

# **Migration, immigrants and policy in the Netherlands**

**Report for the Continuous Reporting System on  
Migration (SOPEMI) of the Organisation of  
Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

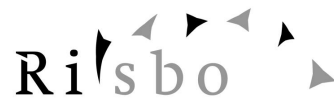
G. Engbersen

E. Snel

J. de Boom

E. Heyl

With a chapter by Godfried Engbersen, Joanne van der Leun and Richard  
Staring on 'Illegal immigrants in the Netherlands'



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**Secretariat RISBO**  
**Erasmus University Rotterdam**  
**Postbus 1738**  
**3000 DR Rotterdam**  
**tel.: +31(0)10-4082124**  
**fax: +31(0)10-4529734**  
**[www.risbo.nl](http://www.risbo.nl)**

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# Preface

After writing and editing sixteen SOPEMI-Netherlands reports in succession, Philip Muus, has passed this task on to a new team from the Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR). We thank Philip Muus for his enduring commitment and for his support and advice while handing over his task. We hope that this first Rotterdam report will meet the high standards of his scholarship.

In the future Godfried Engbersen and Erik Snel from Ercomer-Rotterdam will be the new Dutch SOPEMI-correspondents. Godfried Engbersen is professor of General Sociology at the EUR and Erik Snel is a senior researcher of the EUR and professor of Intercultural Policy-Making at the University of Twente. Jan de Boom and other members of the Rotterdam Institute for Social Policy Research (RISBO) will assist them.

In this first Ercomer-Rotterdam report, we have chosen to follow the structure of the previous reports and to go on with the tradition introduced by Muus to include a special contribution every year. This year the focus will be on the issue of 'Illegal Immigrants in the Netherlands' (Engbersen, Van der Leun and Staring). Furthermore, we have added a chapter on migration and delinquency. The relationship between migration and crime is often neglected or dramatized. In our opinion it is relevant to pay attention to such a topic. Not to criminalize immigrants, but to show the interrelations between migration trends, (dis-) integration processes and delinquency.

The structure of the report is as follows. Chapter I outlines trends in migration to and from the Netherlands. Chapter II deals with developments in asylum migration and chapter III presents data on foreign residents and allochtonous persons in the Netherlands.

Chapter IV is on (un) employment and chapter V discusses the issue of (juvenile) delinquency within different migrant or minority groups. In the final chapter VI we focus on 'Illegal immigrants in the Netherlands'. This chapter is co-authored by Joanne van der Leun (Leiden University) and Richard Staring (Erasmus University Rotterdam).

*Preface*

We are grateful to the following persons for their help in supplying basis information and relevant sources of data:

Prof. dr. J. Veenman and colleagues (ISEO: Institute of Sociological and Economical Research)

Mrs. J. van der Meer (CBS: Statistics Netherlands)

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Rotterdam, November 2002

Godfried Engbersen



## Chapter 1 **Migration to and from the Netherlands in 2001**

### **1.1 Introduction**

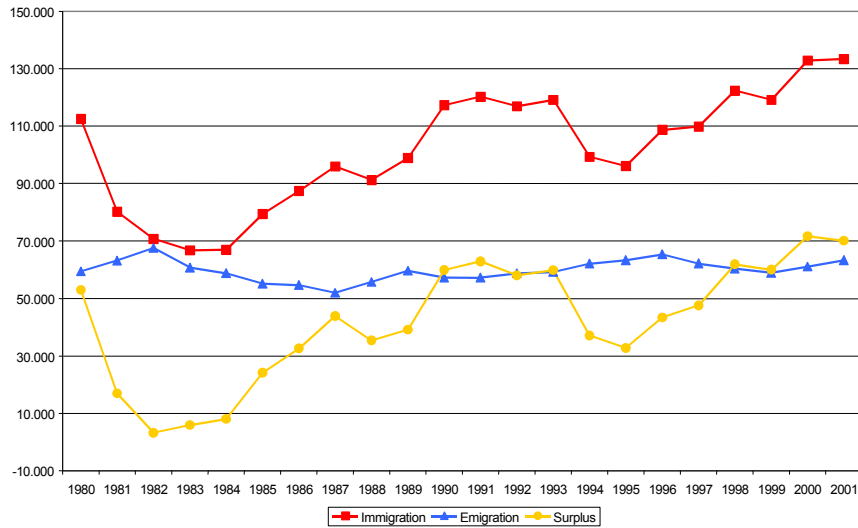
This chapter describes the migration from and to the Netherlands from 1980 to date. In addition to the total migration figures for this period (section 2) a distinction is drawn between migrants with the Dutch nationality (section 2) and the migration of foreign nationals (section 3). For both groups the general developments over time will be described and the results will also be broken down into nationality for the largest groups in 2001. In the appendix a complete breakdown according to nationality, age and gender for both Dutch migrants and non-Dutch migrants will be presented. Finally, section 4 examines the migration motives of non-Dutch migrants on the basis of figures from the Central Register of non-Dutch Aliens (CRV).

### **1.2 General observations**

Figure 1.1 shows that the Netherlands has been an immigration land for many years. As a consequence of a strong increase in immigration during the second half of the 1980s and the more or less stable emigration figures, the migration surplus during this period showed a strong increase from 8,000 in 1984 to 60,000 in 1990. In 1994 the total immigration decreased to 99,000, and in 1995 it further decreased to 96,000. In 1996 the total immigration started to increase again and was 109,000. This trend continued up to 2001 (133,404), a record high level for the past twenty years. However, total immigration is expected to decrease in 2002: total immigration in the first six months of 2002 (60,000) showed a decrease compared to the first six months of 2001 (65,000).

Figure 1.1 shows that emigration figures are fairly stable. After a slight decrease in the period 1996-1999, emigration started to increase in 2000 and continued to do so in 2001.

Figure 1.1: The Netherlands: immigration and emigration, 1980-2001



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

Up until 1997, the largest fluctuation in immigration took place with respect to foreign nationals. In 1997 we started to observe a different pattern: total immigration did not only change due to the fluctuating immigration of foreign nationals but also increased considerably due to the immigration of Dutch nationals. The immigration of Dutch nationals increased from 33,124 in 1997 up to 41,500 in the year 2000 and only slightly decreased in 2001 (38,900). The immigration of foreign nationals, which had more or less been stable from 1996 until 1999, increased from 78,365 in 1999 to 94,500 in 2001. The trend of a slightly increasing reported emigration of Dutch nationals since the beginning of the 1990s that came to a halt in 1997 (1996: 43,000, 1997:40,000, 1998: 39,200, 1999: 38,400), increased to 40,500 in 2000 and further to 42,900 in 2001. The reported emigration of foreign nationals decreased in these years only slightly (from 22,400 in 1996 to 20,397 in 2001).

**Table 1.1: Immigration and emigration of Dutch nationals and foreign nationals in the Netherlands (1980-2001)**

Year	Dutch nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Surplus	Immigration	Emigration	Surplus	Immigration	Emigration	Surplus
1980	32.684	35.837	-3153	79.820	23.633	56.187	112.504	59.470	53.034
1981	29.767	38.216	-8449	50.416	24.979	25.437	80.183	63.195	16.988
1982	29.810	39.413	-9603	40.930	28.094	12.836	70.740	67.507	3233
1983	30.321	32.810	-2489	36.441	27.974	8467	66.762	60.784	5978
1984	29.616	31.824	-2208	37.291	27.030	10.261	66.907	58.854	8053
1985	33.196	31.009	2187	46.166	24.206	21.960	79.362	55.215	24.147
1986	34.585	31.155	3430	52.802	23.563	29.239	87.387	54.718	32.669
1987	35.080	31.139	3941	60.855	20.872	39.983	95.935	52.011	43.924
1988	32.976	34.403	-1427	58.262	21.388	36.874	91.238	55.791	35.447
1989	33.529	38.218	-4689	65.385	21.489	43.896	98.914	59.707	39.207
1990	36.086	36.749	-663	81.264	20.595	60.669	117.350	57.344	60.006
1991	35.912	35.998	-86	84.337	21.330	63.007	120.249	57.328	62.921
1992	33.904	36.101	-2197	83.022	22.733	60.289	116.926	58.834	58.092
1993	31.581	37.019	-5438	87.573	22.203	65.370	119.154	59.222	59.932
1994	30.887	39.409	-8522	68.424	22.746	45.678	99.311	62.155	37.156
1995	29.127	41.648	-12.521	66.972	21.673	45.299	96.099	63.321	32.778
1996	31.572	42.921	-11.349	77.177	22.404	54.773	108.749	65.325	43.424
1997	33.124	40.278	-7154	76.736	21.940	54.796	109.860	62.218	47.642
1998	40.706	39.175	1531	81.701	21.266	60.435	122.407	60.441	61.966
1999	40.786	38.358	2428	78.365	20.665	57.700	119.151	59.023	60.128
2000	41.467	40.474	993	91.383	20.727	70.656	132.850	61.201	71.649
2001	38.897	42.921	-4024	94.507	20.397	74.110	133.404	63.318	70.086

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

**Net administrative corrections**

Migration figures in the Netherlands need to be corrected by the number of 'net administrative corrections', a figure that is particularly influenced by the unreported emigration of foreigners. If the net administrative corrections are deducted from the registered migration surplus, the result is a lower 'corrected' migration surplus.

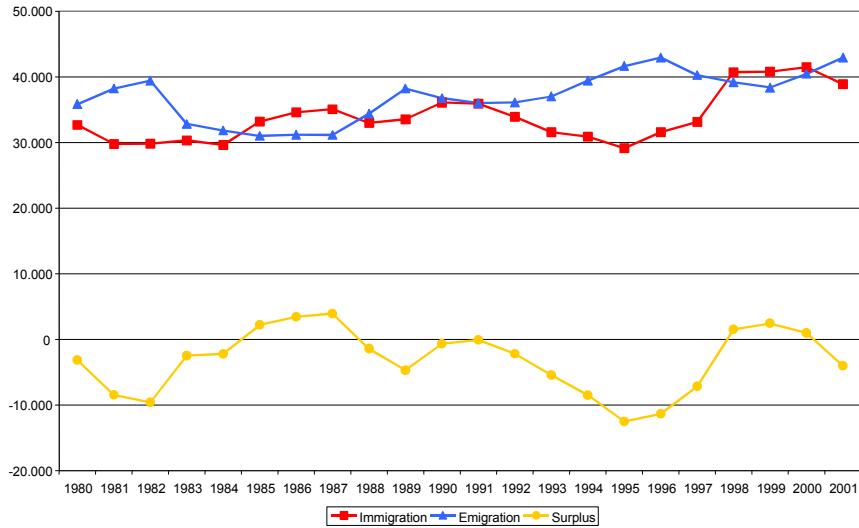
Statistics Netherlands [Dutch acronym: CBS] presents the registered migration statistics as well as the 'net administrative corrections'. The corrected migration surplus (1980-2001) as stated in the appendix should be regarded as an unofficial figure.

**1.3 Migration of Dutch nationals**

Between 1980 and 1997 the immigration of Dutch nationals fluctuated from about 30,000 in the early eighties to 36,000 in 1990. In the first half of the 1990s the number of Dutch immigrants decreased from 36,000 in 1991 to 33,000 in 1997, whilst the number of Dutch emigrants in the same period increased from 36,000 in 1991 to more than 40,000 in 1997. As a result of this development, the negative migration surplus of Dutch nationals increased to -7,000 in 1997. In the period 1998-2000 there was an increase in immigration of Dutch nationals to a level of 41,000 in 2000, whilst the emigration of Dutch nationals stayed at the same level resulting in a positive migration surplus of Dutch nationals. In 2001 the pattern changed again.

Although the emigration figures remained relatively high (at 39,000) there was a decrease compared to the record in 2000 (41,500). At the same time emigration of Dutch nationals in 2001 increased, once again reversing the trend from a positive to a negative migration.

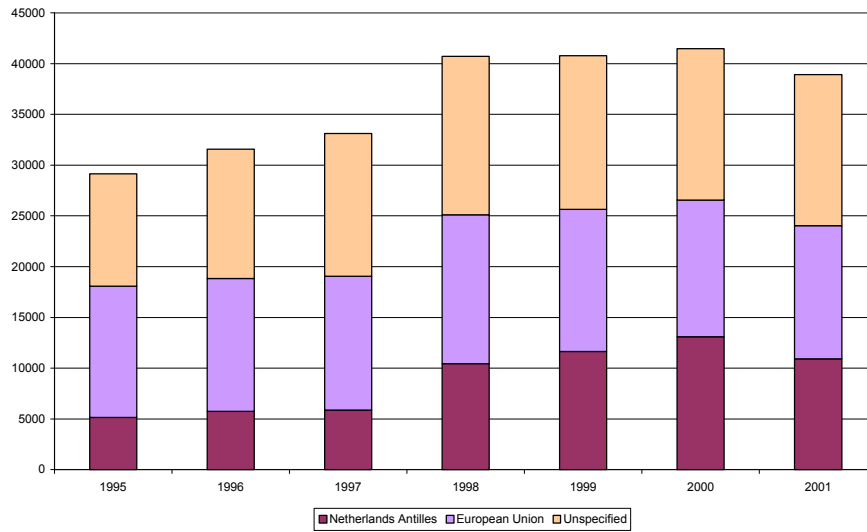
Figure 1.2: Immigration and emigration of Dutch nationals, 1980-2001



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

The main explanation for the high figures in this period (1998-2000) is, as shown in figure 1.3, namely the immigration of Dutch nationals from the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba (1997: 5885, 2000: 13,090) due to the poor economic situation on the Dutch Caribbean islands.

**Figure 1.3: Immigration of Dutch nationals (selected categories) 1995-2001**



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

#### 1.4 Migration of foreign nationals

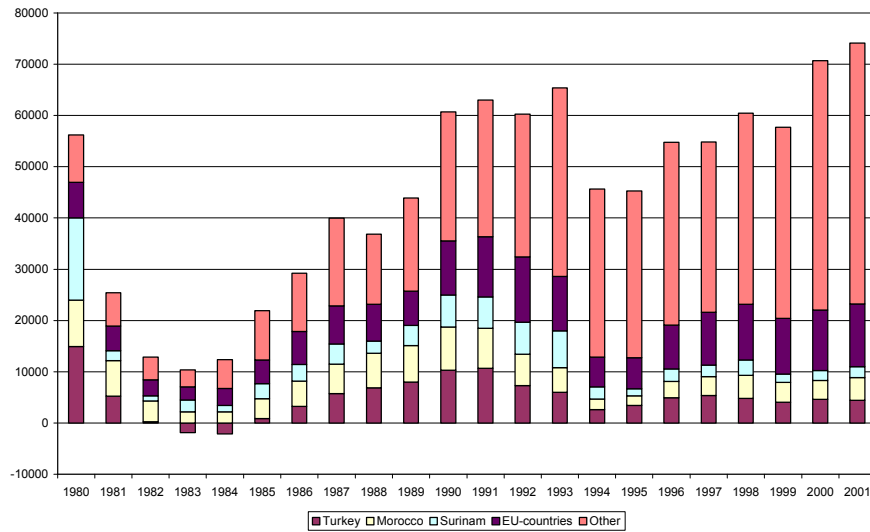
In the previous years (1997-1999), changes in the total migration figures (Dutch and foreign) were (unlike in previous years) caused mainly by fluctuations in migration of Dutch nationals. This rather unique development reverted to the usual pattern in 2000, when the immigration of foreign nationals increased, reaching a record-breaking level in 2001 (94,507). Other articles such as Muus (1998, 2001) in several former editions of the continuous reporting system on migration (SOPEMI) reveal that over the years the number of nationalities represented in the immigrant population has increased.

“In the second half of the 1980s the net-migration of practically all categories (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese, non-Dutch EU citizens and others) increased to reach high levels in the early 1990s and then decrease again until 1995. Since 1995 net migration has started to increase again, but less so for Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese, and more so for non-Dutch EU citizens. For the whole period the net migration of non-Dutch other than those just noted

increased, which reflects the heightened importance of asylum migration". (Muus,2001).

Although the figures for 2001 reveal a slight increase for immigration from traditional countries such as Turkey, Morocco and Suriname, their relative contribution to the immigration figures has not or has scarcely increased, whereas the net migration of other nationalities has exhibited a relative increase.

**Figure 1. 4: Migration surplus of aliens by selected categories, by country of origin/destination, 1980-2001**



Source: Statistics Netherlands

The increase in the immigration of foreign nationals during the period 1999-2001 can mostly be attributed to the increased immigration of non-Dutch immigrants from Europe (+6200), Africa (+5500) and to a lesser extent from Asia (+3500). The increase in the immigration of foreign nationals from Europe is largely due to the greater number of immigrants from the former Eastern-Block countries. The number of immigrants from Poland and the former Soviet Union doubled from respectively 1000 and 3000 in 1999 to 2000 and 6000 in 2001. The Russians, who form approximately one third of the total immigrants from the former Soviet Union, are the largest group. In addition to this there are also many migrants from Azerbaijan. Immigration from the Former Yugoslavia on the other hand has decreased from about 3800 in 1999 to about 3000 in 2001, mainly due to a decrease in the number

of immigrants from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

If we take a closer look at the development of migration from Africa, we can see an increasing number of migrants from countries such as Angola (+1200), Sierra Leone (+1100) and Sudan (+600). The increase of migrants from Asia during the period 1999 to 2001 was mainly due to the higher number of migrants from China (+1800), Iran (+1000), and Syria (+450).

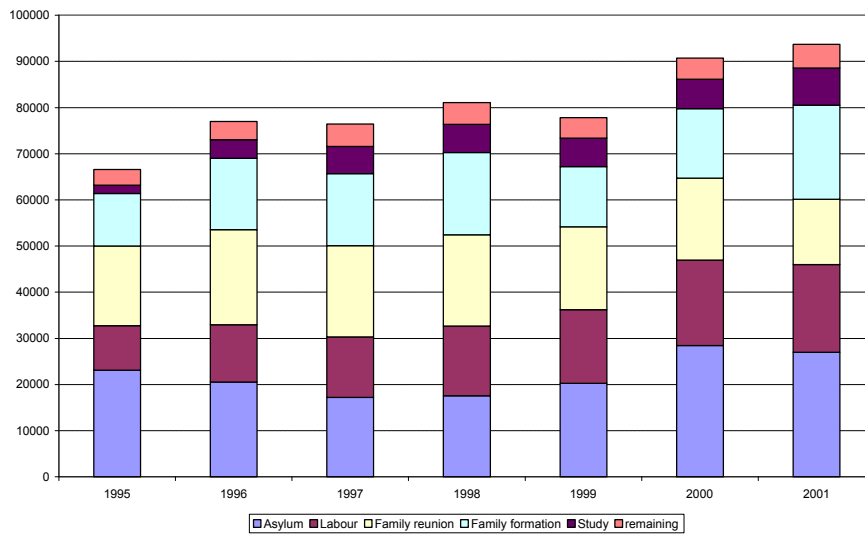
**Table 1.2: Immigration of foreign nationals by country of origin and gender, 1999 and 2001**

	male	1999 female	total	male	2001 female	total
<b>Europe</b>	<b>18,202</b>	<b>17,583</b>	<b>35,785</b>	<b>21,811</b>	<b>20,245</b>	<b>42,056</b>
<i>of whom from</i>						
14 EU countries	11,360	9564	20,924	12,271	9959	22,230
Poland	386	651	1037	808	1203	2011
Turkey	2264	2441	4705	3070	2576	5646
Yugoslavia (former)	2025	1818	3843	1593	1446	3039
Soviet Union (former)	1229	1746	2975	2649	3289	5938
<b>Africa</b>	<b>6830</b>	<b>6035</b>	<b>12,865</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>7760</b>	<b>18,391</b>
<i>of whom from</i>						
Angola	438	177	615	1122	700	1822
Morocco	1985	2335	4320	2228	2590	4818
Sierra Leone	329	81	410	1199	315	1514
Sudan	538	240	778	962	377	1339
Somalia	674	677	1351	680	663	1343
South Africa	350	658	1008	400	624	1024
<b>America</b>	<b>3858</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>8418</b>	<b>4038</b>	<b>5039</b>	<b>9077</b>
<i>of whom from</i>						
United States	1785	1685	3470	1650	1605	3255
Suriname	735	1080	1815	912	1313	2225
<b>Asia</b>	<b>9921</b>	<b>9295</b>	<b>19,216</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>22,827</b>
<i>of whom from</i>						
Afghanistan	2899	2015	4914	2412	1652	4064
China	756	993	1749	1582	1978	3560
Indonesia	403	791	1194	580	984	1564
Iraq	1807	1127	2934	1609	1193	2802
Iran	565	504	1069	1186	875	2061
Japan	620	574	1194	616	597	1213
Syria	350	341	691	633	482	1115
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>1201</b>

Source: Statistics Netherlands

## 1.5 Migration Motives

Statistics Netherlands recently published some figures based on information provided by the Central Register of Aliens of the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service [Dutch acronym: IND] that provide some insight into the motives of non-Dutch immigrants (figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.5: Migration motives of foreign nationals, 1995-2001**

Source: Central Register of Aliens, from Nicolaas H. and A. Sprangers, Statistics Netherlands 2002

The number of non-Dutch immigrants that came to the Netherlands for employment reasons doubled during the period 1995–2001 as a result of the shortage of high-skilled people on the Dutch labour market. In 2001 19,031 of the 94,000 non-Dutch immigrants (20%) arrived in the Netherlands for employment purposes. Most of the labour migrants came from other EU countries. The largest number from within the European Union came from the United Kingdom (3529) followed by Germany (2023) and Belgium (810). The number of labour migrants from Turkey and Morocco, once significant labour recruitment countries for predominantly low and unskilled labour, is 294 and 126 respectively and therefore not significant.

Other important motives for the immigration of foreign nationals are family reunion (15%) and family formation (22%). The term family reunification is used to refer to one or more family members who join persons or families who have already come to the Netherlands. Children formed a relatively large proportion of the migrants who entered the Netherlands in 2001 within the framework of family reunification.

Family-forming migration is when a person comes to reside in the Netherlands with the intention of marrying or cohabitating. From figure 1.5 it can be seen that in recent years family-formation has become an increasingly important motive for migration, whereas family reunification has become



somewhat less important. Turkish and Moroccan immigrants form a relatively large proportion of the category 'family formation'. Of the nearly 20,500 immigrants who came to the Netherlands for reasons of family formation, approximately one third is of Turkish or Moroccan origin. Two-thirds of the immigrants in this category are women (source: Nicolaas, H. and A. Sprangers, CBS; webmagazine, 2002a).

**Table 1.3: Immigration of foreign nationals to country of birth and migration motive, 2001**

	Employment	Asylum	Family Reunification	Family Formation	Study	Unspecified	Total
Western Countries							
EU and EFTA countries	11848	-	4792	1450	1678	1879	21647
of which							
Belgium	810	-	292	131	84	356	1680
Germany	2023	-	792	363	536	626	4479
United Kingdom	3529	-	1056	240	90	107	5028
Poland	747	-	254	646	267	204	2118
United States	979	-	616	789	258	160	2804
Yugoslavia (former)	137	2098	204	552	114	52	3156
Soviet Union (former)	412	3644	528	986	328	219	6116
Non-Western Countries							
Afghanistan	4	3701	568	123	-	12	4408
Angola	74	1761	41	15	2	7	1900
China	262	766	173	362	1517	468	3548
Iraq	16	2279	548	159	4	47	3052
Iran	43	1614	154	179	64	43	2098
Morocco	126	59	1203	3246	230	59	4923
Somalia	17	1316	124	77		16	1551
Surinam	64	20	636	1201	174	109	2205
Turkey	294	780	1041	3253	131	86	5585
<b>Total</b>	<b>19031</b>	<b>26958</b>	<b>14150</b>	<b>20407</b>	<b>8029</b>	<b>5141</b>	<b>93716</b>

Source: Central Register of Aliens, operation Statistics Netherlands

The asylum seekers issue has until recently avoided the theme of family reunification and family formation (Broeders and Meurs, 2002). Yet in terms of size this forms a far greater proportion of the migrants than the asylum migrants do. The current debate is particularly directed towards Turks and Moroccans who were born in the Netherlands and in spite of this still predominantly choose a marriage partner who lives abroad, prior to the marriage being entered into (Van der Zwan, 2002). These are referred to as 'import marriages'. However, the fear exists that the often low-skilled immigrating partner has little chance on the Dutch employment market and is not sufficiently capable of integrating into Dutch society. The present government therefore wishes to impose stricter requirements on family-formation migration. Two preconditions are currently under discussion. Firstly, increasing the minimum age of the partner living abroad from 18 to 21 years and secondly imposing higher income requirements on the partner living in the Netherlands (they must have an independent income equal to 130% of the supplementary benefit level). In this way it is hoped that 'arranged

marriages' which are mainly directed towards obtaining entry to the Netherlands will be prevented and possible claims to Dutch public services will be reduced. However, the question arises as to whether these conditions conflict with the European Convention on Human Rights.

More than a quarter of the persons (27,000) registered in the Netherlands in 2001 as an immigrant of non-Dutch origin were asylum migrants. This was slightly less than the total in 2000. The number of asylum migrants is less than the number of persons who submit an asylum request. This is due to the fact that not all asylum requests are honoured. In the next chapter asylum migration will be examined in more detail.

## Chapter 2 **Developments in asylum migration**

### **2.1 Introduction**

In the previous chapter a general picture of the migration flow to and from the Netherlands was described. It was noted that in recent years the immigration has become more diversified and that a considerable proportion of the migrants come to the Netherlands as asylum seekers (see section 1.4). This chapter will take a more detailed look at this asylum migration. Section 2 will first of all briefly examine the new Alien Act which became effective in 2001 and which is extensively described in SOPEMI 2000. Then section 3 will describe the number of asylum requests submitted. In addition to developments in the number of asylum requests submitted over the past 10 years the size of the various migrant groups and their characteristics are detailed. In section 3 the number of asylum requests that were granted is also examined. Which category of asylum requests are granted is also considered. Data for this are based on cohort research from the IND. Finally in section 4, the final part of the asylum chain is examined, and the return policy, and several figures about removed asylum seekers are presented.

### **2.2 Admission policy**

As a result of the increasing number of asylum seekers in the second half of the 1980s, the admission policy became stricter, even though the government is bound to the Geneva Convention. By means of an increasingly stricter interpretation of the convention the number of occasions on which the refugee status was awarded decreased (relatively speaking) but at the same time the number of different statuses awarded to groups increased. With the rise in all of these different statuses and as a consequence of the various rights and obligations associated with these, the number of procedures to obtain a better status increased, which meant that the procedure could become a long and protracted case. A second cause of the long procedures was that asylum seekers who received a negative decision often registered an

objection or appeal. The most important changes in the new Aliens Act, which became effective on 1 April 2002, are therefore related to this asylum procedure.

The new aliens law aims to shorten the procedures by means of the next three main amendments:

- 1) the introduction of a residence permit for a fixed term, if necessary to be followed after three years by a permit for an indefinite term;
- 2) the abolition of the objection procedure and the introduction of a right of appeal to the Council of State;
- 3) the introduction of a more comprehensive form for deciding the rejection applications, under which further reception facilities can be withheld and a rejected asylum seeker can be ordered to leave the Netherlands.

In certain situations it is also possible to extend the period in which a decision must be taken by a year. (source: fact sheet New Aliens law 2000, Ministry of Justice, 2001)

ad 1)

Every asylum seeker whose application is granted receives the same temporary residence permit conferring entitlement to a given set of rights and benefits. Nowadays only one asylum status is granted. In the past there were three different statuses, each of which conferred entitlement to a different set of rights and benefits. This resulted in endless litigation to obtain a different entitlement. Under this new legislation, a person who has obtained a temporary residence permit will not be able to take further legal action because there is only one status. However, after three years asylum-seekers will be eligible for a residence permit for an indefinite term. There are therefore two types of permit: one for a fixed term, possibly followed after three years by one for an indefinite term. This is known as the 'sequential system'.

Under the current system all asylum seekers whose application for temporary admission is granted have the same rights and benefits. These are largely determined by international obligations. The holders of a temporary residence permit are allowed to perform paid work. They are also eligible for student financing and accommodation. Under the Act, family reunification is possible for people who have obtained a permit, but only if they have an independent income equal to 100% of the supplementary benefit level. This represents an increase (for some asylum-seekers) from the requirement of 70% under the

former system. As under the old system, the application by the relative must be made from abroad. If necessary, the family tie will have to be established by a DNA test (on a voluntary basis).

ad 2)

Before the introduction of the new law, asylum-seekers whose application was refused could lodge an objection and request that the executive authority reconsiders the case. This objection procedure now is abolished. Instead an appeal against a decision to refuse an application must now be submitted to a court. Decisions must be taken within six months. Asylum-seekers may stay in the Netherlands pending the outcome of their appeal. No separate decisions on this are required.

The rejection of an application for asylum automatically means that the asylum-seeker is under an obligation to leave the Netherlands within a given period, that the receipt of facilities is terminated, that the asylum-seeker may be evicted from his accommodation and that an order may be made for expulsion from the Netherlands. Unlike the situation in the past, it is no longer possible for the asylum-seeker to take separate legal proceedings against such measures.

ad 3)

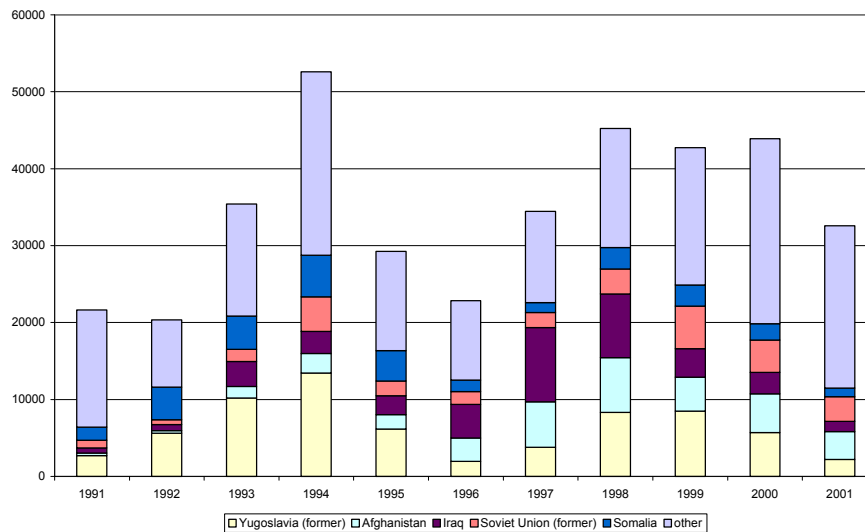
The Act allows for the possibility of the normal period for taking a decision being extended by ministerial order from six months to 1.5 years for certain categories of aliens. This option will be used if the situation in the country of origin is expected to remain uncertain for a short period or to improve in the near future or if the number of applications is so great that the IND cannot process them within the six-month period.

The Act also contains provisions governing the supervision of aliens and measures for the restriction and deprivation of liberty. Under the previous Aliens Act (section 19) officials may exercise their powers only if they have 'definite indications of illegal residence'. In practice this means that there is little, if any, active supervision of aliens in public places since there are seldom 'definite indications' that people are illegally resident. This is why the government has proposed to change the criterion into "any facts or circumstances suggesting reasonable suspicion of illegal residence measured by objective standards". The criterion embodies adequate safeguards to ensure the non-discriminatory application of this power of supervision.

### 2.3 Asylum requests

Figure 2.1 shows developments in the number of asylum requests during the period 1991-2001. After a period of strongly fluctuating figures for asylum requests in the first half of the 1990s, the number of asylum requests stabilised during the period 1998-2000 at a level of more than 40,000. In 2001 a strong decrease to 32,000 was observed, which seems to have continued in 2002. In the first six months of 2002 there were 6000 less asylum requests than during the first six months of 2001.

**Figure 2.1: Asylum requests by country of nationality, 1991-2001**



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

Figure 2.1 shows that the decrease is mostly among all asylum countries which in previous years accounted for a substantial amount of the asylum migration. As well as a 50 percent decrease in the number of asylum seekers from the former Yugoslavia (2000: 5700, 2001: 2210), Iraq (2000: 2780, 2001: 1330) and Somalia (2000: 2110, 2001: 1100), the number of Afghan asylum seekers decreased by 30 percent (2000: 5050, 2001: 3630) and the number of asylum seekers from the former Soviet Union decreased by 25 percent (2000:4200, 2001: 3200).

Although in 2001 there was a broad decrease in the number of asylum seekers, this did not apply to all countries. The figures in the table reveal that asylum requests from Angola almost doubled (2000: 2200, 2001: 4100), as a

result of which in 2001, Angola was the biggest asylum country. Also asylum requests from migrants from Sierra Leone increased, albeit to a lesser extent. More detailed data concerning asylum requests from other countries and figures for the entire period 1991-2001 can be found in the appendix (table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: Asylum requests by country of nationality, 1997-2001 (top ten countries 2001)**

Country of nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Angola	370	610	1580	2200	4110
Afghanistan	5920	7120	4400	5050	3630
Soviet Union (former)	1960	3230	5520	4200	3200
Sierra Leone	390	480	1280	2030	2410
Yugoslavia (former)	3790	8330	8520	5700	2210
Iran	1250	1680	1530	2550	1520
Guinea	120	340	520	1400	1460
Turkey	1140	1220	1500	2270	1400
Iraq	9640	8300	3710	2780	1330
Somalia	1280	2780	2740	2110	1100
Other nationalities	8580	11130	11430	13600	10210
<b>Total</b>	<b>34440</b>	<b>45220</b>	<b>42730</b>	<b>43890</b>	<b>32580</b>

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

Not everyone who submits an asylum request is actually admitted to the Netherlands and registered as an immigrant in the municipal register. Those who are indeed allowed to stay and can therefore actually be regarded as an asylum migrant are usually only registered sometime after the submission of their asylum request. In the majority of cases, registration takes place at the moment that the asylum seekers leave the central asylum seekers' centre. Also asylum seekers who remain in a central asylum seekers' centre for more than six months are eligible for registration in the municipal register. Prior to June 2000, this period was a year. Research has shown that only a small proportion of the asylum seekers allow themselves to be registered in the municipal register. In 1998, a total of 17,300 asylum migrants did this (Nicolaas and Sprangers, 2002c).

## 2.4 Granted asylum requests

The submission of a asylum request is just the first step in a process. Only some of the asylum requests are actually approved. Table 2.2 shows the number of asylum requests approved per year for ten different groups.

**Table 2.2: Asylum requests granted by country of nationality, 1997-2001 (top ten countries 2001)**

Country of nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Afghanistan	4240	3990	4380	3410	2440
Sierra Leone	50	130	160	280	1410
Iraq	4340	5990	550	510	660
Yugoslavia (former)	2260	350	420	730	600
Somalia	1180	880	1030	920	440
Soviet Union (former)	650	530	510	480	410
Sudan	530	820	300	420	380
Burundi	30	70	50	170	300
Angola	200	140	200	580	230
Iran	1100	600	530	350	210
Other nationalities	2410	1600	1360	1880	1160
<b>Total</b>	<b>16990</b>	<b>15100</b>	<b>9490</b>	<b>9730</b>	<b>8240</b>

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

The number of asylum requests approved has shown a marked decrease. In 1997 almost 17,000 requests were approved, whereas in 2001 less than half of this number were approved. Other than in 1997 and 1998 the majority of requests approved were for asylum seekers from Afghanistan. The large number of requests approved for migrants from Sierra Leone is also striking.

Table 2.3 provides additional information about the type of status awarded. From the data presented it is clear that there has been a strong decrease in the number of 'A statuses' awarded during the period 1997-2000, whereas the granting of residence permits with a humanitarian status has decreased much less. The figures for 2001, partly concern statuses awarded under the old Aliens Act and partly under the new Aliens Act and they therefore cannot be directly compared with the situation in 2000. Table 2.2 in the appendix provides an overview of the statuses granted from 1988 onwards.

