



# WRR

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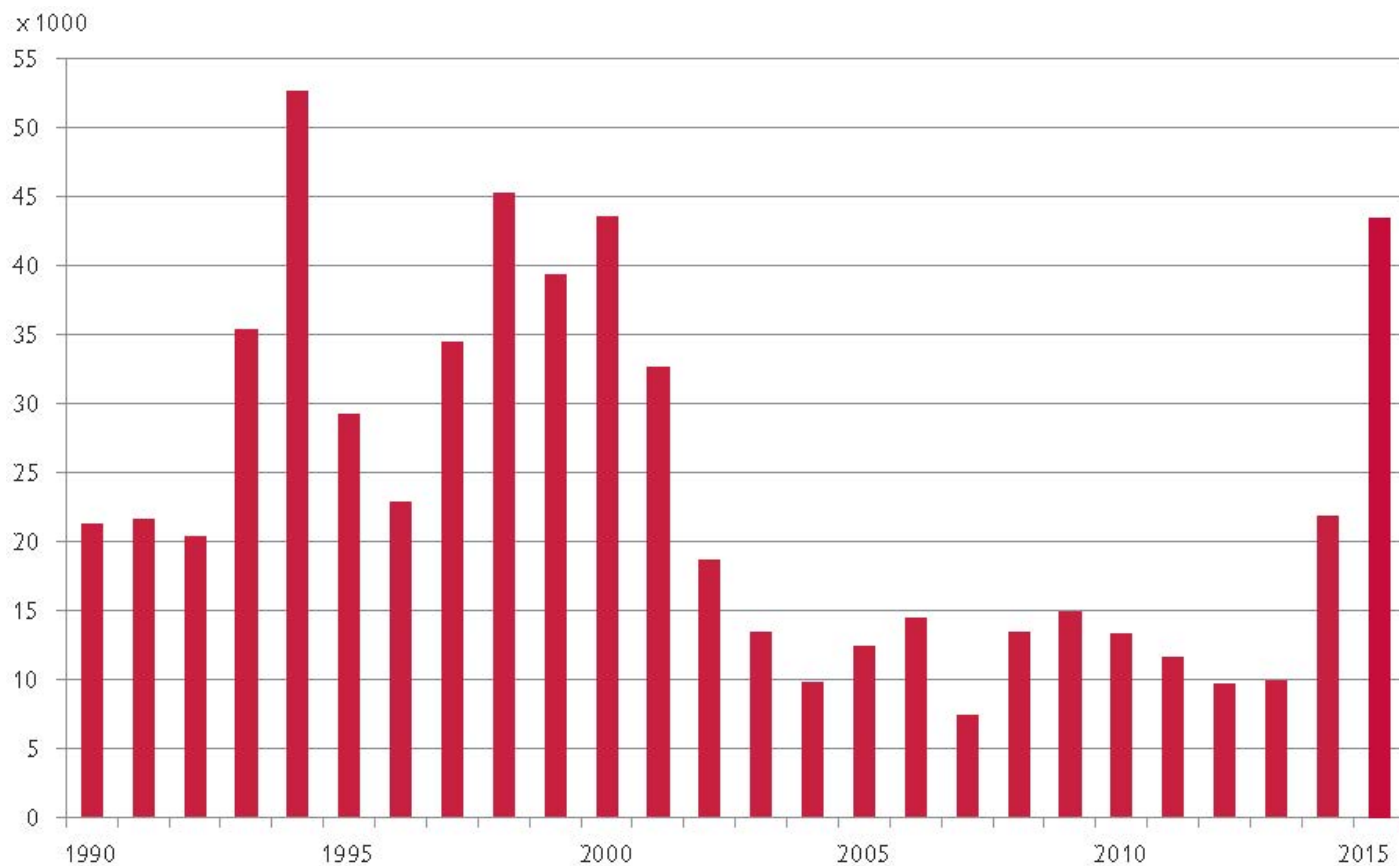
**The integration of asylum migrants:  
What lesson can be learned from  
the 1990s?**

**Netherlands National EMN Conference**

The Hague, 29 November 2016

- Background
  - Asylum seekers in the Netherlands: Trends
  - The underlying study
- Education
  - Of asylum migrants who have come to the Netherlands in the period 95-99
  - Lessons which can be learned by current policy makers
- Participation on the labour market
  - Of asylum migrants who have come to the Netherlands in the period 95-99
  - Lessons which can be learned by current policy makers
- Crime
  - Of asylum migrants who have come to the Netherlands in the period 95-99
  - Lessons which can be learned by current policy makers

# Asylum requests in the Netherlands, 1990-2015



Source: SN. From 2007, only asylum applications in first instance. The figures for the period 1990-2006 include both first-time and repeat asylum applications.

