



Summary

# Annual Report on

# Integration

# 2018



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## Explanation of symbols

.	Data not available
*	Provisional figure
**	Revised provisional figure (but not definite)
x	Publication prohibited (confidential figure)
-	Nil
-	(Between two figures) inclusive
0 (0,0)	Less than half of unit concerned
empty cell	Not applicable
2017-2018	2017 to 2018 inclusive
2017/2018	Average for 2017 to 2018 inclusive
2017/'18	Crop year, financial year, school year, etc., beginning in 2017 and ending in 2018
2015/'16-2017/'18	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2015/'16 to 2017/'18 inclusive

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

## Colophon

### *Publisher*

Statistics Netherlands  
Henri Faasdreef 312, 2492 JP The Hague  
[www.cbs.nl](http://www.cbs.nl)

Prepress: Textcetera, The Hague, The Hague  
Design: Edenspiekermann  
Photography: Hollandse Hoogte

### *Information*

Telephone +31 88 570 70 70  
Via contact form: [www.cbs.nl/infoservice](http://www.cbs.nl/infoservice)

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# Summary

The Annual Report on Integration describes the extent of convergence between people with a migration background and native Dutch people. It examines the differences and similarities between these two groups and the extent to which these groups have moved closer together in recent years.

## Chapter 1: Population

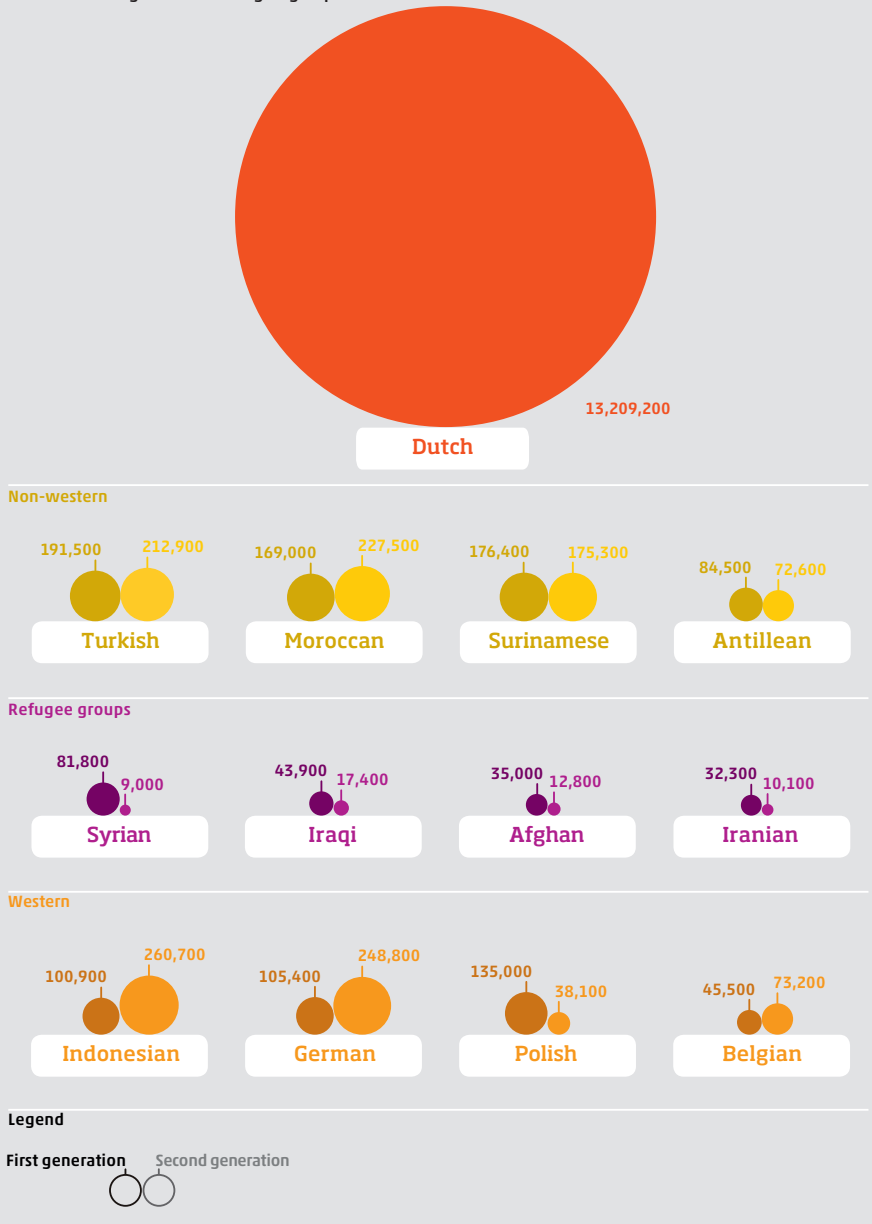
On 1 January 2018, 23 percent of the Dutch population consisted of people with a migration background, 1 percentage point more than three years previously. Over the past three years, population growth in the Netherlands has mainly been due to immigration: more than three-quarters is the result of international migration. Immigrants are not only driven by labour market performance; other important reasons for settling in the Netherlands are asylum and family migration. Slightly less than half of the people with a migration background were born in the Netherlands, which made them part of the second generation.