**Table 2.3: Refugees admitted and the humanitarian or refugee status granted 1997-2000**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Before new Aliens Act 2000</i>					
<b>Refugees</b>					
Individual requests 'A status' granted	6630	2356	1507	1808	444
<b>Humanitarian status</b>					
Granted (VtV)	5176	3591	3471	4791	1567
Provisional status temporary protection (VVtV)	5182	9152	8512	3127	806
<i>After new Aliens Act 2000 (April 2001)</i>					
VV asylum fixed term					4906
VV asylum indefinite term					508
<b>Refused (old and new Aliens Act)</b>	<b>28318</b>	<b>28173</b>	<b>41367</b>	<b>57418</b>	<b>51317</b>

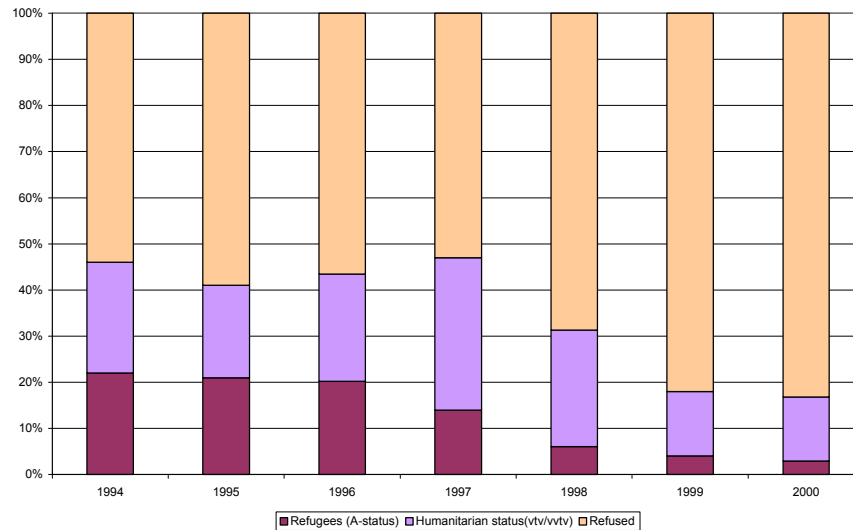
Source: Ministry of Justice

The figures presented in the previous tables concern the decision taken during the year in question (approved or rejected), irrespective of the year in which the asylum request was submitted. Therefore the figures presented about approvals cannot be directly compared with the figures presented in table 2.1 about the asylum requests submitted and thus do not provide any



insight into the percentage approved. In order to delineate the percentage approved a cohort study is needed. Van der Erf (2002) details this further in 'Asielcohorten [Asylum cohorts] 1994-2000'. On the basis of material made available by the IND concerning the completion of asylum procedures according to the year of submission, Van der Erf concludes that the percentage of asylum requests approved in the Netherlands has significantly decreased. For asylum seekers who submitted their request in 1997, the approval percentage was 47 percent. For those who submitted their request in 2000 the figure will probably not be higher than 17 percent (as the majority of procedures related to the year 2000 have not yet been completed this is only an estimate). The results have been included in figure 2.2. These estimates have been questioned by Doornbos and Groenendijk (2001). They are of the opinion that the number of statuses approved is much higher. On the basis of a cohort analysis for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997 they concluded that 44% of asylum seekers have received a residence status three to five years after submitting their request.

**Figure 2.2: Asylum requests (granted and refused) by status 1994-2000**



Source: Van de Erf, 2002 (figures partially estimated)

From the figures in the chart it can be inferred that the percentage of 'A statuses' awarded has shown a particularly strong decrease from 22 percent for the cohort in 1994 to just 3 percent for the cohort in 2000. The percentage of (provisional) residence permits awarded decreased considerably less from 24 percent to 14 percent for the cohort 2000. In

addition to a decreasing approval percentage, there is also a so-called 'status inflation' in which unconditional protection ('A status') is increasingly being replaced by conditional and temporary protection (Doornbos and Groenendijk, 2001).

## **2.5 Return policy and expulsion of asylum seekers**

As stated in the previous section, the majority of aliens who request asylum in the Netherlands do not obtain this and will therefore have to leave the Netherlands. The return of legally expellable asylum seekers has for many years been one of the most recalcitrant aspects of the policy towards aliens. In October 1999, the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament agreed upon a new policy for the return of expellable asylum seekers. This return policy is established in the Return Memorandum of June 1999. The assumptions of this memorandum are: (source: Memorandum Return of Asylum Seekers, August 2002):

A first basic principle is that in the asylum procedure the responsibility for self-reliant return rests on the asylum seeker. The idea behind this is that the asylum seeker managed to get to the Netherlands on his own initiative and must therefore return on his own initiative as well. After every negative decision in the procedure the asylum seeker will be reminded of their responsibility and encouraged to make preparations for his return.

A second basic principle is that the government's responsibility first of all lies in terminating the refuge provisions. If the asylum seeker does not leave of his own accord then enforced departure can be effected.

Finally the various authorities such as the Aliens Police, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, the Central Council for the Reception of Asylum-Seekers [Dutch acronym: COA) and the Royal Netherlands Military Police cooperate closely. In the case of voluntary return the asylum seeker can request support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

In the report 'Nederland als immigratiesamenleving' [The Netherlands as an immigration society]' from the WRR it was stated that despite recent changes, the central assumption of the asylum seeker's own responsibility for the return has not changed and that therefore the Netherlands does not have

a structured expulsion policy as part of the return policy at the end of the asylum chain (WRR, 2001: 70). However, in the tightening up of the return policy the term voluntary return has been omitted as experience taught that this was never the case in practice.

“It should rather be the case that the alien realises that – now admission to the Netherlands has definitely been refused – a further extension of the stay in the Netherlands can no longer be regarded as a realistic option. This central assumption will be made known to the alien at the start of the procedure in the Registration centres.” (Ministry of Justice 1999, cited in: WRR, 2001).

In short, the WRR states (2001: 72) that the reception centre for the alien should function more as a preparation for the return and it is further counted upon that an illegal stay in Dutch society will be made unattractive. The first aspect will be achieved via the Central Council for the Reception of Asylum Seekers by means of advice and the setting up of return units which must supervise the alien during the return process. Making Dutch society less attractive will first of all be achieved by terminating all facilities. In the Aliens Act 2000, a term of 4 weeks had been incorporated in which the reception must be terminated. In conclusion, the WRR states that although this not stated in the policy, the return policy has in fact to a large extent become a policy of discouraging illegal residence.

Refused asylum seekers must therefore, assuming the rules in the return policy, leave the Netherlands within 4 weeks. By means of an address check it is investigated whether this is indeed the case. If the rejected asylum seeker is no longer at the address he is registered as ‘administratively removed’. In a limited number of cases the asylum seeker is by means of a deportation or a supervised departure forced to leave.

“Expulsion means that the alien is supervised to over the border and is possibly transported to the country concerned. In the case of a supervised departure the asylum seeker may depart from the Netherlands under his own steam but he has to hand in his travel documents and these are returned to him at the border checkpoint where the asylum seeker leaves the country so as to check that he has actually left” (General Audit Office 1999: cited in WRR, 2001).

In table 2.4 the removals are first of all presented according to the year and country of nationality.

From the table it can be seen that the number of removals has changed little over the years. The greatest proportion of removals has for a long time been rejected asylum seekers from the Former Yugoslavia. In addition to this many asylum seekers from Iraq and the former Soviet Union are removed.

**Table 2.4: Expelled asylum seekers by country of nationality, 1997-2001 (top ten countries 2001)**

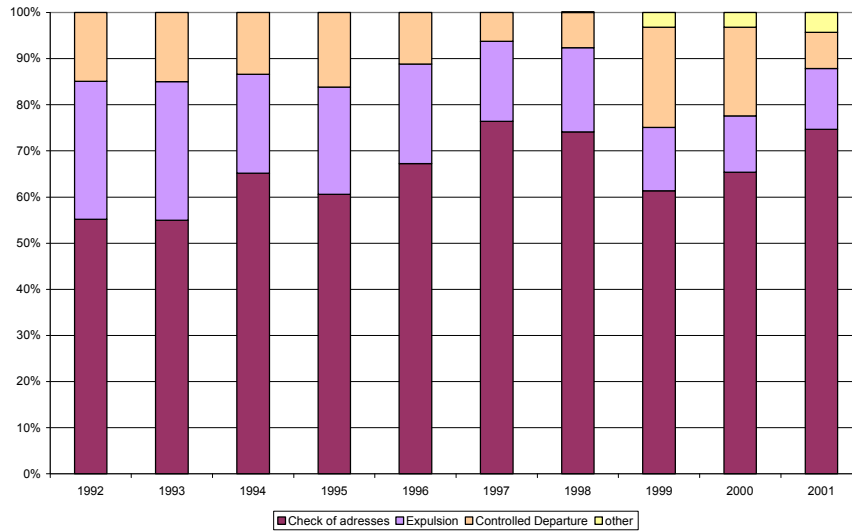
Country of nationality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Yugoslavia (former)	2910	3280	6210	4140	2180
Iraq	1040	1190	1940	1310	1780
Soviet Union (former)	1360	960	950	1420	1350
Turkey	790	820	660	880	1250
Afghanistan	480	670	980	650	1090
Somalia	1120	680	850	890	940
Iran	1070	440	460	730	770
Czechoslovakia (former)	310	350	550	970	560
Sierra Leone	160	150	190	290	490
Sri Lanka	2090	730	680	640	490
Other nationalities	7540	5070	4870	4700	5120
<b>Total</b>	<b>18870</b>	<b>14340</b>	<b>18340</b>	<b>16620</b>	<b>16020</b>

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

In figure 2.3 the removals for the period 1992-2001 are detailed according to the type of removal.

The chart shows that the proportion of compulsory removals (Controlled departure and Expulsion) has strongly decreased during the past two years. In 1999, more than one third of all removals occurred in this manner, whereas in 2001 less than a quarter of the rejected asylum seekers were forcibly expelled from the country. Also in absolute terms the number of expulsions and the number of cases in which controlled departure takes place is decreasing. By far the greatest numbers of rejected asylum seekers are therefore removed by means of checking the address. Although this is in accordance with the policy's objectives, the asylum seeker bearing responsibility for his return, it is not clear whether these persons actually leave the country or still remain in the Netherlands as illegal immigrants.

**Figure 2.3: Expelled asylum seekers by type of expulsion, 1994-2000**



Source: Ministry of Justice, IND

## 2.6 'Loose-knit' local safety nets

There are clear indications that some of the rejected asylum seekers remain in the Netherlands (Engbersen et al., 2002). Some of them are helped in this by members of established migrant communities, but for many 'new migrant groups' that is not possible (see also chapter 6). They need to fend for themselves whilst trying to remain in the Netherlands or are dependent upon the safety nets, which operate at a local level. These are 'loose-knit' local safety nets which can offer a select group of rejected asylum seekers shelter and help on a temporary basis. This loose-knit safety net consists of private, often religious, organisations and (semi) public organisations. For example, recent research has shown that the Hague (the seat of government) with 500,000 inhabitants and Leiden (university town) with 100,000 inhabitants have respectively more than 40 and more than 20 organisations who are active in areas such as emergency shelter, accommodation, education, and healthcare for rejected asylum seekers (Rusinovic et al., 2002).

There is therefore a certain contradiction between the national policy and that at a local level. The strict national policy towards aliens runs up against humanitarian, professional and practical boundaries at a local authority level.

On the one hand local authorities are required to exclude rejected asylum seekers from facilities, but on the other hand they have to tolerate certain groups being unable or unwilling to leave the country. The humanitarian and public order problems which this causes are the stimulus for a range of local support facilities. Some of these are also aimed at helping rejected asylum seekers to return to their country of origin.

Due to the delimited and temporary character of the support, the local initiatives do not really undermine the policy. Therefore it is hardly surprising that many local authorities – whether or not openly – grant subsidies to local initiatives. It is of course in their interest that possible problems with respect to public order and health remain limited. The current Minister for Immigration is however concerned about such local practices and is of the opinion that they must disappear. However, one can also adopt the attitude that a restrictive policy is possible at a national level thanks to the local initiatives which prevent undesirable side effects. Yet this is not completely true and the chapter about illegal immigrants will classify this.

## Foreign nationals and allochtonous persons in the Netherlands

### 3.1 Introduction

As revealed in chapter 1, the Netherlands has for many years been an immigration society, in other words for a long time there has been a positive net migration (the number of immigrants exceeds the number of emigrants). The immigrants join the populations of foreign nationals and ethnic minorities already present in the Netherlands. In this chapter we describe the various demographic characteristics of these populations. However, prior to this the terminology used must be clarified. In this chapter the terms 'foreign nationals' and 'allochtonous' population groups are both used. Foreign nationals are persons living in the Netherlands who do not have Dutch nationality. Section 3.2 will examine changes in the number of foreign nationals in the Netherlands, using various demographic characteristics of this group such as age distribution, fertility and mortality and finally the number of naturalisations.

However, for various reasons it makes little sense to limit a discussion of the so-called 'new Dutch' (i.e. immigrants and their descendents) to the population of persons who do not have Dutch nationality. Firstly, a relatively high number of immigrants have eventually acquired Dutch nationality. Secondly, many immigrants from the former Dutch colonies (Suriname, Netherlands Antilles) already had Dutch nationality. Thirdly, according to the current regulations, children born in the Netherlands who have one parent who has the Dutch nationality (including naturalised immigrants) automatically receive the Dutch nationality. For all of these reasons a relatively large number of the immigrants who have come to the Netherlands and their descendents would no longer be recognisable as such in the statistics, if these were to be limited to data about non-Dutch citizens.

Therefore, for many years it has been common practice in the Netherlands not only to use the nationality but also the country of origin of residents as

criteria for distinguishing the autochthonous Dutch population and the so-called allochthonous population. When determining the allochthonous population on the basis of the country of origin criterion, various definitions are possible. For example, only persons who were born outside of the Netherlands (foreign-born), or persons who were born outside of the Netherlands or whose parents were born outside of the Netherlands. This distinction concurs with what is known in the migration literature as the difference between first and second-generation migrants. However, the second generation can also be defined in various ways. According to the narrower definition only those born in the Netherlands and for whom both parents were born outside of the Netherlands count as a second-generation migrants. According to the broader definition everyone born in the Netherlands for whom at least one of both parents were born outside of the Netherlands, counts as a second-generation immigrant

Since 1999, Statistics Netherlands [Dutch acronym: CBS] has used this broader definition to define the allochthonous population.

According to the definition from 1999, a person is allochthonous if at least one parent is born abroad.

This definition allows for the following distinction to be drawn between first and second-generation allochthonous individuals:

*First generation allochthonous individuals:*

'a first generation allochthonous is a person who was born abroad and who has either one or two parents born abroad.'

*Second generation allochthonous individuals:*

'a second-generation allochthonous is a person who was born in the Netherlands and who has either one or both parents born abroad.'

In section 3.3 we describe the various demographic characteristics of the allochthonous population in the Netherlands defined in this manner (that is first and second generation allochthonous). Furthermore a distinction is made between allochthonous persons from Western and non-Western countries. According to the definition of Statistics Netherlands, Western allochthonous are persons originating from Europe (excluding Turkey), North America, Japan, Oceania and Indonesia. Non-Western allochthonous originate from all other countries in Asia, Africa and South America. Turkey is also included in this group of non-Western countries (CBS, 2001). Allochthonous originating from



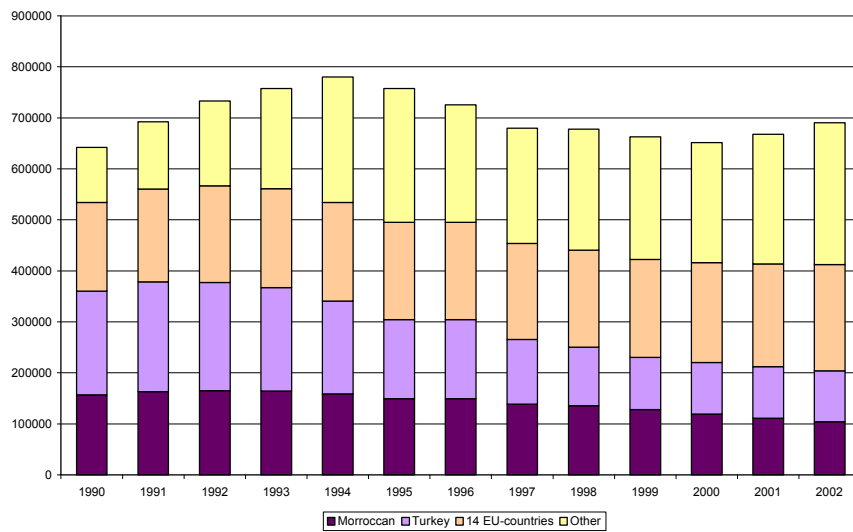
non-Western countries are also often referred to in the Dutch literature as ethnic minorities. They are the target group of the government's minority or integration policies.

## **3.2 Foreign residents**

On 1 January 2002, there were more than 690,000 foreign nationals in the Netherlands. More than 30 percent of this group (almost 208,000 persons) has the nationality of one of the 14 EU countries. They are from Germany (55,6000), the United Kingdom (43,600) and Belgium (26,100). Foreigners with the Turkish (100,300) and Moroccan (104,300) nationalities equally form 30 percent of the population of non-Dutch residents. The remaining 40 percent concerns a large number of less numerous groups such as Americans (15,000), Indonesians (10,000) and Chinese (9400). The rest of this section presents a picture of the foreign nationals living in the Netherlands. The following items are considered: the growth of the foreign population, their demographic characteristics such as gender and age, and finally to the extent to which these groups have become naturalised Dutch citizens.

### **3.2.1 Development of the foreign population 1990-2001**

After a strong decrease in the 1990s, the number of foreign nationals has shown something of an increase since 2000. The growth of the foreign population for the period 1990-2002 is shown in figure 3.1. From the figure it can be concluded that the number of foreigners with a Turkish or Moroccan nationality has shown a marked decrease, as a consequence of the large number of naturalisations of persons with these two nationalities. Between 1 January 1992 and 1 October 1999, foreigners could choose to become naturalised Dutch citizens whilst retaining their own nationality and the Moroccan and Turkish populations made use of this facility on a large scale.

**Figure 3.1: Foreign nationals by nationality (1990-2002)**

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

**Table 3.1: Stock of foreign-nationals by nationality**

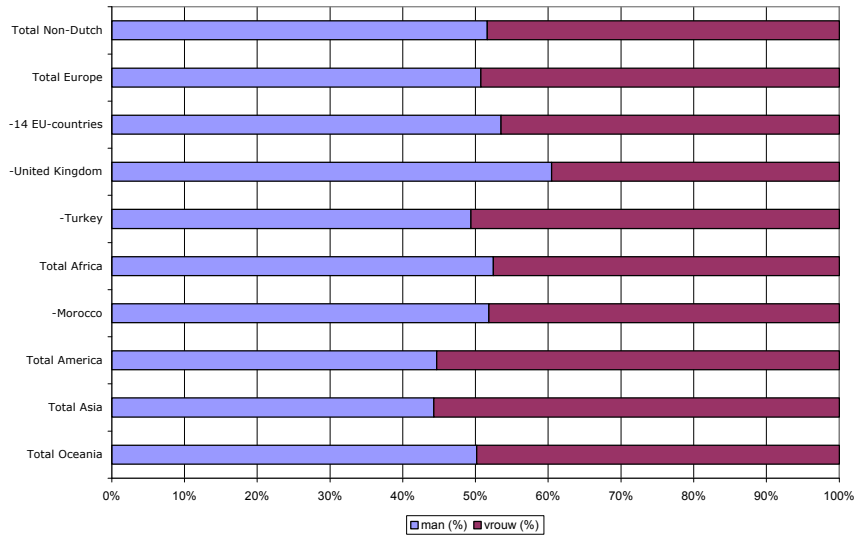
Country of nationality	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Non-Dutch	725421	679869	678077	662372	651532	667802	690393
of which							
14 EU-Countries	191074	188316	190192	192151	195886	201574	207858
of which							
Germany	53922	53525	53914	54113	54272	54811	55572
United Kingdom	41146	39300	39153	38829	39466	41404	43604
Belgium	24111	24021	24443	24826	25382	25860	26148
Italy	17405	17286	17408	17580	17886	18248	18599
Spain	16663	16559	16634	16828	16943	17155	17449
Portugal	9101	8788	8690	8762	9220	9765	10585
Greece	5410	5176	5266	5291	5481	5692	6015
Turkey	154310	127032	114696	102003	100688	100782	100309
Yugoslavia (former)	33513	32810	28417	22348	15565	12904	12122
Morocco	149841	138677	135721	128584	119726	111396	104262
Tunesia	1881	1591	1537	1442	1312	1300	1276
United States	12769	12640	12980	13389	14074	14751	15217

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

### 3.2.2 The foreign population: age and gender

From the gender distribution of non-Dutch citizens presented in figure 3.2 it can be concluded that the proportion of men is somewhat higher. This picture is even more the case for foreigners from EU countries (this is particularly due to the much greater proportion of men from the UK) and from Morocco. From the group with the Turkish nationality there are slightly more females than males.

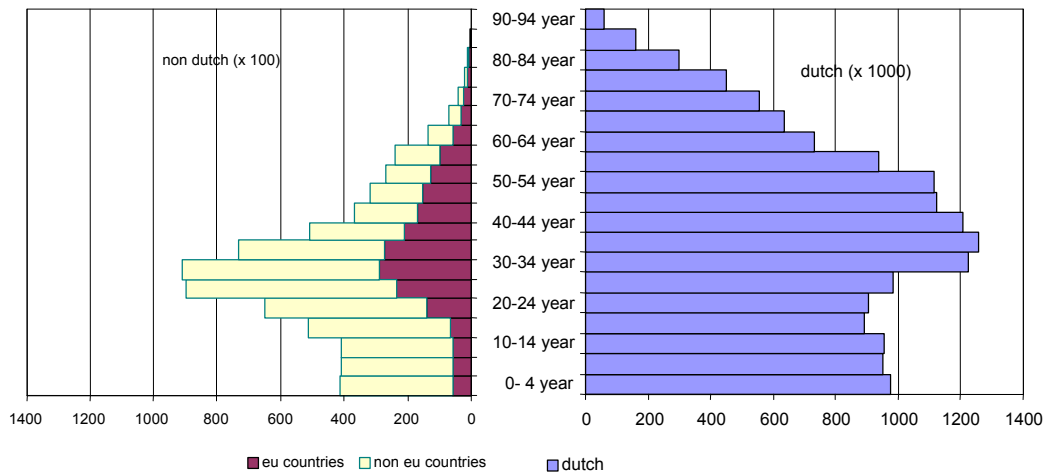
Figure 3.2: Foreign nationals by nationality and sex on 1-1-2002



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

Figure 3.3 shows the age distribution (on 01-01-2002) presented for three different groups. Compared to the Dutch, a relatively larger number of the foreigners are in the 20 to 40 years age group and a relatively smaller number are aged 65 years and over. What is also striking is the relatively small number of children under the foreigners. However, this says little about the fertility figure of this group as children born in the Netherlands with a Dutch parent receive the Dutch nationality and thus in the statistics (and therefore the chart) are counted as Dutch citizens.

**Figure 3.3: Dutch and non-Dutch nationals by age (1-1-2002)**



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

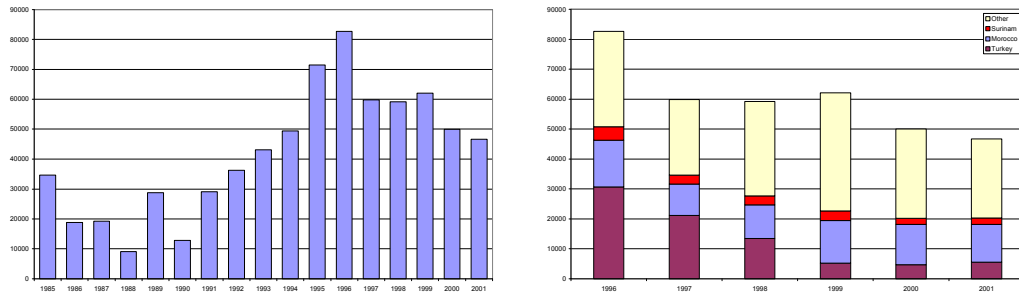
The number of mixed marriages between Dutch and foreign partners increased slightly from 13,089 in 1999 to 13,270 in 2001. It is noticeable that the number of Dutch men marrying a foreign partner increased from 7776 in 1999 to 8318 in 2001, whilst the number of Dutch women marrying with a foreign partner decreased in the same period from 5313 to 4952. The number of Dutch marrying a Turkish or Moroccan partner decreased in this period from 1006 in 1999 to 707 in 2001.

The number of live births among foreign nationals has been decreasing since the early 1990s, due to high naturalization and decreasing fertility rates. In contrast to recent years, the number of live births among Dutch nationals also decreased in 2001. More detailed information about the demographic characteristics presented here are included in the standard tables in the appendix for this chapter.

### 3.2.3 Naturalization

In 2001 46,667 foreign nationals obtained Dutch nationality. With this the number of naturalization decreased for the second year running.

**Figure 3.4: Non-Dutch residents obtaining Dutch nationality other than by birth by year (fig. 3.4a) and by nationality (fig 3.4b)**



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

After a period of relatively slight but strongly fluctuating naturalisation figures in the second half of the 1980s, the number of naturalizations rose considerably in the first half of the 1990s until a peak of 80,000 was reached in 1996. In addition to the increasing number of non-Dutch immigrants during this period, the rise is in particular attributable to the consequence of a change in policy in 1992. Between 1 January 1992 and 1 October 1997, non-Dutch residents who obtained Dutch nationality were allowed to keep their original nationality. On 1 October 1997 this possibility to hold dual nationality was replaced by a more restrictive policy. Dual nationality is now only possible in a number of exceptional cases. Most of these concern nationals from countries which by law do not recognise or allow their citizens to give up their nationality. Another exception is made for those people for whom it would be 'unreasonable' if they had to give up their original nationality (Muus, 2001). As a consequence of this change in policy the number of naturalisations fell sharply from 83,000 in 1996 to 60,000 in 1997. As can be concluded from figure 4b, the decrease in naturalisation was particularly prominent among people with the Turkish nationality. The change has scarcely affected people with the Moroccan nationality, as according to Moroccan law they can never relinquish their nationality (see also Tas (2000) CBS, Maandstatistiek van de bevolking, September 2000). After this marked decrease, the number of naturalisations during the period 1997-1999 stabilised at about 60,000 and then further decreased to a level of 47,000 in 2000 and 2001.

### 3.3 Allochtonous population in the Netherlands

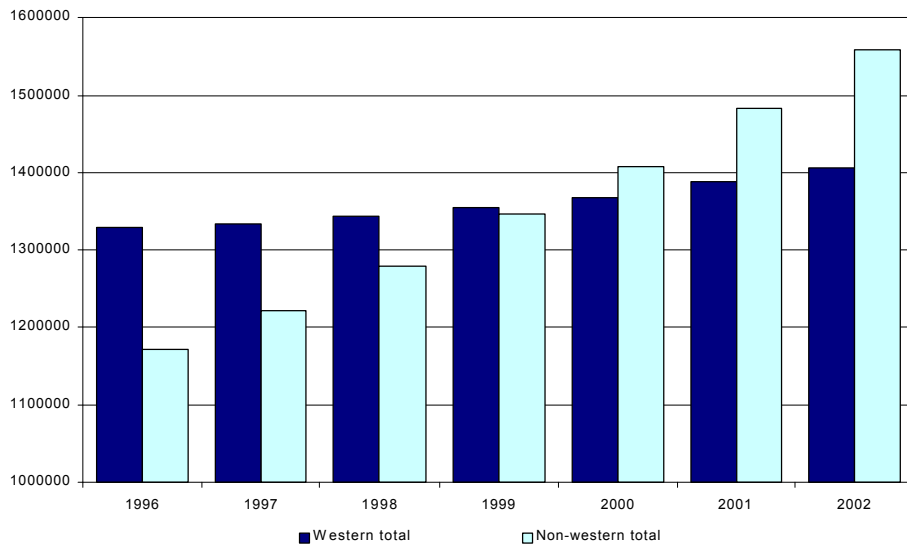
The terms foreign and non-Dutch as used in paragraph 3.2 refer strictly to a legal distinction, Dutch nationals versus non-Dutch nationals. The Dutch

policy is however, not so much directed towards the non-Dutch nationals but to (certain categories of) the so-called allochtonous (determined by the place of birth from the person or one or both parents).

**3.3.1 Growth of the allochtonous population 1996-2002**

Table 3.2 and figure 3.5 show the growth of allochtonous populations in the Netherlands during the period 1996–2002 from the main countries of origin, and totalised for countries from the European Union. The appendix provides a full table. The main distinction is between Western and non-Western allochtonous persons. Western countries are the industrialised countries in the West and East (including former Soviet Union and Indonesia) and Oceania. Non-Western countries are countries from South America, Africa, and other Asian countries. Between 1996 and 2002 the number of descendants from Western countries was surpassed by those from non-Western countries. Both show an increase, Western countries by 6% and non-Western countries by over 30%.

**Figure 3.5: Growth of allochtonous population 1996 - 2002**



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

**Table 3.2: Origin of foreigners in the Netherlands period 1996-2002; absolute figures and percentages (relative percentage in 2002, for 1997 to 2002 index to 1996), Main countries (see also appendix).**

	1996	2002	relative distribution 2002	indexed growth (1996 = 100)
<b>total</b>	<b>2.498714</b>	<b>2964949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Western total</b>	<b>1.327601</b>	<b>1406596</b>	47.4	106
<b>Non-Western total</b>	<b>1.171113</b>	<b>1558353</b>	52.6	133
EU countries	731929	748930	25.3	102
Czechoslovakia (former)	7106	9456	0.3	133
Hungary	11454	12359	0.4	108
Poland	25125	32210	1.1	128
Soviet Union (former)	13485	34903	1.2	259
Turkey	271514	330709	11.2	122
Yugoslavia (former)	56220	74640	2.5	133
other European countries	18066	24654	0.8	136
<b>Europe total</b>	<b>1134899</b>	<b>1267861</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>112</b>
Cape Verde	16662	19012	0.6	114
Egypt	11598	16108	0.5	139
Ghana	12480	17232	0.6	138
Morocco	225088	284124	9.6	126
Somalia	20060	28979	1.0	144
South Africa	9629	14378	0.5	149
other African countries	42738	82083	2.8	192
<b>Africa total</b>	<b>338255</b>	<b>461916</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>137</b>
Canada	9519	12199	0.4	128
United States	22730	29093	1.0	128
Brazil	6589	10237	0.3	155
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	86824	124870	4.2	144
Suriname	280615	315177	10.6	112
other American countries	32400	47704	1.6	147
<b>America total</b>	<b>438677</b>	<b>539280</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>123</b>
Afghanistan	4916	31167	1.1	634
China	23471	35691	1.2	152
Hong Kong	17147	17789	0.6	104
India	9476	12589	0.4	133
Indonesia	411622	402663	13.6	98
Iran	16478	26789	0.9	163
Iraq	11278	41323	1.4	366
Pakistan	14127	17325	0.6	123
Philippines	7738	11100	0.4	143
Vietnam	12937	16012	0.5	124
other Asian countries	43724	65056	2.2	149
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>572914</b>	<b>677504</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>118</b>
Australia	10355	13493	0.5	130
other Oceanic countries	3614	4895	0.2	135
<b>Oceania total</b>	<b>13969</b>	<b>18388</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>132</b>

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

Table 3.2 shows a sharp increase of the stock of allochtonous population, especially of the non-Western allochtonous population. Besides traditional immigrant groups like the Turks and Moroccans the largest increase is seen by the countries from the former Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Iraq.

**Table 3.3: Foreign born and allochtonous population in the Netherlands 2002 (see also appendix)**

	Foreign born	Allochtonous total	from which:	
			1st generation	2nd generation
<b>Total</b>	<b>1674581</b>	<b>2964949</b>	<b>1547079</b>	<b>1417870</b>
<b>Western total</b>	<b>656842</b>	<b>1406596</b>	<b>575379</b>	<b>831217</b>
<b>Non-western total</b>	<b>1017739</b>	<b>1558353</b>	<b>971700</b>	<b>586653</b>
EU-countries	312148	748930	275245	473685
Czechoslovakia (former)	5661	9456	5586	3870
Hungary	5525	12359	5423	6936
Poland	18627	32210	18277	13933
Soviet Union (former)	27062	34903	27000	7903
Turkey	186204	330709	185943	144766
Yugoslavia (former)	55878	74640	55760	18880
other European countries	17298	24654	15173	9481
<b>Europe total</b>	<b>628403</b>	<b>1267861</b>	<b>588407</b>	<b>679454</b>
Cape Verde	11227	19012	11223	7789
Egypt	9908	16108	9807	6301
Ghana	11484	17232	11282	5950
Morocco	159757	284124	159605	124519
Somalia	21084	28979	21071	7908
South Africa	11984	14378	7872	6506
other African countries	63466	82083	58488	23595
<b>Africa total</b>	<b>288910</b>	<b>461916</b>	<b>279348</b>	<b>182568</b>
Canada	8718	12199	4346	7853
United States	22051	29093	18368	10725
Brazil	8800	10237	6254	3983
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	89402	124870	82209	42661
Suriname	188002	315177	186262	128915
other American countries	39142	47704	31167	16537
<b>America total</b>	<b>356115</b>	<b>539280</b>	<b>328606</b>	<b>210674</b>
Afghanistan	28470	31167	28448	2719
China	25786	35691	24638	11053
Hong Kong	10450	17789	10163	7626
India	11421	12589	8556	4033
Indonesia	163853	402663	137485	265178
Iran	23246	26789	22998	3791
Iraq	35981	41323	35918	5405
Pakistan	10991	17325	10814	6511
Philippines	7522	11100	7201	3899
Vietnam	11098	16012	10992	5020
other Asian countries	58375	65056	46672	18384
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>387193</b>	<b>677504</b>	<b>343885</b>	<b>333619</b>
Australia	9932	13493	4735	8758
other Oceanic countries	4028	4895	2098	2797
<b>Oceania total</b>	<b>13960</b>	<b>18388</b>	<b>6833</b>	<b>11555</b>

Table 3.3 shows the difference between the internationally used definition of foreign born and the Dutch definition of the allochtonous population. The category of foreign born is slightly larger than the first generation allochtonous. This is because of the additional criterion in the definition of allochtonous that at least one of the parents must be born abroad as well. The total group of allochtonous, of course, is much larger because it includes immigrant children born in the Netherlands as well.

Table 3.4 and figures 3.6a en b show the age distribution of Western and non-Western allochtonous in the years 1996 and 2002. Although age is fairly equally distributed between the first and second generation for Western countries, there is a strong increase in the population aged 25 years and less for non-Western countries.

