

**FRANET**

**Migrants and their Descendants:  
Social Inclusion and  
Participation in Society**

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Discrimination

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## Table of Contents

<b>Executive summary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.2. Drivers &amp; barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments</b> .....	<b>11</b>
1.2.1. Drivers .....	12
1.2.2. Barriers.....	14
1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests.....	15
1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators .....	21
1.2.5 Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF) .....	23
<b>2. Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>2.1. The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>2.2. Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders</b> .....	<b>28</b>
2.2.1. Long Term Residence (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive 2003/109/EC) .....	28
2.2.2. Single-permit procedure permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive 2011/98/EU) .....	28
2.2.3. Blue card holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive 2009/50/EC) .....	28
2.2.4. Family reunification permit holders (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive 2003/86/EC.....	29
2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders ....	29
<b>2.3. Key developments and trends</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>3.1. Political rights at national level</b> .....	<b>30</b>
3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition .....	30
3.1.2. National elections voting rights - turnout .....	35
3.1.3. National level election – representation .....	36
<b>3.2. Political rights at regional/local level</b> .....	<b>36</b>
3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout.....	36
3.2.2. Regional/local level election – representation.....	38
<b>3.3. Consultation</b> .....	<b>40</b>
3.3.1. Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level .....	40
<b>3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life</b> .....	<b>47</b>
3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector .....	51
<b>3.6. Political activity – active citizenship</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>3.7. Civic and citizenship education</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation &amp; policy measures</b> .....	<b>65</b>

<b>3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)</b> .....	<b>67</b>
<b>3.10. Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law</b> ....	<b>67</b>
<b>4. Social cohesion and community relations</b> .....	<b>68</b>
<b>4.1. Social cohesion policies</b> .....	<b>68</b>
<b>4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance</b> .....	<b>73</b>
<b>4.3. Mixed marriages</b> .....	<b>75</b>
<b>Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration</b> .	<b>78</b>
<b>Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion</b> .....	<b>86</b>
<b>Annex 5: Use of funding instruments</b> .....	<b>106</b>
Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF).....	106
Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection.....	107
<b>Annex 7: Promising practices</b> .....	<b>108</b>
<b>Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies</b> .....	<b>112</b>
Table 3 – Numbers of discrimination cases on any ground submitted by third country nationals (TCNs) in 2014* .....	112
Table 4 - Outcome of discrimination cases on grounds of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals* .....	112
<b>Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases</b> .....	<b>114</b>

## Executive summary

### Terms and definitions

In the Netherlands, migrant integration refers to two separate but related concepts: '*integratie*' which refers to general societal integration and '*inburgering*' which refers to specific measures of civic integration. While the first concept entails a broad array of debates, topics and measures and is relevant for all migrant generations and the mainstream society, the second concept is more narrowly defined in terms of legislation and policy measures and is of relevance to first generation and prospective migrants. The term migrants is not clearly defined in the Netherlands and can in different contexts refer to third country nationals and to EU migrants, to citizens with migrant background (first and second generation).

### 1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

No clear definition of integration can be found in Dutch policy documents. While the language in policy documents is inclusionary and reciprocal, the concrete policy measures and legislation is increasingly placing duties on the migrants, instead of granting rights or benefits, or focusing on mainstream society. This development has led to debates and criticism. Specifically we can conclude that:

- Civic integration measures are targeted at 'newcomers', especially first generation migrants in the Netherlands and prospective migrants preparing for immigration to the Netherlands abroad;
- Migrants are held responsible for their own integration, both in rhetoric and in concrete measures, meaning that they have to pay for integration courses, and face sanctions when not passing the required integration exams;
- Migrants are required to pass exams relating to their language proficiency (written and spoken) and to their knowledge of Dutch society;
- Annual integration reports monitor the progress and challenges in migrant integration in society at large, comparing first and second generation migrants from different countries of origin to the non-migrant Dutch population;
- The mandatory and restrictive nature of the integration measures has been criticised as counterproductive, just as the withdrawal of financial support for integration courses, which is thought to discourage migrants from participating in courses;
- Government evaluations of the specific measures are positive about effects, emphasising the positive effects of civic integration on language levels and participation in the labour market.

### 2. Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

The anti-discrimination infrastructure in the Netherlands is based on two principles: it is organised locally via municipalities and it does not focus on particular discrimination grounds or target groups, but takes a generic approach. In the context of migrants, this leads us to the following conclusions:

- Within the general anti-discrimination infrastructure, general outreach campaigns have been organised which target the population as a whole; specific migrant-centred initiatives could not be found;
- Half of first and second generation migrants ('allochtoon') describe their knowledge of fundamental rights as 'mediocre'. The same is true for non-migrant Dutch people; a larger proportion of non-migrant Dutch people describes their knowledge as 'good' than that of people with migration background;

- The migrant background of complainants is not recorded by anti-discrimination agencies; in 2014, 6888 complaints of discrimination on the ground of race were lodged at anti-discrimination agencies which probably includes a large proportion of complaints lodged by people with migrant background;
- The General Equal Treatment Act (*Algemene Wet Gelijke Behandeling, AWGB*) covers nationality as a ground of discrimination alongside other grounds such as religion, political belief, gender, sexual orientation or civil state;
- Research on possible discrimination of people of migrant background in the judiciary chain has indicated that ethnic background might adversely affect judges' verdict in similar cases of crime.

### 3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

The general direction of change in policies in the area of participation of migrants in society is one of dismantling formalised structures and withdrawing specific targeted support programmes. Inclusion of migrants and their descendants should be achieved by non-specific policies. In addition, both public and private organisations show hesitation or unwillingness to collect data on the migration background of members or target groups. As a result, the available data on participation of migrants is fragmented. This is reflected in the following conclusions:

- Migrants are granted citizenship if they have had residence in the kingdom of the Netherlands for at least five consecutive years, on the precondition that their Dutch language skills and knowledge of Dutch society is sufficient and that they renounce their previous nationality;
- Third country nationals are not allowed to participate in national parliamentary elections. There are no exceptions to this rule. Third country nationals are entitled to vote and stand as a candidate in the local water boards elections, and municipal elections.
- Voting turnout of people with migrant background in national elections is only marginally lower than turnout of the majority population. In municipal elections, migrant voting turnout is significantly lower than turnout of non-migrant Dutch voters.
- People of migrant background (EU and non-EU) participate in municipal governance as council members, alderpersons and mayors.
- The former consultative structure, the so-called National Minority Consultation, has recently been dismantled and funding for the migrant umbrella organisations has been withdrawn. The government now relies on ad hoc dialogues with migrant/minority organisations at different levels.
- There are no legal barriers for migrants to become members of trade unions, professional or scientific associations, political parties, other than those existing for non-migrants as well; practical barriers exist especially in the lack of interest or urgency for migrants to participate in these organisations, stemming from their transitory or marginalised position in Dutch society and hindering outreach efforts of organisations; with the exception of trade unions, most organisations do not organise specific outreach activities targeted at migrants;
- There is little official and no unofficial data on participation of migrants in organisations; sporadic evidence shows lower participation rates amongst people of migrant background than amongst non-migrant Dutch people;
- Diversity policies in the public sector have been withdrawn in recent years, in the context of the abandonment of ethnic target groups; policies to encourage a diverse media supply have also been reduced; affirmative action for third country nationals in general is not wide-spread in the Dutch labour market;
- Teachers of migrant background in theory have equal access to employment in education; practical obstacles include the attainment of a teaching authorisation and the related high requirements in language proficiency, especially in primary education; provisions for bilingual teaching predominantly focus on teaching in English and Dutch;

- The Dutch school system places great emphasis on parents' free choice of school which has facilitated ethnic segregation; measures to tackle segregation are less prevalent now than they used to be; parents of migrant background are becoming increasingly involved in schools, evening out the differences in involvement in comparison with non-migrant Dutch parents;

#### 4. Social cohesion and community relations

Social cohesion is not a policy priority which is targeted from the perspective of migrant integration. However, some of the related topics do come back in the monitoring and in the measures regarding migrants. The following specific issues are covered in this section:

- Migrants' sense of belonging and identification is monitored through various reports; the data shows great variations between the different large groups of migrants and between the first and second generations; the four large migrants groups are all gloomy about the opportunities for migrants in the Netherlands;
- Dutch schools are obliged by law to enhance active citizenship and social integration, and have to achieve core objectives of making students familiar with diversity and living in a multicultural society; schools can choose their own way and instruments to achieve these objectives;
- Different government-funded publicity campaigns aimed at increasing awareness of possibilities to report discrimination and foster tolerance have been evaluated positively; these campaigns do not focus on migrant issues specifically but on discrimination in general; a new campaign is planned.
- On the topic of mixed marriages and specifically in the context of family reunification, some practical obstacles have been identified, such as the difficulty to prove the sustained income required in situations of flexible employment, and the dependency of the foreign partner on the Dutch national due to the connected residence permit;
- Even though the shift in philosophy towards generic policies without ethnic target groups at national level also has an impact on the local level, lots of local initiatives fostering social interaction between people of different backgrounds are organised, for example structured dialogue events.

# 1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

## 1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups

	<p>This section should present the overall state of play concerning national and, where applicable, regional legal and policy instruments focusing on how they address fundamental rights, core EU values and principles, as well as international legal standards and related EU law and policies, such as the Common Basic Principles and the Common Agenda on integration of migrants. Please complete the <b>template in Annex 2</b>.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Please make sure the brief information you provide in the table includes the following aspects:</p>
<p>Does the national strategy on migrant integration contain a definition of integration? If so, please include it in the original language and full English translation.</p>	<p>When talking about integration in the Dutch context, it is necessary to differentiate between two concepts: <i>'integratie'</i> which refers to the overall integration of minorities in the mainstream society (including socio-cultural, economic integration, throughout all generations) and <i>'inburgering'</i> which refers to explicit civic integration as mandated by policies and legislation, mainly targeted at new arrivals. In the policy documents and strategies these two are sometimes, but not always, connected as will become clear in the following sections.</p> <p>Migrant integration falls under the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment. The Minister has drawn up a so-called integration agenda<sup>2</sup> on which he reports back to parliament on an annual basis.<sup>3</sup> The integration agenda does not include a definition of integration as such. It does however specify that integration is a process in which migrants and their children acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to lead a self-reliant life and internalize Dutch core values, while having the possibility of retaining some of their religious and cultural values and customs (within the boundaries of Dutch law). It requires Dutch society to provide space for migrants and to accept them as equals. It is thus a process that requires efforts from both migrants and Dutch society, but migrants integrate into Dutch society and are expected to make the most compromises. The national strategy on integration focuses specifically on</p>

<sup>1</sup> You can use and update the information as in the Table 1.7 of the FRA Annual Report 2012 (pp.62-63). You should add more detail, for example, instead of identifying 'education' under the category 'focus area' be more specific, e.g. review of curriculum in secondary education to address integration issues, etc, provided this level of detail is specifically mentioned in the relevant policy instruments

<sup>2</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> The Netherlands, Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (*Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), 19 February 2013, reference number 2013-0000015514, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/02/19/kamerbrief-agenda-integratie/integratiebrief-nieuw.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/02/19/kamerbrief-agenda-integratie/integratiebrief-nieuw.pdf).