Unique cohort study into 33.000 asylum migrants who arrived in the Netherlands in the period 1995-1999.

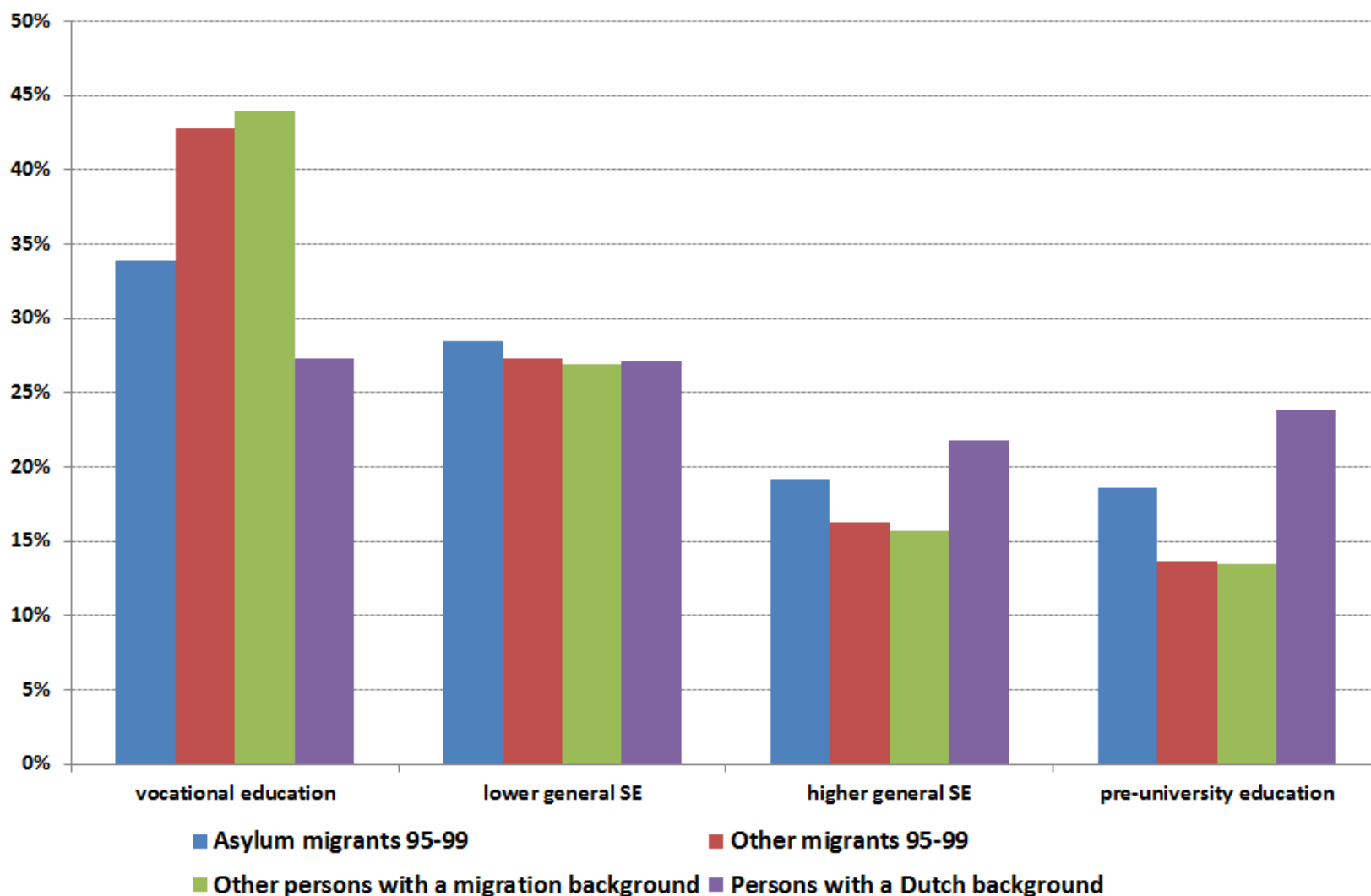
We followed these people from 2000 to 2013.