Of all children born in the Netherlands in 2017, approximately 14 percent are children of second-generation persons with a migration background. The total group of children of the second generation in the Netherlands is still quite small at 1.9 percent of the Dutch population under the age of 50. Furthermore, the group of children in the non-western second generation is much younger compared to the western second generation: almost 86 percent are minors and more than 70 percent are younger than 12.

Immigrants show a diverse picture in terms of household composition. For example, more than three-quarters of Eritreans live in single-person households. Romanians, Poles and Bulgarians in particular also relatively often form single-person households. If they do form couples, this is relatively often with a native Dutch partner, which is most often the case among the Romanians.

## Largest population groups by background

On 1 January 2018, there were over 17 million people in the Netherlands.  
What is the background of the largest groups?



In 2017, the majority of married people with a Turkish or Moroccan background had a partner of the same origin. Second-generation Moroccans more often marry a partner from another migration group or with a native Dutch background than second-generation Turks. Second-generation Surinamese and especially Antilleans

are considerably more likely to marry a native Dutch partner. Couples (both married and unmarried cohabitants) consisting of two Turkish or two Moroccan partners are just as stable as couples with a native Dutch background. The least stable are mixed couples consisting of a man with a Turkish or Moroccan background and a woman with a native Dutch background.

On average, second-generation immigrant women have fewer children than first-generation. Those with a second-generation Moroccan background still have the highest average number of children. The average number of children among Turkish, Surinamese or Antillean women is hardly different from native Dutch women.

Immigrants live relatively often in large cities. In Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, slightly over half of the local inhabitants have a migration background; in Utrecht, this is one-third. In general, the second generation are less likely to be residents of a large city than the first generation. Compared to the four largest non-western migrant groups, migrants with an Eastern European background from countries which have more recently joined the European Union live more scattered throughout the Netherlands. They relatively often live in predominantly agricultural areas.

## Chapter 2: Education

In Group 8 (the final year of primary school), native Dutch students are still more likely to receive a recommendation to enrol in senior general secondary (HAVO) or pre-university education (VWO) than those with a migration background.

The proportion of Turkish and Moroccan students with a HAVO/VWO recommendation has grown over the past ten years. In Year 3 as well, an increasingly large share of students with a Moroccan or Turkish background attend HAVO or VWO. In the academic year 2005/'06, one in five Moroccan students were attending HAVO/VWO Year 3; this had gone up to almost one in three in the year 2016/'17. Students with an Iranian background are relatively most likely to attend HAVO/VWO level in Year 3, even more so than native Dutch. Students with Afghan and Iraqi backgrounds are less likely to attend HAVO/VWO than native Dutch, but more likely than students from the largest non-western origin groups.

At prevocational education (VMBO) level, students with a non-western migration background are more likely to be enrolled in the basic vocational programme than native Dutch students. Compared to ten years ago, only small shifts can be observed. The proportion of students enrolled in this programme has decreased slightly whereas the proportion of students in the mixed and theoretical programmes and at HAVO level is showing a slight increase.