		<p>(1) participation and self-reliance, (2) setting boundaries and upbringing and (3) living together/dealing with others and internalizing values.</p> <p>The following section from the letter of the minister about the Integration agenda is the closest to a definition of integration:          "Integration requires a mutual effort of the receiving society and of migrants. The obligation is stronger for migrants: newcomers can be expected to embrace the values and rules here and make them their own. Settled Dutch citizens can be expected to give space to migrants and accept them as equals."  <i>"Integratie vergt een wederzijdse inspanning van de ontvangende samenleving en van migranten. Die verplichting is sterker voor migranten: van nieuwkomers mag verwacht worden dat zij de waarden en regels die hier gelden omarmen en zich eigen maken. Van gevestigde Nederlanders mag verwacht worden dat zij migranten de ruimte bieden en hen als gelijken accepteren."</i><sup>4</sup></p>
	<p>Are there specific references in the national strategy or relevant legal or policy instruments to fundamental rights in relation to migrants?</p>	<p>The integration agenda of the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment does not refer explicitly to the existing European framework of fundamental rights, but references to some of its principles are present.<sup>5</sup> Passages concerning the fight against discrimination refer to the principle of equality; specifically, equality between men and women is named as one of the Dutch core values. Other passages point out the freedom of religion enjoyed by migrants. Principles of solidarity are mentioned in the context of the countering of exploitation of migrant workers and the provision of adequate housing.</p> <p>The civic integration act does not refer to fundamental rights as such.<sup>6</sup> Neither does the Integration Abroad Act (see further explanation of the relevance of these acts in section 1.2.3 and following).<sup>7</sup></p>
	<p>Which are the target groups of the national integration strategy? Please provide any definitions relevant or the determination of the persons that are entitled to or beneficiaries of the relevant</p>	<p>It is important to state that the term 'beneficiaries' may be misleading in this context, as a lot of the policies concern duties of migrants rather than rights or benefits. Both the integration note (<i>Integratienota</i>) from 2011<sup>8</sup>, in which the previous government's vision on integration is outlined, and the integration agenda of the</p>

<sup>4</sup> The Netherlands, Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (*Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), 19 February 2013, reference number 2013-0000015514, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/02/19/kamerbrief-agenda-integratie/integratiebrief-nieuw.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/02/19/kamerbrief-agenda-integratie/integratiebrief-nieuw.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Act 2006 (*Wet inburgering 2006*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_19-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_19-03-2015).

<sup>7</sup> *Wet inburgering buitenland*

<sup>8</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*), *Integratienota Integratie, binding, burgerschap*, 16 June 2011, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2011/06/16/integratienota/integratienota.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2011/06/16/integratienota/integratienota.pdf).



	<p>action plans and policy measures (e.g. 'integration agreements': who signs them and what do they contain). Please specify any residence requirements (e.g. which migrant and/or residence status counts or not for "legally residing third country nationals" that eventually would be covered by these policies) for persons to be considered members of the targeted groups.</p>	<p>current Minister of Social Affairs and Employment<sup>9</sup> do not specifically define their target groups. In the text itself however it is clear that both are targeted at the category of 'newcomers' (<i>nieuwkomers</i>), for which no definition is given. The old Civic Integration Newcomers Act<sup>10</sup> however did provide a definition of newcomers: foreigners who have lawful residence in the Netherlands based on a non-temporary residence permit and who plan on residing for a non-temporary period, who are at least 18 years old and admitted to the Netherlands for the first time. This includes foreign born Dutch citizens who take up residence in the Netherlands for the first time.</p> <p>The Dutch strategy on integration partly takes shape through a few concrete policies: civic integration abroad, civic integration in the Netherlands and the signing of a participation declaration. These three policies have their own overlapping, but separate target groups.</p> <p><u>Civic integration abroad</u>: Newcomers who have a nationality for which it is mandatory to apply for a Provisional Residence Permit (<i>Machtiging voorlopig verblijf, MVV</i>) (countries outside the EEA, Switzerland, Turkey, Australia, Canada, Japan, Monaco, New Zealand, South Korea, United States of America and Vatican City), who are obliged to follow civic integration in the Netherlands.<sup>111213</sup> The MVV is a prerequisite for the actual non-temporary residence permit.</p> <p><u>Civic integration (in the Netherlands)</u>: Newcomers (and before 2013 also 'oldcomers', migrants who had been residing in the Netherlands before the 2007 Civic Integration Act<sup>14</sup> was brought into effect<sup>15</sup>) from outside</p>
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<sup>9</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Newcomers Act 1998 (*Wet inburgering nieuwkomers 1998*), section 1, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009544/geldigheidsdatum\\_24-12-2006](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009544/geldigheidsdatum_24-12-2006).

<sup>11</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en naturalisatiedienst, IND*) (2015), 'Basisexamen inburgering in het buitenland', available at: [https://kdw.ind.nl/KnowledgeRoot.aspx?restart=true&knowledge\\_id=MWOBasisexamenInburgeringInHetBuitenland&jse=1](https://kdw.ind.nl/KnowledgeRoot.aspx?restart=true&knowledge_id=MWOBasisexamenInburgeringInHetBuitenland&jse=1).

<sup>12</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en naturalisatiedienst, IND*) (2015), 'Procedure

<sup>13</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Act 2000 (*Vreemdelingenwet 2000*), Section 16, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk3](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk3).

<sup>14</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Act 2007 (*Wet Inburgering 2007*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_01-01-2007](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_01-01-2007).

<sup>15</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (2012), *Inburgering: aanpassingen in het stelsel en examen*, The Hague, Ministry of Internal Affairs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2012/10/16/presentatie-over-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-1-januari-2013/inburgering-gewijzigd-september-2012.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2012/10/16/presentatie-over-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-1-januari-2013/inburgering-gewijzigd-september-2012.pdf).

		<p>the EEA, Switzerland and Turkey, who are over 16 years old, but younger than retirement age.<sup>161718</sup></p> <p><u>Participation declaration</u>: Marriage and family migrants, refugees and migrants from within the EU, Turkey and the Dutch Antilles<sup>19</sup>.</p> <p>For some sub-groups it is possible to get an exemption from civic integration duties, for example if one is unable to pass civic integration due to a mental disability.<sup>20</sup></p>
	<p>In reference to the CBP 1<sup>21</sup> 'Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States': please specify if and how the majority population is explicitly targeted; distinguish, if possible, between policies or measures targeting the general population and specific target groups, such as public authorities, e.g. teachers, police, judiciary, etc.; outline the objectives of such policies</p>	<p>Despite relatively inclusive and reciprocal rhetoric in the strategic background documents,<sup>22</sup> the majority population is not targeted by actual integration measures and policies.</p> <p>In other policies closely related to integration, for example non-discrimination, the majority population is targeted, but this is not framed in the context of integration.<sup>23</sup> Non-discrimination mainly focuses on the victims of discrimination, implemented via public authorities (municipalities), but recently also on companies, and is mainstreamed throughout general policies. An example of such a policy is the Diversity charter (<i>Diversiteitscharter</i>)<sup>24</sup>, in which companies are encouraged to strive for a workforce that mirrors the Dutch population as closely as possible. Another process related to the majority population is the</p>

<sup>16</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Act 2007 (*Wet Inburgering 2007*), section 3 and 5, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_24-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_24-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2).

<sup>17</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> The Netherlands, Central Appeals Court (*Centrale Raad van Beroep*), case number ECLI:NL:CRVB:2011:BR4959, 16 August 2011, available at:

[www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/CRvB/Nieuws/Pages/TurkseburgersinNederlandnietverplichttotinburgeren.aspx](http://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/CRvB/Nieuws/Pages/TurkseburgersinNederlandnietverplichttotinburgeren.aspx).

<sup>19</sup> The Netherlands, Minister for Social Affairs and Employment (*Minister voor Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000179241, 19 December 2015, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/12/19/kamerbrief-participatieverklaring/kamerbrief-participatieverklaring.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Act 2007 (*Wet Inburgering 2007*), section 6, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_24-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_24-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2)

<sup>21</sup> Common Basic Principles for Migrant Integration Policy in the EU (2004) available at [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf); The Netherlands, Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (*Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), 19 February 2013, reference number 2013-0000015514, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/02/19/kamerbrief-agenda-integratie/integratiebrief-nieuw.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/02/19/kamerbrief-agenda-integratie/integratiebrief-nieuw.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*) (2015), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2015-0000039792, 11 February 2015, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2015/02/12/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2015/02/12/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000070940, 16 May 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/05/16/kamerbrief-actieplan-arbeidsmarktdiscriminatie-en-kabinetsreactie-ser-advies/actieplan-arbeidsmarktdiscriminatie-en-kabinetsreactie-ser-advies-discriminatie-werkt-niet-1-pdf.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/05/16/kamerbrief-actieplan-arbeidsmarktdiscriminatie-en-kabinetsreactie-ser-advies/actieplan-arbeidsmarktdiscriminatie-en-kabinetsreactie-ser-advies-discriminatie-werkt-niet-1-pdf.pdf).

	and measures, and their duration.	National Human Rights Action Plan ( <i>Nationaal Actieplan Mensenrechten</i> ) in which the national government presents its plans in areas of human rights in cooperation with the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights. This includes sections on refugees' and migrants' rights and their embedding in mainstream society, but is not limited to or focused on these. <sup>25</sup>
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## 1.2. Drivers & barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments

	<p>On the basis of material collected, including past research, studies, assessments, evaluation and contacts with the authorities, public officials and key actors for social inclusion and participation of migrants, outline the main drivers and barriers for social inclusion and integration policies <b>in general</b>. Please mention also any important differences at regional level. A more detailed outline of <b>specific</b> drivers and barriers for specific policy areas will be required in the following sections.</p>	<p>There has been a lot of criticism of the concept of integration as applied in Dutch policy. An in-depth report of the Dutch Institute for Social Research provides an overview of this debate.<sup>26</sup> Social scientists have argued that integration creates a divide between the receiving society and the integrating 'other', by placing people outside society and fostering 'us' versus 'them' thinking. In addition, the non-migrant Dutch are often used as the benchmark of integration and are not required to any real action, while integration is primarily the task of migrants. Migrants have too small a voice in determining what form integration should take and are predominantly required to assimilate. Furthermore, a strong focus on ethnicity causes stigmatization and culturalises public debate. Problems are increasingly described in terms of and as caused by cultural differences, which leads to a decrease in attention for structural factors, such as poverty and unemployment, which lead to inequality. Some critics have advocated an exclusive focus on structural factors, as cultural factors are not deemed useful for explaining and understanding social problems. Various authors however have countered some of these critiques. They indicate that an exclusive focus on cultural differences indeed causes other factors to be overlooked, but this also applies to an exclusive focus on structural factors. Both are important and need to be considered if one wants to understand and counter social problems in a useful way. It is also pointed out that even if in practice integration is primarily the task of migrants, which they doubt, this is not to blame on the concept of integration itself. Central to integration are the changes that result from the interaction between groups.<sup>27</sup></p> <p>The in-depth report also discusses advantages and downsides of both general and target group specific policy. The trend on the national and municipal level in</p>
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<sup>25</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijkrelaties*) (2013), *Nationaal Actieplan Mensenrechten*, The Hague, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/publicaties/2013/12/10/nationaal-actieplan-mensenrechten/b-20644-nationaal-aktieplan-web.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/publicaties/2013/12/10/nationaal-actieplan-mensenrechten/b-20644-nationaal-aktieplan-web.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> Dagevos, J, Grundel, M. (2013), *Biedt het concept integratie nog perspectief?*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org).

<sup>27</sup> Dagevos, J, Grundel, M. (2013), *Biedt het concept integratie nog perspectief?*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org).