**WODC \* CBS \* SCP**

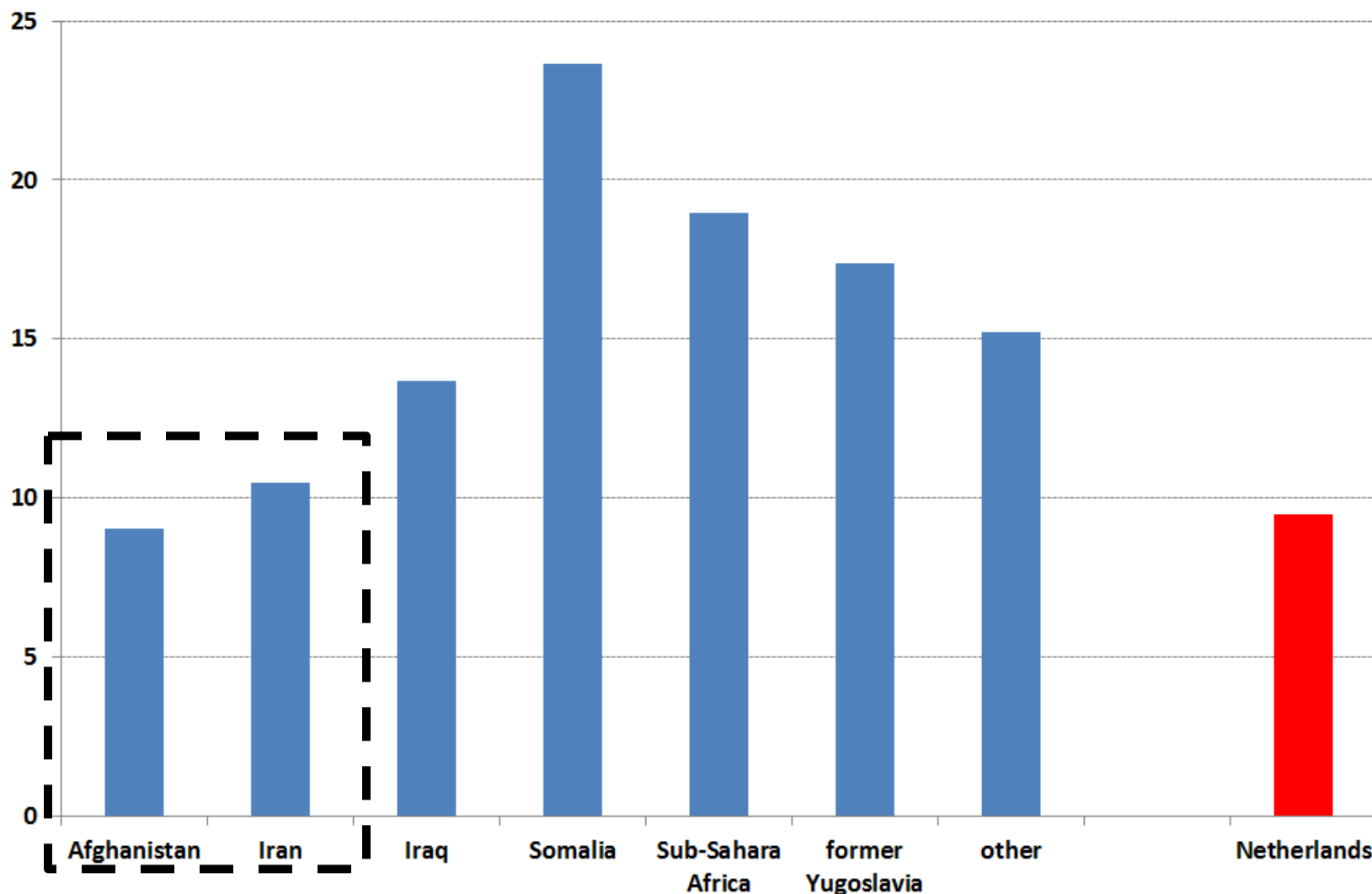
# Education

# Position in the third year of secondary education

(analyses conducted by Marijke Hatgers and Karolijne van der Houwen)



# Percentage of the students with an asylum background who need extra support in secondary education, by country of origin