In all types of secondary education, native Dutch students are more likely to pass their final exam than students with a non-western background. There is little

difference in average final scores for the subjects of Dutch and English. In the latter subject, Antillean and other non-western students achieve slightly higher scores than Dutch students.

Students in secondary vocational education (MBO) are increasingly likely to attend courses at the highest level. This applies to all origin groups, with the strongest increase among students with a Turkish background. Early school leaving among MBO students (without obtaining a basic qualification) has declined considerably over the past ten years among all groups of origin, although it is still twice as common among the non-western MBO students.

In higher education (HBO/WO level), graduates with a non-western background are on average slightly older than native Dutch graduates. On the one hand, non-western students take a little longer to complete their higher education studies, while on the other hand, they are on average slightly older at the start of the study programme because they stack courses more often.

The educational level among 25 to 45-year-olds who are no longer in education is highest among persons with a non-western background, higher than among their native Dutch peers. This applies in particular to second-generation Iranian, Iraqi and Afghan 25- to 35-year-olds. The large difference between men and women in this respect is striking. Although men from these countries of origin are also higher educated than native Dutch men, women with an Iranian, Iraqi or Afghan background in particular are more highly educated on average than native Dutch women (and men).

### **Chapter 3: Socio-economic position**

For about three-quarters of people with a native Dutch or Polish background, work is the primary source of income. The majority of Romanians and Bulgarians also draw their main income from work, although a relatively large share have no (observed) income. Dependency on social welfare is significantly higher among persons with a non-western background. Most refugees who recently came to the Netherlands are dependent on social benefits.

In terms of benefit dependency, significant improvements can be seen among the children of immigrants, the so-called second generation, as compared with their parents (first generation). However, among almost all migrant groups, the likelihood of benefit dependency (income support) is still greater than among the native Dutch population. This likelihood does become smaller if a person was born here, i.e. among second-generation migrants.

People with a non-western background are relatively less often employed than people with a native Dutch or new EU background. In recent years, the net employment rate has risen slightly among persons with a Moroccan, Surinamese and



Turkish backgrounds, although not equally in all groups. For persons with an Antillean background, however, the employment rate showed a slight decrease in 2017 compared to 2015.

In general, the employment rate is higher among highly educated than among lower educated people. Among the highly educated, approximately four in five are in paid employment, regardless of background. Among the lower educated, persons with an Antillean background in particular are significantly less likely to be in employment than native Dutch persons. Among persons with a non-western background, flexible employment contracts are more common than among native Dutch employees. This is particularly true for the second-generation employed. In this group, 45 percent have a flexible employment contract, also due to the lower average age of the second generation.

Unemployment has fallen across all origin groups since 2014. The relative decrease in unemployment was largest among people with a Moroccan background, the group which showed the highest increase in unemployment during the crisis.

Unemployment among all non-western population groups is still higher than among the native Dutch population. In all origin groups, the low-skilled are more often unemployed than those with secondary or higher level education. At each educational level, however, people with a non-western background are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as the native Dutch population. People with a non-western background are also more likely to form part of the unused labour potential than those with a native Dutch background. In all groups of origin, the untapped labour potential is highest among young people and the low-skilled.

Among people with Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean backgrounds, dependency on social security benefits decreased in 2016 and 2017. Overall, they are still more likely to depend on social security benefits than native Dutch people. The share of people with other non-western backgrounds who depend on social security benefits as income has increased. This is due to the influx of refugees in 2015 and 2016, who are largely dependent on social welfare in the first few years. Even after a longer period of time in the Netherlands, a significant share of refugees are still receiving social welfare. After nine or more years of residence, they are more likely to depend on social welfare than people from the four largest non-western origin groups.

Dependency on unemployment benefits is at similar levels among all groups of origin. Dependency on disability benefits is approximately the same up to the age of 45, but higher among people over the age of 45 with a Turkish, Moroccan or Surinamese background.

Among people with a native Dutch background, the more favourable position on the labour market and lower benefit dependency result in higher incomes compared to those with a non-western background. Although immigrants from the new EU often have work as their main source of income, their income is also lower compared to

persons with a native Dutch background. Persons from refugee groups have the lowest incomes.