		<p>the Netherlands in regard to integration policies is towards a mainstreaming of these policies into general policies.<sup>28</sup> The Dutch government no longer wants policy directed at specific migrant groups, but wants general policy to be the starting point, which can be corrected or supplemented to fit specific cases.<sup>29</sup> In practice this means there are still specific policies, for example civic integration policies on the national level, but some have been discontinued, like integration policy in some municipalities, or absorbed into general policy. According to the report, research has shown that general policy is important for the social standing of migrants. Well-functioning general policies benefit the whole population, migrants included. Especially important are policies that create equal socioeconomic opportunities, because they facilitate social mobility in the area of employment and education. It is argued that since adaptation progresses along the lines of employment and education, these policies will lead to increased structural and socio-cultural integration. On the other hand, according to the report, socioeconomic integration does not have to lead to socio-cultural integration. For example, even though education levels among migrants in the Netherlands have risen, as well as language levels, inter-ethnic contact has decreased. This is thought to be the result of increased spatial and social segregation, negative public discourse and experienced discrimination. Furthermore, general policy will sometimes not suffice in countering group-specific problems. Migrant groups are sometimes insufficiently reached through general policy, they can have specific problems and these problems can be caused by specific factors. They will therefore sometimes require specific action to enable the attainment of a general policy goal. According to the author it is not clear which balance between general and specific policy works best, but it is quite clear that at least a balance between the two is needed. The trend towards general policy in the Netherlands however has two possible downsides: the first is the decreased attention for migrant-specific problems and the second is the decreased governmental budget for these problems.<sup>30</sup></p>
<h3>1.2.1. Drivers</h3>		
	<p>The key drivers for successful integration policies, therefore factors that are considered to contribute positively in the design, development,</p>	<p>In regard to the civic integration abroad act, the evaluation of the policy shows that higher language requirements have led to an increased level of mastery</p>

<sup>28</sup> Dagevos, J, Grundel, M. (2013), *Biedt het concept integratie nog perspectief?*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org).

<sup>29</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*), *Integratienota Integratie, binding, burgerschap*, 16 June 2011, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2011/06/16/integratienota/integratienota.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2011/06/16/integratienota/integratienota.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> Dagevos, J, Grundel, M. (2013), *Biedt het concept integratie nog perspectief?*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36066&type=org).

<p>implementation, assessment and accomplishment of policy goals and in strengthening social inclusion and participation of migrants and their descendants. For example, are these policies mainstreamed in other public policies, for example in employment, education, housing, etc. and how is this achieved?</p>	<p>of the Dutch language of migrants.<sup>31</sup> It is unclear whether this has sped up the civic integration process in the Netherlands, because there are as of yet not enough migrants that have completed both civic integration abroad and in the Netherlands to form a representative sample for reliable evaluation research. Preliminary reports however suggest that migrants that have passed the civic integration abroad test take less time to complete civic integration in the Netherlands and migrants themselves indicate that the civic integration abroad has helped them with completing civic integration in the Netherlands.<sup>32</sup> In regard to the support in preparation for the civic integration test, the self-study package developed by the Dutch government was evaluated.<sup>33</sup> When comparing respondents that successfully completed the civic integration abroad with those who did not, it appears that in the first group 78% made use of practice tests, while in the second group only 59% did. Practice tests can thus be seen as drivers for the successful completion of civic integration abroad.</p> <p>The contribution of civic integration policies to the participation of migrants in Dutch society was evaluated in 2013.<sup>34</sup> The target groups were newcomers and 'oldcomers' with a civic integration obligation, as well as newcomers without a civic integration obligation, such as newcomers with an EU nationality, who started civic integration in the period of 2007-2010 and completed it before halfway 2010. Participation was measured over the second half of 2010. Several drivers could be identified. When it comes to formal participation (gainful employment and education) 40% of the participants had gainful employment at one point in this period, 6% followed an education. Participants who had completed civic integration, more often had gainful employment than migrants who had not. This effect was greater in the group with lower level education than those with higher level education. In addition, participants who completed civic integration at the beginning of 2009 showed higher levels of formal participation than participants who completed civic integration halfway 2010, which indicates that participation increases over</p>
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<sup>31</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000164530, 5 november 2014, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/05/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> The Netherlands, Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000164530, 5 november 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/05/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/05/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland.pdf).

<sup>33</sup> The Netherlands, Significant (2014), *Korte evaluatie zelfstudiepakket en voorlichtingsmateriaal*, Barneveld, Significant, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf).

<sup>34</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000093439, 9 September 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/09/09/inburgering-en-participatie.html](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/09/09/inburgering-en-participatie.html).

		<p>time. Civic integration however did not have a significant effect on participation in education, or on the formal participation of oldcomers in general. In regard to informal participation (participation in organized events, social contact outside the home and unpaid employment) participants stated that civic integration helped them to make contact with Dutch speaking people and be more active outside the home. Participants also felt less dependent on their direct environment. However these positive effects on informal participation were not reported by oldcomers. It was concluded that civic integration does contribute to participation and is especially helpful for newcomers and lowly educated migrants. In addition participation, and thus integration, takes time.</p>
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### 1.2.2.Barriers

	<p>Barriers, limitations, constraints or resistance faced in designing, developing and implementing such policies and measures, therefore factors that may hinder their effectiveness and influence negatively their outcomes. For example, budgetary limitations, or problems of coordination of governance levels, priority of interventions, lack of training or lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies, lack of action by competent actors or limited data about the interested population, could be factors that may function as obstacles or affect negatively the implementation of selected migrant integration measures.</p>	<p>In regard to the self-study package available for civic integration abroad candidates, 71% of the respondents indicated that the package was not available in their mother tongue. Of this group 34% indicated not being able to use the self-study package in preparation for the civic integration abroad test, because of insufficient knowledge of the instruction language. When comparing respondents that successfully completed the civic integration abroad with those who did not, non-availability of self-study materials in the mother tongue is a barrier as in the first group 20% did not sufficiently understand the instruction language, while in the second group this figure was 40%.<sup>35</sup></p> <p>In the evaluation of civic integration policies, civic integration in the Netherlands was shown not to have a significant effect on participation in education. Furthermore, participants indicated that the acquired language level was not sufficient for participation on the labour market or in education. In general, civic integration had little positive effect on the formal and informal participation of oldcomers. It was concluded that participation is still limited, even among those who have completed civic integration.<sup>36</sup></p> <p>More generally, there has been strong criticism of the Dutch civic integration abroad policy in the context of migration with the goal of family reunification.<sup>37</sup> The European Commission for example, in an opinion in the 2011 Imran case and in their 2014 guidelines on the application of the family reunification directive</p>
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<sup>35</sup> The Netherlands, Significant (2014), *Korte evaluatie zelfstudiepakket en voorlichtingsmateriaal*, Barneveld, Significant, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000093439, 9 September 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/09/09/inburgering-en-participatie.html](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/09/09/inburgering-en-participatie.html)

<sup>37</sup> Van Oers, R. (2014), 'Kroniek inburgering 2012-2013', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, Nr. 4, p. 236-245.



		<p>2003/86/EC, indicated that the Dutch policy on civic integration abroad violates section 7.2 of directive 2003/86/EC. National policy is not supposed to be a barrier to the goal of the directive, promoting family reunification, and thus integration measures should not come down to a performance obligation which limits the possibilities to family reunification. As such, migrants should not be denied a residence permit solely on the basis of not passing the integration test, which is current practice. In addition, the insufficient attention to case specific circumstances when a migrant is unable to pass the integration test is a violation of section 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and sections 17 and 5.5 of the family reunification directive. The civic integration in the Netherlands policy has also been criticised.<sup>38</sup> Among other things it has been pointed out that the decrease in applications for non-temporary residence permits and the decrease in success rates for the civic integration test since 2007 indicate that the test forms a barrier to family reunification. When considering both civic integration abroad and in the Netherlands, figures have shown that lowly-educated migrants in particular have difficulties in passing the tests.<sup>39</sup> Therefore it is argued that both tests exclude lowly-educated migrants. Even though the Dutch government is aware of (most of) the criticism of their civic integration policies, it proceeds with reinforcing the performance oriented nature of the integration tests and pays little attention to the limiting effects on the right to family reunification.</p>
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### 1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests

Please provide information about:		
	<p>Main language learning support programmes and courses. Provide details about organisation of such programmes and actors implementing them, funding support, location, duration, frequency, numbers of beneficiaries, entitlements and limitations for accessing courses.</p>	<p>With regard to civic integration, newcomers can choose to follow an integration course to acquire the language skills needed to pass the tests. These courses are not funded, but newcomers can get a loan: up to €10.000 for asylum migrants and up to €5000 (and shortly also €10.000) for regular migrants from the Executive Education Service (<i>Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs, DUO</i>) if they choose a certified school to follow these courses.<sup>40</sup> The public website <a href="http://www.blikopwerk.nl">www.blikopwerk.nl</a> offers information on certified schools, of which there are over 100 located in various parts of the Netherlands.<sup>41</sup> The loan is paid directly to the school, i.e. without interlocation of the migrant. If newcomers opt for a non-certified school,</p>

<sup>38</sup> Van Oers, R. (2014), 'Kroniek inburgering 2012-2013', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, Nr. 4, p. 236-245.

<sup>39</sup> Van Oers, R. (2014), 'Kroniek inburgering 2012-2013', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, Nr. 4, p. 236-245.

<sup>40</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000175902, 21 November 2014, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/21/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.pdf>.

<sup>41</sup> The Netherlands, Blik op Werk (2015), 'Hoe kan ik een cursus of school zoeken?', available at: [www.blikopwerk.nl/inburgeren/help-mij-met-zoeken](http://www.blikopwerk.nl/inburgeren/help-mij-met-zoeken).

		<p>they are not able to get a loan from DUO.<sup>42</sup> The loan has to be paid back with interest within ten years through monthly payment, starting six months after completion of civic integration. The interest stays fixed for five years and in 2015 is 0,12%. In certain situations, such as unemployment or decreased earnings, migrants can apply for a lower monthly payback amount. An exception is made for asylum migrants who complete civic integration within the given time, as they do not have to pay back their loan at all.<sup>43</sup></p> <p>Some civic integration schools also offer courses for newcomers who want to prepare for the civic integration abroad tests.<sup>44</sup> These courses can be followed from abroad via Skype. Newcomers who are obliged to take the civic integration abroad tests cannot get a loan from DUO to help fund a course.</p>
	<p>Knowledge level of the language achieved through such programmes (please use the <u>Common European Framework Reference levels - CEFR</u>)</p>	<p>Civic integration courses will prepare newcomers for the required knowledge levels to pass the civic integration tests. In case of civic integration abroad this is A1<sup>45</sup>, in case of civic integration this is either A2<sup>46</sup>, B1 or B2<sup>47</sup> (all levels as defined in the CEFR).</p>
	<p>Language tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, level of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure</p>	<p>Obligatory language tests are part of the two civic integration tests, the civic integration abroad test and the civic integration test.</p> <p><u>Civic integration abroad</u></p> <p>Newcomers – for specific target group see Annex 2 – that want to apply for an MVV have to pass a speaking (<i>Toets Gesproken Nederlands</i>, TGN) and reading (<i>Geletterdheid en Begrijpend Lezen</i>, GBL) test as part of the civic integration abroad.<sup>48,49,50,51</sup> These tests are held at the Dutch embassy either in the migrant's country of origin or the country they currently are allowed to reside in for more than three months on the base of a</p>

<sup>42</sup> The Netherlands, Executive Education Service (*Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs*) (2015), 'Inburgeren betalen', available at: [www.inburgeren.nl/inburgeren-betalen.html](http://www.inburgeren.nl/inburgeren-betalen.html).

<sup>43</sup> The Netherlands, Executive Education Service (*Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs*) (2015), 'Inburgeren betalen', available at: [www.inburgeren.nl/inburgeren-betalen.html](http://www.inburgeren.nl/inburgeren-betalen.html).