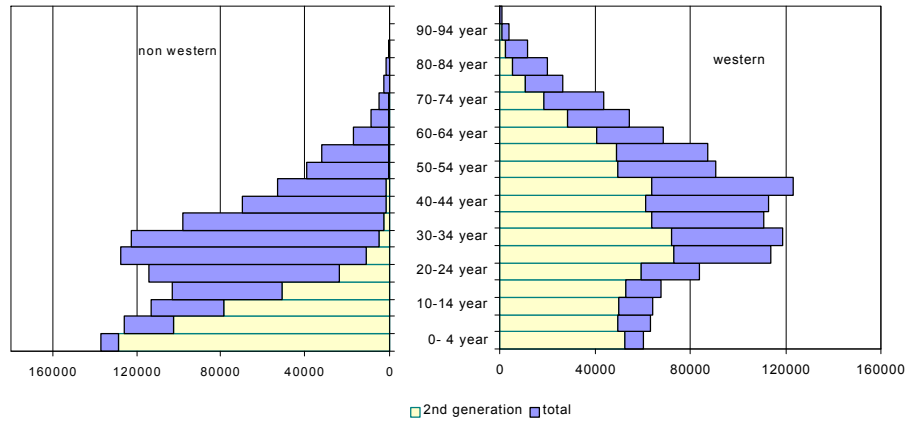


**Table 3.4. Age distributions of allochtonous in the Netherlands**

	Western	non-Western	indexed growth (1996 = 100)	
	2002	2002	Western	non-Western
0- 4 years	63360	166006	104.8	121.3
5-9 years	63490	152240	99.9	120.8
10-14 years	66622	147717	103.8	130.7
15-19 years	67361	145855	99.6	141.8
20-24 years	83367	143865	99.5	125.8
25-29 years	102482	147685	90.0	115.8
30-34 years	125206	156973	105.4	128.3
35-39 years	123698	143628	111.3	146.8
40-44 years	113770	110096	100.7	157.4
45-49 years	111076	79427	90.1	150.7
50-54 years	120079	56164	132.2	143.3
55-59 years	92365	41227	105.7	130.5
60-64 years	84509	31966	122.7	187.2
65-69 years	65851	18205	120.9	199.9
70-74 years	49040	8917	111.8	170.2
75-79 years	36692	4762	139.6	178.4
80-84 years	20642	2179	103.8	141.0
85-89 years	11113	987	96.3	134.3
90-94 years	4752	371	117.8	154.6
95 years and older	1112	92	135.6	153.3

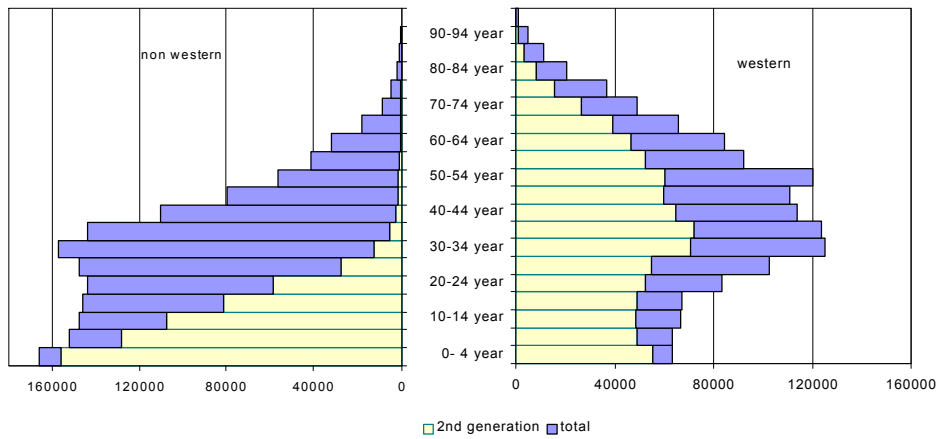
Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

**Figure 3.6a: Age of allochtonous population, total and second generation in 1996**



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

Figure 3.6b: Age of allochthonous population, total and second generation in 2002

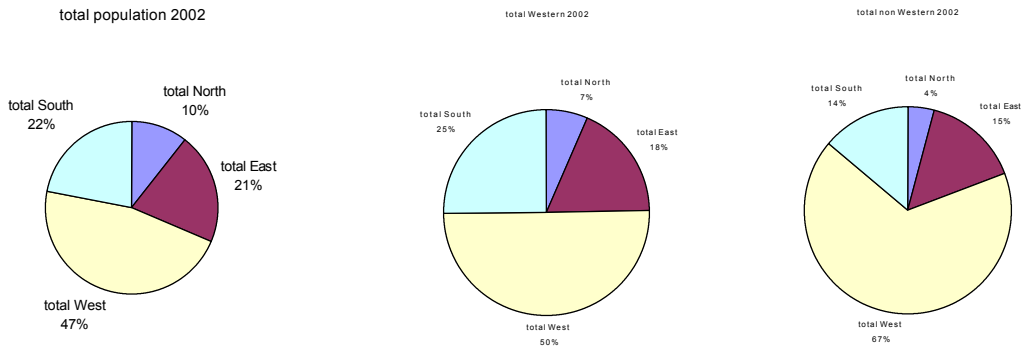


Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

### 3.3.2 Regional distribution of allochthonous population in the Netherlands

The Netherlands is divided into four regions. The western part is the most industrialised and this includes governmental services and industrialised agriculture. The eastern and northern regions are the most rural. As figure 3.7 shows the non-Western allochthonous population is largely over-represented in the Western urban region. As less than half of the total Dutch population lives in Western region, this is the case for twothird of the non-Western allochthonous population

Figure 3.7: Regional distribution of allochthonous population in the Netherlands



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

### 3.3.3 Future developments

**Table 3.7: Growing populations in the Netherlands**

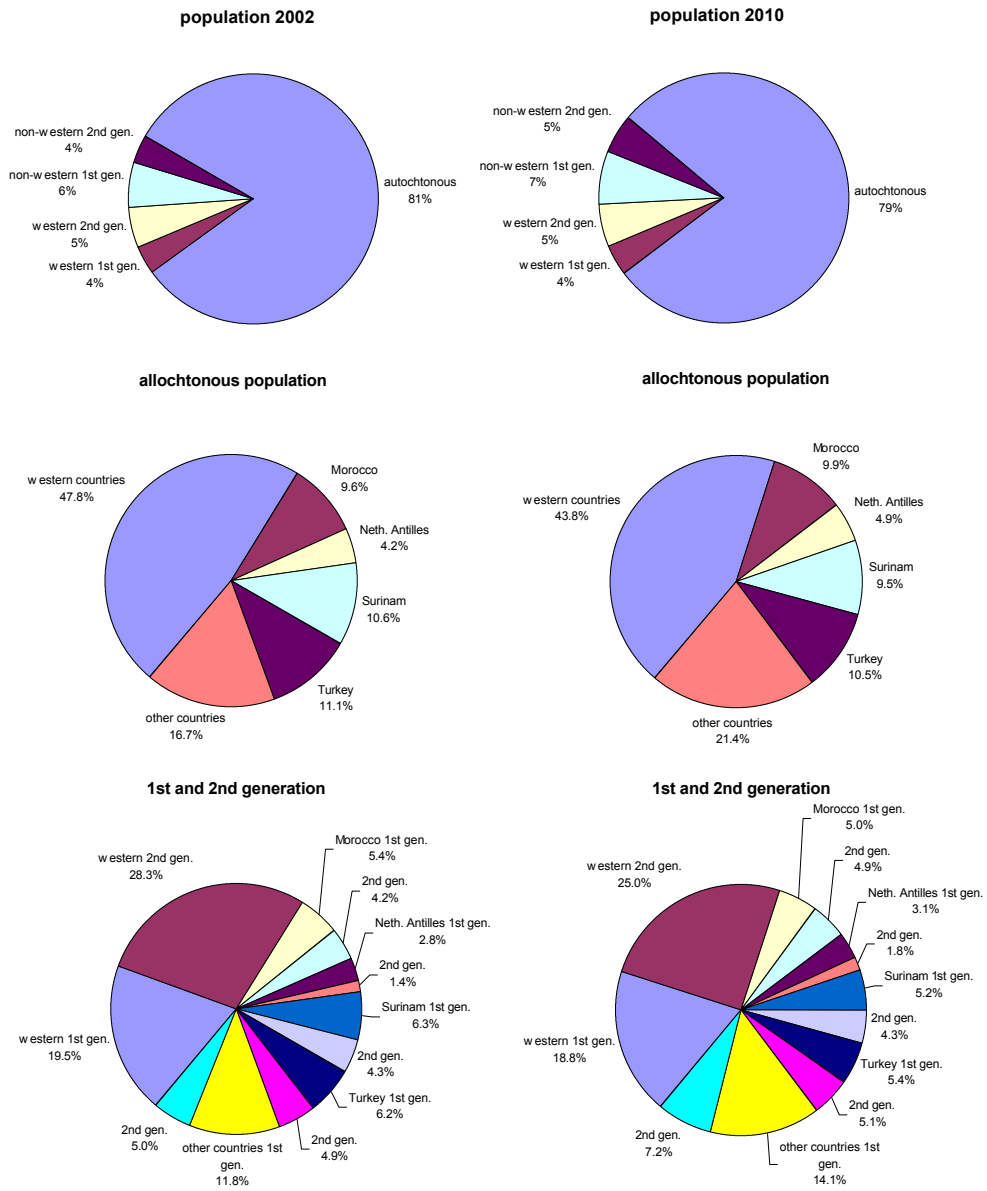
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
total population (*1000)	16,211	16,320	16,424	16,523	16,616	16,704	16,786	16,864
total Western %	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4
total non-Western %	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.1
<i>of which 2nd generation</i>								
total Western	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
total non Western	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

Table 3.7 shows the expected demographic developments from 2003 to 2010. There will be a slight population increase in the Netherlands. The share of the allochtonous population from Western countries increases from 8.8 percent of the total Dutch population in 2003 to 9.4 percent in 2010. The increase of non-Western allochtonous is larger, from 9.9 percent in 2003 to 11.1 percent in 2010. The share of the non-Western second-generation will gradually increase from 3.8 to 5.0 percent, somewhat less than the total growth of non-Western allochtonous.

Figure 3.8 shows the changes in the main immigration groups. A decrease in the population of first-generation Turkish, Moroccan and Surinamese allochtonous persons and an increase in this generation for other non-Western countries and the Netherlands Antilles is expected. Yet most of the growth of the allochtonous population is accounted for by the increase of the non-Western second generation in this decade. With this it is noted that the strong increase must be placed within the framework of the definition used, a person is allochtonous if one or both parents are born in a foreign country.

Figure 3.8: Population development (2002-2010)



Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

## Employment and unemployment of migrants in the Netherlands

### 4.1 Introduction

The Netherlands had a positive economic development during the second half of the 1990's. There was a continual welfare growth and job growth at the same time. Between 1990 and 2001 the number of working people in the Netherlands went up with almost 25 percent (from 6,5 million to more than 8 million persons). Especially the labour participation of women rose spectacular. In the mid 1980's the Netherlands were (with Ireland) the country with the lowest labour participation of women in Europe. Only one in three Dutch women had a paid job at the time. Now the labour participation of women has gone up to 53 percent, a level above the European average. The same pattern can be observed in the case of unemployment figures. In the mid 1980's the Netherlands were called "the most spectacular employment failure in the advanced capitalist world" (by the Swedish sociologist Therborn (1986) who lived in the Netherlands). However, during the 1990's Dutch unemployment figures went down continually. In 2000 unemployment in the Netherlands was (with 22,5 percent) far below the European average (SCP, 2002).

This positive economic development was the reason why some economic observers spoke of the 'Dutch miracle' that was seen as exemplarily for other European countries (cf. Visser & Hemerijck, 1997; Schmid, 1997). By now the economic tide in the Netherlands changed again and new economic stagnation and rising unemployment figures are expected. However, the issue here is whether and to what degree foreigners and the non-Western allochtonous population in the Netherlands were able to profit from the positive economic situation in the past period. In this chapter we speak of migrants where we before referred to non-Western allochtonous. Did the job growth in the past years also result in a growing labour participation and declining unemployment rates for migrant groups? If more migrants were able to get a foot in the labour market, what kind of jobs did they obtain? And what are the employment prospects for migrant groups when the

economy goes down again in the near future? These questions are central in the chapter.

## 4.2 Labour participation and unemployment among migrants

### Introduction

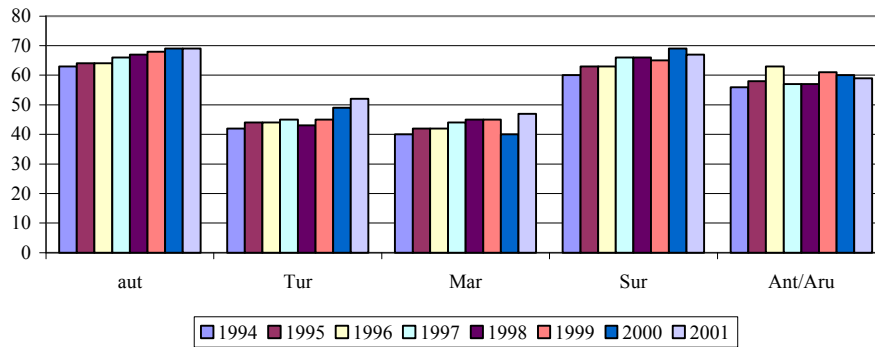
A good overview of the development of labour participation and unemployment among several migrant groups is hindered by both a lack of relevant statistical data and changing definitions by agencies. About available information it can be said that in the Netherlands there is ample information about the labour market position of those migrant groups that can be labelled as the 'classic minorities' in the Netherlands. The classic minorities are post-colonial migrants from the Caribbean (Suriname and the Dutch Antilles) on the one hand and guest workers ('gastarbeiders') and their descendants from Mediterranean countries (especially Turkey and Morocco) at the other. Less empirical data are available about the so-called 'new migrant groups' among whom many asylum seekers from countries like Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Iran, the former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia. However, also when statistical information is gathered on a structural basis there still is the problem of limited or changing definitions. Especially definitions about who is to be counted as a member of migrant groups, ethnic minorities or the allochthonous population happen to change every now and then. Firstly, in the Netherlands there is no information available about the labour market situation of foreigners in a juridical sense (that is Dutch resident not having Dutch nationality). Available statistical data mostly depart, not from formal nationality, but from ethnic origin of persons, measured by the country of birth of the person and sometimes of its parents. Because so many migrants in the Netherlands have Dutch nationality it is not considered useful to collect separate information about non-nationals. Secondly, we have to establish that even a crucial variable as 'ethnic origine' varies over time. In this chapter we will use extensively statistical data from the Labour Population Survey (Enquête Beroepsbevolking) of Netherlands Statistics. We will use these data as analysed by SCP and ISEO. With the data of this annual survey good time series in principle can be laid out. This is complicated, however, by the fact that Netherlands Statistics in 1999 changed the definition of ethnic origin. This makes a good assessment of the employment and unemployment figures of the various ethnic groups difficult.

We can only mention this and not change it. In the statistics used in this chapter until 1998 someone is seen as a 'migrant' or 'allochtonous' if the person does not have Dutch nationality or is born outside of the Netherlands (first generation migrants). From 1999 on someone is seen as a 'migrant' or 'allochtonous' if the person itself or at least one of its parents is born outside of the Netherlands (first and second generation migrants). To what extent this change in definitions contributes to the positive outcomes in the recent years is hard to access.

**Labour market situation of classic minorities**

In this paragraph we discuss the labour market participation and unemployment of both a limited number of migrant groups (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans) and the autochthonous Dutch population. In the Dutch context the migrant groups mentioned can be called the classic minorities. The (gross) labour market participation of an ethnic groups refers to the share of the total population between 15 and 64 years old that belongs to the labour population in the sense that they are either working or looking for work (more than 12 hours a week). The labour market participation thus contains both working people and unemployed persons looking for work.

**Figure 4.1: Labour market participation to ethnic origin\* (1994 –2001)**



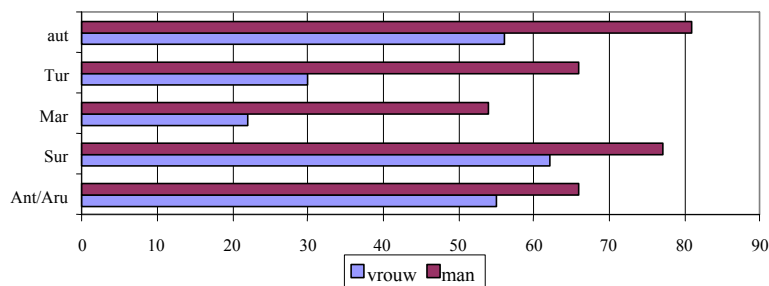
\*1994-1998 based on non-Dutch nationality of born outside of the Netherlands; 1999-2001 the person itself or one of both parents self born outside of the Netherlands  
 Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (based on the Labour Population Survey of Netherlands Statistics)

From figure 4.1 it becomes clear that the (gross) labour market participation of all ethnic groups increased between 1994 and 2001. This is especially true for those ethnic categories who had the lowest labour market participation at the beginning of the period, the Turks and Moroccans. With both groups the

labour force (both workers and job-seekers) increased with 20 percent or more. With both autochthonous Dutch and Surinamese the labour force increased significantly less (around ten percent) and with the Antillians the labour force increased the least (around five percent). These figures indicate a movement of catching up. Those groups with the lowest labour market participation in the mid 1990's (Turks and Moroccans) catch up on their backlog compared to other ethnic groups.

Labour market participation differs strongly over the sexes. As we mentioned before the labour market participation of women in the Netherlands increased spectacular during the last decades. However, this varies strongly between different ethnic groups (figure 4.2). Labour market participation of both autochthonous Dutch and Antillean women is a little more than fifty percent. In other words, more than half of all autochthonous of Antillean women in the working age is available for the labour market (working or looking for a job). Labour market participation of Surinamese women is even a little higher (just above sixty percent). Turkish and Moroccan women, however, mostly answer the classical pattern that women do not participate on the labour market and stay at home. Less than one in three Turkish or Moroccan women in the working age do participate on the labour market.

**Figure 4.2: Labour market participation by ethnic origin and gender (2000)**



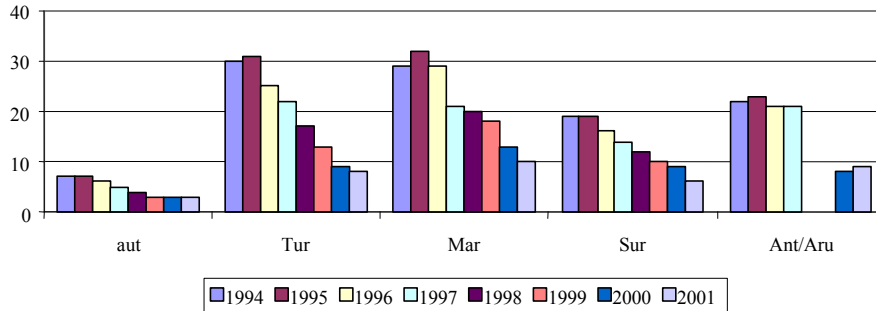
Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (based on the Labour Population Survey of Netherlands Statistics)

Another aspect of the labour market situation of ethnic minorities is the unemployment among these groups. As we mentioned the economic developments in the Netherlands in the second half of the 1990's were outspoken positive. The question is however to what degree minority groups were able to take profit from this positive economic situation and the enormous job growth in the Netherlands? Figure 4.3 shows for all ethnic groups a rather spectacular decline of unemployment during the second half of the 1990's. The unemployment rates for Turks and Moroccans went from



30 percent or more in the mid 1990's to approximately ten percent in 2000 and 2001. In the same period unemployment among the Caribbean groups (Surinamese and Antilleans) went down from around twenty percent in the mid 1990's to less than ten percent in 2000 and 2001. With these figures one can say that unemployment among the classic minority groups, although still higher than among autochthonous Dutch, has become on a acceptable level.

Figure 4.3: Unemployment rate by ethnic origin\* (1994-2001)



\*1994-1998 based on non-Dutch nationality of born outside of the Netherlands; 1999-2001 the person itself or one of both parents is born outside of the Netherlands  
 Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (based on the Labour Population Survey of Netherlands Statistics)

Although these figures are outspokenly positive three remarks have to be made. Firstly, the declining unemployment among ethnic minorities has to be seen in the context of the low labour participation of especially Turks and Moroccans. Especially the situation of Moroccans appears to be problematic. Moroccans not only have the lowest labour market participation of all ethnic groups but also the largest unemployment among those who do participate on the labour market.

Secondly, it must be noted that unemployment among autochthonous Dutch also declined. In Spring 1999 the Dutch government set the goal of its integration policies not only to reduce unemployment among minority groups but also to reduce the difference in unemployment levels between ethnic minorities and autochthonous Dutch. This objective was fulfilled only partly. In the mid 1990's Turks and Moroccans were four times as often unemployed compared to autochthonous Dutch, in 2001 that was two times as often. Surinamese also improved their employment situation relative to autochthonous Dutch. In the mid 1990's Surinamese were three times as often unemployed than autochthonous Dutch, in 2001 that was two times as often. The Antillean group, however, was not able to reduce its relative

backlog compared to autochthonous Dutch. In the mid 1990's and in 2001 the Antilleans were three times as often unemployed than autochthonous Dutch.

Thirdly, one must consider the future employment situation of the minority groups that are discussed here. In general we can say that ethnic minorities did take profit, although with some delay, from the positive economic development in the Netherlands in the second half of the 1990's. Especially in the years 2000 and 2001 we see a spectacular decline in unemployment rates among minority groups. The crucial question is, however, what the future development will be now the economic tide in the Netherlands has changed again. In short, will members of minority groups be the first to be kicked out when the economic situation gets worse again. According to minority researcher Dagevos (2001; 2002) there are indeed some indications that make this unfortunate development likely. Dagevos notes that the increased employment of minority groups goes hand in hand with an increase in flexible labour relations especially among Turks, Moroccans and Antilleans. In 1999 one in five of all working Turks, Moroccans and Antilleans has a flexible labour contract (either temporarily work or irregular working hours). However, as Dagevos notes, the increasing number of Dutch and Surinamese workers in the early 1990's also went together with a growing number of flexible labour relations. Only during the 1990's these flexible labour contracts were rendered into steady jobs. The question is whether the same development will take place among the other minority groups. According to Dagevos this depends mainly if the minority groups involved will be able to improve their general labour market qualifications (formal education, but also – especially in the upcoming service economy – general social competences). Dagevos observes several contradictory developments at this point. On the one hand a growing number of second generation migrants enters the labour market. These young people are born or raised in the Netherlands, are relatively good integrated in Dutch society, speak Dutch and obtained their formal education in the Netherlands. These segments of the minority population have rather good prospects on the Dutch labour market. On the other hand, however, there is a continuous immigration from countries like Turkey or Morocco. The new immigrants (mostly so-called 'marriage migrants') are usually poorly educated, not integrated in Dutch society and they don't speak Dutch. With these new migrant groups the process on integration in Dutch society more or less starts again.

Another crucial question, next to the future job changes of minority groups, is how unemployment among ethnic minorities can be *explained*. More specifically one wonders whether unemployment among minority groups that is still relatively high can be attributed to a general factor like deficient education or to different, partly ethnic-specific factors (like deficient labour motivation or experienced discrimination on the labour market). To examine this Dagevos (2001) compared the actual unemployment level among minorities with the *expected* unemployment under the assumption that members of minority groups are just as often unemployed as autochthonous Dutch workers with comparable individual characteristics (age, gender, educational level).

**Table 4.1: Actual and expected unemployment rates to ethnic origin\* and gender (1998)**

	actual	expected
Turkish male	19	5
Moroccan male	21	5
Surinamese male	12	4
Antillean male	10	4
Turkish female	25	12
Moroccan female	30	12
Surinamese female	13	9
Antillean female	20	9
autochthonous, male	3	-
autochthonous, female	7	-

Source: J. Dagevos, *Meer werk. Rapportage minderheden 2001*. Den Haag: SCP (pp. 22-24)

\*Ethnic origin is established by country of birth of the person involved or of one of both parents. Data derived from: ISEO/SCP, SPVA-94 and SPVA-98 (only minority groups) or the Labour Population Survey of Netherlands Statistics (only autochthonous Dutch).

The table must be read as follows. The first row in the table shows the *actual unemployment rates* of minorities and autochthonous Dutch in 1998, specified for male and female. The second row shows *expected unemployment rates* under the assumption that the unemployment among ethnic minorities is as high as among autochthonous Dutch with comparable individual characteristics. If the actual unemployment comes close to the expected unemployment it means that the unemployment among minorities can for a considerable part be attributed to individual characteristics. The expectation was that in this period of economic boom and labour shortage in the Netherlands there is little difference in the job changes of ethnic minorities and autochthonous Dutch with the same educational background. However, the findings are quite different. Members of minority groups are far more often unemployed than was to be expected of their educational level and other individual characteristics. This is true for male and for female. On the basis of their educational level and age distribution it was expected that 5 percent of the Turkish male are unemployed. In reality 19 percent of the Turkish male was unemployed, almost four times more than was expected.

The same is true for other minority groups, both for male and for female. The only exception can be seen with Surinamese women, by whom the difference with autochthonous Dutch women is considerable smaller.

### Labour market position of 'new migrant groups'

About the so-called 'new migrant groups' in the Netherlands comparable data are not available. The common denominator of these new migrant groups is the large share of migrants that came to the Netherlands as asylum seekers. From several explorative surveys about these new migrant groups it appears however that the unemployment among these groups is rather high. The share of working persons among the new migrant groups varies from only 10 percent (Afghans) to more than 50 percent (Ethiopeans and Eritreans). This last figure, however, is rather exceptional. With most other the new migrant groups the share of working persons (nett labour market participation) is not higher than one third of the total population in the working age.

**Table 4.2: Labour market situation of 'new migrant groups' (in percentage)**

	working	unemployed	other non-participating
Afghans*	10	34	56
Iranians*	34	41	25
Somaliens*	29	40	31
Ethiopeans/Eritreans*	52	23	25
Irakis*	34	42	24
former Yugoslavia**	33	15	52
former Sowjet-Union**	42	9	49

\*based on different surveys from the years 1999 and 2000. \*\*based on Labour Population Survey 1995, 1996 and 1997 of Netherlands Statistics.

Source: Van den Tillaart et al. (2000), Van den Tillaart & Warmerdam (2001), Snel & De Boom (2001)

The incorporation of new migrant groups in the Dutch labour market costs time (Afghans are on the average the shortest period in the Netherlands). Even new migrants that were high educated in the country of origin do not find a suitable job on the Dutch labour market. Besides their relative short stay in the Netherlands and their minimal participation in relevant (Dutch) social networks, also the fact that foreign educations are often not valid in the Netherlands, hinders the integration of new migrant groups on the Dutch labour market. For asylum seekers among them some extra factors hinder the incorporation on the labour market. In this context one could think of traumatic war experiences that hinder people in their daily functionings, especially if they are still uncertain about the possibilities to stay. Professional treatment of posttraumatic stress experiences is said to be ineffective as long as residence permit is not given and asylum seekers are still uncertain about the possibilities to stay. Another factor is the asylum procedure itself that can last for many years during which period asylum seekers are not (or hardly)

allowed to work. This long stay outside the labour markets can be a reason in itself for the unsatisfactory labour market participation of asylum migrants.

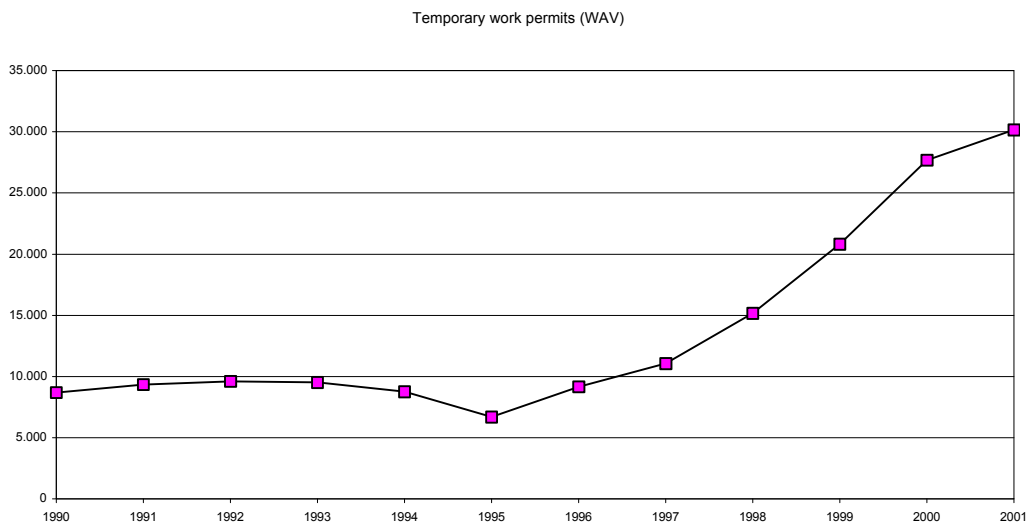
### **4.3 Labour migration**

Recently both the European Commission and some European governments have argued for labour migration to the EU. In a formal statement in 2000 the European Commission argued that the ageing of the European population results in a growing need for workers from outside the EU. Although Europe receives a considerable number of immigrants, the existing immigration is primarily dictated by supply-factors. Not the need for certain employees determines immigration, but the fact that certain immigrants (asylum seekers, family members of earlier immigrants) show up at the European borders. In 2001 an independent commission from the German *Bundestag* (the so-called commission Süssmuth) also pleaded for a more flexible immigration regime. The German labour market especially needs a skilled labour force from abroad. Following the recommendations of the commission Süssmuth the German government in 2002 proposed a new (but controversial) Immigration Law to make large-scale labour migration possible.

In a reaction to these policy developments abroad the (former) Dutch government stated that in the Netherlands there is no need for labour migrants. Before the large-scale labour migration becomes an option Dutch job-seekers have to be reintegrated on the labour market, a standpoint that was confirmed by the Dutch labour unions. However, this line of reasoning ignores the specific need for certain workers on the Dutch labour market. On the one hand there is a need for qualified and well educated workers (nurses, doctors, teachers, ICT-specialists, etceteras) in specific economic sectors (health, education, personal and commercial services, ICT). Dutch job-seekers are often not qualified for these jobs. On the other hand there is also a need for certain low-qualified workers in economic sectors in which Dutch job-seekers often are not willing to work (especially in horticulture and to a lesser extend in the hotel and catering industry). In these economic sectors illegal foreign immigrants often find employment (Van der Leun and Kloosterman, 1999).

Despite the formal denial of the necessity of labour migration Dutch employers are increasingly looking for qualified employees abroad. Well-known examples of this were the arrival of nurses from the Philippines and from South Africa. Nowadays Dutch hospitals are trying to contract South African doctors on a rather massive scale. This paradox on the Dutch labour market (persistent economic inactivity on the one hand and labour shortages on the other) also becomes apparent in the continual growth of the number of temporary work permits during the second half of the 1990's. Since 1 September 1995 employment of non-EU foreign is regulated by the Act on Foreign Labour (Wet Arbeid Vreemdelingen or WAV). The WAV has been described in detail in the SOPEMI-Netherlands report of 1995. A temporary work permit on grounds of the WAV can be seen as an incidental solution for mismatches on the labour market. A condition for a temporary work permit on grounds of the WAV is that individual employers and employees agree on employment of foreign labourers. From figure 4 it becomes clear that the number of temporary work permits increased strongly in recent years.

**Figure 4.4: Number of temporary work permits and 'declarations' issues on grounds of the Act of Foreign labour (WAV) in the period 1990-2001**



Source: WRR 2001, unpublished data by Arbeidsvoorziening

From 1990 until 1997 the number of temporary work permits issued on ground of the WAV was rather stable. In 1997 number of temporary work permits exceeded 10.000 on year basis for the first time. In the following four years the number of temporary work permits tripled to 30.000 in 2001.

In 2002 this increase in the number of temporary work permits went on, despite of the current economic recession. In the first three quarters of 2002 approximately 26.000 temporary work permits were issued, which means a total of around 34.000 temporary work permits on a year basis.

**Table 4.3 Number of temporary work permits (WAV) by nationality (1996-2002\*)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*
American	1945	2275	2603	2822	3133	2918	2018
Polish	735	928	1184	1501	2497	2831	5633
Russian	520	860	850	1438	2226	2086	1326
Iraqi	12	30	964	1520	1628	1178	577
Chinese	578	489	512	701	980	1160	1214
Hungarian	275	349	502	662	718	1063	725
Tsjechian	127	181	157	405	625	992	665
Indian	390	519	830	901	1006	974	602
Turkish	467	442	661	710	1007	931	753
Japanese	949	893	871	890	945	909	764
Indonesian	146	148	211	482	547	799	601
Roemenian	287	193	299	458	643	741	630
Afghani	8	15	238	651	580	699	752
Slovakian	47	75	125	201	433	681	415
South African	197	223	588	479	566	646	259
(Former) Yugoslav	79	68	94	391	598	528	335
Sudan	7	6	70	322	488	524	440
Australian	240	263	312	444	505	515	310
Canadian	286	412	439	604	628	504	318

\*2002 until 1-10-2002.  
Source: CWI

Table 4.3 shows the countries of origin from the labour migrants that obtained a temporary work permit. The countries are ranked by the number of labour migrants in 2001 (only the 20 countries where most labour migrants came from are listed in the table). The United States is the country where most labour migrants came from. Almost ten percent of all temporary work permits are issued to United States citizens. More general table 3 shows a clear dichotomy between certain Western nations as important suppliers of labour migrants in the Netherlands (United States, Japan, South Africa, Australia and Canada) and other countries. Probably labour migrants from Western nations come for different professions (more qualified professions) than labour migrants from the other countries. A second conclusion that can be drawn from the data is the prominent position of east-European countries as suppliers of labour migrants to the Netherlands. A large and increasing number of labour migrants originate from countries like Poland, Russia, Hungary, the Tsjech Republic, etceteras. Especially striking is the huge increase of the number of Polish labour migrants in 2002. Labour migrants from Poland obtained more than twenty percent of all temporary work permits issued in (the first three quarters of) 2002. From the work permits issued in 2001 and listed in table 3 more than 40 percent was issued to an east European citizen. Two years earlier (in 1999) this was only 32 percent.

**Table 4.4: Number of temporary work permits (WAV) by type of profession (2000, 2001, 2002\*)**

	absolute		in percentage			
	2000	2001	2002*	2000	2001	2002*
agriculture / horticulture	7694	8046	9979	27,8	26,7	38,0
artistic professions	4324	4408	2850	15,6	14,6	10,9
production work	1980	2809	2501	7,2	9,3	9,5
science	2851	2715	1960	10,3	9,0	7,5
computer specialists	2209	2291	938	8,0	7,6	3,6
executive professions	1889	1972	1328	6,8	6,5	5,1
advisors	1919	1749	1126	6,9	5,8	4,3
drivers	1088	1358	1091	3,9	4,5	4,2
hotel and catering industry	672	1019	1078	2,4	3,4	4,1
other services	2042	2204	2296	7,4	7,3	8,7
construction	276	614	198	1,0	2,0	0,8
health care	291	429	422	1,1	1,4	1,6
sports	256	210	171	0,9	0,7	0,7
unskilled work	43	111	186	0,2	0,4	0,7
mechanics	59	91	74	0,2	0,3	0,3
other professions	84	127	49	0,3	0,4	0,2
<b>All professions</b>	<b>27678</b>	<b>30153</b>	<b>26247</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*2002 until 1-10-2002  
Source: CWI

Table 4.4 shows for what kind of professions temporary work permits were issued. Contrary to the idea that temporary work permits are primarily issued for better-qualified professions table 4 shows that by far most work permits are issued for work in the sphere of agriculture and horticulture. In 2000 and 2001 more than one in four temporary work permits was issued for agricultural and horticultural work, in (the first three quarters of) 2002 almost forty percent of all temporary work permits were issued for agricultural and horticultural work. The sudden increase in the number of Polish labour migrants in 2002 seems to be related with the growing need for agricultural and horticultural workers in the Netherlands. The increasing number of foreign agricultural and horticultural workers is striking since it is often discussed that Dutch unemployed persons can be employed in this sector. Other low-qualified professions that attract a relatively large number of labour migrants are various production jobs, drivers and personal for the hotel and catering industry.

Besides these low-qualified professions labour migrants are also attracted to high-qualified jobs. A relatively large share of temporary work permits is issued for artistic jobs like singers, musicians and dancers. Three different high-qualified professions with a relatively large number of labour migrants concern scientists, computer and information specialists and other executive professions.



## Chapter 5 **Migrants and delinquency**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Scientific research on delinquency and the ethnic origin of the offenders was for a long time regarded as a risky undertaking. Some argued that this kind of social research stigmatises the migrant groups involved, whereas others thought that the police statistics used in this kind of research are unreliable. These criticisms are of course right to a certain extent. On the other hand we agree with the German sociologists Heytmeyer et al. (1997), who in their book on Turkish migrant youth and Islamic extremism, argue that solid social research liberates these controversial issues from the dilemma between taboo and dramatisation. When issues like migrant delinquency are considered taboo for social research, little is known about these matters. However, it is precisely this unfamiliarity with phenomena like migrant juvenile delinquency or political extremism which often results in these issues being dramatised once they enter the public arena. This is why we have included a chapter about migrants and delinquency in this report.

Our analysis clearly shows that migrant groups and specifically migrant youth are often over-represented in Dutch criminal statistics. However, the extent to which this occurs differs between migrant groups. Some migrant groups are more involved in delinquency than others. Furthermore, we can distinguish specific patterns of delinquency with the various migrant groups. In criminological literature it is often stated that different migrant or minority groups specialise to a certain extent in specific types of delinquency. Some ethnic groups are involved in property offences, whereas others are involved in violence, public order offences or drugs trafficking. Once these differences in delinquent behaviour have been established by empirical research, explanations for these specific patterns can be sought. In this chapter we will concentrate, however, on a statistical analysis of the extent to which various migrant groups and the autochthonous Dutch population are involved in delinquent behaviour and the kind of delinquent behaviour exhibited by various population categories.