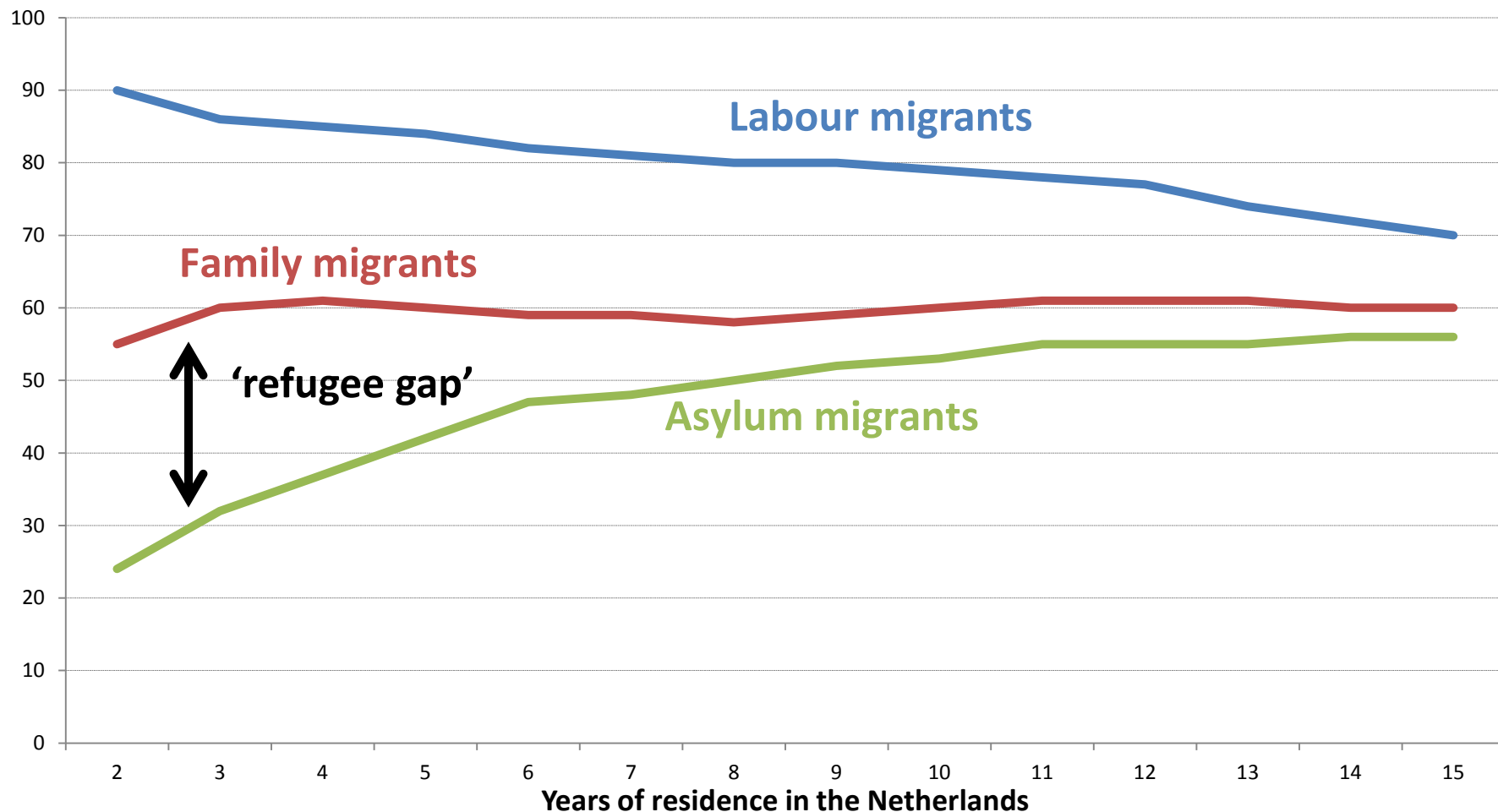
- In general (the children of) asylum seekers perform quite well on school
- However, special attention should be given to some groups, especially those from countries with a high illiteracy rate

# **Labour market participation**

# Indicators of the socio-economic position of migrant groups, in percentages (CBS/SCP)

	Net participation in the labour market (2012)	Persons with a social assistance benefit (2013)
<b>Afghans</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Iraqis</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Iranians</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Somalis</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>53</b>
Turks	52	10
Moroccans	46	15
Surinamese	61	9
Antilleans	57	13
<b>Native Dutch</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>