<sup>44</sup> The Netherlands, Blik op Werk (2015), 'Zoek een inburgeringscursus', available at: [www.blikopwerk.nl/inburgeren/kwaliteitsgids](http://www.blikopwerk.nl/inburgeren/kwaliteitsgids).

<sup>45</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Decree 2000 (*Vreemdelingenbesluit 2000*), section 3.98a, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3).

<sup>46</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Decree 2000 (*Vreemdelingenbesluit 2000*), section 7, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2).

<sup>47</sup> The Netherlands, Board of Examinations (*College voor Toetsen en Examens*) (2015), 'Staatsexamens Nederlands als tweede taal (NT2)', available at: [www.hetcvte.nl/item/staatsexamens\\_nederlands\\_als](http://www.hetcvte.nl/item/staatsexamens_nederlands_als).

<sup>48</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Decree 2000 (*Vreemdelingenbesluit 2000*), section 3.71a, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3\\_Afdeling2\\_Paragraaf3](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3_Afdeling2_Paragraaf3)

<sup>49</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Act 2000 (*Vreemdelingenwet 2000*), section 16, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/Hoofdstuk3/Afdeling3/Paragraaf1/Artikel16/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/Hoofdstuk3/Afdeling3/Paragraaf1/Artikel16/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015).

<sup>50</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Decree 2000 (*Vreemdelingenbesluit 2000*), section 3.98a, available at: [wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3).

<sup>51</sup> The Netherlands, Significant (2014), *Korte evaluatie zelfstudiepakket en voorlichtingsmateriaal*, Barneveld, Significant, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf).



		<p>corresponding permit.<sup>52</sup> The knowledge level that is tested is A1 in the CEFR.<sup>53</sup></p> <p>The latest figures on numbers of participants and success/failure rates concern 2013.<sup>54</sup> In 2013, 4598 newcomers took the civic integration abroad test for the first time. In total 5210 newcomers took 6015 tests. 88% of the candidates passed the TGN test the first time and 88% passed the GBL the first time. The success rates for second attempts were respectively 83 and 76%, for third attempts 77 and 57%.</p> <p><u>Civic integration in the Netherlands</u></p> <p>Newcomers (and before 2013 also 'oldcomers') – for specific target group see Annex 2 – who want to acquire a permanent residence permit have to pass a (1) reading, (2) listening, (3) writing and (4) speaking test as part of civic integration.<sup>55</sup><sup>56</sup> The knowledge level that is tested is A2 in the CEFR.<sup>57</sup> They can also opt for a more difficult Dutch as a Second Language State Exam (<i>Staatsexamen NT2</i>) as a replacement for the four tests (which for example provides one with the language qualifications needed to enter higher education). The NT2 is composed of the same four parts (reading, listening etc.) and exists in two forms, I and II.<sup>58</sup> I tests a knowledge level of B1, II tests B2 (both levels as defined in the CEFR).<sup>59</sup></p> <p>The latest figures on participation in the NT2 test and on success/failure rates concern 2013.<sup>60</sup> 16.779 candidates took 50.983 tests. The success rates for reading, writing, listening and speaking were respectively 61%, 57%, 59% and 69% for I and 76%, 74%, 76% and 87% for II.</p>
	<p>Integration tests for access to residence or other status affecting equal treatment and</p>	<p>There are two civic integration tests that some migrant groups have to pass to gain access to residence permits.</p>

<sup>52</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2015), 'Basisexamen inburgering in het buitenland', available at: [https://kdw.ind.nl/KnowledgeRoot.aspx?restart=true&knowledge\\_id=MWOBasisexamenInburgeringInHetBuitenland&jse=1](https://kdw.ind.nl/KnowledgeRoot.aspx?restart=true&knowledge_id=MWOBasisexamenInburgeringInHetBuitenland&jse=1).

<sup>53</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Decree 2000 (*Vreemdelingenbesluit 2000*), section 3.98a, available at: [wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3).

<sup>54</sup> The Netherlands, Significant (2014), *Korte evaluatie zelfstudiepakket en voorlichtingsmateriaal*, Barneveld, Significant, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf).

<sup>55</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Act 2000 (*Vreemdelingenwet 2000*), section 21 and 34, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_17-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3\\_Afdeling3\\_Paragraaf1\\_Artikel14](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_17-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3_Afdeling3_Paragraaf1_Artikel14).

<sup>56</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Decree 2010 (*Besluit inburgering 2010*), section 3.9, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020674/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3\\_2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020674/geldigheidsdatum_10-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3_2).

<sup>57</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Act 2013 (*Wet inburgering 2013*), section 7, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk2).

<sup>58</sup> Verhallen, S. (2014), *Staatsexamens NT2 deelname resultaten en kenmerken*, Utrecht, Board of Examinations, available at: [https://www.hetcvte.nl/document/staatsexamens\\_nt2\\_deelname](https://www.hetcvte.nl/document/staatsexamens_nt2_deelname).

<sup>59</sup> The Netherlands, Board of Examinations (*College voor Toetsen en Examens*) (2015), 'Staatsexamens Nederlands als tweede taal (NT2)', available at: [www.hetcvte.nl/item/staatsexamens\\_nederlands\\_als](http://www.hetcvte.nl/item/staatsexamens_nederlands_als).

<sup>60</sup> Verhallen, S. (2014), *Staatsexamens NT2 deelname resultaten en kenmerken*, Utrecht, Board of Examinations, available at: [https://www.hetcvte.nl/document/staatsexamens\\_nt2\\_deelname](https://www.hetcvte.nl/document/staatsexamens_nt2_deelname).

	<p>access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, range of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.</p>	<p>Both are partially described in the box above and will be further explained here.</p> <p>Civic integration abroad (<i>Inburgering Buitenland</i>) entails acquiring basic proficiency in the Dutch language and basic knowledge of Dutch society, to ensure a more efficient and effective civic integration process in the Netherlands.<sup>61</sup> In addition to the TGN and GBL tests mentioned above, newcomers have to pass a 'knowledge of the Dutch society' (<i>Kennis van de Nederlandse Samenleving</i>, KNS) test.<sup>6263</sup></p> <p>The latest figures on numbers of participants and rates of success/failure concern 2013.<sup>64</sup> 5210 candidates took 6015 exams, of which 4598 were first attempts. 79% of the candidates passed at first attempt, 65% at second attempt and 45% at third attempt.</p> <p>Civic integration (<i>Inburgering</i>) entails acquiring basic proficiency in the Dutch language, as well as getting accustomed to Dutch values and customs. Newcomers that have become obliged to civic integration in 2015 have to pass six tests of which the first four, related to language learning, are mentioned above and the last two are (5) knowledge of Dutch society and (6) accustoming oneself with the Dutch labour market.<sup>65</sup> Before 2015 civic integration encompassed only the first five tests.<sup>6667</sup> Newcomers opting for the NT2 are still required to pass tests 5 and 6. Before 2015 passing the NT2 would complete civic integration, as it was valued as a substitution of tests 1 to 5.</p> <p>In total, 90.260 newcomers, oldcomers and voluntary candidates started civic integration between 1-1-2007 and 31-12-2010. On 1-1-2013, 50,6% had passed civic integration.<sup>68</sup></p>
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<sup>61</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000164530, 5 november 2014, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/05/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland.pdf>.

<sup>62</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Decree 2000 (*Vreemdelingenbesluit 2000*), section 3.98a, available at: [wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011825/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_16-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3).

<sup>63</sup> The Netherlands, Significant (2014), *Korte evaluatie zelfstudiepakket en voorlichtingsmateriaal*, Barneveld, Significant, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf).

<sup>64</sup> The Netherlands, Significant (2014), *Korte evaluatie zelfstudiepakket en voorlichtingsmateriaal*, Barneveld, Significant, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/05/significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket/bijlage-5-significant-korte-evaluatie-zelfstudiepakket.pdf).

<sup>65</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Decree 2010 (*Besluit inburgering 2010*), section 3.9, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020674/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3\\_2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020674/geldigheidsdatum_10-02-2015#Hoofdstuk3_2).

<sup>66</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000175902, 21 november 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/overzicht-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.html](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/overzicht-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.html).

<sup>67</sup> The Netherlands, Executive Education Service (2015), 'Inburgeren: hoe moet dat?', available at: [www.inburgeren.nl/inburgeren-hoe-moet-dat.html](http://www.inburgeren.nl/inburgeren-hoe-moet-dat.html).

<sup>68</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000175902, 21

	<p>Mother tongue learning programmes for children of migrants</p>	<p>Mother tongue learning programmes are no longer government supported. The last government supported programme, Education of Migrant Living Languages (OALT), rooted in a tradition of education in minority languages that dates to the 1970s, was cancelled by 1 August 2004.<sup>6970</sup> The main argument for cancelling this program was that priority should be given to learning the Dutch language.<sup>71</sup> For criticism and current efforts to restore mother tongue learning programmes, please refer to the box below this one.</p>
	<p>Please provide insights about key issues, debates, challenges or problems related to the implementation of the above measures and policies. The findings should be substantiated through existing assessments, research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>.</p>	<p>The change from financially supported mandatory classes to mandatory tests which linked to voluntary classes which have to be paid for by the migrant themselves, has sparked debate about the most effective approach. About a year after introduction of the loan system, it transpired that only a small proportion of migrants were making use of the loans, raising concerns that the changes had led to a decrease in integration related activities overall.<sup>72</sup> The Minister of Social Affairs and Employment reassured members of Parliament that the government was keeping track of immigrants who are required to take civic integration exams. According to the Minister, migrants are free to find their own means to prepare for the civic integration courses, so that the number of loans requested is not a direct indicator of the efforts made by these migrants.<sup>73</sup> In 2014, the Minister informed parliament that 38% of those who were required to integrate, had made use of the loan facility, but that this was no direct or necessary prerequisite for successful integration.<sup>74</sup> According to the Dutch Council for Refugees the concerns were justified, since the responsibility placed on newly arrived migrants is too high and the information provision is lacking. Thus migrants are informed too late that they have to pass an integration exam and the entire process of finding a suitable integration course, requesting loans and preparing for the exam is too demanding and</p>

november 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/overzicht-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.html](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/overzicht-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.html).

<sup>69</sup> The Netherlands, Act for a one-off extension of the applicability of the OALT plans 2002 (*Wet eenmalige verlenging werkingsduur oalt-plannen 2002*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0014019/geldigheidsdatum\\_18-02-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0014019/geldigheidsdatum_18-02-2015).

<sup>70</sup> Turkenburg, M. (2011), *Onderwijs in allochtone levende talen*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=21285&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=21285&type=org).

<sup>71</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2002), parliamentary documents 28 375, year 2001/2002, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-28375-5.pdf>.

<sup>72</sup> Menkhorst, R. (2013), 'Inburgeringscursussen stromen leeg', *De Groene Amsterdammer*, 6 November 2013, available at: [www.groene.nl/artikel/inburgeringscursussen-stromen-leeg](http://www.groene.nl/artikel/inburgeringscursussen-stromen-leeg)

<sup>73</sup> The Netherlands, Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (*Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), 2 December 2013, Reference number 159868, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/12/02/beantwoording-kamervragen-van-het-lid-yucel-pvda-over-de-afnemende-deelname-aan-inburgering/beantwoording-kamervragen-van-het-lid-yucel-pvda-over-de-afnemende-deelname-aan-inburgering.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/12/02/beantwoording-kamervragen-van-het-lid-yucel-pvda-over-de-afnemende-deelname-aan-inburgering/beantwoording-kamervragen-van-het-lid-yucel-pvda-over-de-afnemende-deelname-aan-inburgering.pdf).