Our analysis will be based on official data from the Dutch police and justice courts concerning the number of suspects or detainees in the different population categories. We used these data as analysed by ISEO. Before we continue, we want to deal with the alleged unreliability of official police of juridical data as a basis for social research. The main objection is that police data on registered offences and offenders are almost by definition incomplete. Many offences are not reported to the police and many offenders never get caught. In other words official police data only show the proverbial 'top of the iceberg' of committed crime. Furthermore police data are often selective. After all, official police data to a certain extent reflect the official police priorities. For the everyday police practice it is quite rational to concentrate on certain offences or certain categories of offenders. The consequence is, however, that these offences or offenders almost automatically become over-represented in the statistics. Thirdly, official police registrations are often criticised because they do not consider the socio-economic background of suspected offenders. Still this is a crucial factor to understand migrant delinquency. Since persons with a low socio-economic status (SES) are more frequently represented in delinquency and migrants or migrant youth often belong to the lower social classes, critics argue, that it is scarcely surprising that these groups are over-represented in the police statistics.

Although we will use official statistics from the Dutch police and justice courts, we do not deny the shortcomings of these data. Police statistics are incomplete, often selective and ignore the socio-economic background of offenders. On the other hand, the official data are the only empirical source available for obtaining some insight as to the extent and nature of delinquent behaviour in the various population categories. Moreover, we do not believe that the overrepresentation of these categories in the criminal statistics is solely due to selective police attention and the socio-economic deprivation of migrant groups. For example, as previously mentioned, different migrant groups are not involved in delinquent behaviour to the same extent. These differences cannot be fully explained by either selective police attention or by differences in the socio-economic position of various migrant groups. In the Netherlands, for example, it is a well-established fact that Moroccan youth are much more involved in delinquent behaviour than Turkish youth, although both groups hardly differ in their socio-economic position in Dutch society (cf. figure 5.2 in this chapter).

In this chapter we will discuss three different issues. Firstly, we will describe the extent to which different migrant or minority groups are involved in delinquent behaviour. In doing so we will distinguish between delinquent behaviour in general and juvenile delinquency. We will describe both the proportion of the total population of the various ethnic categories that are registered as suspected offenders and the offences they are suspected of. The first part of the analysis concerns the total minority and non-minority population, independent of the offenders' legal status. Secondly, we take a closer look at the so-called illegal immigrants, i.e. immigrants staying in the Netherlands without a valid residence permit. Drawing on data from the Aliens Department of the Dutch police, we describe the number of illegal immigrants that were apprehended by the Dutch police and the reason for this. With respect to this we have drawn a distinction between illegal immigrants who were apprehended because of illegal residence and other misdemeanors and those suspected of criminal offences. As the data have been presented in a times series (from 1997 to 2000) we have been able to show that the number of illegal immigrants suspected of criminal offences has increased.

Until now we have based our analysis on police data concerning persons who are *suspected* of certain offences. In other words, we are still at the start of the juridical chain. That someone is suspected of being an offender, however, does not automatically mean that he or she actually committed an offence. In fact, one of the arguments against the use of police data in criminological analysis is that migrant groups might be over-represented in criminal statistics because they are often *wrongly* accused of certain offences. To correct this distorted picture we examined statistics from the other end of the juridical chain, namely data from the Dutch justice courts about the number of detainees in the various ethnic groups.

## **5.2 The data**

Before presenting our findings we need to make some more technical and methodological comments about the data used in this chapter. The data originate from three different sources. The first source is the so-called Identification Service System [Dutch acronym: HKS]. HKS is the administrative system used by the Dutch police. It contains information about all offences reported to the Dutch police and about all suspected offenders

against whom official charges have been made. Here we only use information about suspected offenders. In the Netherlands only persons aged 12 years and over can be registered as suspect. Younger persons cannot be prosecuted. For these suspected offenders the following information is registered:

- personal data (name, age, gender, nationality, place and country of birth, etc.);
- the offence the person is suspected of; and
- the previous criminal history of the person in the form of earlier antecedents (the last mentioned information will not be used here).

Here we were particularly interested in the ethnic background of suspects as established by their place and country of birth. Information about the nationality of suspects is also available in HKS but is never used since many migrants in the Netherlands have Dutch citizenship. Besides, post-colonial migrants (Surinamese, Antilleans) already have Dutch citizenship anyway. First-generation migrants (born outside of the Netherlands) are registered as non-Dutch and second-generation migrants are registered as being Dutch. This of course results in a distorted picture as to the extent of migrant delinquency, since a growing number of migrant youth belong to the second generation (born in the Netherlands). However, the Dutch police do not possess the means to register second-generation migrants. Therefore, the migrant delinquency described in this chapter only refers to first generation migrants.

HKS provides information about absolute numbers of persons belonging to different population categories who are suspected of certain offences. To establish whether or not some social categories are strongly involved in delinquency in a relative sense, HKS data are related to population information. Here we present data about the number of suspected offenders, as a percentage of the total population category involved.

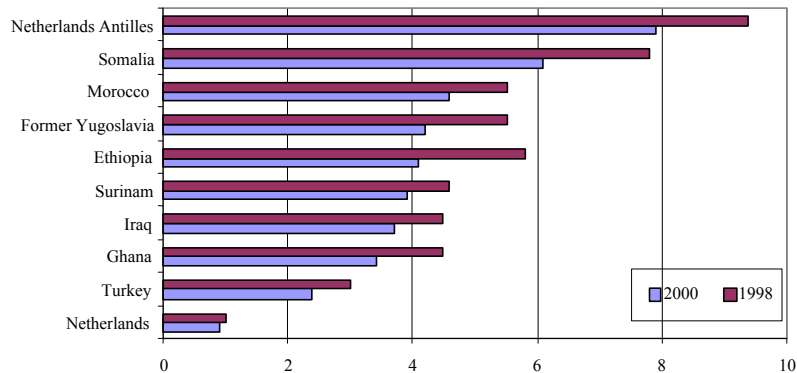
The second empirical source used in this chapter is the so-called Aliens Administrative System [Dutch acronym VAS] from the Aliens Department of the Dutch police. VAS has two parts: firstly information about all immigrants who applied for a residence permit and secondly information about immigrants without a valid residence permit (illegal immigrants) who are apprehended by the Dutch police. Here we use only the second set of

information. Generally speaking the police can stop illegal immigrants on two grounds: either due to illegal residence and other misdemeanors (illegal work) or as a suspect in some kind of offence. Persons registered in the VAS cannot be referred to as 'suspects offenders': some of them are only apprehended because of illegal residence which under the current Aliens Law is not an offence but only a misdemeanor.

The third empirical source used in this chapter concerns statistics about detainees in Dutch prisons broken down into various ethnic groups. The country of birth of the person involved establishes the person's ethnic background, which means that the statistics presented refer only to first generation migrants (foreign born). Here the absolute numbers of detainees of each ethnic group (migrant and non-migrant) is also related to information about the proportion of the population category involved.

### **5.3 Registered offenders**

We start with the number of registered offenders by country of birth. The data available data refer to the situation in the years 1998 and 2000. Although the period described is very short, the data nonetheless indicate a certain development. In spite of the current public concern about increasing insecurity in the Netherlands, the police data indicate a decrease in the number of registered suspected offenders. In 1998 the total number of registered suspects amounted to a little more than 170,000 persons, whereas in 2000 this number had decreased to 155,000 persons. In both years about 70 percent of all suspects were of Dutch origin (including second generation migrants). The proportion of foreign-born migrants among the registered suspects in both years is around 30 percent. This means that for both the Dutch and foreign-born suspects, a decreasing number of registered suspects can be observed.

**Figure 5.1** Number of registered suspects by country of birth\* as percentage of the total population (1998 and 2000)

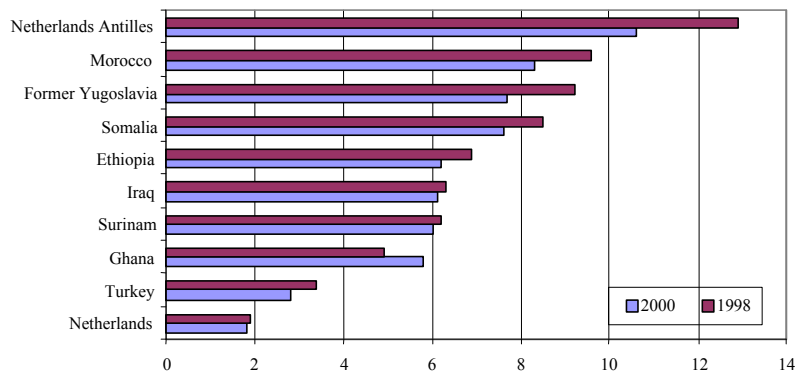
\*Netherlands includes second-generation migrants born in the Netherlands  
 Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (on the basis of HKS)

Figure 5.1 also shows that foreign-born migrants are clearly over-represented among the registered suspects. This is especially true for migrants coming from the Netherlands Antilles and to a lesser extent for migrants coming from Somalia, Morocco and the Former Yugoslavia. Antilleans are relatively speaking the most involved in delinquency. In 2000 almost 8 percent of the total population born in the Netherlands Antilles came into contact with the Dutch police as a suspect. This is eight times more than in the Dutch population; in 2000 a little less than 1 percent of the Dutch population (including second-generation migrants) were registered as suspects. With the Somalian, Moroccan and Former Yugoslav groups, the proportion of the total population that came into contact with the Dutch police as a suspect varies between 4 and 6 percent (in 2000). This is four to six times higher than in the Dutch population.

Two remarks need to be made about this overrepresentation of migrant groups in the criminal statistics. Firstly, the police statistics do not take into consideration the socio-economic position and place of residence of persons registered as suspects. If the data were to be adjusted for these factors, the differences between the criminal involvement of migrant groups and the Dutch population would probably be less distinct. Secondly, the data used do not consider the unequal age distribution between migrant groups and the Dutch population. Juveniles of all ethnic groups are generally speaking more involved in delinquency than older people and the migrant groups involved have a younger age distribution.

To allow for this younger age distribution, figure 5.2 shows the percentage of suspected offenders between the ages of 12 and 24 years for each ethnic group. Here we see the same two tendencies as before. Firstly, between the years 1998 and 2000, the number of registered suspects decreased by about five percent. This was the case for all ethnic groups (migrant and non-migrant). Secondly, migrant groups are also over-represented in juvenile delinquency, although to a lesser extent than we saw before with the total population. Only about two percent of all young Dutch young people between 12 and 24 years old (including second generation migrants) came into contact with the Dutch police as a suspect. In the year 2000, young Antilleans and young Moroccans were relatively speaking the most involved in delinquency. In 2000 around ten percent of all young Antilleans and more than eight percent of all young Moroccans came into contact with the Dutch police as a suspect. This is respectively four to six times more than for the Dutch population in this age category. However, the overrepresentation of migrant groups in juvenile delinquency is less clear-cut than is the case when all age groups are considered (figure 5.1). There are two possible explanations for this difference. Firstly, the level of delinquency among the young Dutch population is probably higher because second generation migrants are also counted as being Dutch in this case. Secondly, the general age effect previously mentioned also plays a role. Since we are now only examining younger people, the effect of the younger age distribution on the level of delinquency among migrant groups is removed.

**Figure 5.2** Number of registered suspects between 12 and 24 years by country of birth\* as a percentage of the total population (1998 and 2000)



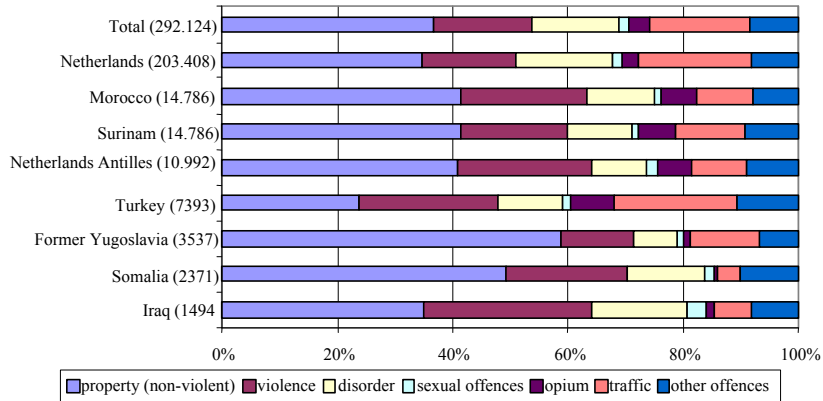
\*Netherlands includes second-generation migrants born in the Netherlands  
 Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (on the bases of HKS)

The positive message from figure 5.2, however, is that the extent to which several migrant groups are involved in juvenile delinquency has declined over the last few years. This effect is strongest with the category that is most involved in juvenile delinquency. In 1998, almost 13 percent of all young Antilleans between 12 and 24 years old were registered as a suspect by the Dutch police. Two years later this percentage had fallen to around 10.5 percent. With the young Moroccan group the proportion of the total population registered as a suspect by the Dutch police decreased from almost ten percent in 1998 to a little more than eight percent in 2000. Although both young Antilleans and young Moroccans are still highly over-represented in juvenile delinquency, we must nevertheless conclude that some improvement in the situation has occurred.

The next two figures illustrate the offences or suspects from the different population categories are suspected of. We again start with the total population before turning to the specific category of juvenile offenders. It might be interesting to examine whether suspected offenders from different ethnic groups commit different offences. To a certain extent this is indeed the case. If we start looking at all age categories (figure 5.3) we see that several migrant groups are more engaged in various property offences than Dutch offenders. This is the case for Moroccan, Surinamese and Somalian suspects, but is highest for suspected offenders born in the Former Yugoslavia. Almost sixty percent of all offences by Former Yugoslav offenders concern a property offence. Research on young offenders from the Former Yugoslavia reveals that this group is relatively strongly involved in burglary (Van San, Snel and Boers, 2002). However, not all immigrant groups frequently commit property offences. For example, this is not the case for both Turkish and Iraqi offenders. Turkish and Iraqi offenders are more frequently suspected of violent offences. Dutch offenders are more frequently suspected of disorder and traffic offences.

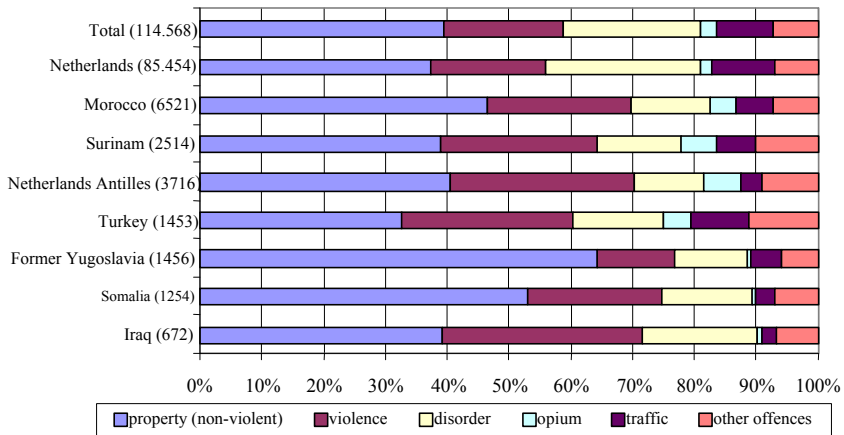


**Figure 5.3 Offences of registered suspects by country of birth\* as a percentage of all offences (2000)**



\*Netherlands includes second-generation migrants born in the Netherlands  
 Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (on the bases of HKS)

**Figure 5.4 Offences of registered suspects between 12 and 24 years old by country of birth\* as % of all offences (2000)**

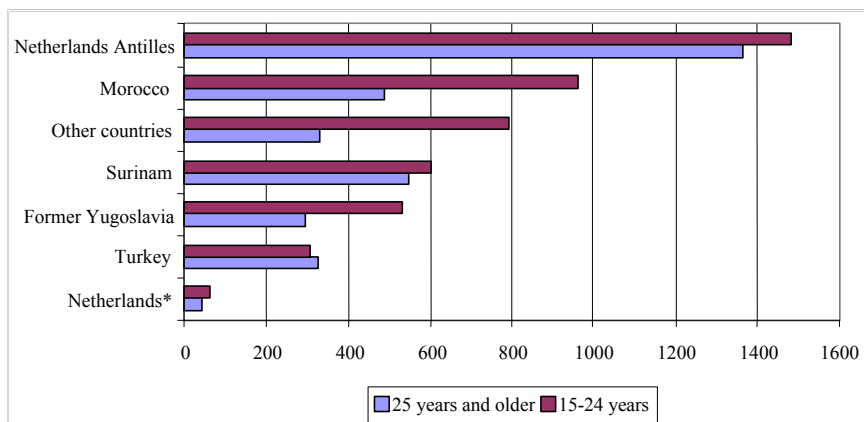


\*Netherlands includes second-generation migrants born in the Netherlands  
 Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (on the bases of HKS)

Finally, figure 5.4 shows the same information for the category of juvenile delinquents (between 12 and 24 years old). Here we also observe that young offenders born in Morocco, Somalia and in particular the Former Yugoslavia are more frequently suspected of various property offences. Violent offences occur relatively often among young Turkish, Antillean and Iraqi offenders (although the latter group is quite small in an absolute sense). Lastly, young Dutch offenders are typically involved in disorder and traffic offences. More

than one third of all offences from the Dutch group belong to one or both categories.

**Figure 5.5** Number of detainees per 100,000 inhabitants by ethnic origin (1996-2000)



\*Netherlands includes second-generation migrants born in the Netherlands  
 Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (based on Statistics Netherlands data)

### 5.4 Illegal immigrants and delinquency

Illegal immigrants can be apprehended by the Dutch police on the basis of their illegal residence and other misdemeanours or because they are suspected of some kind of criminal offence. In both cases information about apprehended illegal immigrants is registered in the Aliens Administration System of the Aliens Department of the Dutch police. During the years 1997 until 2000, the Dutch police apprehended a total of 47,000 illegal immigrants. Table 5.1 shows the countries of origin of these illegal immigrants (Engbersen et al., 2002). It is interesting to note what proportion of these apprehended illegal immigrants come from so-called 'asylum countries'. The assumption is that illegal immigrants are to a certain extent asylum seekers who have failed to achieve 'A status'. Although the Dutch government expects these persons to leave the country, many of them stay here without a valid residence permit. As the asylum procedures have become stricter in recent years, it may also be assumed that the proportion of illegal immigrants coming from typical 'asylum countries' is increasing.

**Table 5.1 Apprehended illegal immigrants by country of birth (1997 - 2000)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997-2000
No country where many asylum seekers come from:	59.9	57.9	55.5	56.1	57.5
Countries where many asylum seekers come from:					
Yugoslavia (former)	5.6	6.2	6.1	4.8	5.7
Iraq	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.7
Afganistan	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6
Sovjet Union (former)	4.3	4.7	7.1	7.2	5.7
Somalia	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
Iran	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Turkey*	8.8	8.5	6.8	8.2	8.1
Sudan	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3
Angola	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.9
Sri Lanka	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
other	10.7	10.8	12.0	12.1	11.6
<i>N</i> =	<i>13,434</i>	<i>11,336</i>	<i>10,986</i>	<i>11,330</i>	<i>47,086</i>

Source: Engbersen et al. (2002), *Illegal immigrants in the Netherlands* (based on VAS)

\* In several years Turkey belonged to the countries where many asylum seekers come. However, one must keep in mind that most Turkish immigrants do not come as an asylum seeker to the Netherlands but by the way of family reunion or family formation.

However, table 5.1 clearly shows that the proportion of apprehended illegal immigrants from typical 'asylum countries' did not significantly increase between 1997 and 2000. The majority of apprehended illegal immigrants come from countries other than the typical asylum countries. This has not changed over the period measured. There is only a slight increase in the *relative* proportion of illegal immigrants coming from asylum countries. The largest increase can be observed with illegal immigrants from the former Soviet Union (from 4.2 to 7.1 percent). In conclusion we can state that there is no empirical indication for a growing number of rejected former asylum seekers among the illegal immigrants apprehended by the Dutch police.

Another crucial question concerns the reason why the Dutch police apprehended these illegal immigrants. Since this chapter discusses the issue of migrants and delinquency, we are particularly interested in the question as to what extent these immigrants were apprehended because they were suspected of having committed an offence. The assumption was that a growing number of illegal immigrants became involved in criminal activities during the second half of the 1990s. This was deemed to be the result of policy changes in the area of immigration at that time. These policy changes can be summarised as the adoption of stricter rules (especially the Linking Act from 1998) on the one hand and a stricter implementation of existing rules on the other. Both tendencies have led to a growing marginalisation of undocumented immigrant groups, for example, because the possibilities to obtain a formal job became very limited. In this situation illegal immigrants probably became more or less dependent on criminal activities to make a living. At least that was the assumption.

In the following analyses the reasons why illegal immigrants came into contact with the Dutch police are divided into five categories. The first category is illegal residence, i.e. that someone stays in the Netherlands or tries to pass the Dutch borders without a valid residence permit. Illegal workers are also registered as illegal residents once they have been caught. Illegal residence or illegal work is not considered to be an offence in the Netherlands, but only a misdemeanor. The second category concerns other misdemeanors such as public disorder or fare dodging on public transport. The last three categories are offences that have been subdivided into relatively minor offences such as shoplifting, serious offences such as robbery, possession of fire arms or violence and finally drug-related offences.

**Table 5.2 Reasons for apprehension of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands (1997 - 2000)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997-2000
Illegal residence	58.5	54.6	54.2	49.2	54.2
Misdemeanours	9.3	9.8	9.5	10.6	9.8
Minor offences	18.5	20.8	22.5	28.2	22.4
Serious offences	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3
Drug-related offences	9.5	10.2	9.5	8.0	9.3
Other offences (not specified)	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0
<i>N</i> =	<i>14,346</i>	<i>12,921</i>	<i>12,609</i>	<i>13,063</i>	<i>52,939</i>

Source: Engbersen et al. 2002, *Illegal immigrants in the Netherlands* (based on VAS)

Table 5.2 reveals that the majority of apprehended cases were not because the illegal immigrants committed criminal offences. Over the entire period, 60 percent of all cases apprehended by the police were solely due to illegal residence or other minor offences. Only 40 percent of the illegal immigrants apprehended by the Dutch police were involved in minor or serious offences. However, an examination of the trend for the period measured reveals that the proportion of illegal immigrants apprehended because of illegal residence or minor offences decreased only slightly, from almost 68 percent in 1997 to less than 60 percent in 2000. These figures indicate a growing involvement of illegal immigrants in criminal activities. This is particularly true for the category of minor offences such as burglary, fraud, false papers, disorder, etcetera, which increased from 18.5 percent in 1999 to 28.2 percent in 2000. These figures can be taken to support the assumption that illegal immigrants have become more marginalised and more dependent on criminal activities to make a living. An alternative explanation pointing towards increasing police efforts to catch offenders is not plausible, as the total number of illegal immigrants apprehended by the Dutch police has decreased over the period concerned.

**Table 5.3 Reasons for apprehension of illegal immigrants by nationality/region in the Netherlands (%) (1997-2000)**

	Turkey	Northern Africa*	Other Africa	Surinam	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Asia	America/Oceania
<b>1997</b>								
Illegal residence	81.5	49.0	65.6	44.4	26.0	68.2	74.6	52.7
Misdemeanours	3.4	14.9	8.6	8.9	10.4	7.0	6.1	7.4
Minor offences	6.6	21.8	20.6	9.4	22.1	19.0	14.5	19.2
Serious offences	2.4	5.4	1.8	1.7	4.3	1.9	2.3	2.2
Drug-related offences	4.7	8.2	2.8	35.0	36.8	1.2	1.4	18.1
Other offences (not specified)	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.3
N=	1,169	2,111	1,567	360	1,891	3,423	1,851	894
<b>1998</b>								
Illegal residence	82.0	48.5	63.6	39.2	14.5	60.4	72.5	52.6
Misdemeanours	4.4	13.0	9.1	5.9	11.5	9.1	5.8	5.2
Minor offences	6.0	21.5	22.2	12.5	24.4	23.7	17.1	20.7
Serious offences	3.3	5.9	2.3	4.8	6.0	3.0	1.4	2.6
Drug-related offences	3.4	10.1	2.4	37.7	43.0	2.4	2.5	18.4
Other offences (not specified)	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.4
N=	951	1,657	1,452	273	1,445	3,186	1,518	728
<b>1999</b>								
Illegal residence	74.7	48.3	67.0	46.4	15.7	58.6	70.3	54.5
Misdemeanours	4.5	12.5	8.4	4.7	6.6	10.7	6.5	6.4
Minor offences	8.7	23.2	20.4	17.6	26.4	24.8	19.2	18.2
Serious offences	6.0	5.0	1.8	1.3	6.4	2.2	1.3	1.4
Drug-related offences	4.2	10.4	1.8	29.2	44.3	1.8	2.3	18.8
Other offences (not specified)	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.7
N=	738	1,441	1,528	233	1,331	3,323	1,514	707
<b>2000</b>								
Illegal residence	73.4	40.7	55.1	35.8	15.9	55.1	58.6	42.9
Misdemeanours	9.2	13.7	8.9	14.9	9.1	10.5	6.2	5.8
Minor offences	11.2	27.8	30.7	13.9	33.0	29.9	28.7	29.7
Serious offences	2.4	5.6	2.2	6.5	5.4	1.8	2.7	2.5
Drug-related offences	2.8	11.6	2.9	27.4	35.9	1.6	3.2	18.6
Other offences (not specified)	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5
N=	905	1,331	1,741	201	1,179	3,617	1,537	634

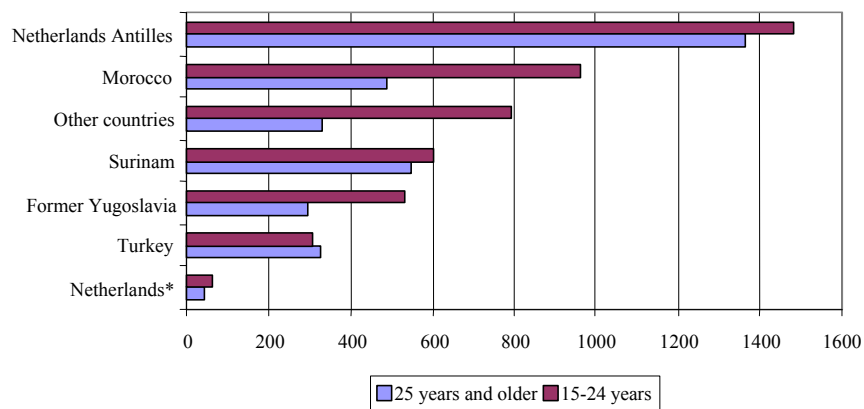
Source: Engbersen et al. 2002, Illegal immigrants in the Netherlands (based on VAS)

In table 5.3 the same information has been broken down into different migrant groups among the illegal immigrants. With this information we can examine whether or not there is a relationship between the country of origin of the illegal immigrants and the reason why they were apprehended by the police. Table 5.3 reveals something of an ethnic-specific pattern in the delinquent behaviour of different groups. For the Turkish group, the Dutch police apprehended a large majority of the illegal immigrants due to an illegal residence status only. Minor offences occur relatively frequently amongst West Europeans, East Europeans, Africans and North Africans. North-African and West-European immigrants are more involved in serious offences than other groups. The same is true for Surinamese in certain years (in 2000) as well as the Turks (in 1999). These findings support the assumption that newer groups of illegal immigrants are more dependent on criminal behaviour than members of traditional migrant communities such as the Surinamese and Turks. Undocumented Surinamese and Turkish immigrants can rely on more informal support from social networks (see chapter six).

## 5.5 Detainees

The last issue presented in this chapter on migrants and delinquency, concerns the ethnic distribution of inmates detained in Dutch detention centres. The data discussed so far, refer to persons of various ethnic groups that were suspected of being an offender by the Dutch police. However, these figures might be distorted by selective police attention for members of certain ethnic groups. If there is a practice of selective police attention leading to incorrect arrests, this might be corrected for by court decisions. If this is the case the overrepresentation of migrant groups amongst detainees will be less than the overrepresentation of migrant groups amongst suspected offenders. However, figure 5.6 shows that this is not the case.

**Figure 5.6** Number of detainees per 100,000 inhabitants by ethnic origin (1996-2000)



\*Netherlands includes second-generation migrants born in the Netherlands  
Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (based on Statistics Netherlands data)

For all migrant groups the relative number of detainees (that is the number of detainees per 100.000 inhabitants of the population category involved) is much larger than in the Dutch population. The most extreme differences are between the Moroccan and Antillean groups on the one hand and the Dutch group (including second generation migrants) on the other. The incidence of detainees in the Antillean group is twenty to thirty times higher than in the Dutch group. The incidence of detainees in the Moroccan group is twelve to fifteen times higher than in the Dutch group. Most moderate is the difference between the relative number of Turkish detainees compared to the relative number of Dutch detainees. The incidence of Turkish detainees is five (in the

category 25 years or older) to eight times higher (in the category 15 to 24 years) than the incidence of Dutch detainees.

The conclusion must be that the overrepresentation of migrant groups in the population of detainees is much stronger than the overrepresentation of the same migrant groups in the population of suspects. Apparently the overrepresentation of migrant groups becomes stronger, the further down the juridical chain we go. This might be due to the selectivity of the Dutch juridical apparatus. A more plausible explanation is, however, that Dutch suspects are more often suspected of offences that are not punished by a prison sentence (or only with a minor prison sentence) than suspects belonging to the various minority groups. This corresponds to our earlier finding that Dutch suspects are more frequently suspected of public order and traffic offences. Suspects belonging to various migrant or minority groups are more frequently suspected of either property offences, violent offences or violations of the Dutch opium law.

The data presented here are from the year 2000. However, in previous years (1996 - 1999) the situation was not much different. The data from 2000 are presented in the appendices for this chapter. The empirical data on which figures 5.1 to 5.5 are based, are also given in the appendices to this chapter.





## Focus: Illegal immigrants in the Netherlands

by G. Engbersen, J. van der Leun & R. Staring

### 6.1 Illegality as a social problem

Since the early nineties, the presence of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands has been considered a serious social problem. Initially (1960-1969), the Dutch State showed considerable leniency in admitting spontaneous migrants, who primarily came from the Mediterranean. This leniency was closely related to the great demand for low-skilled labour in the expanding Dutch economy.

In later years (1969-1991), a restrictive immigration policy was developed, but a gap also began to emerge between legislation and its implementation in practice when it came to effectively combating illegal residence. It remained quite easy for illegal immigrants to acquire a tax and social security number and to be formally employed in certain sectors of the Dutch economy.

Employment of illegal immigrants was only monitored and fined to a limited extent. This eventually led to what is known as the problem of the 'white illegals' (illegals who have been working in the formal economy for a long time and paid tax, social security premiums, etc.). After the publication of the Zeevalking Committee report on illegal employment in 1991 there was a clear change in policy (1991-present). The toleration practices still continued to exist, but a number of legislative and other measures were taken to combat illegality more effectively (including the Compulsory Identification Act of 1994, the Marriages of Convenience Act of 1994, the linking of the tax and social security number to a valid residence status). So far, the last in line is the Linking Act of 1998, which aims to exclude illegal immigrants from public provisions.

In the current phase, there is a growing tendency to presuppose the existence of a relation between illegality and criminality. According to some, as a consequence of the stricter regulations, illegal people hardly have a chance of providing themselves with the primary necessities of life in a regular way and thus they are more or less forced to resort to criminal

behaviour. Others state illegal people do everything in their power to keep out of sight of the police in order not to imperil their existence in the Netherlands. Up till now there is no satisfactory scientific basis for either of these theories (Van der Leun, 2001).

However, various studies do reveal a varied picture as to the involvement of specific groups in crime (Engbersen and Van der Leun, 2001). For example, police data from the four major cities (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht) show that specific groups, such as illegal Moroccans and Algerians, are much more involved in crime than illegal immigrants from other countries. This overrepresentation cannot be explained on the basis of a selective apprehension policy being pursued by the police.

It also turned out that these specific groups are responsible for a substantial part of the minor offences in cities such as Amsterdam and Rotterdam. A recurring problem in this respect is that part of this group has to be released prematurely due to the police's limited means to realise their detention and expulsion (shortage of cells and transport, insufficient assistance from the military constabulary, and a shortage of available judges). Other stumbling blocks are the laborious identification of groups of illegal immigrants and the problematic expulsion practice. If illegal immigrants are able to hide their identity and there is little cooperation from the country of origin, many of them become *de facto* undeportable (VRIS, 1999).

In other words, illegal immigrants have become an inherent element of international migration. Due to their weak social position, some will seek refuge in forms of survival crime. Furthermore, some groups of illegals who are difficult to identify seem to actually take advantage of their elusive position by being criminally active.

Until now, studies on the relation between illegality and criminality have primarily focused on migrants from Turkey, North Africa (Morocco and Algeria) and other African countries. In addition, most of these studies were conducted in the Randstad conurbation in the west of the Netherlands. The study entitled 'Illegal immigrants in the Netherlands' (Engbersen et al., 2002) goes one step further. Other migrant groups were also included in the study, while at the same time police data on registered illegality throughout the Netherlands was analysed. This national data made it possible to draw up nation-wide estimates.

Before presenting the most important results of the study (see sections 3 and 4), I would first like to briefly discuss the research objectives and methods

used (section 2). In the final section I will go into the theme of the unintended and undesired effects of the Dutch immigrants policy.

## 6.2 Research objectives and methods

The study 'Illegal Immigrants in the Netherlands' has three main objectives. Firstly, to draw up a reasoned *estimate* of the total number of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands on an annual basis. Secondly, to present a comprehensive *quantitative* picture of registered illegality in the Netherlands, paying specific attention to the relation between illegality and crime and to the effectiveness of the expulsion policy. Thirdly, to offer a more *qualitative* analysis of the migration and residence strategies of illegal immigrants from eight countries of origin: China, Iran, Morocco, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union.

These eight countries were chosen on the basis of the following three considerations. Firstly, some attention should be given to illegal immigrants who came to the Netherlands in the wake of (*legal*) *guest workers* (Turks and Moroccans in particular). Secondly, it is also important to study illegal immigrants who applied for *asylum* in the Netherlands and remained in the country after their application was rejected (particularly Sri Lankans, Somalis, Iranians and migrants from former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union). Finally, some insight needs to be gained into the position of *illegal labour migrants* from China, former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union. Some, from the last two countries, are commuting migrants who cross the border illegally.

The study also involved an analysis of the police files concerning illegal immigrants who were apprehended in the Netherlands during the period 1997-2000. The data were supplied by all 25 police regions in the Netherlands. In the period 1997-2000, more than 53,000 arrests were made involving more than 47,000 illegal immigrants.

In addition, an intensive, qualitative study was conducted among 156 illegal immigrants from the above-mentioned eight countries of origin.

### 6.3 Myths surrounding illegality

The results of the study undermine or moderate three current myths surrounding illegal immigrants.

The first myth is that the Netherlands is flooded by illegal immigrants. This is not the case. Nation-wide, the Netherlands has a limited number of illegal immigrants. Our estimate (112,000-163,000) is somewhat higher than that recently published by Netherlands Statistics (46,000-116,000), but, on a nation-wide scale, this is a group of limited size. On a local or regional scale, the picture is quite different. In cities such as Amsterdam and Rotterdam and in certain regions there are comparatively large numbers of illegal immigrants. And it is mainly in certain multicultural districts of those cities that illegality is a sizeable phenomenon. This phenomenon has already been reported on the basis of detailed district studies conducted in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht (Engbersen et al., 1999). These areas have large undocumented populations which have both a positive and a negative influence on everyday life there.

The second myth is that of illegality and criminality going hand-in-hand. This is also not the case. The majority of illegal immigrants do not engage in criminal activities. This fact confirms our previous analyses (Engbersen and Van der Leun, 2001, Engbersen, 2001). Nevertheless, there is a trend towards forms of survival crime that is becoming increasingly significant.

The third myth is that illegal immigrants, particularly criminal ones, cannot be deported effectively. However, the actual situation is such that more than half of the arrested illegal immigrants are expelled effectively. Furthermore, the expulsion of so-called criminal illegal immigrants has become slightly more effective. This increase in effectiveness is not merely the result of a selective apprehension policy focused on catching only illegal immigrants who are easily deportable (although this practice does play a part).

The question remains whether there are no other ways of increasing this effectiveness. One may think in this respect of the recent proposals made by the Advisory Committee on Alien Affairs (ACVZ) in its report entitled 'Vreemdelingen in bewaring' (2000) (Aliens in detention). In this report the committee advocates the combination of classic and orthodox means of deporting criminal illegal immigrants. It advocates, among other things, a

much better registration of aliens in the criminal law chain and tighter controls on the coordination of the criminal law and aliens chains. In addition, it also makes a number of recommendations aimed at the options offered by criminal law, including (1) deploying the instrument of suspended prison sentences (criminal illegal immigrants may be given a partly suspended sentence, provided they help the police in establishing their identity, leave the Netherlands and do not return); (2) enabling temporary release for their departure from the Netherlands; (3) creating possibilities for conditional release, provided they help the police in establishing their identity, leave the Netherlands and do not return. It may be worthwhile to think through these more unorthodox measures which have already to some extent been implemented in other European countries (e.g. Germany).