%-tage working  
(>8 hours a week)



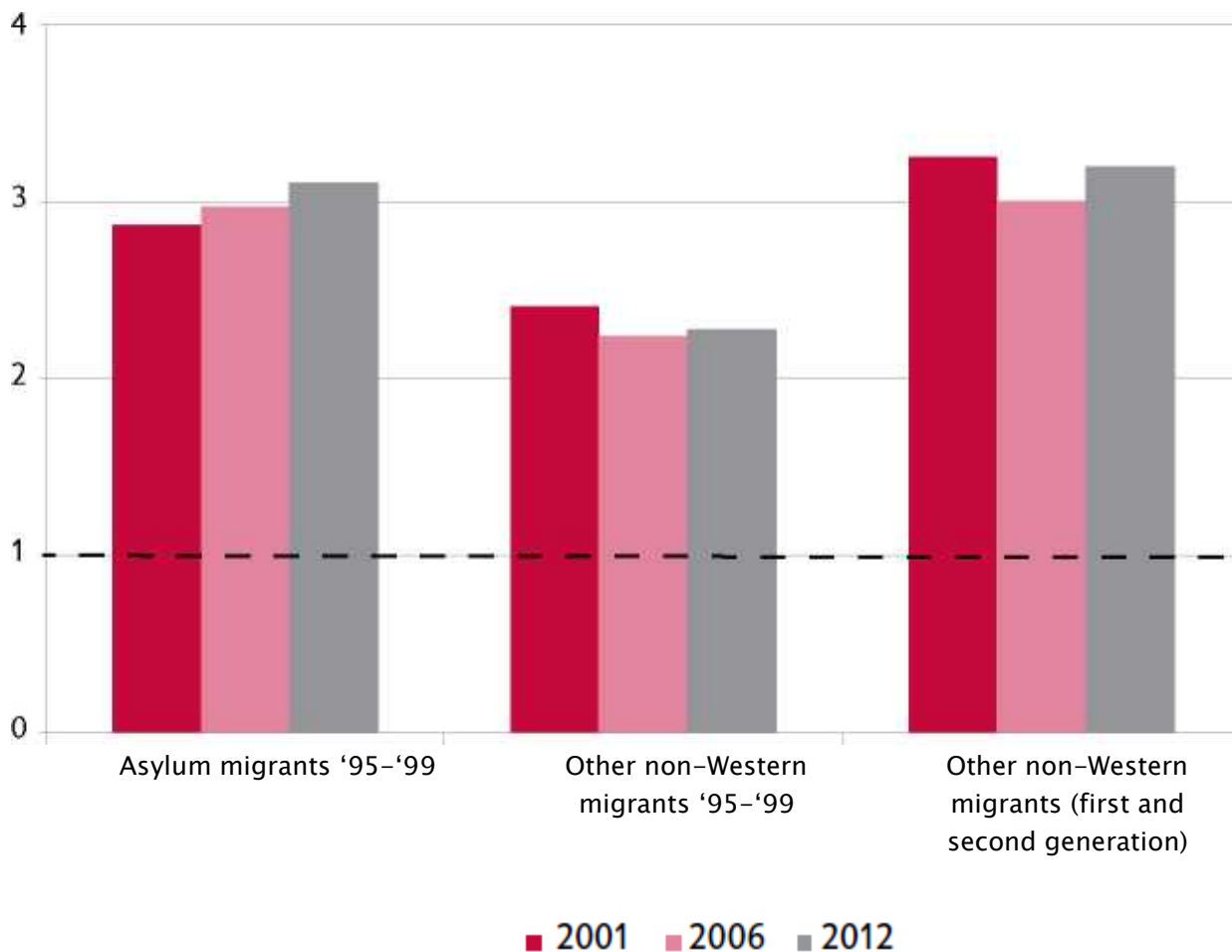
- Make better use of the period spent in the asylum centers (language lessons)
- Choose a parallel approach:  
language, housing, civic integration, education & jobs
- Take into account the availability of work:  
improve the match between permit holders and regional labour markets