<sup>74</sup> The Netherlands, Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (*Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), 28 May 2014, reference number 2014-0000075036, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/05/28/kamerbrief-voortgang-inburgering-nieuwe-inburgeringsplichtigen-2013/kamerbrief-voortgang-inburgering-nieuwe-inburgeringsplichtigen-2013.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/05/28/kamerbrief-voortgang-inburgering-nieuwe-inburgeringsplichtigen-2013/kamerbrief-voortgang-inburgering-nieuwe-inburgeringsplichtigen-2013.pdf).

		<p>inaccessible, despite refugees wanting to integrate.<sup>75</sup> In conclusion, it cannot be said for sure whether making migrants pay for their own integration can be seen as a barrier.</p> <p>From the perspective of the migrants, the shift in (financial) responsibility has a strong impact on how integration is perceived. Migrants indicate that they lack the necessary information, either because they are ill informed, or because the available brochures are not available in a for them understandable language. As a result they often do not know what is exactly required from them and what consequences are tied to not passing civic integration. Another concern results from the fact the government no longer pays for migrants' civic integration courses.<sup>7677</sup> Regarding the loans available for migrants to pay for civic integration courses, this measure is thought insufficient to enable migrants to take courses. Since the loan is paid directly to schools, additional costs such as travelling expenses and day care for children are not covered. For some migrants (for example refugees) these costs can be a barrier to civic integration. Yet another concern has to do with the increase of sanctions aimed at the withdrawal or discontinuation of residence permits if migrants do not show a certain level of required commitment. The sanctions can vary between €250 and €1250. These sanctions are deemed counterproductive to integration, as they make migrants feel less welcome, safe and secure in the Netherlands.<sup>78</sup></p> <p>Integration policies have seen a lot of change in the past years, which have led to a few practical problems that result from conflicting measures.<sup>79</sup> For example, in some cases data from a Regional Education Centre (<i>Regionaal Opleidingscentrum, ROC</i>) are necessary to acquire an exemption for civic integration, however the ROC disposes of data after seven years as that is the maximum preservation term. There have also been general concerns about the possible consequences of recent (2013) policy changes to the civic integration policy. One concern results from the transferral of responsibility for civic integration from government to migrant.<sup>8081</sup></p> <p>Over the last couple of years there has been a debate about the restoration of government supported mother</p>
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<sup>75</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Council for Refugees (*Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland*) (2013), 'Vluchtelingen willen graag inburgeren', 7 November 2013, available at: [www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/nieuws/vluchtelingen-willen-graag-inburgeren](http://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/nieuws/vluchtelingen-willen-graag-inburgeren).

<sup>76</sup> Lensink, E. (2015), 'Vluchtelingen extra hard geraakt door WI', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, nr. 1, p. 9-12.

<sup>77</sup> Besselsen, E. De Hart, B. (2015), 'De verblijfsrechtelijke consequenties van de Wet inburgering', nr. 1, p. 4-8.

<sup>78</sup> Besselsen, E. De Hart, B. (2015), 'De verblijfsrechtelijke consequenties van de Wet inburgering', nr. 1, p. 4-8.

<sup>79</sup> Lensink, E. (2015), 'Vluchtelingen extra hard geraakt door WI', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, nr. 1, p. 9-12.

<sup>80</sup> Lensink, E. (2015), 'Vluchtelingen extra hard geraakt door WI', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, nr. 1, p. 9-12.

<sup>81</sup> Besselsen, E. De Hart, B. (2015), 'De verblijfsrechtelijke consequenties van de Wet inburgering', nr. 1, p. 4-8

		<p>tongue learning problems.<sup>82</sup> The argument for restoration is based on fundamental children’s rights and the conviction that mother tongue learning programmes foster integration and strengthen identities. In 2013 three organisations instituted legal proceedings against the Dutch State with the objective of re-instalment of government supported mother tongue language learning programmes in primary schools.<sup>83</sup> The Dutch court however ruled that the State was not obliged to restore said programmes. The three organisations made an appeal against the verdict and have since worked together with other organisations to gather 52000 signatures for a petition directed at the commission for Education, Culture and Science.<sup>84</sup> At the end of February the Dutch court again ruled that the State was not obliged to restore mother tongue learning programmes.<sup>85</sup></p>
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#### 1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators

	<p>In this section please outline monitoring and evaluation procedures applied by public authorities at national and regional level, as applicable, for migrant integration. In particular, please present any indicators used for the monitoring, assessment and review of integration policies in the areas of political and social participation, social cohesion, and intolerance, inclusive and welcoming society. Please make sure to report here the link of such indicators with fundamental rights and the way their use reflects to the review of such policies.</p>	<p>At the national level the annual integration report (<i>Jaarrapport Integratie</i>) is the main document describing the progress of integration of the most important migrant groups in the Netherlands. It is alternately composed by Statistics the Netherlands (<i>Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, CBS</i>) and The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (<i>Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau, SCP</i>). The latest edition,<sup>86</sup> composed by the CBS, describes the situation of the first and second generation of the four largest migrant groups, Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans, four refugee groups, Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians and Somalis, and three EU groups, Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians. The general focus in this report is on socio-economic integration, with the main monitoring themes being population, education, employment, social welfare benefits, income and crime. The population theme consists of descriptive data such as growth statistics of migrant groups, the other themes are used as measures for socio-economic integration. Statistics are compared to those of the non-migrant Dutch (<i>autochtonen</i>). Fundamental rights are not referenced in the report.</p> <p>It is important to note that the specific themes and indicators for the reports vary year by year. Previous reports have focused on such themes as civic</p>
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<sup>82</sup> The Netherlands, Republiek Allochtonië (2015), 'Petitie en 52000 handtekeningen voor onderwijs in moedertaal op basisschool', 25 February 2015, available at: [www.republiekallochtonie.nl/petitie-en-52000-handtekeningen-voor-onderwijs-in-moedertaal-op-basisschool](http://www.republiekallochtonie.nl/petitie-en-52000-handtekeningen-voor-onderwijs-in-moedertaal-op-basisschool).

<sup>83</sup> The Netherlands, The Hague District Court (*Rechtbank Den Haag*) (2013), case number ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232, 13 November 2013, available at: <http://uitspraken.rechtspraak.nl/inziendocument?id=ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232>.

<sup>84</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2015), 'Petities op dinsdag 24 februari', available at: [www.tweedekamer.nl/nieuws/kamernieuws/petities-op-dinsdag-24-februari](http://www.tweedekamer.nl/nieuws/kamernieuws/petities-op-dinsdag-24-februari).

<sup>85</sup> The Netherlands, Republiek Allochtonië (2015), 'Petitie en 52000 handtekeningen voor onderwijs in moedertaal op basisschool', 25 February 2015, available at: [www.republiekallochtonie.nl/petitie-en-52000-handtekeningen-voor-onderwijs-in-moedertaal-op-basisschool](http://www.republiekallochtonie.nl/petitie-en-52000-handtekeningen-voor-onderwijs-in-moedertaal-op-basisschool)

<sup>86</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

		<p>integration, housing, sociocultural position (ie. belief, interethnic contact, etc.) and mutual views between ethnic groups, with corresponding indicators.<sup>87</sup> However, the two most recent reports have seen a central focus on themes and indicators related to employment. According to the researchers, this specific shift was initiated because previous reports and the Dutch public and political debate had been one-sidedly focused on the sociocultural side of integration, while there were indications that the labour market position of migrants was rapidly deteriorating. In general, the selection of indicators is determined in consultation between the research institutes (SCP and CBS) and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, whereby the relevance of the indicators is assessed in the light of societal developments.<sup>88</sup> It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss all current and previous indicators exhaustively. The focus is therefore on the indicators used in the 2014 integration report which are summarized in Annex 4.</p>
<p>Provide full wording and translation in English of each indicator used per area and dimension covered as well as its full definition, legal basis, rationale, and link with fundamental rights or EU law <b>(use table in the Annex 4)</b>.</p>		
	<p>Please provide data and evidence about the adoption of related Zaragoza indicators, especially in the dimensions of active citizenship and welcoming society. Please consult the publication <a href="#">Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration</a> (ESN, MPG) and report more detailed and updated specific descriptions and mapping of indicators used in the Member States.</p>	<p>The Zaragoza indicators are not used explicitly by the CBS or the SCP, however the 2014 CBS indicators and the Zaragoza indicators partially overlap on the themes of employment, education and social inclusion.<sup>89</sup></p>

<sup>87</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

<sup>88</sup> E-mail correspondence with The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, 28 April 2015.

<sup>89</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

### 1.2.5 Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	<p>Please provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants, as well as their social inclusion and participation. In particular, provide specific breakdown of funding per general area of integration policies – with particular focus on active citizenship, participation, welcoming society, social cohesion - in the last year and for the period 2010-2014 if available. (Use the table in the Annex 5).</p>	<p>Information about the distribution of funds across the different areas of integration policies is not available. The only information which has been provided by the agency responsible for the implementation of the funding is the overall funds awarded in the respective years.<sup>90</sup></p> <p>The agency does provide lists of the projects implemented via the various funds, but the description of these projects is very limited and does not, in all cases and for all years, provide the necessary data to break down the funding in the requested thematic areas.<sup>91</sup></p>
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## 2. Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

### 2.1. The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment

	<p>Briefly provide information on the following:</p> <p>Outreach and awareness raising campaigns, training schemes, etc. undertaken by national or regional public authorities (including national equality bodies) targeting migrants and their descendants on the national anti-discrimination legal framework.</p>	<p>The anti-discrimination infrastructure in the Netherlands is based on two principles: it is organised locally via municipalities and it does not focus on particular discrimination grounds or target groups, but takes a generic approach. Municipalities are obliged to ensure the existence of an anti-discrimination facility for their citizens where complaints can be lodged and are monitored.<sup>92</sup></p> <p>Within this anti-discrimination infrastructure, general outreach campaigns have been organised which target the population as a whole. These campaigns have resulted in an increase in the number of discrimination complaints lodged, including by migrants and their descendants.<sup>93</sup></p>
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<sup>90</sup> E-mail correspondence with Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, 12 March 2015.

<sup>91</sup> The Netherlands, Social Affairs and Employment Agency (*Agentschap SZW*), 'Overzichten verleende subsidies', available at: [www.agentschapszw.nl/projecten/archief](http://www.agentschapszw.nl/projecten/archief).

<sup>92</sup> The Netherlands, Partners & Propper (2012), *Evaluatie van de wet gemeentelijke antidiscriminatievoorzieningen*, Vught, Partners & Propper, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2012/12/18/evaluatie-van-de-wet-gemeentelijke-antidiscriminatievoorzieningen/evaluatie-van-de-wet-gemeentelijke-antidiscriminatievoorzieningen.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2012/12/18/evaluatie-van-de-wet-gemeentelijke-antidiscriminatievoorzieningen/evaluatie-van-de-wet-gemeentelijke-antidiscriminatievoorzieningen.pdf).

<sup>93</sup> The Netherlands, National Information Service (*Rijkvoorlichtingendiens*) (2010), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2009*, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf).