## 6.4 Ten questions and answers

Ten questions that keep cropping up in the debate on illegal immigrants may be answered on the basis of the empirical findings.

### 1. *How many illegal immigrants does the Netherlands have?*

Of the arrests made in the 25 police regions of the Netherlands during the period 1997-2000, more than 53,000 involved approximately 47,000 illegal immigrants. The total number of illegal immigrants residing in the Netherlands annually was estimated on the basis of these findings.<sup>1</sup> However, this police data is not always reliable. In addition, this data refers to illegal immigrants who by their very behaviour exposed themselves to the risk of apprehension (e.g. by working in the informal economy or committing

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<sup>1</sup> For this purpose, the capture-recapture method was used (Van der Heijden, 1994), which originates from biology, in which this technique is used to estimate the number of a certain animal species in a particular area by means of two measurements. On the basis of the number of animals that is found only the first time, the number that is found only the second time, and the number found both times, researchers can estimate the number of animals *not* found both times. The sum of these figures gives an estimate of the total number of animals present in the selected area. If there are heterogeneous populations, the analyses can be performed separately for subgroups. There are also ways to adjust the figures for distorting influences. The capture-recapture technique is a systematic estimation methodology that can also be used in human population research (see Smit et al., 1994; LaPorte, 1994). This may involve either observations by two or more independent bodies or continuously collected data such as investigation data in criminology. Police records satisfy the requirements of this method. Insofar as the data do not meet these requirements, a model should be constructed which obviates the violations of the general assumptions as much as possible. Such a model has been elaborated by Prof. P. van der Heijden of the Methodology and Statistics Group of Utrecht University.

offences). Illegal immigrants who lead a shadow existence, hiding themselves in their homes, hardly run the risk of being apprehended and can therefore not be taken into account in the estimates. The real number of illegal immigrants residing in the Netherlands is therefore higher than the number brought forward in our estimates.

On an annual basis, the Netherlands has 65,000-91,000 illegal immigrants (excluding those from Eastern and Western Europe). The number of Eastern and Western Europeans is roughly estimated to be 47,000-72,000 annually. However, this estimate is much less reliable than the estimates for the other groups. If you include this estimate, the total number of illegal immigrants on an annual basis would amount to 112,000-163,000.

2. *What are the background and personal characteristics of illegal immigrants?*

The population of illegal immigrants mainly comprises men and women between 20 and 40. Compared to previous studies, the proportion of women among those who were apprehended has slightly, but not significantly increased. As regards country of origin, the group is very diverse. Those who were apprehended came from no fewer than 200 countries or areas of origin located all over the world (see Appendix 6: Table 6.1). This strong variation in origin confirms recent insights concerning an increasing heterogeneity of migration flows, including the increases in long-distance migration and East-West migration. The largest groups generally come from Eastern Europe, Africa, Western Europe and Asia. The proportion of people that come from what are known as 'asylum countries' (countries from which large numbers of asylum seekers came in the years concerned) does not show rapid development, but is on the increase. By now the proportion of people from asylum countries constitutes more than one third of the total number of apprehended illegal immigrants and is slightly increasing.

The intensive study among 156 illegal immigrants gives us some additional insights. The length of illegal residence of the respondents was relatively short. A third of them have not even lived illegally in the Netherlands for more than a year. Asylum seekers who have exhausted all legal remedies generally reside illegally in the Netherlands for a shorter period than migrants who take up residence for non-political reasons. Eighteen percent of the migrants interviewed had been living illegally in the Netherlands for more

than five years (the term of the asylum procedure excluded). More than one third applied for asylum in the Netherlands. This applies particularly to Somalis, Iranians and Sri Lankans, and to a lesser extent for respondents from former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union.

*3. Where do illegal immigrants stay and operate in the Netherlands?*

Approximately half of the illegal immigrants are apprehended in the four major cities, particularly in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Furthermore, the total number of illegal immigrants apprehended outside the four major cities is slightly decreasing in absolute terms, but slightly increasing in relative terms.

*4. On which grounds are illegal immigrants apprehended by the police?*

If you take all the police apprehensions over the period 1997-2000 together (N=53,000) and look at the grounds on which these were made, then more than half of the illegal immigrants who have been in trouble with the police have not been apprehended for serious crimes, but for violating the provisions of the Aliens Act or police regulations. More than one third of the illegal immigrants were apprehended because they were suspected of having committed an offence. The offences of which they were suspected ranged from shoplifting to manslaughter, but were quite often theft-related and, to a lesser extent, drug-related.

From this may be inferred that these are primarily 'survival offences' committed to acquire income in order for these people to support themselves in Dutch society.

*5. To what extent are illegal immigrants effectively expelled from the Netherlands?*

Available data reveals that more illegal immigrants are expelled than released from custody. During the period 1997-2000, nearly 37% of the apprehensions were followed by an effective expulsion versus nearly 29% of releases. Effective expulsion implies a person is actually brought to the country of origin. The current situation is still such that apprehensions for illegal residence or offences are more often followed by effective expulsion than apprehensions for crimes committed, but this pattern is now less pronounced than in 1995.

There is an upward trend in the number of effective expulsions, which is more than just the result of the police catching illegal immigrants who are relatively easy to expel.

However, expulsion is particularly problematic when identification is difficult and the illegal alien and the country of origin refuse to cooperate. Expulsion problems may also be caused by poor cooperation between the various executive partners (police, Aliens Department, Public Prosecutions Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service and Custodial Institutions Service).

6. *How do illegal immigrants enter the Netherlands and what is the role of human smugglers?*

There are great differences between illegal immigrants from various countries of origin when it comes to human trafficking. For example, illegal immigrants from former Yugoslavia, the former Soviet Union, Turkey and Morocco hardly, if ever, make use of smugglers. Illegal immigrants from former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union mainly came to the Netherlands under their own steam. Illegal immigrants from Turkey and Morocco mostly come to the Netherlands on a tourist visa after relatives and friends in the Netherlands vouched for them. On the other hand, illegal immigrants from Sri Lanka, Somalia and Iran without exception entered the Netherlands with the help of human smugglers. Illegal immigrants from China also enter the Netherlands comparatively often with the help of smugglers. For many respondents from the latter countries with an asylum seeker background, there were no other ways to leave their country of origin. They could not apply for a passport or other travel document without making the authorities of their country suspicious. Without the false documents supplied by the smugglers or the transport to Europe organized by these same smugglers, it is virtually impossible for these groups to leave their country.

In order to reach the Netherlands, 66 respondents in the research group (43%) made use of smugglers in some way or another. If a distinction is made between asylum seekers and non-asylum seekers, the differences become apparent. Eight in ten asylum seekers who have exhausted their legal means used smugglers to come to the Netherlands versus not more than one in ten of the other illegal immigrants.

The smuggling routes differ in nature. For example, there is a large difference between long routes across land and short routes by air. To a large extent



these differences stem from the smugglers' professionalism (for example, the extent to which they maintain good contacts with embassies and possess good documents).

The smugglers' support is not always limited to travel arrangements. It became apparent from the interviews with the respondents that smugglers often teach the illegal immigrants a refugee tale or asylum seeker's tale. In addition, they have a large influence on what the final destination is going to be. They are the ones who in the end determine their clients' country of destination.

*7. To what extent and in which way do illegal immigrants have access to the formal and informal labour and housing markets?*

The two main residence strategies adopted by illegal immigrants are gaining access to the labour market (income) and acquiring accommodation.

**Labour**

Two-thirds of the illegal immigrants interviewed receive income from labour. Chinese and Turkish illegal immigrants are the most active in the labour market. Nearly all of them have a job and an independent income. On the other hand, most of the respondents from Morocco, former Yugoslavia, Iran and Somalia in particular did not have a job. Approximately one third of the respondents were unemployed and lacked direct income from labour.

The small number of illegal immigrants who still work in the formal economy is remarkable. This seems to indicate that the government has succeeded in closing the formal labour market to illegal immigrants by means of various regulations. A side effect of this formal closure of the labour market seems to be an increase in the number of labour brokers through whom illegal immigrants find employment, partly with the same employers for which they previously worked formally.

Some illegal immigrants still work in sectors in which they used to have a formal job (market gardening, construction, cleaning), but their number seems to be decreasing. Sectors in which undeclared employment is difficult to trace (catering and personal service industry) have become more interesting for illegal immigrants. Almost half of the respondents are employed in catering and the personal service industry. This increase in the personal service industry could already be observed in other European countries and North America.

Nearly half of the working respondents had a job which they described as 'more or less permanent'. However, none of them has an employment contract. The other half say they have a temporary job.

It is particularly in the sphere of labour that the significance of supportive networks and relevant contacts becomes apparent. In certain groups, these are entirely non-existent. For illegal immigrants, the most important route to labour is through friends and acquaintances and, to a lesser extent, through relatives.

The world of formal labour now seems to be inaccessible to illegal immigrants. This means that illegal immigrants become increasingly dependent on the informal economy and the gatekeepers who are active in this economy and provide access to undeclared work.

### **Housing**

Nearly half of the respondents live in with relatives or friends and one third of them rent rooms from a private landlord or rooms that are sublet by third parties. The other respondents have rooms or beds in private reception centres.

Nearly three-fourths of the respondents rent a space from a compatriot or live in with a compatriot. This tendency is least found among respondents from former Yugoslavia, the former Soviet Union and Iran. Apart from compatriots, native Dutch people are the main lessors of space; they rent out accommodation to nearly twenty percent of the respondents.

Slightly more than half of the respondents have been able to find accommodation through relatives and friends. If these relatives and friends already played an important role in finding a job, they play an even more important role in finding accommodation.

#### *8. Which role do supportive networks play in the reception of illegal immigrants?*

Three patterns of migration and residence can be distinguished. These patterns are closely related to the manner of migration and the availability of supportive networks and characteristics of the ethnic communities. The first pattern is found among illegal immigrants who came to the Netherlands with the help of smugglers, applied for asylum, eventually exhausted their legal means, and stayed in the country illegally. Their contacts with other people in the Netherlands are usually rather limited and mainly related to the asylum procedure. Generally speaking, they lack the support of relatives and friends

upon arrival in the Netherlands. They are required to create a new network of relevant contacts, which they mainly do pending the asylum procedure and possibly later on during their stay in or contacts with private reception centres. Some illegal immigrants succeed better than others in establishing new relevant contacts and building up a network that can also give them access to work and housing.

The second pattern is found among illegal immigrants who are reasonably or quite well embedded in specific migrant communities. They often come over on invitation and travel to the Netherlands independently or with the help of alien smugglers. Compared to illegal immigrants following the first pattern, they more often have friends and relatives in the Netherlands, who are also prepared to support them to a certain degree or even to take them up in their home. These are mainly illegal immigrants from Turkey, Morocco, China, and to a lesser extent, from former Yugoslavia. Most of them have access to the labour market (usually in the informal economy), often within their own ethnic group. All of them have a reasonably extensive network of loyal contacts.

The third pattern is found among migrants from former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union. For them it is relatively easy to travel to the Netherlands, often under their own steam (by car or by rail). The underlying reason for migration is usually legal employment or a love relationship with a Dutch citizen. These are usually highly educated migrants who maintain many contacts with Dutch people. Some work for Dutch employers and find a job through Dutch people. They speak Dutch rather well and seem to attach less importance to their own ethnic community. They primarily participate in the 'Dutch world' and often wish to settle in the Netherlands, particularly through marriage. Contrary to our expectations, the migrants from former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union whom we interviewed were therefore not 'commuting' migrants.

9. *To what extent do new groups of illegal immigrants resort more to crime than groups of illegal immigrants who can fall back on extensive, established ethnic communities?*

Newer groups of illegal immigrants (e.g. from Iran, Somalia, and to a lesser extent, from former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union) resort more to crime than illegal immigrants from Turkey. In accordance with previous findings, North Africans (Moroccans and Algerians) are overrepresented in

apprehension statistics, although this is now less due to drug-related activities.

The differences in the involvement in crime can partly be explained on the basis of the results of the intensive study, which showed that illegal immigrants from countries of origin that are frequently mentioned in police statistics in relation to crime are very vulnerable. They occupy an uncertain and marginal position in the formal and informal housing and labour markets. In addition, illegal immigrants from these countries are not backed by a legal community that provides a substantial potential for support and legalization through marriage. Whereas illegal immigrants in the established communities are eventually able to achieve legalization by marrying a compatriot, this option seems to be much harder to realize for, for example, Somalis and Sri Lankans. These therefore seem much more susceptible to forms of survival crime.

*10. To what extent is there an increase in survival crime among illegal immigrants?*

Inspection of the police statistics of 1997-2000 revealed that the category of minor offences (particularly property offences and not further specified offences) showed a remarkable increase in size, from 18.5% to 28.2%, whereas, in those same years, the total number of apprehensions decreased (from more than 14,000 to 13,000) (see table 5.2). This seems to indicate that the survival crime rate among illegal immigrants is increasing.

As the total number of apprehensions has decreased, this finding cannot be explained by the fact that the police has stepped up its efforts, which might have been a second explanation.

A third explanation may be that the police are now sooner able to register an offence thanks to the increased social sensitivity to crime and advanced computerization. However, this would then not only apply to illegal immigrants, but also to legal citizens.

The national data on crime in the Netherlands shows that the number of registered crimes committed by legal citizens (regular crime rates) has indeed risen across the board in the period 1997-2000. On the other hand, the increases in property crimes, other offences according to the Dutch Penal Code and disturbances of the peace, are stronger among illegal immigrants than among legal citizens. This important empirical finding indicates that the number of survival crimes among illegal immigrants is indeed increasing due to the stricter migration policies.

## **6.5 Unintended consequences of migration policies**

The field of international migration reveals many unintended consequences of human intervention. Initially, there are a number of unintended consequences which are the result of former colonial politics, economic intervention and sometimes military intervention as well as recruitment policies for guest workers by West European governments. No one could have predicted the large-scale and permanent follow-up immigration from these areas to Western Europe, and primarily the major cities, which resulted from these interventions. Earlier interventions by West European countries have unintentionally created economic and cultural bridges which are now being used. The presence of large numbers of Surinamese, Turkish and Moroccan migrants both legal and illegal is the living proof thereof.

We can also observe the development of transnational ties and contacts between countries of origin and residence. The increasing importance of transnational networks within which cultural, economic and political exchanges take place sets paradigms for the integration policy by making nation states the object of discussion. Simultaneously, transnational networks thwart restrictive national migration policy. After all, such networks enable migrants to legally (using a tourist visa) and illegally (by means of illegal border crossings) reach the Netherlands.

Other unintended effects are the result of contemporary restrictive migration and aliens policies which are primarily aimed at managing unwanted new migration. These discouragement policies have partly resulted in an increase in illegal immigrants in Europe simply because more unwanted migrants are more readily classed as illegal. Simultaneously, the intensification and modernization of guarding of borders have driven migrants into the hands of smugglers. After all, it is becoming increasingly hard to cross borders easily. Our study has proven that well over 40 percent of those interviewed entered the Netherlands with the aid of smugglers. The professionalism and unscrupulousness of some smuggling organizations then legitimize new far-reaching measures. But these discouragement policies have simultaneously pushed illegal immigrants to society's edge by systematically excluding them from formal labour and public amenities. This process of exclusion illegal immigrants has become more of a threat to public order than was the case in the past. During the period 1997-2000, we have seen an increase in the proportion of illegal immigrants apprehended on suspicion of committing minor felonies (from 18.5% in 1997 to 28.2% in 2000). This increase in

survival crime can be considered a very undesirable unintended effect of the current immigrants policy.

It is our opinion that these unintended effects should be taken into account more. The question is whether the measures being prepared now, including making illegality punishable and the longer detention of illegal immigrants, take that into account. They seem to contribute to the further marginalization and criminalization of groups of illegal immigrants.

It is worthwhile thinking about other policy options which can have a decriminalizing action. The first option is to consider forms of selective labour migration (both temporary and permanent), which would enable some illegal labourers to work legally and which would counteract the development of informal labour markets (and the activities of the illegal contractors and subcontractors involved) (WRR 2001). Naturally, this is offset by the risk of (low-skilled) labour migrants permanently establishing themselves in the Netherlands – as was the case on a large scale in the past – and becoming dependent on social security arrangements.

The second option is the selective legalization of illegal immigrants. Think for example of the relatively sizeable regularization programmes which have been carried out over the past few years in countries such as Italy and Spain, and to a lesser extent, in Belgium and France. Although it remains limited to the illegal population already present in a country, legalization is a radical measure for controlling illegality. But legalization is not an easy policy operation. Firstly, there is the problem of developing applicable criteria which then lead to new distinctions within the illegal population, namely between those who do and those who do not meet the specific requirements (compare for example the classical distinction between the deserving and undeserving poor). And, secondly, there is the problem of an attractive action, namely that other groups of migrants are attracted because large scale legalization is taking place. The experiences gathered in the United States as a result of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) are very valuable. Its objective was to stop illegal migration, on the one hand, by legalizing illegal immigrants already residing in the US on a large scale, and on the other, announcing severe penalties for those employing illegal immigrants. In hindsight, people have been forced to recognize that two things happened (Portes, 2000). Firstly, the people legalized used their new status to reinforce their transnational networks and get other family members to come over, and secondly, employers proved to act in the letter of the law, but not to its spirit.

They did ask their employees for their documents, but did not check the authenticity thereof or they joined forces with subcontractors who could supply illegal labourers. Looking back, those involved have had to conclude that the IRCA did not contribute to the reduction of illegal immigration. Various international examples also revealed that legalization programmes - usually presented as one-off solutions - are seldom what they claim to be (OECD, 2000). Nevertheless, selective legalization can - in the short term - reduce public nuisance problems and incorporate groups into Dutch society which are de facto already naturalized and integrated.

In other words: just like the restrictive immigration policies other policy options, including widening the margins for selective labour migration and selective legalization, can have negative effects. The mission for an intelligent migration policy seems to lie primarily in finding the right balance between the various policy strategies. Central to this is designing a restrictive migration policy including an effective return and expulsion policy. But forms of labour migration could - alongside selective legalization - be incorporated into migration policy in order to prevent a sizeable illegal underclass developing which could pose a threat to public order.





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## Appendix to chapter 1

Table 1.1:	Development of external migration of Dutch nationals and Foreigners, 1980-1999
Table 1.2a	External migration by age and sex, 1995-2001 as well as by country of nationality, 2001 (2 pages)
Table 1.2b	Immigration of Dutch nationals and non-Dutch nationals by sex, 1997-2000 as well as by country of last residence, 2001 (2 pages)
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Table 1.3	Surplus of external migration of aliens by sex and country of origin/destination 1980-2001
Table 1.4	Assisted emigration of aliens through the 'Sociale Verzekerings Bank (2000-2001) by country of return



**Table 1.1: Development of external migration of Dutch nationals and Foreigners, 1980-1999**

Year	Dutch nationals			Foreigners			Total			Net. Admin. Correct.	Corrected Surplus
	Immigration	Emigration	Surplus	Immigration	Emigration	Surplus	Immigration	Emigration	Surplus		
1980	32684	35837	-3153	79820	23633	56187	112504	59470	53034	-	53034
1981	29767	38216	-8449	50416	24979	25437	80183	63195	16988	-	16988
1982	29810	39413	-9603	40930	28094	12836	70740	67507	3233	-	3233
1983	30321	32810	-2489	36441	27974	8467	66762	60784	5978	-3647	2331
1984	29616	31824	-2208	37291	27030	10261	66907	58854	8053	-2920	5133
1985	33196	31009	2187	46166	24206	21960	79362	55215	24147	-4260	19887
1986	34585	31155	3430	52802	23563	29239	87387	54718	32669	-5889	26780
1987	35080	31139	3941	60855	20872	39983	95935	52011	43924	-8833	35091
1988	32976	34403	-1427	58262	21388	36874	91238	55791	35447	-8205	27242
1989	33529	38218	-4689	65385	21489	43896	98914	59707	39207	-12356	26851
1990	36086	36749	-663	81264	20595	60669	117350	57344	60006	-11595	48411
1991	35912	35998	-86	84337	21330	63007	120249	57328	62921	-13311	49610
1992	33904	36101	-2197	83022	22733	60289	116926	58834	58092	-14974	43118
1993	31581	37019	-5438	87573	22203	65370	119154	59222	59932	-15566	44366
1994	30887	39409	-8522	68424	22746	45678	99311	62155	37156	-17073	20083
1995	29127	41648	-12521	66972	21673	45299	96099	63321	32778	-18874	13904
1996	31572	42921	-11349	77177	22404	54773	108749	65325	43424	-26620	16804
1997	33124	40278	-7154	76736	21940	54796	109860	62218	47642	-19755	27887
1998	40706	39175	1531	81701	21266	60435	122407	60441	61966	-18848	43118
1999	40786	38358	2428	78365	20665	57700	119151	59023	60128	-19756	40372
2000	41467	40474	993	91383	20727	70656	132850	61201	71649	-17776	53873
2001	38897	42921	-4024	94507	20397	74110	133404	63318	70086	-19248	50838

Source: Statistics Netherlands, statline

Administrative corrections:

Administrative corrections consist of inclusions in and withdrawals from the municipal population registers for other reasons than birth, death, migration or redefinition of municipal borders. Most of these administrative corrections refer to people for whom it has been demonstrated that they have left the municipality, often to live abroad. Entries often concern people who reappear in the same or in a different municipality and are then included in the population register.

**Table 1.2a: External migration by age and sex, 1995-2001 as well as by country of nationality, 2001**

Immigration	0-14 years		15-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-64 years		65+ years		total	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
1995	10469	9827	4198	3896	15202	14188	12270	9488	5312	3848	3116	2338	914	1033	51481	44618
1996	11321	10759	4386	4817	17021	17521	13726	11070	5784	4303	3362	2650	956	1073	56556	52193
1997	11101	10407	4667	5076	17071	18109	13794	11108	5858	4342	3447	2696	986	1198	56924	52936
1998	12120	11678	5174	5521	19126	19912	15694	12700	6637	4866	3779	3050	1007	1143	63537	58870
1999	12833	12356	5714	5536	17383	18863	14471	11972	6289	4924	3671	2995	1034	1110	61395	57756
2000	13921	13295	6578	6032	19876	21057	16419	13468	7141	5667	4017	3277	1013	1089	68965	63885
2001	12963	12487	7157	6268	21133	21641	16180	13361	7223	5621	4074	3204	1034	1058	69764	63640
of whom with country of nationality																
<b>Europe</b>	6820	6432	2180	2809	11390	12039	9249	7511	4870	3453	3156	2350	801	757	38466	35351
of which																
EU-countries <sup>1)</sup> :	6043	5767	1787	2080	8678	8286	8232	6218	4540	2986	3060	2161	779	692	33119	28190
of which																
Netherlands	4863	4637	1428	1634	4145	3906	4509	3648	2761	2082	2233	1763	681	607	20620	18277
Belgium	111	88	48	58	329	407	247	221	126	87	49	29	18	16	928	906
Germany	251	233	86	113	821	1112	749	626	396	257	218	122	44	36	2565	2499
Spain	48	49	14	20	347	446	146	167	52	32	22	13	2	4	631	731
United Kingdom	375	349	65	71	1003	636	1266	695	660	268	336	129	18	15	3723	2163
Turkey	323	279	233	494	1383	1039	363	322	106	139	27	61	11	24	2446	2358
<b>America</b>	790	787	316	378	1074	1667	948	1246	409	519	234	203	51	65	3822	4865
of which																
Surinam	188	215	120	181	261	433	231	262	54	119	33	61	10	28	897	1299
US of America	257	293	83	75	389	429	402	398	257	220	161	104	29	21	1578	1540
<b>Asia</b>	887	1183	399	481	1860	3068	1272	1623	386	460	142	129	39	50	4985	6994
<b>Africa</b>	635	606	362	724	1767	2146	1349	892	246	291	58	69	9	30	4426	4758
of which																
Morocco	304	302	195	445	1079	1217	621	421	66	158	19	44	6	23	2290	2610
<b>Oceania</b>	46	64	20	40	283	310	192	128	52	44	34	19	8	6	635	611
<b>Stateless + unspecified</b>	3785	3415	3880	1836	4759	2411	3170	1961	1260	854	450	434	126	150	17430	11061

Source: Statistics Netherlands

1) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom



**Table 1.2a: External migration by age and sex, 1995-2001 as well as by country of nationality, 2001 (continued)**

Emigration	0-14 years		15-19 years		20-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-64 years		65+ years		total	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
1995	5821	5706	1407	1649	8796	8641	8909	6937	4475	3106	3555	2423	1000	896	33963	29358
1996	6009	5748	1449	1748	8278	8427	9278	7319	4846	3490	4152	2693	1038	850	35050	30275
1997	5865	5566	1341	1520	8069	8510	9010	7063	4417	3171	3536	2400	895	855	33133	29085
1998	5710	5311	1226	1448	7795	8139	8799	7043	4348	3074	3426	2345	942	835	32246	28195
1999	5669	5476	1252	1469	7030	7741	8577	6803	4217	3076	3503	2488	933	789	31181	27842
2000	6106	6078	1204	1422	7227	7652	8900	7118	4665	3306	3513	2488	828	694	32443	28758
2001	6337	6144	1326	1357	7032	7510	9280	7348	4991	3654	3840	2763	993	743	33799	29519
of whom with country of nationality																
<b>Europe</b>	5686	5494	1141	1056	6272	6479	7920	6316	4344	3115	3464	2536	901	671	29728	25667
of which																
EU- countries <sup>1)</sup> :	5563	5379	1098	1022	5936	5871	7706	6081	4199	3013	3313	2430	842	622	28657	24418
Netherlands	4816	4669	911	862	4738	4554	6105	4640	3367	2398	2714	1998	643	506	23294	19627
Belgium	75	66	21	9	147	160	144	145	68	71	44	36	9	5	508	492
Germany	192	193	72	58	275	348	449	451	276	206	182	151	58	45	1504	1452
Spain	24	19	11	7	104	129	81	83	34	31	55	44	63	26	372	339
United Kingdom	202	196	31	29	161	163	339	280	229	151	171	114	23	12	1156	945
Turkey	36	29	9	9	32	64	40	40	58	29	85	44	29	18	289	233
<b>America</b>	213	225	85	126	241	297	319	336	223	220	139	112	29	32	1249	1348
of which																
Surinam	4	8	1	6	15	16	7	11	5	4	8	8	6	10	46	63
US of America	163	166	50	63	143	142	189	187	162	163	117	86	20	16	844	823
<b>Asia</b>	241	219	56	58	246	352	530	430	260	200	111	69	17	18	1461	1346
<b>Africa</b>	90	93	20	68	133	245	364	177	108	79	108	24	41	11	864	697
of which																
Morocco	36	39	6	14	34	59	39	24	29	17	78	15	38	8	260	176
<b>Oceanië</b>	22	29	6	25	69	81	77	63	32	19	12	14	4	8	222	239
<b>Stateless + unspecified</b>	85	84	18	24	71	56	70	26	24	21	6	8	1	3	275	222

Source: Statistics Netherlands

1) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom

**Table 1.2b: Immigration of Dutch nationals and non-Dutch nationals by sex, 1997-2000 as well as by country of last residence, 2001**

	Dutch nationals			Non Dutch nationals total			from which country of residence = country of nationality			Total
	m	f	t	m	f	t	m	f	t	
1997	17788	15336	33124	39136	37600	76736				109860
1998	21877	18829	40706	41660	40041	81701				122407
1999	21506	19280	40786	39889	38476	78365				119151
2000	21886	19581	41467	47079	44304	91383				132850
2001	20620	18277	38897	49144	45363	94507				133404
of whom to										
Belgium	1828	1702	3530	1078	991	2069	836	809	1645	5599
Denmark	104	74	178	182	195	377	153	172	325	555
Germany	1865	1176	3041	2556	2630	5186	1988	2111	4099	8227
Finland	19	21	40	162	235	397	149	224	373	437
France	603	523	1126	1125	928	2053	950	786	1736	3179
Greece	97	130	227	546	265	811	518	238	756	1038
United Kingdom	1169	1075	2244	3502	2147	5649	3110	1741	4851	7893
Ireland	124	136	260	282	215	497	231	169	400	757
Italy	210	228	438	832	587	1419	736	496	1232	1857
Luxembourg	76	78	154	22	25	47	3	3	6	201
Austria	118	113	231	184	199	383	156	164	320	614
Portugal	140	96	236	853	553	1406	809	503	1312	1642
Spain	717	522	1239	694	724	1418	568	631	1199	2657
Sweden	96	70	166	253	265	518	220	237	457	684
<b>14 EU countries</b>	<b>7166</b>	<b>5944</b>	<b>13110</b>	<b>12271</b>	<b>9959</b>	<b>22230</b>				<b>35340</b>
Albania	5	2	7	54	44	98	26	33	59	105
Armenia				295	263	558	19	26	45	558
Azerbaijan	3	1	4	561	562	1123	23	31	54	1127
Belarus		2	2	80	129	209	43	101	144	211
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	14	35	382	410	792	95	140	235	827
Bulgaria	16	7	23	109	216	325	105	210	315	348
Yugoslavia FR	23	10	33	1046	832	1878	232	252	484	1911
Georgia	1		1	118	97	215	24	18	42	216
Hungary	53	50	103	275	290	565	257	268	525	668
Kazakhstan	4	4	8	78	118	196	22	53	75	204
Croatia	11	6	17	66	86	152	50	72	122	169
Macedonia	3	6	9	77	94	171	55	71	126	180
Norway	98	85	183	152	202	354	123	184	307	537
Poland	105	60	165	808	1203	2011	427	969	1396	2176
Romenia	29	15	44	275	375	650	254	361	615	694
Russia	50	32	82	1018	1280	2298	307	626	933	2380
Slovak Republic	13	7	20	146	214	360	100	169	269	380
Czech Republic	94	71	165	187	185	372	148	156	304	537
Turkey	343	366	709	3070	2576	5646	2385	2303	4688	6355
Switzerland	251	280	531	166	178	344	80	91	171	875
other Europe	84	65	149	577	932	1509				1658
<b>Europe</b>	<b>8373</b>	<b>7027</b>	<b>15400</b>	<b>21811</b>	<b>20245</b>	<b>42056</b>				<b>57456</b>
Algeria	7	1	8	124	65	189	39	33	72	197
Angola	4		4	1122	700	1822	46	28	74	1826
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	15	6	21	295	197	492	10	13	23	513
Egypt	120	107	227	242	255	497	207	231	438	724
Ethiopia	18	13	31	284	226	510	120	73	193	541
Ghana	78	88	166	161	154	315	138	140	278	481
Guinea		1	1	737	152	889	35	24	59	890
Cape Verde	21	13	34	75	84	159	66	81	147	193
Cameroon	20	23	43	201	103	304	107	50	157	347
Kenya	76	52	128	130	132	262	30	47	77	390
Congo <sup>1)</sup>	6	3	9	223	115	338	17	19	36	347
Morocco	229	152	381	2228	2590	4818	2200	2557	4757	5199
Nigeria	81	67	148	232	189	421	149	137	286	569
South Africa	402	335	737	400	624	1024	310	538	848	1761
Ruanda	3	4	7	128	95	223	19	10	29	230
Sierra Leone	6	2	8	1199	315	1514	70	32	102	1522
Sudan		1	1	962	377	1339	94	78	172	1340
Somalia	53	22	75	680	663	1343	36	25	61	1418
Tanzania	40	43	83	61	54	115	43	41	84	198
Tunesia	38	30	68	93	80	173	80	74	154	241
Uganda	33	26	59	55	49	104	30	30	60	163

**Table 1.2b: Immigration of Dutch nationals and non-Dutch nationals by sex, 1997-2000 as well as by country of last residence, 2001 (continued)**

	Dutch nationals			Non Dutch nationals total						Total
	m	f	t	m	f	t	from which country of residence = country of nationality			
							m	f	t	
Zambia	28	25	53	22	18	40	19	16	35	93
Zimbabwe	41	42	83	38	42	80	27	31	58	163
other Africa	198	179	377	939	481	1420				1797
<b>Africa</b>	1517	1235	2752	10631	7760	18391				21143
Argentina	45	31	76	77	109	186	51	78	129	262
Aruba	865	864	1729	9	11	20				1749
Brazil	185	122	307	209	418	627	182	394	576	934
Canada	229	213	442	349	391	740	299	341	640	1182
Chile	33	34	67	45	39	84	37	36	73	151
Colombia	135	113	248	155	234	389	143	210	353	637
Cuba	6	1	7	46	59	105	43	59	102	112
Dominican Republic	97	137	234	62	132	194		1	1	428
Ecuador	33	26	59	41	73	114	37	63	100	173
Mexico	68	39	107	80	136	216	71	122	193	323
Netherlands Antilles	4445	4613	9058	51	58	109				9167
Peru	40	27	67	55	114	169	51	103	154	236
Suriname	668	523	1191	912	1313	2225	882	1283	2165	3416
Uruguay	5	3	8	10	11	21	7	8	15	29
Venezuela	41	40	81	65	114	179	52	99	151	260
United States	1340	1102	2442	1650	1605	3255	1398	1373	2771	5697
other America	201	152	353	222	222	444				797
<b>America</b>	8436	8040	16476	4038	5039	9077				25553
Afghanistan	2	3	5	2412	1652	4064	208	190	398	4069
Bangladesh	21	18	39	58	39	97	37	36	73	136
China	152	136	288	1582	1978	3560	1097	1569	2666	3848
Philippines	86	42	128	113	420	533	109	415	524	661
India	62	79	141	389	266	655	365	247	612	796
Indonesia	201	169	370	580	984	1564	566	964	1530	1934
Iraq	10	3	13	1609	1193	2802	144	200	344	2815
Iran	14	9	23	1186	875	2061	184	260	444	2084
Israel	147	160	307	225	170	395	162	138	300	702
Japan	64	39	103	616	597	1213	592	568	1160	1316
Yemen	4	1	5	70	45	115	9	6	15	120
Jordan	9	5	14	69	53	122	31	12	43	136
Lebanon	24	22	46	93	57	150	24	29	53	196
Malaysia	79	53	132	76	86	162	67	82	149	294
Nepal	16	17	33	43	22	65	38	20	58	98
Oman	61	54	115	62	40	102	10	6	16	217
Pakistan	112	96	208	300	281	581	110	101	211	789
Saudi Arabia	67	48	115	53	33	86	18	6	24	201
Singapore	152	131	283	77	83	160	38	40	78	443
Sri Lanka	13	17	30	293	297	590	80	198	278	620
Syria	29	29	58	633	482	1115	43	70	113	1173
Taiwan	30	30	60	137	160	297	94	120	214	357
Thailand	161	95	256	230	757	987	158	694	852	1243
United Arab Emirates	60	59	119	48	37	85				204
Vietnam	32	27	59	204	342	546	183	322	505	605
Korea Republic of	16	11	27	186	181	367	182	177	359	394
Other Asia	91	89	180	185	168	353				533
<b>Asia</b>	1715	1442	3157	11529	11298	22827				25984
Australia	378	361	739	496	459	955	395	378	773	1694
New Zealand	178	152	330	123	120	243	95	101	196	573
Other Oceania	22	20	42	1	2	3				45
<b>Oceania</b>	578	533	1111	620	581	1201				2312
Centre for asylumseekers <sup>2)</sup>				513	438	951				951
other	1		1	2	2	4				5
<b>Total</b>	20620	18277	38897	49144	45363	94507				133404

Source: Statistics Netherlands

1) Called Zaire up to mid-1997; 2) It concerns children born in a Dutch centre for asylum seekers.