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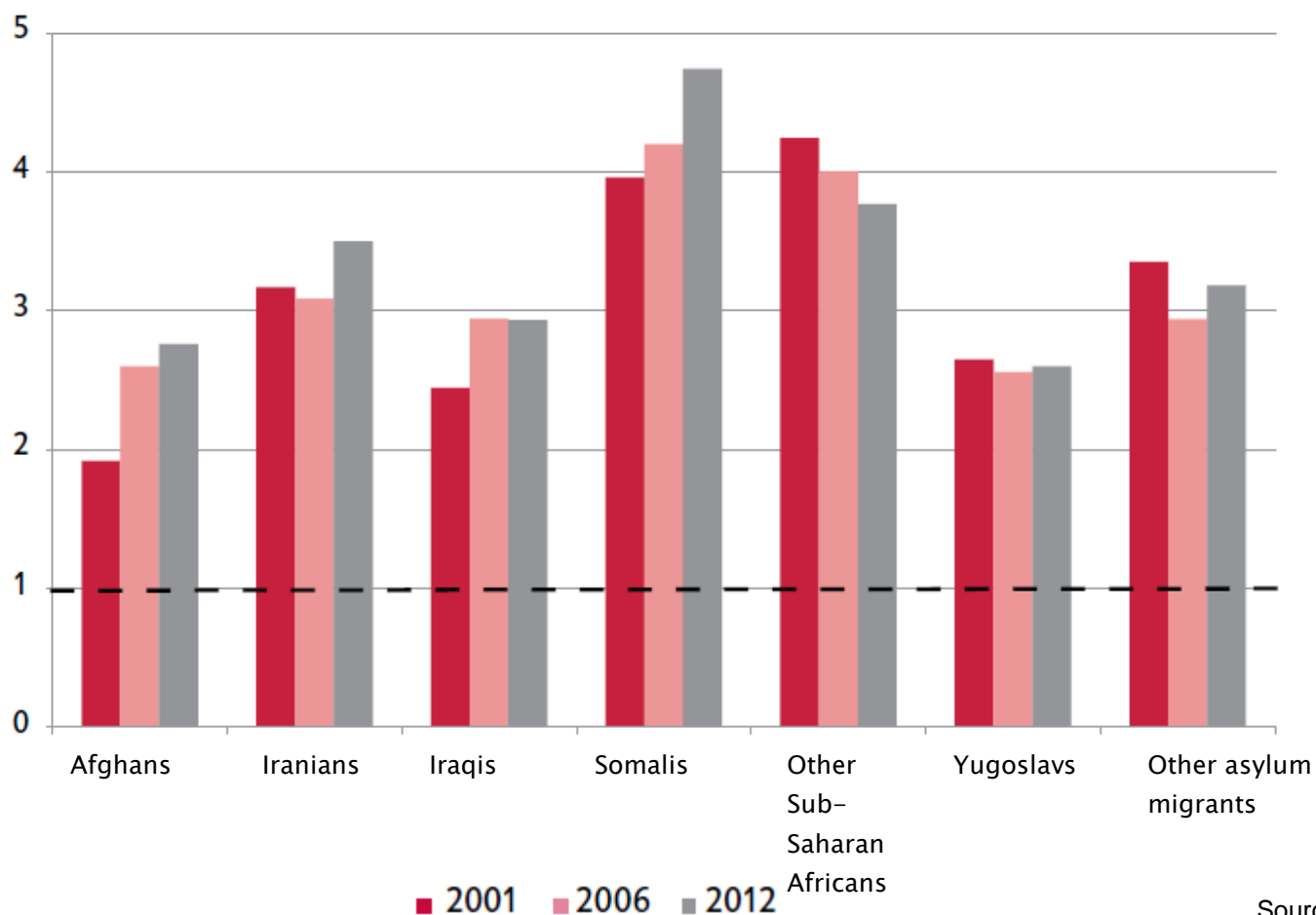
**Crime**



Representation of asylum migrants, non-Western migrants (cohort '95-'99) and other non-Western migrants (first and second generation) in relation to native Dutch (=1) in the registered crime figures, age 12-59