		<p>Furthermore, municipalities are free to organise outreach activities or training schemes themselves. There are examples of local activities focusing especially on migrants, such as the empowerment programme 'Discrimination, Deal with it!', funded by the municipality of Rotterdam and carried out by anti-discrimination agency RADAR.<sup>94</sup></p> <p>The national equality body, the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, has not carried out any specific activities focusing on migrants or their descendants in recent years, as far as awareness raising or outreach is concerned. However, the Institute has published several advice reports on migrant issues in recent years, for example a recent advice on the legislative proposal for withdrawal of Dutch nationality in the context of terrorist activities,<sup>95</sup> and a report on the interaction of Dutch legislation with European regulation on family reunification.<sup>96</sup></p>
	<p>Evidence through polls, surveys, academic research, etc. on the awareness of migrants and/or their descendants concerning the right to equal treatment. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, living in different geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>Research carried out in 2013 shows that half of first and second generation migrants ('allochtoon') describe their knowledge of fundamental rights as 'mediocre'. The same is true for non-migrant Dutch people. The self-perception of the awareness differs strongly between the migrant groups: thus, 60% of migrants of Antillean descent describe their awareness as 'bad', whereas only 15% of migrants of Surinamese descent do so. Migrants of Moroccan and Turkish descent are positioned in the middle (34% and 39% respectively). 21% of non-migrant Dutch people describe their awareness as 'bad'. The main difference between the migrant group and the non-migrant group relates to the group that judges their knowledge to be (very) good, which is 24% in the case of non-migrant Dutch people and ranges between 13 and 15% for the migrant groups.<sup>97</sup> When asked to name a fundamental rights, 17% of migrants mention the prohibition of discrimination (compared to 19% of non-migrant Dutch). When presented with examples of fundamental rights, 76% of migrants are aware of the right to equal treatment (opposed to 77% of non-migrant Dutch). This is the most well known fundamental right according to this survey. Awareness of fundamental rights in general, and of the principle of equal treatment in particular, increases in line with the respondents' educational level.<sup>98</sup></p>

<sup>94</sup> The Netherlands, Radar (2015), *Discriminatie? Deal with it*, Rotterdam, Radar, available at: [www.radar.nl/?file=2819745](http://www.radar.nl/?file=2819745).

<sup>95</sup> The Netherlands, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*) (2015), *Advies conceptwetsvoorstel intrekken Nederlanderschap*, Utrecht, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, available at: <http://crvdm-zoeken.stippacceptatie.nl/StippWebDLL/Resources/Handlers/DownloadBestand.ashx?id=2508>.

<sup>96</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*) (2014), *Gezinnen gezien? Onderzoek naar Nederlandse regelgeving en uitvoeringspraktijk in het licht van de Europese Gezinsherenigingsrichtlijn*, available at: <http://crvdm-zoeken.stippacceptatie.nl/StippWebDLL/Resources/Handlers/DownloadBestand.ashx?id=2379>.

<sup>97</sup> FORUM (2013), *Factsheet Grondwet en Democratie*, Utrecht, FORUM.

<sup>98</sup> FORUM (2013), *Factsheet Grondwet en Democratie*, Utrecht, FORUM.



<p>Evidence of complaints lodged by migrants and/or their descendants - % of total complaints to equality bodies, % of admissible complaints, statistics about outcomes of investigation, % of cases establishing discrimination. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>The background of complainants is not recorded by anti-discrimination agencies. We can only estimate the number and proportion of complaints filed by migrants and their descendants by looking at the different discrimination grounds. The discrimination grounds that are likely to be connected to migrants and/or their descendants are race, nationality, religion/belief, possibly in intersection with gender.</p> <p>Statistics on the number of discrimination complaints lodged at anti-discrimination agencies in 2012 (most recent year available) show that of the total of 5594 complaints nationally 2722 complaints concerned discrimination on the ground of race (49%). 350 concerned the ground of nationality (6%) and 269 complaints concerned the ground of religion/belief (5%).<sup>99</sup> There is no information about the outcome of these complaints.</p> <p>The statistics of reports made to the police show the following distribution: in 2012, of the total of 3292 registered incidents of discrimination, 1157 concerned discrimination on the ground of race (35%), and 113 the ground of religion (3%). The police does record the country of birth of the victims of discrimination, though this is not done consequently, and the country of birth is not linked to the type or ground of discrimination. Of the total of 3292 incidents, 1161 victims were born in the Netherlands (which could still include second generation migrants), and 650 were born in a 'non-Western' country (i.e. outside of Europe, North-America, Japan and Indonesia), which is 20% of the total.<sup>100</sup> The police report does not specify the outcomes of procedures.</p>
<p>Tools, measures and positive initiatives aiming at facilitating reporting incidents of discrimination – e.g. translation facilities to report and submit complaints in multiple languages – and tackling under-reporting and low rights-awareness.</p>	<p>The Municipal Antidiscrimination Facilities Act (<i>Wet gemeentelijke antidiscriminatievoorzieningen</i>, WGA) stipulates that the antidiscrimination facilities have to be easily accessible ('laagdrempelig').<sup>101</sup> According to the evaluation of the Act in 2012, the accessibility of antidiscrimination facilities is indeed high, as these facilities can be contacted at their offices, by telephone, e-mail and internet.<sup>102</sup> There is a central website, a central telephone line, and in addition, a dedicated smartphone App can be used to report discrimination.<sup>103</sup> Linked to the WGA Act, the national government carried out a publicity campaign in 2009 and 2010 in order to</p>

<sup>99</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, CBS) (2013), *Rapportage discriminatieklachten 2012*, Den Haag, CBS.

<sup>100</sup> Tierolf, B., Hermens, N., Drost, L. and Van der Vos, L. (2013), *POLDIS rapportage 2012*, Utrecht, Verwey-Jonker Instituut, available at: [www.verwey-jonker.nl/doc/vitaliteit/Poldis\\_rapportage\\_2012\\_7371\\_web.pdf](http://www.verwey-jonker.nl/doc/vitaliteit/Poldis_rapportage_2012_7371_web.pdf).

<sup>101</sup> The Netherlands (2009), *Municipal Antidiscrimination Facilities Act 2009 (Wet gemeentelijke antidiscriminatievoorzieningen 2009)*, *Aanhel*, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0026168/geldigheidsdatum\\_18-02-2015#Aanhel](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0026168/geldigheidsdatum_18-02-2015#Aanhel).

<sup>102</sup> Partners & Pröpper (2012), *Evaluatie van de Wet gemeentelijke antidiscriminatievoorzieningen*, Vught, Partners & Pröpper.

<sup>103</sup> The Netherlands, National Association of Antidiscrimination Agencies (*Landelijke Branchevereniging Antidiscriminatieorganisaties*, LBA) (2015), 'App 'Discriminatie Melden'', available at: [www.discriminatie.nl/melden-helpt/app-discriminatie-melden](http://www.discriminatie.nl/melden-helpt/app-discriminatie-melden).

		<p>raise awareness of the possibility to report discrimination. This publicity campaign was evaluated positively.<sup>104</sup> All of these activities are however not directed at migrants specifically, but at the population at large. All grounds of discrimination are tackled equally within these activities.</p> <p>The anti-discrimination agencies and the national Institute for Human Rights (national equality body) are free to organise specific outreach campaigns for migrants. A quick scan of the websites of these agencies shows that some provide information in English on their websites and in brochures.<sup>105</sup></p>
	<p>In particular, provide information about any legal protection on grounds of nationality, which is not covered by the EU anti-discrimination Directives,<sup>106</sup> but is a prohibited ground in several Member States. Please explain how unequal treatment on the basis of nationality is treated and provide exemplary cases, if any. Please provide information on the relevant practice and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b></p>	<p>The General Equal Treatment Act (<i>Algemene Wet Gelijke Behandeling</i>, AWGB) covers nationality as a ground of discrimination alongside other grounds such as religion, political belief, gender, sexual orientation or civil state. Section 2.2.5 of the Act makes an exception for this ground for cases where the distinction is based on generally binding regulations or written and unwritten rules of international law, and cases where nationality is of essential relevance.<sup>107</sup> See annex 9 for some exemplary cases at the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights.</p> <p>The criminal law articles pertaining to discrimination do not cover nationality as a ground of discrimination.</p>
	<p>Please provide information about the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants – on any ground – in accessing law enforcement and judiciary services. In particular please clarify whether and when the latter are considered and treated, or not, as services available to the public, therefore falling within the scope of the</p>	<p>While the Dutch equal treatment legislation includes discrimination in the access to goods and services, law enforcement and judiciary services are not seen as falling within the scope of these services. The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (<i>College voor de Rechten van de Mens</i>), the national equality body, does not take on complaints about discrimination in the judiciary chain, but refers people (migrants and non-migrants) to the complaints procedure of the police and the courts themselves, or to the National Ombudsman who can and does take on complaints about conduct of state institutions including police and judiciary.<sup>109</sup></p> <p>There is some general information available about equal treatment in the judiciary chain. This does not always specifically refer to migrants, but more often to ethnic minorities.</p>

<sup>104</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for General Affairs (*Ministerie van Algemene Zaken*) (2011), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2010*, The Hague, Ministry for General Affairs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/jaarverslagen/2011/07/08/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2010/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2010-definitief.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/jaarverslagen/2011/07/08/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2010/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2010-definitief.pdf).

<sup>105</sup> The Netherlands, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*) (2014), 'Flyer The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights', Utrecht, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, available at: <http://crvdm-zoeken.stippacceptatie.nl/StippWebDLL/Resources/Handlers/DownloadBestand.ashx?id=2381>.

<sup>106</sup> As of Art. 3.2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

<sup>107</sup> The Netherlands, General Equal Treatment Act 1994 (*Algemene Wet Gelijke Behandeling 1994*), section 2.2.5, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/geldigheidsdatum\\_23-02-2015#Hoofdstuk1\\_2\\_Artikel2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/geldigheidsdatum_23-02-2015#Hoofdstuk1_2_Artikel2).

<sup>109</sup> E-mail en telephone correspondence with the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, 8 May 2015.

	<p>directives and the jurisdiction of Equality Bodies.<sup>108</sup></p>	<p>The victim experience monitor of the Ministry for Security and Justice looks into differences of experiences between men and women, between different age groups and between different educational levels, but does not look into differences in migrant background.<sup>110</sup> The further analysis report does specify the nationality of respondents and includes respondents of non-Dutch nationality, but this factor is not analysed any further.<sup>111</sup></p> <p>A recent quantitative research study found some irregularities in the sentencing of criminal law judges in relation to the ethnic background of the defendant. Second generation migrants Turkish-Dutch and Antillean-Dutch defendants were more likely to receive a prison sentence and received higher sentences in general. The analysis took into account objectifiable factors such as the kind and the severity of the crime, but did not take into account more intangible factors such as the attitude of the defendant and the quality of the defence. These factors need to be integrated in follow-up research to pinpoint exactly where and whether discrimination is taking place.<sup>112</sup> This study followed up on previous research which showed that defendants with a Dutch appearance and good Dutch language proficiency were least likely to receive a prison sentence in comparison with other defendants. Defendants with a non-Dutch appearance who did not speak Dutch during the court hearings were most likely to receive a prison sentence.<sup>113</sup></p> <p>The second edition of the Muslim Discrimination Monitor published recently provides some criticism of the way in which police and judiciary handle complaints of discrimination lodged by Muslims, especially in the case of discrimination against mosques. More than half of the officials who had lodged complaints against their mosque with the police were not satisfied by the way in which the police followed up on their report. The dissatisfaction was due to the lack of urgency on the</p>
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<sup>108</sup> Please note that these are considered non-economic services by the EU Commission (Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment, COMM 725 (2007) of 20 November 2007, yet not always they are considered by Equality Bodies to fall in the areas of application of the anti-discrimination directives.

<sup>110</sup> Timmermans, M., Van den Tillaart, J., Homburg, G. (2013), *Eerste meting slachtoffermonitor: ervaringen van slachtoffers met justitiële slachtofferondersteuning*, Amsterdam, Regioplan Beleidsonderzoek, available at: [www.wodc.nl/images/1833c-volledige-tekst\\_tcm44-512794.pdf](http://www.wodc.nl/images/1833c-volledige-tekst_tcm44-512794.pdf).