Second-generation migrant groups increasingly resemble their native Dutch peers. Among these groups, incomes rise with advancing age. Especially among the older Antilleans and Surinamese of the second generation (50 to 64 years), the difference with their native Dutch peers is small.

## Chapter 4: Crime

The share of registered crime suspects in the population has approximately halved over the past 13 years, both among the native Dutch population and among the four largest non-western groups of origin. For persons from new EU countries, this share has decreased by about one-quarter. Regardless of background, men are more likely to be suspect of a crime than women. Native Dutch men are almost four times more likely to be registered crime suspects than native Dutch women. Among those with non-western backgrounds, this difference between the sexes is five times larger. The difference is largest among persons with a Turkish background (7 times).

In almost all age groups, people with an Antillean background have the highest crime suspect rate. Only in the young adult age group is the crime suspect rate higher among people with a Moroccan background.

People with a native Dutch background are relatively more often crime suspects when they live in a densely populated neighbourhood. This pattern is less apparent among persons with a western or non-western migration background. Furthermore, the first generation of young people of non-western origin are slightly more often suspect of a crime than the second generation of young people, but these differences are small.

For almost all groups of origin, the proportion of people found guilty by court fell in the period 2005–2016. This share almost halved among people with a native Dutch background and among the four largest non-western groups of origin. The number of people declared guilty also decreased among groups of origin with a high proportion of refugees and persons from the new EU, but the decrease was less pronounced among the latter group.

Women with an Antillean, Moroccan, Surinamese or new EU background are more often found guilty of crimes than women with a native Dutch background.

The differences between men and women are greatest for convicted with a Turkish background (13 times). For women with an Antillean background, the differences with respect to convictions were the smallest (5 times). Furthermore, in all five examined immigrant groups, the percentage shares of first-generation young people declared guilty were higher than those of the second generation. Among persons with a migration background, the percentage share of those declared guilty of a

crime is relatively high in both non-urbanised and highly urbanised neighbourhoods. Among the native Dutch population (no migration background), the higher the degree of urbanisation, the higher the crime conviction rate.

In the period 2012/2013 until 2016/2017, persons with a Dutch, western or non-western background were less likely to be a victim of common crime. Crime victim rates were still higher in the four largest non-western groups of origin than among the native Dutch population. Slightly more men than women with a native Dutch background were victims of crime. Age played a more distinctive role in both western and non-western groups. Furthermore, crime victim rates appeared to be higher among persons with a second-generation non-western background than among the first generation of persons of the same origin.

Differences in general unsafety perceptions between the different groups of origin have decreased in recent years. In 2016-2017, 35 percent of people with a non-western background felt unsafe at times in a general sense. This share amounted to 34 percent among native Dutch people. Especially people with a Surinamese background still feel unsafe more often than native Dutch people. Furthermore, people of the second generation more often feel unsafe than people of the first generation.

People with a non-western background are more likely to experience feelings of unsafety in their own neighbourhood than native Dutch residents. However, residents of Turkish or Moroccan origin have begun to feel safer in their neighbourhood in recent years. Furthermore, relatively more women than men indicate that they sometimes feel unsafe in their neighbourhood. Especially women with a non-western background relatively often (26 percent) experience these feelings of unsafety.

For people with a native Dutch or western background, the proportion of people who sometimes feel unsafe in the neighbourhood decreases with age. Both older and younger non-western residents, on the other hand, equally often feel unsafe in their own neighbourhood. Among residents with a western background, the first generation feel unsafe in their neighbourhood more often than the second generation.

## Chapter 5: Health

Relatively fewer people with a Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese or Antillean background perceive their own health as 'good' or 'very good' in comparison with native Dutch people. The first generation of these migrants has a less favourable perception of their own health than the second generation. The largest gap among the generations is seen in the Moroccan and Turkish migrant groups.