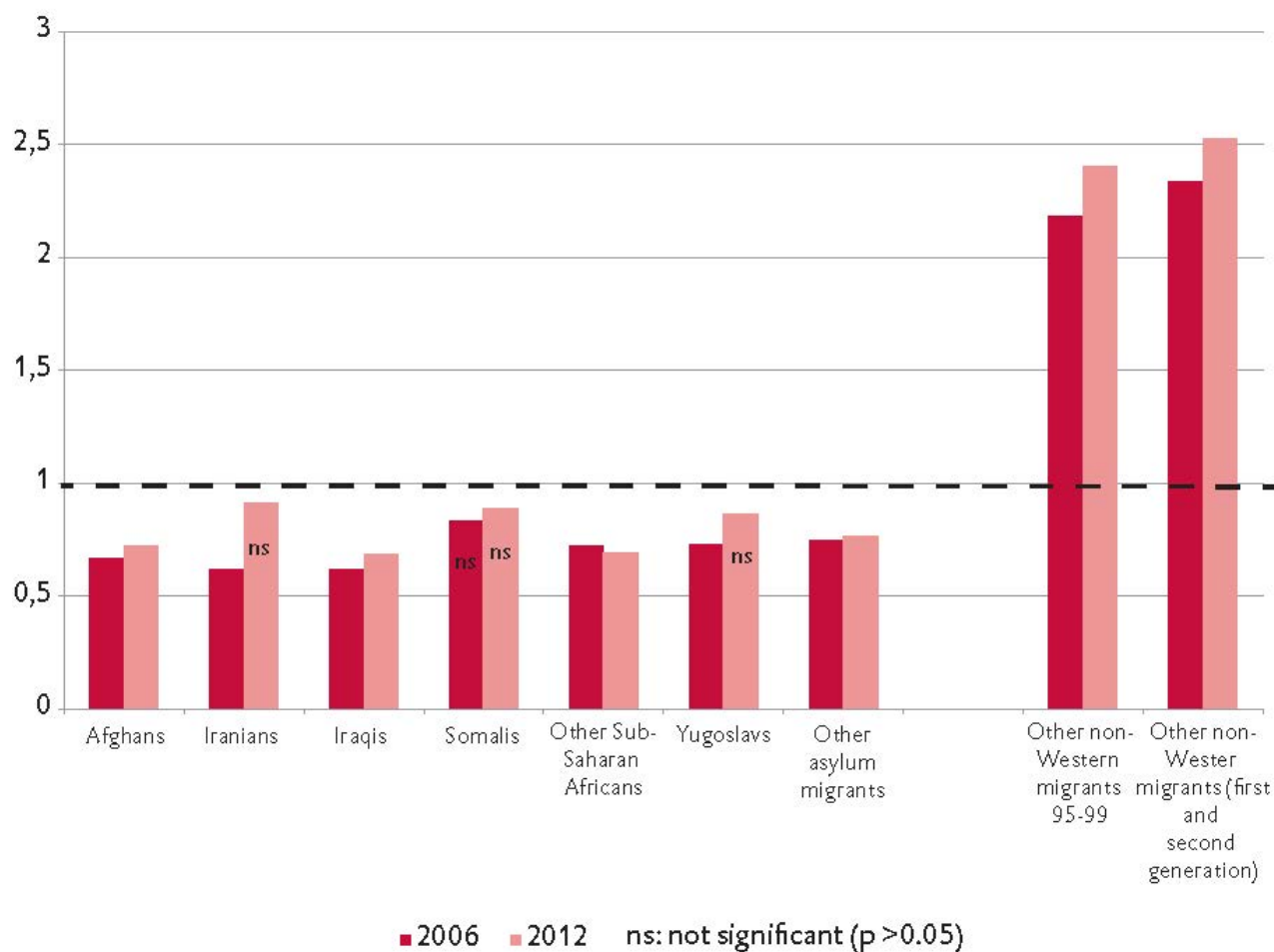


Representation of asylum migrants (cohort '95-'99) in relation to native Dutch in the registered crime figures, 12 to 59 years of age



- Logistic regression analysis on all males 18-40 living in the Netherlands ( $n \approx 2,500,000$ )
- Covariates
  - Ethnicity and migration motive
  - Age
  - Cohabitation with a partner (yes/no)
  - Receipt of a benefit (yes/no)
  - Household income
  - The degree of urbanisation of the place of residence

Odds ratios (native Dutch is the reference category) of being or not being suspected of a crime, after correction for a number of background characteristics, males between 18 and 45 years of age



# Lessons learned from the 1990s with respect to crime

- **Asylum migrants are not registered as offender more often than native Dutch persons with similar demographic and socio-economic profiles.**
- **However, because individuals with particular characteristics (young, single, male) are over-represented among asylum migrants, the group comprises relatively more offenders.**
- **This is a relevant finding for policy makers. It seems that specific ethno-cultural factors play a subordinate role in the explanation of the higher registered crime figures of asylum migrants.**

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**Thank you for listening!**