<sup>111</sup> Timmermans, M., Van den Tillaart, J., Homburg, G. (2014), *Secundaire analyse kwaliteitsmeting slachtofferzorg*, Amsterdam, Regioplan Beleidsonderzoek, available at: [www.regioplan.nl/media/pdf/id/1257/file\\_name/14056-secundaire-analyse-kwaliteitsmeting-slachtofferzorg.pdf](http://www.regioplan.nl/media/pdf/id/1257/file_name/14056-secundaire-analyse-kwaliteitsmeting-slachtofferzorg.pdf).

<sup>112</sup> Wermink, H., Van Wingerden, S., Van Wilsem, J.A., Nieuwbeerta, P. (2015), *Etnisch gerelateerde verschillen in de strafvoetmeting*, The Hague, Council for the Judiciary, available at: [www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/Publicaties-En-Brochures/Researchmemoranda/research%20memoranda/Etnisch%20gerelateerde%20verschillen%20in%20de%20strafvoetmeting.pdf](http://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/Publicaties-En-Brochures/Researchmemoranda/research%20memoranda/Etnisch%20gerelateerde%20verschillen%20in%20de%20strafvoetmeting.pdf).

<sup>113</sup> Wermink, H., De Keijser, J., Schuyt, P. (2012), 'Verschillen in strafvoetmeting in soortgelijke zaken. Een kwantitatief onderzoek naar de rol van specifieke kenmerken van de dader', *Nederlands Juristenblad*, number 11, p.726-733, available at: [www.burojansen.nl/pdf/verschilleninstrafvoetmetinginsoortgelijkezaken.pdf](http://www.burojansen.nl/pdf/verschilleninstrafvoetmetinginsoortgelijkezaken.pdf).

	part of the police, limited communication and the failure to find the perpetrators of the aggression. <sup>114</sup>
	Please provide statistical data about numbers of discrimination cases/complaints submitted to competent bodies (Equality Bodies, Administrative Courts), as well as about their outcomes <b>(use the tables in the Annex 8)</b>
<b>2.2.Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders</b>	
	<p>Please summarize <u>briefly</u> in this section any key issues affecting the implementation of equal treatment of permit holders, as defined by the following EU legislation; these could be, for example, practical issues and bottlenecks, administrative delays, coordination and cooperation of public authorities, etc.</p> <p>Please substantiate findings, as far as possible, through formal evaluations, as well as research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>. Please bear in mind that no assessment of the <b>legal transposition</b> process is required. In regard to the five categories below, please provide <u>statistical data</u> issued in 2014 or valid on 31.12.14. <b>(use annex 3)</b></p>
2.2.1. <u>Long Term Residence</u> (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive <a href="#">2003/109/EC</a> )	The question whether long term residence status holders fall under the duties with regard to integration and integration tests has recently come up in a case of two women, one from the USA and one of New Zealand. Under the Integration Act ( <i>Wet Inburgering</i> ), long term residence status holders are also obliged to pass a civic integration exam, and can also be fined when they fail to do so. This is the case despite the fact that the regulation on long term residence already takes into account the time needed for migrants to become acquainted with their new country of residence. <sup>115</sup> In this case, the Central Appeals Court ( <i>Centrale Raad van Beroep</i> ) has asked the EU Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling (Case C-579/13). The advocate general Szpunar advised that integration measures implemented by member states have to support the aim of the LTR directive to encourage migrants' integration. In the case of the integration exam and the related fine is in this context not thought to be proportional to the objective of the directive. <sup>116</sup>
2.2.2. <u>Single-permit procedure</u> permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive <a href="#">2011/98/EU</a> )	At present, no issues related to the single-permit procedure have been raised. As this procedure is relatively new, these issues might come up in the future. The procedure does not alter the requirements, as it is focused on the procedure. <sup>117</sup>
2.2.3. <u>Blue card</u> holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive <a href="#">2009/50/EC</a> )	At present, no issues relating to the equal treatment of Blue card holders have arisen. An analysis of the Dutch position during policy negotiations for the Blue card

<sup>114</sup> Van der Valk, I. (2015), *Monitor Moslimdiscriminatie*, Amsterdam, University of Amsterdam, available at: <http://imes.uva.nl/binaries/content/assets/subsites/institute-for-migration--ethnic-studies/publications/monitormoslimdiscriminatie.pdf?2851846831722>.

<sup>115</sup> Van der Mei, A.P. (2015), 'Waarom ligt de wet inburgering onder Europees vuur?', in *Maastricht Law News & Views*, available at: <http://law.maastrichtuniversity.nl/newsandviews/tag/langdurig-ingezetenen>.

<sup>116</sup> EU Court of Justice (2015), opinion, ECLI:EU:C:2015:39, 28 January 2015, available at: <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/documents.jsf?num=C-579/13>.

<sup>117</sup> The Netherlands, Integration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2014), 'Een gecombineerde vergunning voor verblijf en arbeid (GVVA)', available at: [https://ind.nl/Documents/GVVA\\_NED.pdf](https://ind.nl/Documents/GVVA_NED.pdf).

	shows that the Dutch authorities actually wanted to extend the scope of the regulation, to also include cross-border labour, but did not succeed in these efforts. In the Dutch implementation of the directive, the main requirements for prospective Blue card holders are the income requirement and the formal qualification requirements. The analysis does not identify particular issues in relation to the right to equal treatment. <sup>118</sup>
2.2.4. <u>Family reunification permit holders</u> (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive <a href="#">2003/86/EC</a> )	<p>The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights has published a very critical report on Dutch integration legislation in relation to the family reunification directive. It focuses on the income requirement for partners in Dutch legislation, on the integration abroad exam requirement and on the costs for the procedure. Referring to article 5 and 17 of the directive, the Institute states that the Dutch practice of assessment of applications is not in line with the European perspective.<sup>119</sup></p> <p>Regarding the income requirement (whereby the partner of a family reunification permit applicant has to earn at least 100% of the minimum wage), the Institute refers to the disadvantaged position of migrants and partners between 21 and 23 years, for whom a lower minimum wage applies which is however not taken into account in the legislation. Furthermore, the Institute criticises the integration abroad exam requirement which is thought to be in contradiction to the directive, since it appears to be used as a selection tool rather than an integration tool.<sup>120</sup></p>
2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders <sup>121</sup>	No information available.
<b>2.3. Key developments and trends</b>	
Please include in this section key developments in the area of equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern only migrants and/or their descendants. Key	The last five years the legal framework regarding anti-discrimination, including anti-discrimination concerning migrants, has not been altered. Changes in the framework regarding immigration and integration have of course had an impact on the situation of migrants, but this does not concern anti-discrimination legislation

<sup>118</sup> Groen, S., De Lange, T. (2011), 'De Europese 'Blue Card'', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, nr. 8, p. 338-348, available at: [www.kroesadvocaten.nl/uploads/tekstblok/artikelen/a\\_mr\\_de\\_europese\\_blue\\_card\\_s\\_m\\_groen\\_en\\_t\\_de\\_lange.pdf](http://www.kroesadvocaten.nl/uploads/tekstblok/artikelen/a_mr_de_europese_blue_card_s_m_groen_en_t_de_lange.pdf).

<sup>119</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*) (2014), *Gezinnen gezien? Onderzoek naar Nederlandse regelgeving en uitvoeringspraktijk in het licht van de Europese Gezinsherenigingsrichtlijn*, available at: <http://crvdm-zoeken.stippacceptatie.nl/StippWebDLL/Resources/Handlers/DownloadBestand.ashx?id=2379>.

<sup>120</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*) (2014), *Gezinnen gezien? Onderzoek naar Nederlandse regelgeving en uitvoeringspraktijk in het licht van de Europese Gezinsherenigingsrichtlijn*, available at: <http://crvdm-zoeken.stippacceptatie.nl/StippWebDLL/Resources/Handlers/DownloadBestand.ashx?id=2379>.

<sup>121</sup> As per recitals 6 and 7 of Directive [2011/51/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC to extend its scope to beneficiaries of international protection Text with EEA relevance

<p>developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment policies that related to the rights of migrants and/or their descendants <b>(for presentation of case law, use template in Annex 9)</b>. Such developments may also affect the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants.</p>	<p>or policies. The latest anti-discrimination policy letter of the responsible ministers only refers to migrants in the context of EU migration. The main policy developments in this are in recent years focus on initiatives aiming to counter discrimination on the labour market.<sup>122</sup></p> <p>Not specifically related to the topic of anti-discrimination, but affecting the situation of migrants in general, the development in integration policy whereby migrants have more duties than rights, in combination with financial constraints as a result of the economic crisis, has led to a reduction in the number of initiatives and projects supporting migrants at local level. The services available for migrant support are therefore more limited than they used to be.<sup>123</sup></p>
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## 3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

### 3.1. Political rights at national level

#### 3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition

	<p>In this section please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. -Path to citizenship for foreign born third country nationals (the so-called '1st generation')</p>	
	<p>Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the</p>	<p>Migrants are only granted citizenship if they have had residence in the kingdom of the Netherlands for at least five consecutive years to ensure that they have a strong bond with the country and have had enough</p>

<sup>122</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*) (2015), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2015-0000039792, 11 February 2015, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2015/02/12/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2015/02/12/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie/inhoudsopgave-bijlage-bij-voortgangsbrief-discriminatie.pdf).

<sup>123</sup> Juzwiak, T. (2014), *Rotterdam, The Netherlands. A case study from: Migrant and Refugee Integration in Global Cities. The Role of Cities and Businesses*, The Hague, The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration, available at: [http://thehagueprocess.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/THP\\_Rotterdam.pdf](http://thehagueprocess.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/THP_Rotterdam.pdf).

	<p>society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. - Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')</p>	<p>time to integrate in society.<sup>124125</sup> Migrants need to have Dutch language skills and knowledge of Dutch society on the level of the civic integration test<sup>126127</sup>. They also have to renounce their previous nationality if they wish to acquire Dutch citizenship, although under certain circumstances migrants will be allowed to keep their previous nationality, e.g. if the country of one's previous nationality does not allow renunciation of nationality or if one owns an asylum residence permit.<sup>128129</sup> To complete naturalisation migrants are obliged to attend a naturalisation ceremony in which they declare solidarity to the Dutch state.<sup>130</sup></p>
	<p>Debates, issues and challenges concerning the implementation of citizenship policies</p>	<p>Recently the Minister of Security and Justice submitted a legislative proposal aimed at creating the possibility of taking away the Dutch nationality from citizens who join organisations that are identified as terrorist internationally or by the EU, without the need for an initial judicial review.<sup>131</sup> This measure is aimed at preventing these citizens from returning to the Netherlands as they are seen as a possible threat to national safety. The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (<i>College voor de Rechten van de Mens</i>) criticised this proposal.<sup>132</sup> Identifying citizens with more than one nationality is a difficult task, since this information is no longer stored in the Basic Registration Persons (Basisregistratie Personen), which would complicate execution of the measure. The measure only applies to Dutch citizens with additional nationalities, since taking away the Dutch nationality is not allowed to lead to statelessness, as this would violate European treaties. This would not only give the measure a discriminatory nature, but would also severely limit its practical use. Finally, applying the</p>

<sup>124</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Nationality Act 1984 (*Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap1984*), section 8, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum\\_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk4](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk4).