**Table 1.2c: Emigration of Dutch nationalas and non-Dutch nationalas by sex, 1997-2000 as well as by country of intended residence, 2001**

	Dutch nationalas			Non Dutch nationalas total			from which country of residence = country of nationality			Total
	m	f	t	m	f	t	m	f	t	
1997	21682	18596	40278	11451	10489	21940				62218
1998	21230	17945	39175	11016	10250	21266				60441
1999	20715	17643	38358	10466	10199	20665				59023
2000	21973	18501	40474	10470	10257	20727				61201
2001	23294	19627	42921	10505	9892	20397				63318
of whom from										
Belgium	4020	3398	7418	570	600	1170	400	416	816	8588
Denmark	176	122	298	93	98	191	81	83	164	489
Germany	3536	2512	6048	1458	1507	2965	1228	1257	2485	9013
Finland	54	25	79	126	138	264	117	133	250	343
France	1151	1097	2248	488	427	915	347	316	663	3163
Greece	83	118	201	139	79	218	132	72	204	419
United Kingdom	2288	2307	4595	1000	854	1854	769	609	1378	6449
Ireland	178	159	337	83	104	187	56	63	119	524
Italy	227	270	497	351	250	601	304	195	499	1098
Luxembourg	78	58	136	20	19	39	6	3	9	175
Austria	130	114	244	72	79	151	57	61	118	395
Portugal	225	186	411	144	119	263	128	101	229	674
Spain	1182	896	2078	407	343	750	321	284	605	2828
Sweden	249	191	440	197	189	386	170	166	336	826
<b>14 EU countries</b>	<b>13577</b>	<b>11453</b>	<b>25030</b>	<b>5148</b>	<b>4806</b>	<b>9954</b>				<b>34984</b>
Albania	8	6	14	3	3	6	2	2	4	20
Armenia	2		2	4	2	6	1		1	8
Azerbaijan	2		2	2	3	5	1		1	7
Belarus				1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	22	47	64	69	133	51	55	106	180
Bulgaria	6	3	9	19	19	38	18	19	37	47
Yugoslavia FR	35	17	52	78	60	138	41	32	73	190
Georgia	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	8
Hungary	54	48	102	90	123	213	74	113	187	315
Kazakhstan	1	2	3	5	7	12	2	6	8	15
Croatia	20	18	38	26	22	48	18	16	34	86
Macedonia	2	5	7	10	4	14	10	3	13	21
Norway	147	129	276	83	96	179	55	78	133	455
Poland	103	51	154	204	222	426	114	209	323	580
Romenia	38	21	59	16	37	53	14	36	50	112
Russia	32	23	55	105	95	200	76	70	146	255
Slovak Republic	15	5	20	31	45	76	18	31	49	96
Czech Republic	59	37	96	32	39	71	19	27	46	167
Turkey	221	237	458	281	210	491	273	205	478	949
Switzerland	443	408	851	156	141	297	58	60	118	1148
other Europe	116	95	211	95	95	190				401
<b>Europe</b>	<b>14908</b>	<b>12582</b>	<b>27490</b>	<b>6455</b>	<b>6101</b>	<b>12556</b>				<b>40046</b>
Algeria	7	3	10	17	5	22	11	5	16	32
Angola	5	8	13	2	1	3	1	1	2	16
Congo (Dem. Rep.) <sup>1)</sup>	1	1	2	4		4	2		2	6
Egypt	74	63	137	39	18	57	36	15	51	194
Ethiopia	27	17	44	64	15	79	57	12	69	123
Ghana	39	45	84	49	26	75	43	22	65	159
Guinea	4	1	5	1		1	1		1	6
Cape Verde	14	4	18	6	5	11	3	5	8	29
Cameroon	11	10	21	11	2	13	11	2	13	34
Kenya	52	40	92	40	21	61	36	18	54	153
Congo	10	7	17	3		3	1		1	20
Morocco	167	137	304	238	146	384	232	144	376	688
Nigeria	54	39	93	66	57	123	56	45	101	216
South Africa	167	154	321	71	226	297	50	205	255	618
Ruanda	9	10	19	3	1	4	3		3	23
Sierra Leone	2	2	4	4		4	3		3	8
Sudan	9	4	13	12	8	20	10	8	18	33
Somalia	121	74	195	7	14	21	3	5	8	216
Tanzania	29	38	67	45	22	67	43	19	62	134
Tunesia	20	13	33	17	7	24	17	5	22	57
Uganda	19	17	36	39	19	58	39	18	57	94
Zambia	13	15	28	32	24	56	30	22	52	84

**Table 1.2c: Emigration of Dutch nationalas and non-Dutch nationalas by sex, 1997-2000 as well as by country of intended residence, 2001 (continued)**

	Dutch nationalas			Non Dutch nationalas total						Total
	m	f	t	m	f	t	from which country of residence = country of nationality			
							m	f	t	
Zimbabwe	18	23	41	19	7	26	16	6	22	67
other Africa	137	112	249	50	36	86				335
<b>Africa</b>	1009	837	1846	839	660	1499				3345
Argentina	23	21	44	20	17	37	12	13	25	81
Aruba	479	462	941	1	8	9				950
Brazil	150	92	242	55	80	135	44	70	114	377
Canada	510	398	908	142	186	328	82	111	193	1236
Chile	20	19	39	7	12	19	3	7	10	58
Colombia	12	17	29	15	24	39	14	22	36	68
Cuba	5	3	8	16	11	27	15	9	24	35
Dominican Republic	52	57	109	12	8	20				129
Ecuador	18	16	34	13	13	26	11	11	22	60
Mexico	51	38	89	26	29	55	19	27	46	144
Netherlands Antilles	1529	1622	3151	11	13	24				3175
Peru	17	17	34	9	13	22	7	13	20	56
Suriname	393	273	666	47	63	110	44	61	105	776
Uruguay	9	5	14		5	5		4	4	19
Venezuela	20	11	31	9	18	27	8	15	23	58
United States	1716	1280	2996	1006	988	1994	716	703	1419	4990
other America	121	91	212	63	57	120				332
<b>America</b>	5125	4422	9547	1452	1545	2997				12544
Afghanistan	1	3	4	3		3	1		1	7
Bangladesh	18	12	30	13	5	18	13	5	18	48
China	191	137	328	128	94	222	98	61	159	550
Philippines	53	44	97	32	103	135	28	100	128	232
India	81	53	134	105	46	151	102	44	146	285
Indonesia	143	76	219	116	132	248	109	126	235	467
Iraq	7	6	13	15	3	18	3	1	4	31
Iran	8	9	17	31	17	48	23	9	32	65
Israel	70	73	143	36	44	80	27	31	58	223
Japan	60	25	85	487	431	918	471	423	894	1003
Yemen	6	6	12	2	2	4	2	1	3	16
Jordan	6	8	14	5	2	7	4	2	6	21
Lebanon	16	23	39	2	5	7	1	3	4	46
Malaysia	68	58	126	31	32	63	18	17	35	189
Nepal	13	13	26	51	11	62	49	9	58	88
Oman	19	17	36	33	25	58	17	8	25	94
Pakistan	66	69	135	50	21	71	42	12	54	206
Saudi Arabia	45	26	71	7	8	15	2		2	86
Singapore	145	108	253	45	41	86	12	6	18	339
Sri Lanka	11	14	25	34	21	55	32	20	52	80
Syria	29	31	60	10	14	24	2	2	4	84
Taiwan	23	16	39	47	41	88	42	32	74	127
Thailand	157	79	236	53	75	128	39	63	102	364
United Arab Emirates	88	59	147	28	21	49	2		2	196
Vietnam	35	34	69	33	25	58	32	23	55	127
Korea Republic of	17	10	27	85	77	162	81	76	157	189
Other Asia	72	60	132	24	33	57				189
<b>Asia</b>	1448	1069	2517	1506	1329	2835				5352
Australia	559	501	1060	199	207	406	132	151	283	1466
New Zealand	229	204	433	48	46	94	32	28	60	527
Other Oceania	15	12	27	6	4	10				37
<b>Ocenia</b>	803	717	1520	253	257	510				2030
other	1		1							1
<b>Total</b>	23294	19627	42921	10505	9892	20397				63318

Source: Statistics Netherlands  
1) Called Zaire up to mid-1997.

**Table 1.3: Surplus of external migration of aliens by sex and country of origin/destination 1980-2001**

	Total			Country of origin/destination												Other selected countries								
				E.U. countries						Belgium														
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1980	28654	27533	56187	3936	2997	6933	435	448	883	548	753	1301	1851	1095	2946	7475	7469	14944	4433	4644	9077	7843	8168	16011
1981	12195	13242	25437	2513	2306	4819	358	452	810	412	666	1078	1441	810	2251	2632	2630	5262	3230	3703	6933	756	1150	1906
1982	4987	7849	12836	1086	2046	3132	354	408	762	766	1038	1804	-55	363	308	81	208	289	1562	2453	4015	445	544	989
1983	2679	5788	8467	813	1786	2599	247	333	580	719	1125	1844	-39	156	117	-1143	-737	-1880	659	1499	2158	1181	1143	2324
1984	4395	5866	10261	1413	1909	3322	190	239	429	705	1007	1712	310	307	617	-1073	-1048	-2121	797	1356	2153	626	681	1307
1985	11765	10195	21960	2508	2172	4680	433	408	841	512	943	1455	669	376	1045	532	310	842	1738	2199	3937	1285	1592	2877
1986	15309	13930	29239	3341	3100	6441	639	672	1311	919	1058	1977	945	642	1587	1833	1401	3234	2372	2562	4934	1477	1808	3285
1987	23290	16693	39983	3971	3425	7396	698	575	1273	818	1007	1825	1125	807	1932	3274	2512	5786	3023	2651	5674	1815	2170	3985
1988	20237	16637	36874	3927	3227	7154	587	500	1087	977	1120	2097	964	593	1557	3816	3052	6868	3728	2985	6713	1042	1411	2453
1989	24771	19125	43896	3680	3040	6720	614	354	968	875	1135	2010	1017	646	1663	4823	3153	7976	4130	2998	7128	1699	2210	3909
1990	35566	25103	60669	6149	4359	10508	692	525	1217	1745	1603	3348	1891	1057	2948	6697	3631	10328	5230	3165	8395	2775	3495	6270
1991	36428	26579	63007	7082	4695	11777	579	453	1032	2156	1945	4101	2384	1139	3523	7074	3602	10676	4896	2939	7835	2705	3382	6087
1992	32840	27449	60289	7743	5001	12744	542	381	923	2228	1999	4227	2788	1284	4072	4301	3031	7332	3593	2530	6123	2790	3434	6224
1993	34715	30655	65370	6152	4460	10612	386	409	795	2633	1815	4448	1539	843	2382	3294	2719	6013	2607	2171	4778	3289	3926	7215
1994	24941	20737	45678	3096	2740	5836	157	198	355	1496	1465	2961	488	253	741	1274	1376	2650	920	1121	2041	1099	1271	2370
1995	24266	21033	45299	3321	2677	5998	332	189	521	1241	1247	2488	666	322	988	1712	1747	3459	978	885	1863	545	856	1401
1996	27551	27222	54773	4769	3797	8566	404	330	734	1052	1113	2165	1311	550	1861	2292	2635	4927	1574	1649	3223	970	1458	2428
1997	27685	27111	54796	5597	4667	10264	561	507	1068	1336	1297	2633	1359	648	2007	2564	2828	5392	1817	1840	3657	889	1389	2278
1998	30644	29791	60435	5929	4923	10852	669	590	1259	1118	1288	2406	1446	687	2133	2225	2587	4812	2221	2270	4491	1218	1768	2986
1999	29423	28277	57700	6143	4685	10828	607	528	1135	873	1094	1967	1817	801	2618	1928	2140	4068	1731	2146	3877	654	984	1638
2000	36609	34047	70656	6825	4993	11818	465	504	969	1145	1014	2159	2274	1252	3526	2414	2177	4591	1735	1975	3710	755	1169	1924
2001	38639	35471	74110	7123	5153	12276	508	391	899	1098	1123	2221	2502	1293	3795	1990	2444	4434	1990	2444	4434	865	1250	2115

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Since 1-1-1081 9 EU-countries including Greece

Since 1-1-1986 11 EU-countries including Spain and Portugal

Since 1-1-1995 14 EU-countries including Austria, Finland and Sweden.

**Table 1.4: Assisted emigration of aliens through the 'Sociale Verzekerings Bank (2000-2001) by country of return**

Country of return	2000	2001
Bolivia	0	1
Bosnia	47	76
Canada	0	1
Chile	1	2
Eritrea	0	2
F.R. Yugoslavia	4	9
Greece	2	7
Iran	1	4
Italy	4	11
Yugoslavia	7	9
Croatia	7	18
Macedonia	0	1
Morocco	47	100
Poland	0	1
Portugal	6	13
Slovenia	0	1
Spain	17	61
Surinam	1	61
Tunesia	4	10
Turkey	71	127
Vietnam	1	0
total	220	515

Source: Sociale Verzekerings Bank





## Appendix to chapter 2

Table 2.1:	Asylum requests by country of nationality 1991-2001
Table 2.2	Admitted refugees and humanitarian or refugee status granted 1998-2001
Table 2.3	Return and Emigration of Aliens from the Netherlands (REAN) to country of origin or third countries by country of origin



**Table 2.1: Asylum requests by country of nationality 1991-2001**

country of nationality	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Angola	160	120	540	1370	740	420	370	610	1580	2200	4110
Afghanistan	300	350	1500	2530	1910	3020	5920	7120	4400	5050	3630
Soviet Union (former)	1010	630	1600	4530	1890	1680	1960	3230	5520	4200	3200
Sierra Leone	0	30	100	80	390	250	390	480	1280	2030	2410
Yugoslavia (former)	2730	5620	10190	13440	6150	1970	3790	8330	8520	5700	2210
Iran	1730	1300	2610	6080	2700	1520	1250	1680	1530	2550	1520
Guinea	0	0	0	70	50	90	120	340	520	1400	1460
Turkey	910	720	640	620	700	690	1140	1220	1500	2270	1400
Iraq	680	770	3230	2860	2430	4380	9640	8300	3710	2780	1330
Somalia	1710	4250	4330	5390	3980	1460	1280	2780	2740	2110	1100
Sudan	100	90	160	260	600	660	680	1880	1700	1420	860
China	1310	230	900	870	480	470	1160	920	1240	1400	710
Sri Lanka	1820	1030	1900	1810	1320	1480	1500	1050	850	970	680
Syria	550	240	270	390	260	310	460	830	850	1070	520
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	300	480	1310	2180	770	440	680	790	250	530	490
Burundi	0	0	0	40	50	50	60	150	200	330	430
Togo	100	40	60	100	50	50	90	100	190	380	430
Nigeria	740	230	250	140	520	490	300	390	240	290	410
Czechoslovakia (former)	250	390	300	620	170	240	240	490	670	1190	340
Algeria	80	150	340	1320	650	440	530	820	640	430	330
Ethiopia	820	300	450	600	180	110	130	240	210	250	230
Ruanda	0	0	20	140	80	70	190	420	420	340	230
Liberia	340	340	700	410	340	640	470	190	180	240	170
Albania	230	140	280	620	110	90	300	240	170	210	140
India	320	90	80	110	60	70	49	70	60	70	110
Pakistan	220	110	100	180	240	260	220	210	160	160	100
other	5210	2700	3540	5820	2440	1510	1521	2340	3400	4320	4030
Total	21620	20350	35400	52580	29260	22860	34440	45220	42730	43890	32580

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

**Tabel 2.2: Admitted refugees and humanitarian or refugee status granted 1998-2001**

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Before new Aliens Law 2000</i>														
<b>Refugees</b>														
Invited refugees	782	596	701	589	643	659	554	605	615	187	502	11	*	*
Individual requests A-status granted	589	1032	694	775	4923	10338	6654	7980	8806	6630	2356	1507	1808	444
Total refugees	1371	1628	1395	1364	5566	10997	7208	8585	9421	6817	2858	1518	1808	444
<b>Humanitarian status</b>														
Granted (VtV)	915	1076	857	1920	6891	4674	9235	6203	7384	5176	3591	3471	4791	1567
Provisional status							3456	4318	7400	5182	9152	8512	3127	806
temporary protection (VVtV)														
<i>After new Aliens Law 2000 (april 2001)</i>														
VV asylum fixed term														4906
VV asylum indefinite term														508
<b>Refused (old and new Aliens Law)</b>	7337	9674	8999	14544	20304	15759	32146	32297	51686	28318	28173	41367	57418	51317

Source : Ministry of Justice

**Table 2.3: Return and Emigration of Aliens from the Netherlands (REAN) to country of origin or third countries by country of origin**

country	2000	2001
Afghanistan	11	3
Algeria	13	5
Armenia	55	34
Azerbaijan	14	8
Bosnia	1096	264
Brazil	8	13
Bulgaria	9	5
China	12	5
Colombia	25	19
Croatia	12	13
Czechia	69	53
Ecuador	24	23
Egypt	22	13
Eritrea	8	5
Ethiopia	5	8
Georgia	20	22
Ghana	10	7
Hungary	2	12
India	46	26
Indonesia	9	5
Iran	205	294
Iraq	91	31
Jordan	4	12
Latvia	4	6
Lebanon	9	2
Macedonia	3	13
Moldova	6	4
Mongolia	7	22
Nigeria	5	18
Pakistan	8	2
Romania	11	11
Russian Federation	44	70
Sierra Leone	3	7
Slovakia	425	318
Somalia	19	19
Sri Lanka	5	18
Sudan	17	24
Surinam	22	19
Syria	7	6
Turkey	23	26
Ukraine	12	31
Uzbekistan	1	9
Yugoslavia	738	128
Other	80	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>3219</b>	<b>1735</b>

Source: IOM, The Hague Office.

## Appendix to chapter 3

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**Table 3.1 Non-Dutch residents in the Netherlands by country of nationality and sex, 1 January 1985-2002 (x 1,000)**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	of whom		
																			Males	Females	
EU countries 1)	144,0	135,0	159,7	156,9	159,8	162,7	168,4	176,1	183,0	187,7	193,1	191,1	188,3	190,2	192,2	195,9	201,6	207,9	111,2	96,6	
of whom																					
F.R.G.	44,8	41,0	40,4	39,4	40,3	41,8	44,3	46,9	49,3	52,1	53,4	53,9	53,5	53,9	54,1	54,3	54,8	55,6	27,5	28,1	
U.K. 2)	40,7	38,5	38,0	37,1	37,4	37,5	39,0	41,8	44,1	44,7	43,0	41,1	39,3	39,2	38,8	39,5	41,4	43,6	26,4	17,2	
Belgium	23,6	22,8	23,0	22,9	23,1	23,3	23,6	23,9	24,0	24,2	24,1	24,1	24,0	24,4	24,8	25,4	25,9	26,1	12,4	13,8	
10 Mediterranean countries 3)	335,4	335,8	344,6	357,6	380,4	405,2	429,0	450,0	453,9	450,1	427,4	393,3	352,1	332,5	306,9	290,5	280,7	273,9	143,3	130,6	
of whom																					
Spain	20,7	19,0	18,2	17,6	17,4	17,4	17,2	16,9	16,8	16,8	16,7	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,8	16,9	17,2	17,4	9,0	8,4	
Portugal	7,9	7,5	7,5	7,8	8,0	8,0	8,3	8,7	9,4	9,6	9,2	9,1	8,8	8,7	8,8	9,2	9,8	10,6	5,8	4,7	
Italy	20,3	17,8	17,0	15,9	16,0	16,7	16,9	17,2	17,3	17,5	17,5	17,4	17,3	17,4	17,6	17,9	18,2	18,6	12,1	6,5	
Greece	4,0	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,3	4,5	4,9	5,2	5,6	5,8	5,6	5,4	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,5	5,7	6,0	3,9	2,1	
former Yugoslavia	12,2	11,7	11,6	11,7	12,1	12,8	13,5	15,1	18,8	24,7	29,9	33,5	32,8	28,4	22,3	15,6	12,9	12,1	6,2	6,0	
Turkey	155,6	156,4	160,6	167,3	176,5	191,5	203,5	214,8	212,5	202,6	182,1	154,3	127,0	114,7	102,0	100,7	100,8	100,3	49,5	50,8	
Tunisia	2,8	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,4	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,1	1,9	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3	0,8	0,5	
Morocco	111,3	116,4	122,7	130,1	139,2	148,0	156,9	163,7	165,1	164,6	158,7	149,8	138,7	135,7	128,6	119,7	111,4	104,3	54,1	50,2	
Algeria	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,3	
Egypt				3,5	3,3	4,5	4,9	5,2	5,3	4,5	4,1	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,4	1,3	1,1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>558,7</b>	<b>552,5</b>	<b>568,0</b>	<b>591,8</b>	<b>623,7</b>	<b>641,9</b>	<b>692,4</b>	<b>732,9</b>	<b>757,4</b>	<b>779,8</b>	<b>757,1</b>	<b>725,4</b>	<b>679,9</b>	<b>678,1</b>	<b>662,4</b>	<b>651,5</b>	<b>667,8</b>	<b>690,4</b>	<b>356,2</b>	<b>334,2</b>	

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Department Population.

1) Belgium, F.R.G., Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, U.K.. Since 1-1-1982 Greece included, since 1-1-1987 Spain and Portugal included, since 1-1-1995 Finland, Austria and Sweden included.

2) Hong-Kong included.

3) Egypt included since 1-1-1989.

**Table 3.2: Current population statistics and statistics of population change of non-Dutch residents in the Netherlands by sex, 1981-2002 (x 1,000)**

	Sex	Population on 1 January	Live births	Deaths	Natural growth	Immigration	Emigration	Net external migration	Net changes of nationality	Population on 31 December 1)
1981	M	300,3	7,4	0,9	6,5	26,5	14,3	12,2	-9,1	308,3
	F	220,6	7,1	0,5	6,6	24,0	10,7	13,2	-10,6	229,2
	T	520,9	14,5	1,4	13,1	50,4	25,0	25,4	-19,7	537,6
1982	M	308,3	6,9	0,9	6,0	20,6	15,6	5,0	-9,1	312,7
	F	229,2	6,5	0,5	5,9	20,4	12,5	7,8	-10,6	233,8
	T	537,6	13,3	1,4	11,9	40,9	28,1	12,8	-19,7	546,5
1983	M	312,7	6,7	0,9	5,7	18,0	15,3	2,7	-4,4	314,5
	F	233,8	6,6	0,6	6,0	18,5	12,7	5,8	-6,9	237,8
	T	546,5	13,3	1,5	11,7	36,4	28,0	8,5	-11,4	552,4
1984	M	314,5	6,6	1,0	5,6	18,9	14,5	4,4	-5,4	317,6
	F	237,8	6,4	0,6	5,8	18,4	12,5	5,9	-7,8	241,1
	T	552,4	13,0	1,6	11,4	37,3	27,0	10,3	-13,2	558,7
1985	M	317,6	5,6	0,9	4,7	24,9	13,2	11,8	-19,2	312,8
	F	241,1	5,3	0,6	4,7	21,2	11,0	10,2	-15,5	239,8
	T	558,7	10,9	1,5	9,4	46,2	24,2	22,0	-34,6	552,5
1986	M	312,8	5,5	0,9	4,6	28,2	12,9	15,3	-10,6	318,8
	F	239,8	5,3	0,6	4,7	24,6	10,7	13,9	-8,1	249,2
	T	552,5	10,8	1,5	9,3	52,8	23,6	29,2	-18,7	568,0
1987	M	318,8	5,9	0,9	5,0	34,7	11,5	23,3	-10,4	331,3
	F	249,2	5,7	0,5	5,2	26,1	9,4	16,7	-8,8	260,5
	T	568,0	11,5	1,4	10,2	60,8	20,8	40,0	-19,2	591,8
1988	M	331,3	6,3	0,9	5,4	32,0	11,8	20,2	-5,1	346,5
	F	260,5	6,0	0,6	5,4	26,2	9,6	16,6	-4,0	277,2
	T	591,8	12,3	1,5	10,8	58,3	21,4	36,9	-9,1	623,7
1989	M	346,5	6,7	0,9	5,8	36,7	11,9	24,8	-16,4	354,1
	F	277,2	6,2	0,6	5,7	28,7	9,6	19,1	-12,3	287,8
	T	623,7	12,9	1,5	11,4	65,4	21,5	43,9	-28,7	641,9
1990	M	354,1	6,9	1,0	5,9	47,0	11,4	35,6	-7,1	381,4
	F	287,8	6,6	0,6	5,9	34,3	9,2	25,1	-5,7	311,1
	T	641,9	13,5	1,6	11,8	81,3	20,6	60,7	-12,7	692,4
1991	M	381,4	7,0	1,2	5,9	48,4	12,0	36,4	-15,5	403,2
	F	311,1	6,6	0,7	5,9	36,0	9,4	26,6	-13,3	329,6
	T	692,4	13,6	1,9	11,8	84,3	21,3	63,0	-28,8	732,9
1992	M	403,2	7,2	1,2	6,0	45,4	12,5	32,8	-19,3	413,7
	F	329,6	6,7	0,7	6,0	37,7	10,2	27,4	-16,9	343,7
	T	732,9	14,0	1,9	12,0	83,0	22,7	60,3	-36,1	757,4
1993	M	413,7	6,8	1,4	5,4	47,0	12,3	34,7	-22,4	422,9
	F	343,7	6,6	0,8	5,8	40,6	9,9	30,7	-20,6	356,9
	T	757,4	13,4	2,2	11,2	87,6	22,2	65,4	-43,0	779,8
1994	M	422,9	7,0	1,2	5,8	37,4	12,5	24,9	-26,0	408,8
	F	356,9	6,7	0,8	5,9	31,0	10,3	20,7	-23,4	348,3
	T	779,8	13,7	2,0	11,7	68,4	22,7	45,7	-49,4	757,1
1995	M	408,8	6,7	1,4	5,3	35,7	11,4	24,3	-37,7	390,0
	F	348,3	6,4	0,8	5,6	31,3	10,2	21,0	-33,7	335,4
	T	757,1	13,1	2,1	10,9	67,0	21,7	45,3	-71,3	725,4
1996	M	390,0	6,0	1,4	4,6	39,5	11,9	27,6	-43,7	361,1
	F	335,4	5,6	0,8	4,8	37,7	10,5	27,2	-38,9	318,8
	T	725,4	11,6	2,1	9,4	77,2	22,4	54,8	-82,6	679,9
1997	M	361,1	5,9	1,3	4,6	39,1	11,5	27,7	-31,1	357,3
	F	318,8	5,7	0,8	4,9	37,6	10,5	27,1	-28,6	320,8
	T	679,9	11,7	2,1	9,6	76,7	21,9	54,8	-59,7	678,1
1998	M	357,3	5,8	1,2	4,6	41,7	11,0	30,6	-30,8	346,1
	F	320,8	5,5	0,8	4,7	40,0	10,3	29,8	-28,3	316,2
	T	678,1	11,3	2,0	9,3	81,7	21,3	60,4	-59,1	662,4
1999	M	346,1	5,2	1,3	4,0	39,9	10,5	29,4	-32,8	337,7
	F	316,2	5,0	0,8	4,2	38,5	10,2	28,3	-29,2	313,9
	T	662,4	10,2	2,0	8,1	78,4	20,7	57,7	-62,0	651,5
2000	M	337,7	5,2	1,3	3,9	47,1	10,5	36,6	-48,5	344,8
	F	313,9	4,9	0,8	4,2	44,3	10,3	34,0	-1,3	323,0
	T	651,5	10,1	2,1	8,0	91,4	20,7	70,7	-49,8	667,8
2001	M	344,8	4,4	1,4	3,1	49,1	10,5	38,6	-23,3	356,2
	F	323,0	4,2	0,8	3,3	45,4	9,9	35,5	-23,2	334,2
	T	667,8	8,6	2,2	6,4	94,5	20,4	74,1	-46,5	690,4
2002	M	356,2								
	F	334,2								
	T	690,4								

1) Including net corrections.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Department Population.



**Table 3.3: Live births with Dutch residence by country of nationality (x 100): 1976-2001**

	Total	of which		of nationality of which EU countries 2)	10 Mediterranean countries 3)	of which						
		Netherlands	Non-Netherlands			Turkey	Morocco	Spain	former Yugoslavia	Italy	Tunisia	Portugal
1976	1770,9	1683,0	87,9	20,4	59,3	25,5	16,1	6,0	4,5	4,2	0,6	1,5
1977	1733,0	1631,2	101,8	21,4	70,2	33,0	20,3	5,7	4,1	4,0	0,8	1,3
1978	1755,5	1644,8	110,7	20,8	75,9	36,8	23,7	4,9	4,3	3,2	0,9	1,4
1979	1749,8	1628,7	121,1	21,5	83,1	40,8	28,1	4,2	3,9	3,4	1,2	1,0
1980	1812,9	1677,2	135,8	21,7	93,4	47,0	31,3	4,2	3,8	3,8	1,5	1,1
1981	1785,7	1641,0	144,7	23,3	100,2	51,5	34,8	3,6	3,4	3,8	1,2	0,9
1982	1720,7	1587,5	133,2	21,5	93,3	44,7	37,1	2,9	2,7	2,7	1,5	0,9
1983	1702,5	1569,8	132,7	20,5	94,0	44,8	38,1	2,7	2,3	2,9	1,5	0,7
1984	1744,4	1614,2	130,2	20,0	92,4	43,2	39,6	2,3	1,9	2,6	1,3	0,6
1985	1781,4	1672,3	109,1	11,6	85,4	40,8	39,1	1,5	1,4	0,9	0,7	0,5
1986	1845,1	1737,5	107,7	10,9	86,5	42,1	39,8	1,1	1,3	0,7	0,6	0,6
1987	1866,7	1745,9	115,3	8,8	94,6	47,5	42,9	0,9	1,2	0,5	0,6	0,4
1988	1866,5	1738,9	122,6	8,4	102,5	53,3	45,1	0,9	1,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
1989	1889,8	1755,3	129,0	7,9	109,5	57,9	47,5	1,1	1,3	0,5	0,6	0,5
1990	1979,7	1839,0	134,9	8,2	113,1	60,2	47,9	1,0	1,5	0,4	0,6	0,5
1991	1986,7	1850,2	136,4	8,9	111,7	60,5	46,3	0,8	1,5	0,6	0,4	0,6
1992	1967,3	1827,6	139,8	9,2	112,8	58,2	48,4	0,8	2,4	0,7	0,4	0,5
1993	1957,5	1823,5	134,0	10,1	102,4	53,9	42,8	0,6	2,9	0,5	0,4	0,4
1994	1956,1	1818,8	137,3	10,1	94,5	47,2	38,9	0,8	4,9	0,7	0,3	0,3
1995	1905,1	1774,4	130,8	11,4	80,4	37,7	34,4	0,7	5,1	0,8	0,2	0,3
1996	1895,2	1779,6	115,6	10,8	67,8	29,3	31,4	0,8	4,4	0,7	0,1	0,2
1997	1924,4	1807,9	116,5	10,1	54,2	23,4	26,6	0,7	3,7	0,7	0,1	0,3
1998	1994,1	1880,9	113,2	10,0	56,6	15,6	24,4	0,7	3,2	0,7	0,1	0,3
1999	2004,5	1902,7	101,8	9,9	39,3	13,2	21,4	0,7	2,0	0,7	0,1	0,3
2000	2066,2	1965,2	101,0	10,4	35,5	12,6	19,2	0,8	1,3	0,8	0,1	0,3

1) For the years 1987-1990 excluding the live births deceased before giving notice of birth. From 1991 on divided over the separate nationalities.

2) Greece included since 1981, Spain and Portugal since 1986, Austria, Finland and Sweden since 1995.

3) Egypt included since 1-1-1989.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Department Population.

**Table 3.4: Dutch males and females contracting a marriage 1) with a non-Dutch partner, 1978-2001**

	Country of nationality of the partner															
	All Foreigners		9 Mediterranean countries		Belgium		F.R.G.		Turkey		Morocco		Italy		Spain	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
1978	2339	2923	273	816	135	205	482	352	15	111	14	175	39	155	66	147
1979	2571	3191	298	945	135	180	446	356	13	201	22	232	39	151	81	112
1980	3028	3301	339	998	132	224	502	342	13	266	39	214	49	149	76	116
1981	3034	3158	308	891	161	188	505	342	21	209	28	208	52	146	76	88
1982	2857	2756	316	704	141	174	502	289	15	114	48	167	52	143	72	76
1983	2697	2557	324	636	143	176	560	305	23	95	56	146	72	120	67	85
1984	2982	2623	365	629	149	155	588	308	27	92	60	132	65	121	73	91
1985	2360	2868	271	692	192	168	425	292	21	118	32	168	53	114	66	94
1986	2715	3125	305	726	195	161	411	288	17	141	54	170	46	136	59	76
1987	2785	3166	...	...	154	150	449	290	40	181	58	189	60	120	71	71
1988	3159	4030	...	...	154	173	447	260	38	311	84	297	42	115	80	66
1989	3579	4855	...	...	144	180	447	252	55	499	100	408	61	160	74	77
1990	4469	5868	...	...	159	176	451	305	70	680	159	547	57	118	71	83
1991	4941	6586	...	...	176	187	470	329	99	795	310	1034	67	146	58	71
1992	4973	5517	...	...	165	178	502	316	107	625	282	740	73	162	87	76
1993	4893	5212	...	...	153	153	467	296	106	485	261	804	52	123	87	76
1994	4597	4153	...	...	146	142	411	268	140	337	217	343	55	140	81	70
1995	5414	3628	...	...	166	89	354	198	77	172	86	155	68	96	71	61
1996	6463	4605	...	...	159	107	376	188	123	265	157	338	69	106	93	69
1997	6386	4729	...	...	166	98	349	224	162	357	221	434	69	107	92	45
1998	7180	5147	...	...	191	99	384	209	160	359	224	421	75	110	116	53
1999	7776	5313	...	...	187	117	390	193	139	285	199	383	87	119	83	50
2000	8297	5252	...	...	178	139	402	199	109	197	190	266	81	98	101	48
2001	8318	4952	...	...	171	96	346	160	96	177	164	270	68	90	98	53

1) Up to and including September 1994 the figures on marriages concern the marriages contracted in Dutch municipalities (irrespective of whether one or both of the partners belong to the Netherlands ('de jure') population). As from October 1994 these data relate to the marriages contracted by inhabitants of the Netherlands  
Source: Statistics Netherlands, Department Population.

**Table 3.5: Persons residing in the Netherlands who obtained Dutch nationality for reasons other than birth by former country of nationality, 1983-2001 (x100)**

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	113,6	131,8	346,7	187,6	192,6	91,1	287,3	127,9	291,1	362,4	430,7	494,5	714,4	826,9	598,3	591,7	620,9	499,7	466,7
EU Countries 1)	24,7	32,5	127,8	63,6	74,2	15,4	34,9	11,9	18,4	16,3	13,9	14,1	23,6	35,2	26,7	24,2	21,3	18,5	18,8
a.w.																			
Belgium	2,7	3,5	12,1	5,3	6,0	1,1	2,5	1,0	1,4	1,6	1,2	1,1	1,7	2,9	1,8	2,0	1,9	1,6	1,9
F.R.G. 2)	10,1	13,7	49,8	18,6	20,1	2,7	6,7	1,9	3,8	3,8	3,3	3,1	5,0	7,8	5,6	5,6	5,8	5,1	5,7
France	2,0	2,3	5,4	3,1	3,3	0,3	1,0	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,1	1,6	1,2	1,8	1,7	1,2	1,2
U.K.	6,0	7,7	31,4	18,5	22,1	8,6	18,8	6,2	9,0	6,7	4,9	4,6	8,2	11,7	6,9	5,8	4,5	3,7	3,6
10 Mediterranean- Countries 3)	10,4	15,2	92,4	51,8	54,9	24,6	114,8	57,9	149,2	216,0	290,5	351,1	501,9	511,0	389,2	328,6	290,0	232,9	212,6
a.w.																			
Greece	0,4	0,6	3,8	1,7	1,3	0,4	0,9	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,5	2,5	2,3	1,7	1,3	1,3	1,3
Italy	1,6	4,1	23,9	9,1	12,7	0,9	1,5	0,5	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,4	2,0	2,8	3,3	3,04	2,1	2,4	2,1
former Yugoslavia	1,2	1,5	6,1	2,9	2,6	1,1	5,2	2,4	5,2	10,6	23,0	18,8	17,0	22,4	28,3	66,7	79,9	38,1	16,5
Portugal	0,9	1,5	4,3	2,0	1,9	0,7	2,2	1,2	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,9	3,0	3,0	2,31	1,8	1,4	1,3
Spain	1,6	1,9	12,7	4,5	6,0	0,5	1,0	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,9	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,16	1,1	0,9	1,0
Turkey	1,6	3,1	22,2	14,8	14,0	8,2	32,8	19,5	61,1	115,2	180,0	238,7	330,6	307,0	211,9	134,8	52,1	47,1	55,1
Morocco	1,3	2,2	16,1	14,8	14,4	11,9	68,3	30,3	73,0	79,9	77,5	81,1	134,8	156,0	104,8	112,5	142,2	134,7	127,2
Egypt								0,2	0,3	0,3	3,5	5,4	8,1	10,8	5,5	3,9	5,0	4,4	5,3
Surinam	35,6	29,8	33,2	12,7	13,4	8,3	35,7	16,4	40,1	51,2	49,9	53,9	39,9	44,5	30,2	29,9	31,9	20,1	20,3
Stateless	5,8	8,8	9,4	6,8	3,8	4,0	5,1	2,7	3,6	2,1	1,8	1,7	6,1	8,2	6,8	12,0	46,2	74,0	78,0

1) Spain and Portugal since 1986. Austria, Finland and Sweden since 1995.

