to the previous year.
- The overall picture is as follows. The percentages for suspects for both men and women of non-Dutch origin are between twice and three times as high as for the autochthonous population. For men of allochthonous origin the percentage of suspects stood at 4.6% compared to 1.8% for autochthonous men; for women of non-Dutch origin the figure recorded stood at 0.9%, for autochthonous women 0.3%.
- The five allochthonous groups with the highest percentages of suspects are from the Netherlands Antilles (8.0%), Somalia (4.7%), Surinam (4.4%), Morocco (3.9%) and Cape Verde Islands (3.5%).
- By far the most offences are committed by young people and young adult men. This applies both to the autochthonous population and to those of non-Dutch origin. Both those in the 12-17 age bracket and those in the 18-24 age bracket amongst the Moroccans and those from the Netherlands Antilles do badly. If in the case of those from the Netherlands Antilles it is above all the first generation with an approximate 15% suspect percentage that holds many suspects – in both of the age categories specified here – in the case of Moroccans both generations are heavily represented in the register of suspects, but the extremes for this allochthonous group come above all from the young adults. Almost one in five had been registered in 2003 by the police as a suspect. Though these are perhaps lower, there are still worryingly high percentages

for Surinamese, Cape Verde Islanders and Somalis compared to autochthonous young men.

- Although girls across the board exhibit (much) lower percentages of suspects compared to the boys, there are nevertheless some groups of non-western origin where in relative terms many girls have been registered by the police, and where we have seen no reduction between 2002 and 2003. There is a remarkably high percentage amongst the first generation of girls from the Netherlands Antilles (4.9% of suspects of those aged 18 – 24 in 2003), followed by the second generation of Moroccans (3.0%), Surinamese (2.5%) and Ghanaian (2.5%). By way of comparison: the overall percentage of girls aged 18-24 of non-Dutch origin registered in the police Identification Service System (*HKS*) amounts to 1.4%.
- Crimes against property are the most frequent. This is valid for almost all allochthonous groups. One in three offences is a crime against property. Of all the offences committed by the autochthonous population, in 30% of cases this was a crime against property; in the case of persons of non-Dutch origin that was 38%. In the case of violent crime the level of overrepresentation amongst groups of non-Dutch origin was less marked: 23% versus 20% for the autochthonous population.
- After only one year almost one third of those from the Netherlands Antilles /Aruba and Moroccans who had been involved in a criminal case that had been concluded in 1997 were again in contact with the law. After three years one third (32.9%) of all persons in respect of whom an offence had been registered had committed a further offence.
- In respect of almost one half (47%) of all 1997 offenders the Public Prosecutor had opened a new case in the subsequent eight years. There are some remarkable extremes. The highest percentages of repeat offenders are to be found amongst the first generation of migrants amongst offenders from the Netherlands Antilles (72%), Cape Verde Islanders (66%), Moroccans (63%) and Surinamese (60%). Asians are rarely repeat offenders.

Conclusion

The authors conclude that the picture revealed by the information from this study about the progress of persons of non-Dutch origin in Dutch society may in certain areas be open to nuance, but is a source of continuing concern to an overwhelming degree.