



## The Integration Monitor 2006

October 2006

WODC/CBS

### Introduction

The WODC Research and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Justice and Statistics Netherlands (CBS) joined efforts in 2004 to develop an Integration Monitor. In response to a request from the Minister of Immigration and Integration an instrument was developed which was used to track the integration of first- and second-generation individuals from ethnic minorities through time. The first draft of the Integration Monitor was published in 2004, and was followed by the 2005 and 2006 Integration Monitors.

The Integration Monitor presents an image of the position of various ethnic minority groups in different social fields, and the developments in time. This creates a better insight into the process of integration, describing trends on the one hand, with attention for both 'oldcomers' and 'newcomers', and following cohorts of newcomers from their arrival in the Netherlands for extended periods of time on the other.

The Integration Monitor does not pretend to measure policy effects. It does, however, create an important basis for research into policy effectiveness. After all, developments are mapped out over time and for a wide spectre of population groups.

Compared with the previous version, the 2006 Integration Monitor contains more new information, particularly data on care use, Cito-test data, information on participation in secondary education and upper general vocational studies, school dropouts in secondary education, type of economic business, opportunities for social contacts and bonding for individuals from ethnic minorities in schools and business, and new police contacts for people with a police record. Because a substantial part of these data became available only recently, it is not yet possible in many cases to establish particular trends. As the Integration Monitor 'matures', the longitudinal insights will increase, however. This is relevant for future policy developments.

### Method

The Integration Monitor presents an image of the position of various ethnic minority groups in various social fields, and of the developments in time.

We base ourselves on data from the Social Statistics Database (SSB) of Statistics Netherlands. The SSB couples a range of registers (including those for the Tax Authorities, benefit agencies, the IB group) at the individual level to the Municipal Personal Records Database (GBA). In addition, it has proven possible to couple the Central Aliens Register (CRV) maintained by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) to the SSB, to enable the investigation of the relevance of migration motives for the integration process. Thanks to these links, the SSB offers individual data for all residents in the Netherlands, on matters including demographics characteristics,

work, benefits, income, education and migration motive, offering an opportunity to acquire knowledge about their mutual connection. As the various years are equally linked, there are opportunities to trace people in the various registers longitudinally and per cohort.

### Results

#### *Demographic developments*

➤ The significant drop in immigration, the virtually non-existent growth of the autochthonous Dutch population, the much greater population growth of the second generation non-western population and the fact that the four largest non-western ethnic minority groups (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans) account for two thirds of the total group of individuals of non-western origin, are some of the main

*demographic* conclusions that need to be considered in the integration policy.

#### *Participation in education*

➤ As regards *participation in education*, it emerges that individuals from ethnic minorities perform worse than autochthonous Dutch people throughout all stages of their education career. Where we have trends in time, there are indications that the performance of individuals from non-western ethnic minorities slowly fall in line with those of autochthonous Dutch students. This predominantly concerns the rates of success in advanced education and the continued academic education.

#### *Labour participation*

➤ As regards the *labour market participation* it was found that the employee share in 2004 for autochthonous Dutch people was almost 66%, and for people from western minorities more than 56% and for people from non-western minorities citizens of foreign heritage 46%. On average, individuals from non-western ethnic minorities are on benefits twice as often as autochthonous Dutch individuals, which difference increases with age. While labour participation for some population groups such as Capeverdeans, Hong Kong Chinese and Surinamese equals that for the autochthonous Dutch population, there are major differences with other groups. With regard to the four largest non-western ethnic minority groups the picture is anything but positive for those who find economic integration essential. Also, it became clear that the economic recession in the years 2002-2004 has had a negative impact on labour opportunities for the second generation of non-western origin and newcomers. This appears both from the cohort analysis of more than 40,000 newcomers who entered the Netherlands in 2001, and from trend data on work and benefits.

#### *Social contacts: marriages, neighbourhoods, schools and businesses*

➤ In the field of *social-cultural integration* we see that a relatively large number of individuals of Turkish and Moroccan origin entered

*migration marriages* between 1999 and 2002. For the second generation this share is smaller than for the first generation.

➤ The *opportunities for social contacts* between individuals from non-western ethnic minorities with autochthonous Dutch individuals in *local districts* in the Netherlands have fallen between 1999 and 2004. This applies to Moroccans in particular, but not to some smaller groups of asylum migrants. From the viewpoint of aiming to create a wider diversity in social contacts and the resulting social capital, the drop in opportunities for meeting and bonding is a cause for concern. Pupils from non-western ethnic minorities also have, in relation, more *fellow pupils from non-western ethnic minorities in school* than autochthonous Dutch pupils of Dutch heritage. The same applies to *colleagues at work*. The economic integration (particularly holding a paid job) of recent newcomers seems to correlate with their social-cultural integration (having a partner of the same background or not and the percentage of individuals from non-western ethnic minorities in the (living) environment).

#### *Health: contacts with the family doctor*

➤ The *use of healthcare*, as established through visits to family doctors, shows few remarkable differences between individuals from non-western ethnic minorities and autochthonous Dutch individuals. Allegations that individuals from non-western ethnic minorities 'see a family doctor a lot more' than autochthonous Dutch individuals, is not supported by our data.

#### *Crime*

➤ As in previous years, groups of people of non-western origin continue to be *overrepresented in registered crime*.

### **Conclusion**

In view of the above, our final conclusion is that the progress made in the social-economic and social-cultural integration of individuals from non-western ethnic minorities in Dutch society is hopeful in a small number of areas, but that huge discrepancies in other fields remain.

### **Literature discussed**

**Integration Map 2006** – Appendix to Integration Policy Annual Memorandum 2006  
The Hague, WODC/CBS, 2006  
WODC-Cahier, no 2006-8

This series comprises overviews of studies carried out by or for the WODC Research and Documentation Centre. Inclusion in the series does not mean that the sheet's contents reflect the viewpoint of the Minister of Justice.

All WODC reports may be downloaded free of charge from [www.wodc.nl](http://www.wodc.nl).