2) From 1990 including former German Democratic Republic.

3) Egypt included since 1-1-1989.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Department Population.

**Table 3.6a: Age composition of non-Dutch nationals (total, Turks and Moroccans) by sex, according to the population registers, 1 January 1999**

Age	Total			of which					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Turkey Females	Total	Males	Morocco Females	Total
0- 4	23428	22585	46013	4644	4284	8928	6340	6150	12490
5- 9	23089	21855	44944	4609	4331	8940	6886	6458	13344
10-14	22007	20326	42333	3860	3582	7442	6856	6630	13486
15-19	25682	22903	48585	3753	3962	7715	7150	6671	13821
20-24	27212	33492	60704	4166	6777	10943	6471	6788	13259
25-29	44214	43743	87957	7760	6937	14697	8065	6692	14757
30-34	45645	39941	85586	6346	4458	10804	6823	4682	11505
35-39	34227	30096	64323	4000	2939	6939	4586	3361	7947
40-44	22906	21637	44543	2054	2117	4171	2233	2892	5125
45-49	18552	16906	35458	1669	2444	4113	1882	2743	4625
50-54	17677	13282	30959	2095	2765	4860	2645	2010	4655
55-59	17120	10975	28095	3142	2591	5733	3843	2326	6169
60-64	12570	7345	19915	2343	1653	3996	3209	1727	4936
65-69	5991	4266	10257	956	872	1828	1141	539	1680
70-74	2935	2816	5751	226	352	578	350	156	506
75+	2887	4062	6949	66	250	316	136	143	279
Total	346142	316230	662372	51689	50314	102003	68616	59968	128584

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Monthly bulletin of population statistics.

**Table 3.6b: Age composition of non-Dutch nationals (total, Turks and Moroccans) by sex, according to the population registers, 1 January 2000**

Age	Total			of which					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Turkey Females	Total	Males	Morocco Females	Total
0- 4	21791	21172	42963	4165	3937	8102	5504	5313	10817
5- 9	21836	20706	42542	4580	4294	8874	6046	5821	11867
10-14	21066	19553	40619	3930	3672	7602	6456	6034	12490
15-19	25855	22333	48188	3536	3759	7295	6419	6132	12551
20-24	25494	32414	57908	3633	6282	9915	5649	6226	11875
25-29	41536	43786	85322	7245	7234	14479	7375	6404	13779
30-34	44360	39631	83991	6387	4593	10980	6362	4618	10980
35-39	34852	31477	66329	4261	3353	7614	4524	3428	7952
40-44	23147	21651	44798	2204	2037	4241	2229	2712	4941
45-49	17915	17055	34970	1475	2295	3770	1644	2778	4422
50-54	17160	13669	30829	1976	2775	4751	2199	1985	4184
55-59	16665	11063	27728	2851	2655	5506	3575	2260	5835
60-64	13235	7818	21053	2567	1840	4407	3228	1853	5081
65-69	6619	4536	11155	1161	960	2121	1386	687	2073
70-74	3130	2823	5953	287	416	703	383	176	559
75+	3018	4166	7184	71	257	328	166	154	320
Total	337679	313853	651532	50329	50359	100688	63145	56581	119726

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Monthly bulletin of population statistics.

**Table 3.6c: Age composition of non-Dutch nationals (total, Turks and Moroccans) by sex, according to the population registers, 1 January 2001**

Age	Total			of which					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Turkey Females	Total	Males	Morocco Females	Total
0- 4	21115	20731	41846	3811	3656	7467	4881	4607	9488
5- 9	21111	20144	41255	4412	4164	8576	5129	4978	10107
10-14	21169	19523	40692	4031	3726	7757	5875	5420	11295
15-19	26906	22494	49400	3354	3629	6983	5821	5611	11432
20-24	26630	33727	60357	3610	6165	9775	5085	5888	10973
25-29	41423	45030	86453	6684	7177	13861	6770	5978	12748
30-34	46003	41755	87758	6535	4875	11410	6267	4723	10990
35-39	36475	32901	69376	4588	3594	8182	4269	3235	7504
40-44	24957	23135	48092	2551	2244	4795	2361	2722	5083
45-49	17859	17238	35097	1406	2094	3500	1345	2485	3830
50-54	17278	14432	31710	1871	2798	4669	1923	2105	4028
55-59	15646	10888	26534	2486	2687	5173	2812	1901	4713
60-64	14358	8734	23092	2942	2102	5044	3481	2172	5653
65-69	7242	4900	12142	1307	1084	2391	1528	818	2346
70-74	3543	3020	6563	355	488	843	562	270	832
75+	3111	4324	7435	78	278	356	198	176	374
Total	344826	322976	667802	50021	50761	100782	58307	53089	111396

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Monthly bulletin of population statistics.

**Table 3.6d: Age composition of non-Dutch nationals (total, Turks and Moroccans) by sex, according to the population registers, 1 January 2002**

Age	Total			of which					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Turkey Females	Total	Males	Morocco Females	Total
0- 4	20811	20341	41152	4225	4007	8232	3486	3327	6813
5- 9	20840	19876	40716	4432	4290	8722	4210	4006	8216
10-14	21240	19638	40878	5325	4913	10238	4052	3778	7830
15-19	28362	22830	51192	5237	5120	10357	3264	3371	6635
20-24	29272	35414	64686	4626	5703	10329	3704	6022	9726
25-29	42968	46918	89886	6386	5633	12019	6249	7001	13250
30-34	47044	43817	90861	6123	4677	10800	6429	5166	11595
35-39	38492	34734	73226	4189	3252	7441	4958	3971	8929
40-44	26399	24431	50830	2386	2603	4989	2611	2276	4887
45-49	18661	18059	36720	1285	2434	3719	1574	2171	3745
50-54	16973	14803	31776	1557	2091	3648	1659	2688	4347
55-59	15492	11184	26676	2456	1834	4290	2234	2668	4902
60-64	14392	9140	23532	3152	2093	5245	3027	2242	5269
65-69	8240	5383	13623	1853	1054	2907	1534	1218	2752
70-74	3755	3132	6887	581	310	891	412	554	966
75+	3285	4467	7752	245	190	435	116	331	447
Total	356226	334167	690393	54058	50204	104262	49519	50790	100309

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Monthly bulletin of population statistics.

**Table 3.7: Non-Dutch residents in the Netherlands by municipality above 100.000, 1 January**

Municipality	1978		1990		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		
	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	Abs. x 1,000	in % of total pop.	
Amsterdam	51,6	7,1	101,0	14,5	124,3	17,2	116,5	16,1	111,2	15,5	95,5	13,4	100,9	14,0	90,7	12,5	88,0	12,0	88,7	12,1	87,9	11,9	
Rotterdam	39,2	6,6	68,6	11,8	80,5	13,4	72,0	12,0	66,6	11,2	63,1	10,7	60,6	10,3	59,2	10,0	56,7	9,6	56,9	9,6	58,6	9,8	
The Hague	24,1	5,2	47,8	10,8	55,6	12,5	51,9	11,7	51,3	11,6	47,6	10,8	47,7	10,8	45,2	10,3	43,6	9,9	44,6	10,1	44,5	9,7	
Utrecht	13,7	5,7	26,1	11,3	30,3	12,9	29,6	12,5	24,4	10,4	23,6	10,1	22,4	9,6	21,4	9,2	21,0	9,0	21,1	8,2	21,3	8,2	
Eindhoven	8,6	4,5	11,6	6,1	12,8	6,5	13,2	6,7	12,7	6,4	12,6	6,4	12,5	6,3	12,3	6,1	12,4	6,1	12,7	6,3	13,5	6,6	
Tilburg	4,3	2,8	7,9	5,1	9,0	5,5	9,4	5,7	8,4	5,1	8,4	4,6	8,9	4,8	9,5	5,0	9,4	4,8	9,5	4,9	9,8	5,0	
Groningen	2,1	1,3	3,4	2,0	4,5	2,6	4,7	2,7	4,7	2,8	4,6	2,7	4,9	2,9	5,2	3,0	5,3	3,1	5,7	3,3	6,1	3,5	
Breda	3,9	3,3	6,3	5,1	7,0	5,4	7,0	5,4	6,4	5,0	6,3	4,0	6,2	4,0	6,3	4,0	6,3	3,9	6,4	3,9	6,5	4,0	
Almere	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,9	4,7	5,3	4,7	5,2	4,4	5,8	4,6	6,1	4,5	6,1	4,3	6,6	4,4	7,3	4,6	
Apeldoorn	2,6	1,9	4,3	2,9	4,5	3,0	4,3	2,9	3,6	2,4	3,4	2,3	3,3	2,1	3,2	2,1	3,0	2,0	3,1	2,0	3,4	2,2	
Nijmegen	5,2	3,5	7,6	5,3	9,1	6,2	8,9	6,0	8,0	5,4	7,0	4,7	7,0	4,7	7,2	4,7	7,2	4,7	7,6	4,9	8,2	5,3	
Enschede	7,7	5,5	9,0	6,2	8,9	6,0	9,4	6,3	8,6	5,8	8,1	5,5	8,4	5,7	8,1	5,4	7,9	5,3	8,3	5,5	8,9	5,9	
Haarlem	5,3	3,3	8,1	5,4	10,5	7,0	9,6	6,4	8,3	5,6	7,6	5,2	7,1	4,8	6,9	4,7	7,1	4,8	7,4	5,0	7,9	5,4	
Arnhem	4,5	3,6	8,3	6,3	10,4	7,8	9,9	7,4	9,1	6,7	8,5	6,3	8,1	6,0	8,0	5,8	7,9	5,7	8,2	5,9	8,8	6,3	
Zaanstad	6,2	4,9	8,9	6,9	9,9	7,5	9,7	7,2	9,1	6,8	7,4	5,5	6,9	5,1	6,7	5,0	6,8	5,0	6,8	5,0	7,0	5,1	
s-Hertogenbosch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,8	4,6	6,11	4,8	6,1	4,8	5,8	4,6	5,6	4,4	5,6	4,3	5,8	4,4	
Amersfoort	-	-	-	-	6,8	6,2	6,7	6,0	5,9	5,2	5,8	5,0	5,8	4,8	5,9	4,7	6,1	4,8	6,2	4,9	6,2	4,8	
Maastricht	4,0	3,7	4,5	3,8	5,4	4,6	5,3	4,5	5,0	4,2	5,3	4,5	5,8	4,8	6,0	5,0	5,9	4,8	6,1	5,0	6,5	5,4	
Dordrecht	4,2	4,0	6,8	6,3	8,5	7,5	8,2	7,2	8,0	6,9	6,8	5,8	6,6	5,6	6,6	5,5	6,4	5,3	6,3	5,3	6,3	5,2	
Haarlemmermeer	-	-	-	-	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,0	4,2	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,9	3,6	3,9	3,6	3,9	3,5	4,1	3,6	4,5	3,8	
Leiden	-	-	6,3	5,7	7,4	6,5	6,8	5,9	7,2	6,2	7,3	6,3	7,4	6,3	7,5	6,4	7,7	6,5	7,7	6,6	8,3	7,1	
Zwolle	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,4	2,4	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,9	2,7	
Zoetermeer	-	-	-	-	3,0	2,9	3,0	2,9	3,1	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,7	3,0	2,8	3,2	2,9	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,7	2,3	2,1
Emmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	2,3	2,1	2,6	2,4	
Ede	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,8	3,0	2,9	
Other municipalities	212,6	2,1	305,4	2,1	367,2	2,4	359,6	2,3	346,6	2,2	327,8	2,1	322,2	2,1	320,8	2,0	317,6	2,0	327,9	3,0	342,3	3,1	
Total Netherlands	399,8	2,9	641,9	4,3	779,8	5,1	757,1	4,9	725,4	4,7	679,9	4,4	678,1	4,3	662,4	4,2	651,5	4,1	667,8	4,2	690,4	4,3	

Source: Statistics Netherlands.

**Table 3.8: Allochtonous population in the Netherlands by generation, country of birth and nationality, 2002**

country	1st gen.	perc. Dutch nationality	2nd gen.	perc. Dutch nationality	total (1st and 2nd)	perc. Dutch nationality
<b>total</b>	1547079	61.9	1417870	93.3	2964949	76.9
non-western	971706	66.3	586656	88.7	1558362	74.7
western	575373	54.5	831214	96.5	1406587	79.3
<b>Europe (western)</b>						
Albania	537	25.5	134	82.1	671	36.8
Austria	5864	51.9	9676	96.2	15540	79.5
Belgium	35744	44.2	77495	94.8	113239	78.8
Bulgaria	2133	43.6	607	94.1	2740	54.8
Czechoslovakia (former)	5586	52.4	3870	96.4	9456	70.4
Denmark	3046	23.5	2477	93.9	5523	55.1
Finland	2405	19.7	1327	95.6	3732	46.7
France	16765	33.3	15119	95.0	31884	62.6
German Republic	105675	53.4	290641	98.1	396316	86.2
Greece	7052	33.2	5025	87.3	12077	55.7
Hungary	5423	67.6	6936	98.9	12359	85.2
Ireland	4327	20.7	2921	92.0	7248	49.4
Italy	16958	23.2	18235	79.3	35193	52.2
Luxembourg	516	49.8	766	93.0	1282	75.6
Norway	2370	21.8	1759	90.8	4129	51.2
Poland	18277	57.8	13933	98.1	32210	75.2
Portugal	10762	26.2	5119	77.4	15881	42.7
Romenia	4887	52.9	1780	95.2	6667	64.2
Soviet Union (former)	27000	30.5	7903	83.7	34903	42.6
Spain	17729	22.1	13159	77.4	30888	45.7
Sweden	3338	20.1	1911	92.6	5249	46.5
Switzerland	4281	56.5	4728	95.1	9009	76.8
United Kingdom	45058	24.1	29811	90.3	74869	50.5
Yugoslavia (former)	55760	64.8	18880	90.0	74640	71.2
<b>total</b>	402458	43.8	534685	95.0	937143	73.0
<b>Europe (non-western)</b>						
Turkey	185943	58.0	144766	83.5	330709	69.2
<b>total</b>	185943	58.0	144766	83.5	330709	69.2
<b>Asia (western)</b>						
Indonesia	137485	92.8	265178	99.6	402663	97.3
Japan	5866	6.6	1212	74.7	7078	18.2
<b>total</b>	143351	89.3	266390	99.5	409741	95.9
<b>Asia (non-western)</b>						
Afghanistan	28448	24.0	2719	46.0	31167	25.9
Bangladesh	449	44.3	239	95.4	688	62.1
Cambodia	571	82.5	222	97.3	793	86.6
China	24638	51.2	11053	89.4	35691	63.0
Hong Kong	10163	87.8	7626	98.6	17789	92.5
India	8556	54.6	4033	95.2	12589	67.6
Iran	22998	69.5	3791	93.2	26789	72.8
Iraq	35918	38.0	5405	70.0	41323	42.2
Israel	4175	64.2	2483	97.1	6658	76.4
Jordan	807	65.6	530	97.9	1337	78.4
Korea Republic of	1880	29.4	884	93.0	2764	49.7
Kuwait	1443	52.5	339	79.9	1782	57.7
Lebanon	2809	67.6	1385	93.9	4194	76.3
Malaysia	2503	54.0	1795	95.2	4298	71.2
Pakistan	10814	66.7	6511	94.5	17325	77.2
Philippines	7201	64.6	3899	97.7	11100	76.2
Saudi Arabia	666	70.0	159	98.1	825	75.4
Singapore	2142	62.9	1712	97.2	3854	78.1
Sri Lanka	6871	57.5	2182	90.3	9053	65.4
Syria	5952	48.1	1784	85.5	7736	56.7
Taiwan	1395	29.5	242	89.3	1637	38.4
Thailand	6841	50.6	2609	97.7	9450	63.6
Vietnam	10992	81.2	5020	97.9	16012	86.4
<b>total</b>	200534	52.5	67229	90.4	267763	62.0

**Table 3.8: continued**

country	1st gen.	perc. Dutch nationality	2nd gen.	perc. Dutch nationality	total (1st and 2nd)	perc. Dutch nationality
<b>Africa (non-western)</b>						
Algeria	4045	50.6	2926	91.6	6971	67.8
Angola	6427	21.4	1535	59.6	7962	28.8
Burundi	984	14.3	135	63.7	1119	20.3
Cameroon	1080	34.4	356	89.0	1436	48.0
Cape Verde	11223	82.7	7789	98.7	19012	89.3
Congo	6346	35.4	2737	72.1	9083	46.5
Egypt	9807	73.1	6301	98.5	16108	83.0
Eritrea	462	37.4	81	79.0	543	43.6
Ethiopia	7149	69.3	2634	95.4	9783	76.3
Ghana	11282	65.5	5950	93.8	17232	75.3
Guinea	2099	11.7	328	64.0	2427	18.8
Ivory Coast	385	45.5	167	94.0	552	60.1
Kenya	1380	51.7	679	96.0	2059	66.3
Liberia	1917	50.2	723	83.0	2640	59.2
Libya	450	38.9	179	86.6	629	52.5
Morocco	159605	52.7	124519	76.4	284124	63.1
Mozambique	440	38.9	199	95.0	639	56.3
Nigeria	3778	39.7	2405	91.5	6183	59.9
Ruanda	988	13.7	157	42.0	1145	17.6
Senegal	656	53.8	395	98.7	1051	70.7
Sierra Leone	3550	11.0	395	50.9	3945	15.0
Somalia	21071	57.2	7908	81.6	28979	63.8
South Africa	7872	52.0	6506	97.9	14378	72.8
Sudan	6046	21.1	889	56.1	6935	25.6
Tanzania	759	49.7	546	98.2	1305	70.0
Togo	944	29.9	209	80.9	1153	39.1
Tunesia	3878	68.2	3326	94.2	7204	80.2
Uganda	617	52.5	286	93.7	903	65.6
Zambia	489	62.6	312	98.4	801	76.5
Zimbabwe	703	56.2	614	98.4	1317	75.9
<b>total</b>	<b>279354</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>182571</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>461925</b>	<b>63.8</b>
<b>America (western)</b>						
Canada	4346	38.8	7853	98.2	12199	77.0
United States	18368	27.7	10725	94.5	29093	52.4
<b>total</b>	<b>22731</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>18584</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>41315</b>	<b>59.6</b>
<b>America (non-western)</b>						
Argentina	1974	61.3	1648	97.8	3622	77.9
Bolivia	405	59.8	217	99.1	622	73.5
Brazil	6254	50.2	3983	97.3	10237	68.5
Chile	2559	59.7	1651	96.1	4210	73.9
Colombia	5606	67.0	2516	97.7	8122	76.5
Costa Rica	356	59.0	151	100.0	507	71.2
Cuba	782	31.7	229	92.1	1011	45.4
Dominican Republic	6435	80.9	2241	97.5	8676	85.2
Ecuador	988	47.1	416	93.8	1404	60.9
French Guinea	424	49.8	154	83.8	578	58.8
Guyana	2330	85.9	1477	99.0	3807	91.0
Jamaica	800	64.0	465	96.6	1265	76.0
Mexico	1437	42.4	756	96.8	2193	61.1
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	82209	99.9	42661	99.9	124870	99.9
Peru	1838	63.5	1013	97.7	2851	75.7
Suriname	186262	95.5	128915	99.7	315177	97.2
Trinidad and Tobago	452	71.2	353	98.0	805	83.0
Uruguay	539	69.0	395	99.0	934	81.7
Venezuela	1825	59.0	1655	98.7	3480	77.8
<b>total</b>	<b>305875</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>192090</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>497965</b>	<b>95.4</b>
<b>Oceania (western)</b>						
Australia	4735	38.1	8758	98.8	13493	77.5
New Zealand	1902	47.8	2669	99.0	4571	77.7
<b>total</b>	<b>6833</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>11555</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>18388</b>	<b>77.5</b>

Source: Statistics Netherlands



**Table 3.9: Allochtonous population in the Netherlands by country of origin (1-1-1996, 1-1-2002) (relative percentage in 2002, for 1997 to 2002 index to 1996)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2002
total	2498714	2554289	2620400	2699234	2775302	2870224	2964949	100.0	118.7
<b>Western total</b>	<b>1327601</b>	<b>1333161</b>	<b>1341947</b>	<b>1353199</b>	<b>1366535</b>	<b>1387036</b>	<b>1406596</b>	47.4	<b>106.0</b>
<b>Non-western total</b>	<b>1171113</b>	<b>1221128</b>	<b>1278453</b>	<b>1346035</b>	<b>1408767</b>	<b>1483188</b>	<b>1558353</b>	52.6	<b>133.1</b>
Austria	15151	15214	15333	15407	15468	15488	15540	0.5	102.6
Belgium	111228	111086	111537	112015	112604	113066	113239	3.8	101.8
Denmark	4572	4755	4855	5034	5237	5422	5523	0.2	120.8
Finland	2844	2972	3107	3333	3492	3635	3732	0.1	131.2
France	26051	26681	27636	28725	29792	30906	31884	1.1	122.4
Germany	411503	408305	405991	403494	401119	398776	396316	13.4	96.3
Greece	10065	10176	10559	10857	11232	11637	12077	0.4	120.0
Ireland	6764	6723	6819	6713	6848	7060	7248	0.2	107.2
Italy	31484	31864	32459	33113	33780	34529	35193	1.2	111.8
Luxembourg	1093	1130	1165	1196	1219	1262	1282	0.0	117.3
Portugal	12957	13036	13252	13650	14281	14976	15881	0.5	122.6
Spain	28421	28699	29125	29651	30023	30425	30897	1.0	108.7
Sweden	4133	4285	4440	4747	4951	5133	5249	0.2	127.0
United Kingdom	65663	65631	66781	67766	69263	71904	74869	2.5	114.0
EU-countries	731929	730557	733059	735701	739309	744219	748930	25.3	102.3
Czechoslovakia (former)	7106	7333	7616	8008	8274	8860	9456	0.3	133.1
Hungary	11454	11584	11742	11903	11917	12104	12359	0.4	107.9
Poland	25125	26248	27315	28483	29180	30600	32210	1.1	128.2
Soviet Union (former)	13485	15470	17334	19693	22625	28694	34903	1.2	258.8
Turkey	271514	279708	289777	299662	308890	319600	330709	11.2	121.8
Yugoslavia (former)	56220	59484	60959	62821	66947	71438	74640	2.5	132.8
other European countries	18066	18641	19717	20790	21870	23167	24654	0.8	136.5
<b>Europe total</b>	<b>1134899</b>	<b>1149025</b>	<b>1167519</b>	<b>1187061</b>	<b>1209012</b>	<b>1238682</b>	<b>1267861</b>	42.8	<b>111.7</b>
Cape Verde	16662	17017	17478	17925	18242	18558	19012	0.6	114.1
Egypt	11598	12101	12738	13635	14398	15165	16108	0.5	138.9
Ghana	12480	13079	13973	14905	15609	16429	17232	0.6	138.1
Morocco	225088	232841	241982	252493	262221	272752	284124	9.6	126.2
Somalia	20060	23864	25842	27421	28780	29631	28979	1.0	144.5
South Africa	9629	10118	10737	11784	12524	13459	14378	0.5	149.3
other African countries	42738	46179	50527	55774	61749	70783	82083	2.8	192.1
<b>Africa total</b>	<b>338255</b>	<b>355199</b>	<b>373277</b>	<b>393937</b>	<b>413523</b>	<b>436777</b>	<b>461916</b>	15.6	<b>136.6</b>
Canada	9519	9942	10370	10845	11217	11697	12199	0.4	128.2
United States	22730	23506	24479	25666	26808	28080	29093	1.0	128.0
Brazil	6589	7109	7639	8356	8913	9562	10237	0.3	155.4
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	86824	88709	92105	99130	107197	117089	124870	4.2	143.8
Suriname	280615	285524	290467	296984	302514	308824	315177	10.6	112.3
other American countries	32400	34292	36538	39342	41664	44554	47704	1.6	147.2
<b>America total</b>	<b>438677</b>	<b>449082</b>	<b>461598</b>	<b>480323</b>	<b>498313</b>	<b>519806</b>	<b>539280</b>	18.2	<b>122.9</b>
Afghanistan	4916	7724	11551	15811	21468	26394	31167	1.1	634.0
China	23471	24674	26191	27991	29759	32280	35691	1.2	152.1
Hong Kong	17147	17236	17304	17376	17510	17635	17789	0.6	103.7
India	9476	9759	10302	11015	11516	12032	12589	0.4	132.9
Indonesia	411622	409609	407885	406947	405155	403894	402663	13.6	97.8
Iran	16478	19163	20685	21790	22893	24642	26789	0.9	162.6
Iraq	11278	15863	22295	30002	33449	38191	41323	1.4	366.4
Pakistan	14127	14663	15135	15582	16149	16787	17325	0.6	122.6
Philippines	7738	8301	8868	9394	9857	10449	11100	0.4	143.4
Vietnam	12937	13363	13801	14277	14717	15302	16012	0.5	123.8
other Asian countries	43724	46258	49014	52016	55445	59952	65056	2.2	148.8
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>572914</b>	<b>586613</b>	<b>603031</b>	<b>622201</b>	<b>637918</b>	<b>657558</b>	<b>677504</b>	22.9	<b>118.3</b>
Australia	10355	10663	11076	11658	12230	12805	13493	0.5	130.3
other Oceanian countries	3614	3707	3899	4054	4306	4596	4895	0.2	135.4
<b>Oceania total</b>	<b>13969</b>	<b>14370</b>	<b>14975</b>	<b>15712</b>	<b>16536</b>	<b>17401</b>	<b>18388</b>	0.6	<b>131.6</b>
<b>other main countries*(alphabetic ordered by region)</b>								0.0	
Albania	186	218	269	369	440	542	671	0.0	360.8
Bulgaria	1494	1606	1796	1989	2174	2410	2740	0.1	183.4
Cyprus	336	351	362	375	381	403	424	0.0	126.2
Iceland	319	334	396	416	451	470	489	0.0	153.3
Malta	306	307	318	340	354	369	389	0.0	127.1
Norway	3380	3473	3638	3720	3851	3987	4129	0.1	122.2
Romenia	4226	4405	4722	5136	5451	6017	6667	0.2	157.8
Switzerland	7723	7846	8112	8335	8652	8839	9009	0.3	116.7
Algeria	4879	5265	5576	5978	6290	6668	6971	0.2	142.9

<b>Table 3.9 continued</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2002
Angola	2594	3071	3352	3693	4477	5852	7962	0.3	306.9
Benin	85	94	107	124	140	157	203	0.0	238.8
Botswana	78	91	94	101	103	106	106	0.0	135.9
Burkina Faso	143	146	176	191	240	271	296	0.0	207.0
Burundi	216	245	291	396	512	733	1119	0.0	518.1
Cameroon	540	622	707	814	934	1091	1436	0.0	265.9
Chad	81	84	83	84	87	90	134	0.0	165.4
Congo	601	612	650	725	856	1127	1426	0.0	237.3
Congo (Dem. Rep)	4546	4795	5147	5574	6115	6828	7657	0.3	168.4
Djibouti	92	101	115	127	133	151	169	0.0	183.7
Equatorial Guinea	38	37	37	38	39	47	52	0.0	136.8
Eritrea	164	189	243	306	359	444	543	0.0	331.1
Ethiopia	7978	8264	8460	8696	8997	9392	9783	0.3	122.6
Gabon	53	60	67	77	85	80	86	0.0	162.3
Gambia	199	225	251	292	335	394	453	0.0	227.6
Guinea	352	418	508	714	977	1520	2427	0.1	689.5
Guinea Bissau	142	148	154	178	202	215	250	0.0	176.1
Ivory Coast	301	300	325	372	417	453	552	0.0	183.4
Kenya	1332	1423	1572	1702	1815	1962	2059	0.1	154.6
Lesotho	49	52	62	62	61	66	71	0.0	144.9
Liberia	1416	1681	2025	2191	2295	2452	2640	0.1	186.4
Libya	373	406	448	470	509	552	629	0.0	168.6
Madagascar	121	135	133	141	147	155	166	0.0	137.2
Malawi	169	174	183	187	197	213	232	0.0	137.3
Mali	77	86	97	115	133	157	175	0.0	227.3
Mauritania	186	204	240	287	352	406	448	0.0	240.9
Mauritius	393	409	425	436	452	474	480	0.0	122.1
Mozambique	420	455	478	518	544	593	639	0.0	152.1
Namibia	126	139	155	163	173	213	217	0.0	172.2
Niger	115	117	122	122	135	180	245	0.0	213.0
Nigeria	3136	3558	4055	4632	5180	5696	6183	0.2	197.2
Réunion	35	40	39	42	43	46	50	0.0	142.9
Ruanda	145	190	283	404	611	901	1145	0.0	789.7
Sao Tom, and Principe	159	169	174	190	197	197	200	0.0	125.8
Senegal	651	693	746	813	877	940	1051	0.0	161.4
Seychelles	96	92	95	98	98	105	103	0.0	107.3
Sierra Leone	364	537	722	978	1432	2284	3945	0.1	1083.8
Sudan	943	1229	1936	3023	3919	5497	6935	0.2	735.4
Swaziland	56	56	52	52	54	71	72	0.0	128.6
Tanzania	902	944	1039	1091	1141	1260	1305	0.0	144.7
Togo	398	446	521	623	745	883	1153	0.0	289.7
Tunesia	5798	5901	6141	6388	6596	6908	7204	0.2	124.2
Uganda	640	675	715	752	805	852	903	0.0	141.1
Zambia	595	611	655	678	725	799	801	0.0	134.6
Zimbabwe	907	934	1014	1074	1144	1221	1317	0.0	145.2
Argentina	2952	3012	3096	3187	3239	3400	3622	0.1	122.7
Bahamas	51	51	58	61	53	55	61	0.0	119.6
Barbados	91	94	101	102	107	115	113	0.0	124.2
Bolivia	408	438	466	507	547	578	622	0.0	152.5
Chile	3566	3602	3671	3814	3937	4061	4210	0.1	118.1
Colombia	4937	5459	6002	6590	7025	7484	8122	0.3	164.5
Costa Rica	274	321	355	409	444	474	507	0.0	185.0
Cuba	361	416	562	678	781	909	1011	0.0	280.1
Dominica	59	61	62	72	84	88	96	0.0	162.7
Dominican Republic	5321	5739	6174	6811	7341	8035	8676	0.3	163.1
Ecuador	559	685	826	1014	1121	1269	1404	0.0	251.2
El Salvador	304	305	314	343	350	371	397	0.0	130.6
French Guinea	401	434	448	465	477	516	578	0.0	144.1
Grenada	36	36	36	43	43	46	50	0.0	138.9
Guadeloupe	194	191	204	210	219	249	255	0.0	131.4
Guatemala	229	242	265	308	339	399	445	0.0	194.3
Guyana	3285	3372	3465	3558	3658	3731	3807	0.1	115.9
Haiti	223	232	231	264	331	375	433	0.0	194.2
Honduras	203	230	246	261	269	298	319	0.0	157.1
Jamaica	1020	1045	1079	1140	1187	1252	1265	0.0	124.0
Martinique	85	84	88	88	94	96	92	0.0	108.2
Mexico	1251	1347	1470	1629	1802	1994	2193	0.1	175.3
Nicaragua	273	286	289	314	314	325	341	0.0	124.9
Panama	244	254	259	268	278	296	302	0.0	123.8
Paraguay	215	225	228	233	238	242	253	0.0	117.7
Peru	1849	1963	2101	2275	2418	2604	2851	0.1	154.2
Puerto Rico	91	94	97	102	101	108	113	0.0	124.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	33	34	40	44	56	68	73	0.0	221.2
Saint Lucia	25	29	34	41	50	50	60	0.0	240.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	42	47	48	54	57	59	67	0.0	159.5
Trinidad and Tobago	645	650	695	732	742	785	805	0.0	124.8

<b>Table 3.9 continued</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2002
Uruguay	805	819	842	866	886	902	934	0.0	116.0
Venezuela	2257	2384	2565	2729	2948	3181	3480	0.1	154.2
Bahrain	68	69	68	75	86	94	99	0.0	145.6
Bangladesh	254	298	348	416	503	582	688	0.0	270.9
Brunei	291	290	314	325	341	332	359	0.0	123.4
Cambodia	645	660	691	703	720	754	793	0.0	122.9
Israel	5374	5416	5604	5835	6066	6294	6658	0.2	123.9
Japan	6355	6396	6475	6603	6674	6859	7078	0.2	111.4
Jordan	991	1025	1090	1154	1197	1264	1337	0.0	134.9
Korea Republic of	1492	1675	1819	1988	2245	2503	2764	0.1	185.3
Kuwait	735	976	1201	1383	1487	1660	1782	0.1	242.4
Laos People's Democratic Republic	147	148	158	162	169	175	186	0.0	126.5
Lebanon	3065	3159	3292	3459	3658	3948	4194	0.1	136.8
Macau	75	80	81	88	104	117	119	0.0	158.7
Malaysia	3602	3664	3713	3888	4039	4145	4298	0.1	119.3
Mongolia	14	29	34	53	64	159	341	0.0	2435.7
Myanmar	194	213	213	223	249	273	375	0.0	193.3
Nepal	202	248	277	320	349	401	388	0.0	192.1
Oman	77	103	131	174	176	173	172	0.0	223.4
Saudi Arabia	571	661	651	677	714	761	825	0.0	144.5
Singapore	3523	3578	3597	3634	3732	3774	3854	0.1	109.4
Sri Lanka	5636	5930	6463	7046	7685	8384	9053	0.3	160.6
Syria	3604	3945	4324	4686	5397	6488	7736	0.3	214.7
Taiwan	896	1009	1155	1321	1416	1488	1637	0.1	182.7
Thailand	5576	6036	6503	7135	7701	8553	9450	0.3	169.5
United Arab Emirates	128	367	486	281	234	253	266	0.0	207.8
Yemen	165	226	257	318	360	425	491	0.0	297.6
Fiji	67	63	61	62	66	74	81	0.0	120.9
New Zealand	3347	3445	3623	3763	4007	4278	4571	0.2	136.6
Papua New Guinea	90	98	98	109	112	118	117	0.0	130.0
<b>countries from former republics</b>									
CzS - Czech Republic	21	34	50	64	79	94	123	0.0	585.7
CzS - Czechoslovakia	7081	7292	7557	7927	8165	8699	9230	0.3	130.3
CzS - Slovak Republic	4	7	9	17	30	67	103	0.0	2575.0
SU - Armenia	28	47	54	61	92	192	268	0.0	957.1
SU - Azerbaijan	9	18	16	39	89	285	452	0.0	5022.2
SU - Belarus	3	6	11	20	32	52	76	0.0	2533.3
SU - Estonia	285	304	316	329	346	354	371	0.0	130.2
SU - Georgia	31	39	45	55	67	94	116	0.0	374.2
SU - Kazakhstan	3	2	7	8	12	36	63	0.0	2100.0
SU - Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	0.0	-
SU - Latvia	367	381	409	437	459	502	531	0.0	144.7
SU - Lithuania	233	300	350	436	488	539	633	0.0	271.7
SU - Moldova Republic of	1	2	3	4	12	16	25	0.0	2500.0
SU - Russia (former)	1147	1095	1022	957	909	845	799	0.0	69.7
SU - Russian Federation	87	127	150	209	313	588	874	0.0	1004.6
SU - Soviet Union	11262	13104	14895	17051	19679	24976	30358	1.0	269.6
SU - Tadjikistan	2	2	5	7	12	14	22	0.0	1100.0
SU - Turkmenistan	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0.0	-
SU - Ukraine	24	38	43	63	95	160	239	0.0	995.8
SU - Uzbekistan	3	5	8	15	18	37	58	0.0	1933.3
Y - Bosnia and Herzegovina	245	324	361	380	465	563	626	0.0	255.5
Y - Croatia	66	84	90	102	130	145	159	0.0	240.9
Y - Macedonia	7	7	8	7	12	22	35	0.0	500.0
Y - Slovenia	15	24	24	27	26	31	32	0.0	213.3
Y - Yugoslavia	55887	59033	60449	62249	66037	70111	73017	2.5	130.7
Y -Yugoslavia FR	0	12	27	56	277	566	771	0.0	-

source: Statistics Netherlands, Statline

\* countries of origin with 50 or more persons.