Between 2013–2017, smoking rates were lower among people with a Moroccan background than among the native Dutch population. Smoking was relatively common among Turks (35 percent). Smoking is more prevalent among first-generation Moroccans and Turks than among the second generation in these groups. Among Surinamese and Antilleans, the two generations show little or no difference in smoking rates. In addition, people with a Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese or Antillean migration background are more often severely overweight than people without a migration background. In these groups of origin, the first generation tend to suffer from obesity more often than the second generation. Age plays an important role in this context. The first generation is older on average, and older people are generally more often severely overweight than young people. Across all age groups, health care expenditure by both men and women of Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese or Antillean origin was higher in 2016 than by people with a native Dutch, western or other non-western background. Public health care costs for women up to the age of 65 were higher than for men in all migration groups. After adjustment for age differences, public health care expenditure by people with a non-western background is 14 percent higher than by people with a native Dutch background. Compared to people with a native Dutch background, health care expenditure was approximately 24 percent higher for persons of Surinamese, Turkish and Antillean origin; for people of Moroccan origin, it was higher by 15 percent. Expenditure on mental health care and medications in particular is relatively high among non-western men compared to men with a native Dutch background. Among Antillean, Surinamese and Moroccan men, the average expenditure on mental health care per person in 2016 was approximately twice the amount spent by native Dutch men.

## Chapter 6: Social and societal participation

People with a native Dutch background are more likely to have weekly contact with relatives than people with a migration background. On the other hand, people with a non-western background are more likely to have weekly contact with friends. When differences in age structure are taken into account among the various groups, there is no longer any difference in social contacts with friends and neighbours. The non-western background population is on average younger than the native Dutch population, and young people are more likely to have contact with friends and less with neighbours.

Among people with a native Dutch or western background, around one-third provide informal help once every four weeks. This is slightly lower among non-western migrants (27 percent). Persons with a Moroccan or Surinamese background more often supply informal help than those with a Turkish, Antillean or other non-western

background. The second generation also provides informal help more often than first-generation immigrants.

Almost half of the population engage in volunteering. People with a native Dutch background do so more often than people with any other background. Among the non-western groups, people with a Moroccan and Antillean background are most active, while Surinamese are the least active as volunteers. With 47 percent volunteering, the western second generation comes closest to the native Dutch population.

Native Dutch people are most likely to participate in associations. This picture hardly changes when differences in gender distribution, age structure and educational level of the three groups of origin (Dutch, western and non-western) are taken into account. The second generation of western migrants are most similar to native Dutch people in terms of club membership.

## **Chapter 7: Changes in relationship and family formation within the second generation**

The chapter *Changes in relationship and family formation within the second generation* shows the differences in patterns in the field of living together, marrying and having children between second-generation migrants and persons with a native Dutch background of the same age. This chapter also discusses the establishment of mixed relationships between the different second-generation groups and the cohorts.

The age at which the second generation of persons with a Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese or Antillean background enter into a first relationship, marry and have their first child has increased. For example, more than half of the Turkish second generation born in 1980 were married at the age of 25; for the youngest birth cohort, this is 32 percent. Furthermore, younger birth cohorts of Surinamese Dutch people are less likely to cohabit at a young age than older cohorts. Both developments are in line with earlier developments among the native Dutch population.

Almost all younger cohorts postpone having children. The second generation of Antillean women are the only exception. The demographic transition that has already occurred among women with a native Dutch background now also seems to manifest itself among women with a migration background. The greatest differences between birth cohorts can once again be observed within the Turkish second generation.

The analyses also show that there are differences in the demographic behaviour of young adults with two parents born abroad versus those with one parent born abroad. The Turkish and Moroccan second generation with two foreign-born parents are more different from native Dutch persons than when only one parent was born abroad. The latter group get married at a later stage and less often under the age

of 21, 26 or 31 than the second generation with two parents born abroad. Parts of the analyses show a different picture in terms of parenthood. Turkish and Moroccan Dutch women with one foreign-born parent are more likely to have a child before the age of 21 than women with two foreign-born parents. Women with a Dutch background at that age, however, are least likely to already have a child.

The percentage of Surinamese and Antillean women of the second generation with one foreign-born parent who have a child before the age of 21 is more similar to native Dutch women than when both parents were born abroad.