**Table 3.10: Allochthonous population in the Netherlands by generation and sex on 1-1-2002**

	total	total 1st generation	from which female 1st gen.	total 2nd generation	total (2 parents foreign country born)	total (1 parent foreign country born)	perc. total 1st gen.	from which perc. female 1st gen.
Total	2964949	1547079	783223	1417870	566165	851705	52.2	50.6
<b>Western total</b>	<b>1406596</b>	<b>575379</b>	<b>314614</b>	<b>831217</b>	<b>135595</b>	<b>695622</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>
<b>Non-western total</b>	<b>1558353</b>	<b>971700</b>	<b>468609</b>	<b>586653</b>	<b>430570</b>	<b>156083</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>
Austria	15540	5864	3507	9676	754	8922	37.7	59.8
Belgium	113239	35744	20800	77495	5969	71526	31.6	58.2
Denmark	5523	3046	1889	2477	299	2178	55.2	62.0
Finland	3732	2405	1704	1327	164	1163	64.4	70.9
France	31884	16765	9429	15119	1574	13545	52.6	56.2
Germany	396316	105675	64005	290641	21576	269065	26.7	60.6
Greece	12077	7052	2445	5025	1215	3810	58.4	34.7
Ireland	7248	4327	2299	2921	350	2571	59.7	53.1
Italy	35193	16958	5453	18235	2329	15906	48.2	32.2
Luxembourg	1282	516	294	766	79	687	40.2	57.0
Portugal	15881	10762	5195	5119	2185	2934	67.8	48.3
Spain	30897	17735	8770	13162	3522	9640	57.4	49.5
Sweden	5249	3338	2020	1911	249	1662	63.6	60.5
United Kingdom	74869	45058	19950	29811	3633	26178	60.2	44.3
EU-countries	748930	275245	147760	473685	43898	429787	36.8	53.7
Czechoslovakia (former)	9456	5586	3759	3870	645	3225	59.1	67.3
Hungary	12359	5423	3164	6936	967	5969	43.9	58.3
Poland	32210	18277	13060	13933	1929	12004	56.7	71.5
Soviet Union (former)	34903	27000	16291	7903	2356	5547	77.4	60.3
Turkey	330709	185943	88530	144766	128683	16083	56.2	47.6
Yugoslavia (former)	74640	55760	27477	18880	10952	7928	74.7	49.3
other European countries	24654	15173	9123	9481	1234	8247	61.5	60.1
<b>Europe total</b>	<b>1267861</b>	<b>588407</b>	<b>309164</b>	<b>679454</b>	<b>190664</b>	<b>488790</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>
Cape Verde	19012	11223	5718	7789	5930	1859	59.0	50.9
Egypt	16108	9807	2532	6301	2259	4042	60.9	25.8
Ghana	17232	11282	5443	5950	4324	1626	65.5	48.2
Morocco	284124	159605	72274	124519	112803	11716	56.2	45.3
Somalia	28979	21071	9419	7908	7633	275	72.7	44.7
South Africa	14378	7872	4358	6506	703	5803	54.8	55.4
other African countries	82083	58488	20907	23595	11015	12580	71.3	35.7
<b>Africa total</b>	<b>461916</b>	<b>279348</b>	<b>120651</b>	<b>182568</b>	<b>144667</b>	<b>37901</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>43.2</b>
Canada	12199	4346	2296	7853	439	7414	35.6	52.8
United States	29093	18368	9191	10725	959	9766	63.1	50.0
Brazil	10237	6254	4148	3983	480	3503	61.1	66.3
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	124870	82209	42230	42661	18282	24379	65.8	51.4
Suriname	315177	186262	100350	128915	87721	41194	59.1	53.9
other American countries	47704	31167	19765	16537	5057	11480	65.3	63.4
<b>America total</b>	<b>539280</b>	<b>328606</b>	<b>177980</b>	<b>210674</b>	<b>112938</b>	<b>97736</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>
Afghanistan	31167	28448	12039	2719	2619	100	91.3	42.3
China	35691	24638	13012	11053	9229	1824	69.0	52.8
Hong Kong	17789	10163	5021	7626	6390	1236	57.1	49.4
India	12589	8556	3472	4033	2348	1685	68.0	40.6
Indonesia	402663	137485	75824	265178	71086	194092	34.1	55.2
Iran	26789	22998	9615	3791	2238	1553	85.8	41.8
Iraq	41323	35918	13649	5405	4773	632	86.9	38.0
Pakistan	17325	10814	4135	6511	5422	1089	62.4	38.2
Philippines	11100	7201	5654	3899	844	3055	64.9	78.5
Vietnam	16012	10992	5467	5020	4505	515	68.6	49.7
other Asian countries	65056	46672	24003	18384	7700	10684	71.7	51.4
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>677504</b>	<b>343885</b>	<b>171891</b>	<b>333619</b>	<b>117154</b>	<b>216465</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Australia	13493	4735	2441	8758	567	8191	35.1	51.6
other Oceanian countries	4895	2098	1096	2797	175	2622	42.9	52.2
<b>Oceania total</b>	<b>18388</b>	<b>6833</b>	<b>3537</b>	<b>11555</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>10813</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>
<b>other main countries* (alphabetic ordered by region)</b>								
Albania	671	537	227	134	48	86	80.0	42.3
Bulgaria	2740	2133	1356	607	162	445	77.8	63.6
Cyprus	424	259	105	165	28	137	61.1	40.5
Iceland	489	398	227	91	14	77	81.4	57.0
Malta	389	223	137	166	11	155	57.3	61.4
Norway	4129	2370	1437	1759	149	1610	57.4	60.6

<b>Table 3.10: continued</b>	total	total 1st generation	from which female 1st gen.	total 2nd generation	total (2 parents foreign country born)	total (1 parent foreign country born)	perc. total 1st gen.	from which perc. female 1st gen.
Romenia	6667	4887	2991	1780	364	1416	73.3	61.2
Switzerland	9009	4281	2600	4728	449	4279	47.5	60.7
Algeria	6971	4045	1239	2926	1547	1379	58.0	30.6
Angola	7962	6427	2424	1535	1087	448	80.7	37.7
Benin (1305)	203	143	42	60	11	49	70.4	29.4
Botswana	106	83	49	23	7	16	78.3	59.0
Burkina Faso	296	208	69	88	13	75	70.3	33.2
Burundi	1119	984	428	135	67	68	87.9	43.5
Cameroon	1436	1080	473	356	105	251	75.2	43.8
Chad	134	86	22	48	1	47	64.2	25.6
Congo	1426	987	368	439	287	152	69.2	37.3
Congo (Demographic Republic)	7657	5359	2271	2298	1434	864	70.0	42.4
Djibouti	169	113	67	56	48	8	66.9	59.3
Equatorial Guinea	52	30	17	22	6	16	57.7	56.7
Eritrea	543	462	220	81	70	11	85.1	47.6
Ethiopia	9783	7149	3140	2634	1918	716	73.1	43.9
Gabon	86	51	28	35	2	33	59.3	54.9
Gambia	453	298	81	155	24	131	65.8	27.2
Guinea	2427	2099	354	328	178	150	86.5	16.9
Guinea Bissau	250	187	68	63	26	37	74.8	36.4
Ivory Coast	552	385	140	167	41	126	69.7	36.4
Kenya	2059	1380	759	679	121	558	67.0	55.0
Lesotho	71	46	25	25	1	24	64.8	54.3
Liberia	2640	1917	578	723	296	427	72.6	30.2
Libya	629	450	137	179	60	119	71.5	30.4
Madagascar	166	96	67	70	11	59	57.8	69.8
Malawi	232	125	59	107	9	98	53.9	47.2
Mali	175	117	50	58	15	43	66.9	42.7
Mauritania	448	410	27	38	9	29	91.5	6.6
Mauritius	480	256	170	224	66	158	53.3	66.4
Mozambique	639	440	223	199	27	172	68.9	50.7
Namibia	217	136	84	81	12	69	62.7	61.8
Niger	245	185	30	60	15	45	75.5	16.2
Nigeria	6183	3778	1334	2405	539	1866	61.1	35.3
Réunion	50	34	18	16	2	14	68.0	52.9
Ruanda	1145	988	458	157	109	48	86.3	46.4
Sao Tom, and Principe	200	113	59	87	61	26	56.5	52.2
Senegal	1051	656	192	395	67	328	62.4	29.3
Seychelles	103	75	46	28	6	22	72.8	61.3
Sierra Leone	3945	3550	729	395	267	128	90.0	20.5
Sudan	6935	6046	1558	889	692	197	87.2	25.8
Swaziland	72	58	35	14	3	11	80.6	60.3
Tanzania	1305	759	399	546	67	479	58.2	52.6
Togo	1153	944	232	209	98	111	81.9	24.6
Tunesia	7204	3878	1216	3326	1391	1935	53.8	31.4
Uganda	903	617	293	286	102	184	68.3	47.5
Zambia	801	489	254	312	37	275	61.0	51.9
Zimbabwe	1317	703	351	614	52	562	53.4	49.9
Argentina	3622	1974	1131	1648	242	1406	54.5	57.3
Bahamas	61	43	20	18	5	13	70.5	46.5
Barbados	113	69	31	44	3	41	61.1	44.9
Bolivia	622	405	232	217	36	181	65.1	57.3
Cayman Islands	10	7	2	3	3	0	70.0	28.6
Chile	4210	2559	1317	1651	505	1146	60.8	51.5
Colombia	8122	5606	3812	2516	736	1780	69.0	68.0
Costa Rica	507	356	215	151	34	117	70.2	60.4
Cuba	1011	782	478	229	39	190	77.3	61.1
Dominica	96	76	39	20	3	17	79.2	51.3
Dominican Republic	8676	6435	4605	2241	1373	868	74.2	71.6
Ecuador	1404	988	619	416	89	327	70.4	62.7
El Salvador	397	253	149	144	53	91	63.7	58.9
French Guinea	578	424	232	154	98	56	73.4	54.7
Grenada	50	35	19	15	7	8	70.0	54.3
Guadeloupe	255	170	92	85	33	52	66.7	54.1
Guatemala	445	303	153	142	21	121	68.1	50.5
Guyana	3807	2330	1508	1477	890	587	61.2	64.7
Haiti	433	326	166	107	31	76	75.3	50.9
Honduras	319	193	129	126	23	103	60.5	66.8
Jamaica	1265	800	512	465	156	309	63.2	64.0
Martinique	92	57	18	35	1	34	62.0	31.6
Mexico	2193	1437	888	756	67	689	65.5	61.8
Nicaragua	341	240	149	101	11	90	70.4	62.1
Panama	302	187	88	115	21	94	61.9	47.1
Paraguay	253	137	87	116	21	95	54.2	63.5

<b>Table 3.10: continued</b>	total	total 1st generation	from which female 1st gen.	total 2nd generation	total (2 parents foreign born)	total (1 parent foreign born)	perc. total 1st gen.	from which perc. female 1st gen.
Peru	2851	1838	1260	1013	137	876	64.5	68.6
Puerto Rico	113	75	43	38	12	26	66.4	57.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	73	59	33	14	10	4	80.8	55.9
Saint Lucia	60	46	19	14	3	11	76.7	41.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67	47	29	20	9	11	70.1	61.7
Trinidad and Tobago	805	452	281	353	104	249	56.1	62.2
Uruguay	934	539	256	395	83	312	57.7	47.5
Venezuela	3480	1825	1092	1655	186	1469	52.4	59.8
Bahrain	99	63	32	36	5	31	63.6	50.8
Bangladesh	688	449	235	239	145	94	65.3	52.3
Brunei	359	230	108	129	11	118	64.1	47.0
Cambodia	793	571	308	222	146	76	72.0	53.9
Israel	6658	4175	1750	2483	290	2193	62.7	41.9
Japan	7078	5866	3123	1212	384	828	82.9	53.2
Jordan	1337	807	295	530	306	224	60.4	36.6
Korea Republic of	2764	1880	1060	884	231	653	68.0	56.4
Kuwait	1782	1443	594	339	278	61	81.0	41.2
Laos People's Democratic Republic	186	121	63	65	42	23	65.1	52.1
Lebanon	4194	2809	1108	1385	709	676	67.0	39.4
Macau	119	88	42	31	29	2	73.9	47.7
Malaysia	4298	2503	1332	1795	745	1050	58.2	53.2
Mongolia	341	308	176	33	26	7	90.3	57.1
Myanmar	375	284	86	91	26	65	75.7	30.3
Nepal	388	315	145	73	17	56	81.2	46.0
Oman	172	160	70	12	3	9	93.0	43.8
Saudi Arabia	825	666	311	159	49	110	80.7	46.7
Singapore	3854	2142	1157	1712	501	1211	55.6	54.0
Sri Lanka	9053	6871	2845	2182	1669	513	75.9	41.4
Syria	7736	5952	2578	1784	1408	376	76.9	43.3
Taiwan	1637	1395	828	242	118	124	85.2	59.4
Thailand	9450	6841	5483	2609	498	2111	72.4	80.1
United Arab Emirates	266	249	99	17	13	4	93.6	39.8
Yemen	491	394	136	97	47	50	80.2	34.5
Fiji	81	60	41	21	2	19	74.1	68.3
New Zealand	4571	1902	982	2669	163	2506	41.6	51.6
Papua New Guinea	117	67	38	50	5	45	57.3	56.7
<b>countries from former republics</b>								
CzS - Czech Republic	123	122	60	1	0	1	99.2	49.2
CzS - Czechoslovakia	9230	5362	3644	3868	645	3223	58.1	68.0
CzS - Slovak Republic	103	102	55	1	0	1	99.0	53.9
SU - Armenia	268	266	129	2	0	2	99.3	48.5
SU - Azerbaijan	452	447	235	5	5	0	98.9	52.6
SU - Belarus	76	75	35	1	1	0	98.7	46.7
SU - Estonia	371	187	137	184	24	160	50.4	73.3
SU - Georgia	116	116	56	0	0	0	100.0	48.3
SU - Kazakhstan	63	62	33	1	0	1	98.4	53.2
SU - Kyrgyzstan	16	16	8	0	0	0	100.0	50.0
SU - Latvia	531	312	211	219	17	202	58.8	67.6
SU - Lithuania	633	455	366	178	25	153	71.9	80.4
SU - Moldova Republic of	25	23	15	2	2	0	92.0	65.2
SU - Russia (former)	799	99	73	700	59	641	12.4	73.7
SU - Russian Federation	874	863	421	11	4	7	98.7	48.8
SU - Soviet Union	30358	23759	14422	6599	2218	4381	78.3	60.7
SU - Tadjikistan	22	22	11	0	0	0	100.0	50.0
SU - Turkmenistan	2	2	2	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
SU - Ukraine	239	238	109	1	1	0	99.6	45.8
SU - Uzbekistan	58	58	28	0	0	0	100.0	48.3
Y - Bosnia and Herzegovina	626	626	299	0	0	0	100.0	47.8
Y - Croatia	159	159	75	0	0	0	100.0	47.2
Y - Macedonia	35	35	14	0	0	0	100.0	40.0
Y - Slovenia	32	32	12	0	0	0	100.0	37.5
Y - Yugoslavia	73017	54137	26704	18880	10952	7928	74.1	49.3
Y - Yugoslavia FR	771	771	373	0	0	0	100.0	48.4

Source: CBS

\* countries of origin with 50 or more persons.

**Table 3.11: Age development of allochtonic inhabitants in the Netherlands.**

	western	non-western	indexed growth (1996 = 100)	
	2002	2002	western	non-western
0- 4 year	63360	166006	104.8	121.3
5-9 year	63490	152240	99.9	120.8
10-14 year	66622	147717	103.8	130.7
15-19 year	67361	145855	99.6	141.8
20-24 year	83367	143865	99.5	125.8
25-29 year	102482	147685	90.0	115.8
30-34 year	125206	156973	105.4	128.3
35-39 year	123698	143628	111.3	146.8
40-44 year	113770	110096	100.7	157.4
45-49 year	111076	79427	90.1	150.7
50-54 year	120079	56164	132.2	143.3
55-59 year	92365	41227	105.7	130.5
60-64 year	84509	31966	122.7	187.2
65-69 year	65851	18205	120.9	199.9
70-74 year	49040	8917	111.8	170.2
75-79 year	36692	4762	139.6	178.4
80-84 year	20642	2179	103.8	141.0
85-89 year	11113	987	96.3	134.3
90-94 year	4752	371	117.8	154.6
95 year and older	1112	92	135.6	153.3

Source: Statistics Netherlands

**Table 3.12: Pupils primary education (regular and special)**

year	total pupils primary education			total pupils special primary education		
	absolute	cumi-pupils	percentage	absolute	cumi-pupils	percentage
1995/'96	1477050	197120	13.3	57500	7690	13.4
1996/'97	1501600	203490	13.6	55580	7700	13.9
1997/'98	1520200	210990	13.9	54640	7820	14.3
1998/'99	1533930	219450	14.3	53610	7980	14.9
1999/'00	1543070	227390	14.7	52120	8040	15.4
2000/'01	1546550	233050	15.1	51560	8430	16.3
2001/'02	1552490	236730	15.2	51860	8730	16.8

Source: Statistics Netherlands

cumi-pupils = pupils (with parents) from countries who belong to the target groups of integration of minorities policy of the ministry of Education.

**Table 3.13: test score first grade secondary education autochtonic pupils and difference ethnic minorities 1989, 1993,1999, cohort sampling VOCL**

year	autochtonic	Moroccan	Turks	Antillians/Aruban/ Surinam	Other countries
1989	3.43	-0.31	-0.67	-0.34	0.03
1993	3.33	-0.80	-0.80	-0.47	0.07
1999	3.11	-0.82	-0.71	-0.40	-0.19

Source: Statistics Netherlands

**Table 3.14: % results secondary education by type of school year 2000/2001.**

type	autochtonic	Western 1st generation	Western 2nd generation	Non-western 1st generation	Non-western 2nd generation	Moro ccan	Turks	Surinam	Antillians/Arubans
Vwo (prep. higher univ. educ.)	92	85	90	82	80	81	73	73	86
Havo (higher general education)	91	85	88	78	79	80	72	77	82
Mavo (vocational education, theoretical)	96	92	95	84	85	88	74	88	91
Vbo/lwoo (vocational education, practical)	96	95	94	91	90	90	87	92	92

Source: Statistics Netherlands

**Table 3.15: Private transfers of money to selected countries 1992-2001 (in million euros)**

<i>million euros</i>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>former labour recruitment countries</b>										
Morocco	85	88	100	101	106	117	124	151	169	180
Turkey	124	132	141	146	151	168	175	216	227	250
Portugal	18	17	19	20	22	23	25	28	36	39
Spain	57	56	61	23	29	42	43	68	75	94
Former Yugoslavia	1	5	5	11	17	22	20	31	48	37
Greece	4	3	7	7	7	7	7	8	11	12
<b>Countries of origin of refugees</b>										
Iraq	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	6	5	5	8	5	7	5	5	7	9
Vietnam	0	1	1	5	9	9	9	9	11	13
China	0	0	2	4	9	7	9	10	12	11
Somalia	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3	1	3	4	4	3	1	0	0	0
Congo-Kinshasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Source: The Dutch Central Bank, department statistical information



## Appendix to chapter 4

Table 4.1: Working population from 15-64 years by some personal characteristics 2001

Table 4.2: Unemployment from 15-64 years by some personal characteristics 2001



**Table 4.1: working population from 15-64 years by some personal characteristics 2001**

* 1000	sex			age					education		
	total	male	female	15-24 year	25-34 year	35-44 year	45-54 year	55-64 year	low	medium	high
<b>total</b>	7064	4215	2848	854	1956	2017	1678	559	2033	3080	1947
autochtone	5910	3537	2373	715	1599	1683	1426	486	1618	2659	1632
western	640	363	276	54	172	188	169	58	169	252	218
non-western	513	315	198	85	184	146	82	15	246	168	98
from which											
Turks	103	69	34	19	42	30	9	4	68	26	9
Moroccans	75	53	22	15	37	14	7	2	41	25	9
Surinam	137	69	69	20	43	38	32	4	59	50	28
Antillians/Arubans	45	25	20	8	13	13	10	2	19	18	9
<b>first generation</b>											
total	703	414	288	63	215	220	166	40	291	229	181
western	278	148	130	15	68	83	87	25	79	96	103
non-western	425	266	159	48	147	137	78	14	212	133	78
from which											
Turks	87	62	25	10	34	29	9	4	61	18	7
Moroccans	61	46	16	8	31	14	7	2	33	22	7
Surinam	111	54	56	11	30	35	31	4	51	38	21
Antillians/Arubans	37	20	17	6	9	12	9	1	16	14	7
<b>second generation</b>											
total	447	261	186	75	141	113	85	33	123	191	134
western	361	214	146	38	104	105	81	32	90	156	115
non-western	86	47	39	36	37	9	4	1	33	35	19
<b>percentage nett participation</b>											
total	65	77	53	45	82	79	72	34	49	72	82
autochtone	67	80	55	48	86	81	73	35	51	73	83
western	63	73	54	38	78	79	70	34	47	69	76
non-western	50	60	40	34	60	60	56	22	39	65	72
from which											
Turks	48	62	33	36	59	58	39	23	42	67	77
Moroccans	42	56	26	33	60	42	32	12	31	73	86
Surinam	62	66	59	37	80	75	73	23	51	73	80
Antillians/Arubans	55	62	48	31	64	70	71	37	41	66	84
<b>first generation</b>											
total	55	66	44	38	61	64	61	26	43	65	72
western	61	71	53	39	73	75	68	31	48	64	74
non-western	51	63	39	37	56	59	55	21	41	66	70
from which											
Turk	51	67	32	48	56	58	40	23	45	68	80
Moroccans	42	60	23	37	57	42	32	12	30	77	87
Surinam	66	72	61	46	77	76	73	24	56	77	79
Antillians/Arubans	56	68	46	36	58	69	70	28	43	66	85
<b>second generation</b>											
total	60	67	53	33	81	82	72	37	41	70	79
western	65	74	55	38	81	83	72	37	46	72	79
non-western	47	46	48	30	81	77	72	39	31	61	83

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Allochtonen in Nederland 2002

**Table 4.2: Unemployment from 15-64 years by some personal characteristics 2001**

	*1000	sex		age					education		
		total	male	female	15-24 year	25-34 year	35-44 year	45-54 year	55-64 year	low	medium
<b>total</b>	248	106	142	66	56	64	50	13	113	88	46
autochtone	168	63	105	46	31	44	37	10	70	65	34
western	30	12	18	6	8	8	6	1	11	11	7
non-western	49	30	19	14	17	11	6	1	32	12	5
from which											
Turk	9	6	3	2	4	2	0	1	6	2	0
Moroccans	8	5	4	2	3	3	0	.	7	2	.
Surinam	9	6	3	4	3	1	1	0	6	3	1
Antillians/Arubans	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	.	2	1	0
<b>first generation</b>											
total	57	33	24	10	20	16	9	2	32	15	9
western	16	8	8	2	5	5	4	1	6	5	4
non-western	41	25	16	7	15	11	5	1	26	10	5
from which											
Turk	7	5	3	1	3	2	0	1	5	1	0
Moroccans	7	4	3	1	3	3	0	.	6	1	.
Surinam	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	4	2	1
Antillians/Arubans	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	.	2	1	0
<b>second generation</b>											
<b>unemployed</b>											
total	22	10	13	11	4	4	3	0	11	8	3
western	14	4	9	4	3	4	3	0	5	6	3
non-western	9	5	3	7	1	0	0	0	6	2	1
<b>unemployment percentage</b>											
total	3	2	5	7	3	3	3	2	5	3	2
autochtone	3	2	4	6	2	3	3	2	4	2	2
western	4	3	6	10	4	4	4	2	6	4	3
non-western	9	9	9	14	8	7	7	7	11	7	5
from which											
Turks	8	8	7	9	8	5	5	18	9	6	4
Moroccans	10	8	15	11	7	18	6	.	14	6	.
Surinam	6	8	5	17	7	3	3	2	9	5	3
Antillians/Arubans	8	9	7	20	7	6	2	.	12	8	1
<b>first generation</b>											
total	7	7	8	13	9	7	5	5	10	6	5
western	6	5	6	13	6	5	4	3	7	5	4
non-western	9	9	9	13	10	8	7	7	11	7	6
from which											
Turk	8	7	9	8	9	5	5	18	8	7	5
Moroccans	11	9	16	13	8	18	6	.	16	6	.
Surinam	5	6	4	14	7	3	2	2	7	4	3
Antillians/Arubans	8	8	8	15	10	7	3	.	10	8	1
<b>second generation</b>											
total	5	4	6	12	3	3	3	1	8	4	3
western	4	2	6	9	3	3	3	1	5	3	2
non-western	9	10	8	15	4	2	10	0	15	7	3

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Allochtonen in Nederland 2002

## Appendix to chapter 5

- Table 5.1: Number of registered suspects by country of birth as a percentage of the total population (1998, 1999, 2000)
- Table 5.2: Number of registered suspects between 12 and 24 years old by country of birth as a percentage of the total population (1998, 1999, 2000)
- Table 5.3: Offences, for which a charge was made against a suspect, categorised according to the offence and expressed as a percentage of the total number of offences per country of birth of the suspect, for the year 2000
- Table 5.4: Offences, for which a charge was made against a suspect aged 12 to 24 years categorised according to the offence and expressed as a percentage of the total number of offences per country of birth of the suspect, for the year 2000
- Table 5.5: Number of detainees per 100,000 inhabitants according to age and country of birth, (1996-2000\*)



**Table 5.1: Number of registered suspects by country of birth as a percentage of the total population (1998, 1999, 2000)**

Country of origin	Percentage of suspects in the population category involved			Absolute number of suspects		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Total	1.3	1.2	1.2	170925	164063	155244
Netherlands (including second-generation migrants)	1.0	0.9	0.9	119771	113557	108080
Turkey	3.0	2.8	2.4	4961	4740	4110
Morocco	5.5	5.0	4.6	7642	7286	6738
Suriname	4.6	4.1	3.9	8105	7361	7001
Netherlands Antilles	9.4	9.1	7.9	5056	5264	5007
Former Yugoslavia	5.5	5.4	4.2	2269	2324	1921
Iraq	4.5	3.8	3.7	729	850	920
Somalia	7.8	7.9	6.1	1325	1401	1138
Ghana	4.5	3.6	3.4	440	367	353
Ethiopia	5.8	4.8	4.1	351	299	262
Vietnam	2.0	2.0	1.6	196	196	167
Sri Lanka*				172	188	139
Afghanistan	2.5	2.4	1.9	202	257	288

\*For Sri Lanka no information about the extent of the first generation migrants is available. Therefore, it was not possible to calculate the percentage of suspected offenders.

Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (based on HKS)

**Table 5.2: Number of registered suspects between 12 and 24 years old by country of birth as a percentage of the total population (1998, 1999, 2000)**

Country of origin	Percentage of suspects in the population category involved			Absolute number of suspects		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Total 12 – 24 years	2.4	2.3	2.3	59330	57541	55714
Netherlands (including 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation migrants)	1.9	1.9	1.8	43496	41825	40974
Turkey	3.4	3.4	2.8	1082	1012	775
Morocco	9.6	9.1	8.3	3461	3169	2720
Suriname	6.2	6.1	6.0	1593	1421	1295
Netherlands Antilles	12.9	12.7	10.6	1702	1863	1732
Former Yugoslavia	9.2	9.7	7.7	744	806	697
Iraq	6.3	5.4	6.1	255	305	392
Somalia	8.5	8.5	7.6	547	576	533
Ghana	4.9	6.0	5.8	80	98	91
Ethiopia	6.9	6.7	6.2	112	108	102
Vietnam	2.5	2.5	2.6	55	51	49
Sri Lanka*				33	41	43
Afghanistan	2.7	3.0	2.5	77	115	135

\*For Sri Lanka no information about the extent of the first-generation migrants is available. Therefore, it was not possible to calculate the percentage of suspected offenders.

Source: ISEO, Integratiemonitor 2002 (based on HKS)

**Table 5.3: Offences, for which a charge was made against a suspect, categorised according to the offence and expressed as a percentage of the total number of offences per country of birth of the suspect, for the year 2000**

	Sexual offences	Violent crimes	Violent property crimes	Other property crimes	Opium	Disorder	Traffic	Other offences	N (100%)
Total	1.8	14.3	2.9	36.6	3.7	14.9	17.5	8.3	292124
Netherlands (including 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation)	1.9	14.2	2.4	34.5	2.9	16.5	19.5	8.1	203408
Turkey	1.4	21.8	2.2	23.8	7,7	11.3	21.2	10.6	7393
Morocco	1.1	17.1	4.9	41.3	6,0	11.7	10.0	7.8	14786
Suriname	1.2	14.2	4.5	41.4	6,3	11.0	12.2	9.2	14065
Netherlands Antilles	1.9	15.3	7.9	40.8	6,0	9.7	9.3	9.1	10992
Former Yugoslavia	0.9	10.8	2.0	58.7	1,2	7.7	12.0	6.8	3537
Iraq	3.5	26.1	3.1	35.0	1,3	16.5	6.6	8.0	1494
Somalia	1.7	17.0	4.0	49.3	0,6	13.5	3.8	10.1	2371
Ethiopia	2.0	10.2	7.1	45.9	1,3	15.9	9.9	7.7	547
Sri Lanka	4.0	11.5	0.9	42.0	0,4	14.6	19.9	6.6	226

Source: HKS/processing WODC and ISEO/EUR

**Table 5.4: Offences, for which a charge was made against a suspect aged 12 to 24 years categorised according to the offence and expressed as a percentage of the total number of offences per country of birth of the suspect, for the year 2000**

	Sexual offences	Violent crimes	Violent property crimes	Other property crimes	Opium	Disorder	Traffic	Other offences	N (100%)
Total	1.5	14.4	4.6	38.9	2.6	21.9	8.9	7.3	114568
Netherlands (including 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation)	1.4	14.5	3.8	36.7	1.9	24.8	9.9	7.0	85454
Turkey	2.2	20.6	6.5	31.9	4.3	14.3	9.4	10.8	1453
Morocco	1.2	15.6	7.5	46.0	3.9	12.6	6.1	7.2	6521
Suriname	1.4	13.3	11.7	38.4	5.8	13.4	6.2	9.8	2514
Netherlands Antilles	2.3	16.4	12.5	39.7	5.9	11.0	3.2	9.0	3716
Former Yugoslavia	0.8	10.0	2.6	63.7	0.8	11.5	4.9	5.8	1456
Iraq	3.7	25.1	6.0	37.6	0.7	18.0	2.2	6.5	672
Somalia	1.7	15.5	6.0	52.0	0.8	14.3	2.8	7.0	1254
Ethiopia	2.0	13.7	12.7	38.5	1.0	14.1	7.3	10.7	205
Sri Lanka	3.7	9.9	2.5	46.9	1.3	18.5	9.9	7.4	81

Source: HKS/processing WODC and ISEO/EUR

**Table 5.5: Number of detainees per 100,000 inhabitants according to age and country of birth, (1996 – 2000\*)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Total (15 years and older)</i>					
Netherlands (including 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation)	50	49	48	48	46
Suriname	753	695	674	601	552
Netherlands Antilles	1489	1429	1323	1280	1391
Morocco	757	690	667	628	580
Turkey	365	373	384	351	324
Former Yugoslavia	556	327	367	310	310
Other countries	364	368	367	386	390
<i>15 - 24 years</i>					
Netherlands (including 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation)	71	66	67	68	64
Suriname	885	883	892	733	604
Netherlands Antilles	1505	1484	1410	1326	1482
Morocco	1214	1168	1031	1087	960
Turkey	415	383	384	380	307
Former Yugoslavia	772	399	556	509	530
Other countries	810	772	702	762	793
<i>25 years and older</i>					
Netherlands (including 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation)	46	46	45	45	42
Suriname	730	668	646	589	547
Netherlands Antilles	1472	1427	1288	1267	1363
Morocco	604	554	561	516	489
Turkey	345	371	381	349	327
Former Yugoslavia	528	314	333	272	294
Other countries	310	316	324	333	331

\*The sampling time-frame for the number of detainees was always 30 September of the year in question and for the number of inhabitants per country of birth the sampling time-frame is 1 January of the following year  
Source: Statistics Netherlands/Processing ISEO/EUR



## Appendix to chapter 6

Table 6.1: Apprehended illegal immigrants by country of origin  
(personal)



**Table 6.1: Apprehended illegal immigrants by country of origin (personal)**

<b>Western Europe</b>	<b>9744</b>	<b>Remaining Africa</b>	<b>6364</b>	Syrian	97
Belgian	679	Eritrean	39	Thais	149
Danish	17	Angola	178	Emirati	3
German	1490	Burundi	33	Yemenite	1
Finnish	14	Burkinabe	14	South Korean	38
French	1704	Central African	3	Vietnamese	44
Greek	99	Congolese	101	Bengalese	46
British	672	Beninese	24		
<i>Irish</i>	50	Egyptian	846		
Icelandic	5	Ethiopian	110	<b>Central/ South America</b>	<b>3801</b>
Italian	482	Djiboutian	6	Bahamian	2
Liechtenstein	1	Gabonese	4	Belizean	1
Luxemburg	17	Gambian	26	Costa Rican	6
Maltese	4	Ghanaian	784	Cuban	51
Norwegian	16	Guinean	95	Dominican	252
Austrian	56	Ivorian	40	Salvadorian	4
Portuguese	232	Cape Verdean	104	Guatemalan	10
<i>Sammarinese</i>	1	Cameroonian	137	Haitian	5
Spanish	307	Kenyan	33	Honduran	12
Swedish	41	Congolese	281	Jamaican	159
Swiss	27	Liberian	514	Mexican	19
Cypriot	6	Malawian	9	Nicaraguan	7
Turkish	3824	Malian	15	Panamanian	6
		Mauritanian	44	B Trinidad en T	4
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>13721</b>	Mozambican	3	Argentine	26
Slovakian	334	Swazi	2	Barbadian	2
Czech	479	<i>Burger Niger</i>	27	Bolivian	22
Bosnian	496	Nigerian	923	Brazilian	410
Georgian	167	Ugandan	19	Chilean	116
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	1	Guinean	18	Colombian	701
<i>Tajikistan</i>	6	South African	107	Ecuadorian	565
Uzbekistan	11	Zimbabwean	12	Guyanese	24
Ukrainian	867	Rwandan	78	Paraguayan	2
<i>Kyrgyztani</i>	6	Sao Tomean	1	Peruvian	99
Moldavan	123	Senegalese	72	Surinamese	1088
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	26	Sierra leonean	502	Uruguayan	14
<i>Balarian</i>	160	Sudanese	612	Venezuelan	187
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	60	Somali	414	Burger Dominica	7
Armenian	125	Tanzanian	6		
Russian	714	Togolese	86	<b>North America/Oceania</b>	<b>293</b>
Slovenian	89	Chadian	7	Canadian	67
Croatian	235	Zambian	3	American	185
Latvian	93	Congolese	32	Australian	31
Estonian	53			Papua-New Guinean	1
Lithuanian	284	<b>Asia</b>	<b>6520</b>	New Zealand	9
Albanian	699	Myan-marese	6		
Bulgarian	829	Yemenite	21	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>678</b>
Hungarian	322	Afghan	278		
Yugoslavian	1691	Bhutanese	2	<b>Total</b>	<b>47764</b>
Polish	4781	Cambodian	2		
Romanian	879	Sri lankan	470		
Czechoslovakian	24	Chinese	2327		
Macedonian	167	Philippine	54		
		Taiwanese	21		
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>6643</b>	Indian	439		
Algerian	2060	Indonesian	162		
Libyan	204	Iraqi	784		
Moroccan	4177	Iranian	365		
Tunisian	202	Israeli	382		
		Japanese	14		
		Yemeni	1		
		Jordan	55		
		Kuwaiti	2		
		Laotian	3		
		Libyan	258		
		Malaysian	72		
		Mongolic	34		
		Nepalese	14		
		Pakistani	338		
		Saudi Arabian	5		
		Singhalese	33		