The results show a difference between men and women as well as between the different groups of origin studied. For example, among the Turkish and Moroccan second generation and among the native Dutch population, women at almost any age are more often married than men. However, the difference in marriage age between men and women is much larger among Turkish and Moroccan Dutch than among native Dutch persons.

Most Turkish and Moroccan Dutch people within the population studied are married to a partner with the same migration background. The origin of the first marriage partner depends on the age at which they first enter into marriage. The Turkish and Moroccan second generation marrying after the age of 25 are more likely to marry outside their own group of origin. The first cohabitant partner of the Surinamese and Antillean second generation is more likely to have a native Dutch background than the first marriage partner of the Turkish and Moroccan second generation. Younger cohorts more often have a second-generation partner than older cohorts.

Turkish and Moroccan Dutch citizens born in the younger cohort more often choose a second-generation or a native Dutch partner instead of a first-generation partner compared to the older cohort. This applies if they are married before the age of 26, but also if they marry between the ages of 26 and 30 years. Women are less likely than men to have a second-generation spouse or spouse with a native Dutch background. The likelihood of having a native Dutch partner rather than a first or second-generation partner differs between the Turkish and Moroccan second generations with one or two foreign-born parents.

Turkish and Moroccan Dutch citizens with a higher or secondary level of education are generally more likely to have a partner of the second rather than first generation compared to those with a low level of education. Highly educated Turkish-background Dutch citizens are also more likely to have a marriage partner with a native Dutch background than those with a low level of education. The difference between the cohorts in terms of the partner's origin is generally greater for men than for women.

## Chapter 8: Second-generation early school leaving

Various studies have mapped the position of early school leavers on the labour market as well as their position in terms of educational attainment, employment, income, benefits and crime, six years after they leave school. These studies showed that early school leaving has a negative effect on the outcomes in all these different life domains. The chapter *Early school leaving among second generation young people* shows the patterns in early school leaving among young people with a second-generation migration background compared to young people with a native Dutch background. In addition to the young population with a Moroccan, Turkish, Surinamese or Antillean migration background who have already been the subject of numerous studies, these patterns were also mapped for young people with a second-generation Chinese background. An early school leaver is here defined as: a person who has dropped out of education at VMBO, HAVO, VWO (either secondary or adult education) or MBO 1 or 2 level without obtaining a diploma. Such persons are referred to as early school leavers even when they re-enter education and/or obtained a basic qualification at a later stage.

The study shows that early school leaving is more common among men than among women. The second generation with a migration background from one of the four largest non-western groups is more likely to drop out than those without a migration background. This applies to both men and women. Only the group with a Chinese second-generation migration background is an exception to this pattern. Among this group, early school leaving is less common than among other groups with a migration background as well as with a native Dutch background.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that in most cases, early school leaving is a one-off experience. For both men and women with different migration backgrounds, approximately 80 percent of the cases drop out only once. Early school leaving in secondary vocational education is most common, followed by secondary education. Students with a Dutch and Chinese background are relatively less likely to drop out of secondary education than students with a different background. Moreover, the majority of school dropouts do not re-enter and/or have not obtained a basic qualification. This shows that once they are out of the system, returning to education is not easy.

The degree of urbanisation in the living environment is also an important factor in the school drop-out rate. For all groups of origin, drop-out rates appear higher in the more strongly urbanised areas than in less urban residential areas. For some groups, the effect is stronger than for others. Among women in highly urbanised residential areas, those with an Antillean background drop out most often of all backgrounds. Women with a native Dutch background are also more likely to drop out in highly urban residential environments. For women with a Turkish, Moroccan or Surinamese background, the differences are small with respect to the degree of urbanisation.

Early school leaving among women with a Chinese migration background is low and there is little difference between the various degrees of urbanisation. With the exception of men with a Moroccan migration background, school dropout is more common among men who live in more urban residential environments. Furthermore, it appears that men with a Moroccan migration background are twice as likely to drop out of secondary vocational education (MBO) as women with a Moroccan migration background. Early school leaving in secondary vocational education is more common in more urban residential environments, regardless of the origin of the student. In addition, it appears that young people from older birth cohorts (1990 through 1994) are more likely to drop out of school than younger birth cohorts (1995 through 1998).