<sup>125</sup> The Netherlands, State Secretary of Security and Justice (*Staatssecretaris voor Veiligheid en Justitie*) (2014), 'Wijziging van de Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap ter verlenging van de termijnen voor verlening van het Nederlanderschap en enige andere wijzigingen', legislative proposal, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/02/11/wetsvoorstel-rijkswet-op-het-nederlanderschap-en-memorije-van-toelichting/lp-v-j-0000004985.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/02/11/wetsvoorstel-rijkswet-op-het-nederlanderschap-en-memorije-van-toelichting/lp-v-j-0000004985.pdf).

<sup>126</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Nationality Act 1984 (*Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap1984*), section 8, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum\\_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk4](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk4)

<sup>127</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2015), *Hoe kunt u Nederlander worden?*, Almelo, Immigration and Naturalisation Service, available at: <https://ind.nl/Documents/5013.pdf>.

<sup>128</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Nationality Act 1984 (*Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap1984*), section 6a, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum\\_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk4](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk4).

<sup>129</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2015), *Hoe kunt u Nederlander worden?*, Almelo, Immigration and Naturalisation Service, available at: <https://ind.nl/Documents/5013.pdf>.

<sup>130</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2015), *Hoe kunt u Nederlander worden?*, Almelo, Immigration and Naturalisation Service, available at: <https://ind.nl/Documents/5013.pdf>.

<sup>131</sup> The Netherlands, Minister for Security and Justice (*Minister van Veiligheid en Justitie*) (2015), *Wijziging van de Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap in verband met het intrekken van het Nederlanderschap in het belang van de nationale veiligheid*, legislative proposal, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/12/18/wetsvoorstel-wijziging-van-de-rijkswet-op-het-nederlanderschap-in-verband-met-het-intrekken-van-het-nederlanderschap-in-het-belang-van-de-nationale-veiligheid/wvs-intrekking-nl-bescherming-nv-consultatie-def5.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/12/18/wetsvoorstel-wijziging-van-de-rijkswet-op-het-nederlanderschap-in-verband-met-het-intrekken-van-het-nederlanderschap-in-het-belang-van-de-nationale-veiligheid/wvs-intrekking-nl-bescherming-nv-consultatie-def5.pdf).

<sup>132</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*) (2015), *Advies Conceptwetsvoorstel tot wijziging van de Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap in verband met het intrekken van het Nederlanderschap in het belang van de nationale veiligheid*, Utrecht, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, available at: <http://crvdm-zoeken.stippacceptatie.nl/StippWebDLL/Resources/Handlers/DownloadBestand.aspx?id=2508>.

		measure before judicial review violates fundamental rights as it would result in persons becoming stateless without having had a fair trial.
	Key developments and trends – case law ( <b>please use the template in the Annex 9</b> to provide information about the cases – here only a simple reference to the case name is required) or new provisions and reforms.	The State Secretary for Security and Justice submitted a legislative proposal to increase the required period of residence in the Netherlands before naturalization from 5 to 7 years. <sup>133</sup> The reasoning for this proposed increase is that migrants are thought to be better integrated after 7 years and will have a stronger bond with the Netherlands. The Advisory Committee on Migration Affairs (ACVZ) and the Association of Dutch Municipalities (VNG) have indicated that the choice for an extra two years is too arbitrary and needs to be more clearly substantiated by additional arguments. <sup>134135</sup>
	Please indicate key and/or milestone dates – e.g. of major reforms - regarding citizenship acquisition for migrants and/or their descendants.	1985: The Dutch Nationality Act ( <i>Rijkswet op het Nederlandschap</i> ), was installed as the successor to the Dutch Nationality and Residency Act ( <i>Wet op het Nederlandschap en Ingezetenschap</i> ). <sup>136</sup> 2003: Revision of various articles of the Dutch Nationality Act. <sup>137138</sup> The most important changes in the context of citizenship acquisition were: increased opportunities for citizens in acquiring citizenship through the option procedure and the addition of knowledge of the Dutch language and society as a prerequisite for naturalisation. 2006: Citizens who had acquired citizenship through the option procedure and naturalisation were now determined by decree of the minister obliged to attend a naturalisation ceremony. <sup>139</sup> 2009: Revision of the act in which the recitation of a declaration of solidarity was added to the naturalisation ceremony as a requirement for

<sup>133</sup> The Netherlands, State Secretary of Security and Justice (*Staatssecretaris voor Veiligheid en Justitie*) (2014), 'Wijziging van de Rijkswet op het Nederlandschap ter verlenging van de termijnen voor verlening van het Nederlandschap en enige andere wijzigingen', legislative proposal, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/02/11/wetsvoorstel-rijkswet-op-het-nederlandschap-en-memorie-van-toelichting/lp-v-j-0000004985.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/02/11/wetsvoorstel-rijkswet-op-het-nederlandschap-en-memorie-van-toelichting/lp-v-j-0000004985.pdf).

<sup>134</sup> The Netherlands, State Secretary of Security and Justice (*Staatssecretaris voor Veiligheid en Justitie*) (2014), 'Wijziging van de Rijkswet op het Nederlandschap ter verlenging van de termijnen voor verlening van het Nederlandschap en enige andere wijzigingen', legislative proposal, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/02/11/wetsvoorstel-rijkswet-op-het-nederlandschap-en-memorie-van-toelichting/lp-v-j-0000004985.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/02/11/wetsvoorstel-rijkswet-op-het-nederlandschap-en-memorie-van-toelichting/lp-v-j-0000004985.pdf).

<sup>135</sup> The Netherlands, Advisory Commission for Alien Affairs (*Adviescommissie Vreemdelingenzaken*) (2013), *Advies voorstel van Rijkswet inzake de verlenging van naturalisatietermijnen en de uitbreiding van de openbare ordetoets voor minderjarigen*, The Hague, Advisory Commission for Alien Affairs, available at: [www.acvz.org/publicaties/wetsadvies-naturalisatietermijnen.pdf](http://www.acvz.org/publicaties/wetsadvies-naturalisatietermijnen.pdf).

<sup>136</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Nationality Act 1984 (*Rijkswet op het Nederlandschap 1984*), [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-03-2015/informatie](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015/informatie).

<sup>137</sup> The Netherlands, Government Gazette (*Staatsblad*) (2002), year 2002, nr. 222, 21 May 2002, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2002-222.html>.

<sup>138</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Integration Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2011), *Trendrapportage naturalisatie vi*, Rijswijk, Immigration and Integration Service, available at: [www.ind.nl/Documents/2011%20Trendrapportage%20Naturalisatie%20VI.pdf](http://www.ind.nl/Documents/2011%20Trendrapportage%20Naturalisatie%20VI.pdf).

<sup>139</sup> The Netherlands, Government Gazette (*Staatsblad*) (2006), year 2006, nr. 250, 19 May 2006, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-2006-250.pdf>.



		<p>citizenship acquisition through the option procedure and naturalisation.<sup>140</sup></p> <p>2010: Revision of the act that added an obligation for second generation migrants to renounce their previous nationality under the same conditions as first generation migrants.<sup>141142</sup> Furthermore, the Dutch nationality could now be taken away if a person was convicted for serious crimes directed at the state or its institutions, crimes against humanity or the unlawful recruitment of persons for foreign military service or armed struggle.</p>																
	<p>Naturalisation rate - % of migrants that have been naturalized compared to migrant stock and to general population – listing the most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality, by gender and age-group if available. <b><u>Please provide the latest available data.</u></b> The most recent data provided by <u>Eurostat</u> concern the year 2012.</p>	<p>The following figures are on 2013.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sex</th> <th>Total number</th> <th>Citizenship acquisition rate (% of people who have acquired citizenship compared to non-national stock incl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)</th> <th>Citizenship acquisition rate (% of people who have acquired citizenship compared to non-national stock excl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Men and Women</td> <td>25882</td> <td>3,25</td> <td>3,63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>12116</td> <td>3,08</td> <td>3,51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>13766</td> <td>3,42</td> <td>3,75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This table shows the absolute figures of citizenship acquisition and citizenship acquisition rate - % of non-nationals that have acquired citizenship compared to non-national stock – by sex.<sup>143144</sup> Citizenship acquisition includes naturalisation in all four possible ways (recognition, by operation of law, through the option procedure, bestowment/naturalisation). Data on age-groups is not available for all four citizenship acquisition ways.</p>	Sex	Total number	Citizenship acquisition rate (% of people who have acquired citizenship compared to non-national stock incl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)	Citizenship acquisition rate (% of people who have acquired citizenship compared to non-national stock excl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)	Men and Women	25882	3,25	3,63	Men	12116	3,08	3,51	Women	13766	3,42	3,75
Sex	Total number	Citizenship acquisition rate (% of people who have acquired citizenship compared to non-national stock incl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)	Citizenship acquisition rate (% of people who have acquired citizenship compared to non-national stock excl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)															
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<sup>140</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Nationality Act 1984 (*Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap 1984*), [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-03-2015/informatie](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015/informatie).

<sup>141</sup> The Netherlands, Government Gazette (*Staatsblad*) (2010), year 2010, nr. 242, 17 June 2010, available at: [www.eerstekamer.nl/wetsvoorstel/31813\\_wijziging\\_rijkswet\\_op\\_het](http://www.eerstekamer.nl/wetsvoorstel/31813_wijziging_rijkswet_op_het).

<sup>142</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Nationality Act 1984 (*Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap 1984*), [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-03-2015/informatie](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003738/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015/informatie).

<sup>143</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2014), *Nationaliteitswijziging; geslacht, leeftijd, soort regeling, verblijfsduur*, available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=37199NED&D1=0-5,9,11-16,23-34&D2=a&D3=l&HDR=G2&STB=T,G1&VW=T>.

<sup>144</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2014), *Bevolking; geslacht, leeftijd en nationaliteit op 1 januari*, available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=03743&D1=a&D2=0&D3=1,l&D4=17&HDR=T,G3&STB=G1,G2&VW=T>.

Age category	Sex	Total number	Naturalisation rate (% of people who have been naturalized compared to non-national stock incl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)	Naturalisation rate (% of people who have been naturalized compared to non-national stock excl. people without nationality or with unknown nationality)
Younger than 20 years	Men and Women	5526	4,11	5,18
	Men	2792	4,06	5,16
	Women	2734	4,16	5,20
20 to 25 years	Men and Women	1142	1,45	1,61
	Men	550	1,55	1,77
	Women	592	1,37	1,47
25 to 30 years	Men and Women	2272	2,04	2,31
	Men	905	1,72	2,02
	Women	1367	2,33	2,55
30 to 35 years	Men and Women	3315	3,05	3,34
	Men	1417	2,69	3,04
	Women	1898	3,38	3,61
35 to 40 years	Men and Women	2958	3,31	3,58
	Men	1376	3,12	3,45
	Women	1582	3,50	3,71
40 to 45 years	Men and Women	2342	3,15	3,42
	Men	1166	3,12	3,44
	Women	1176	3,18	3,41
45 to 50 years	Men and Women	1409	2,37	2,55
	Men	739	2,46	2,68
	Women	670	2,28	2,42
50 to 55 years	Men and Women	805	1,88	2,03
	Men	410	1,91	2,08
	Women	395	1,86	1,98
55 to 60 years	Men and Women	385	1,31	1,41
	Men	211	1,44	1,56
	Women	174	1,19	1,26
60 to 65 years	Men and Women	188	0,81	0,86
	Men	98	0,81	0,87
	Women	90	0,80	0,86
Older than 65 years	Men and Women	148	0,33	0,35
	Men	71	0,30	0,31
	Women	77	0,37	0,40
<b>Total</b>	<b>Men and Women</b>	<b>20490</b>	<b>2,57</b>	<b>2,88</b>
	<b>Men</b>	<b>9735</b>	<b>2,48</b>	<b>2,82</b>
	<b>Women</b>	<b>10755</b>	<b>2,67</b>	<b>2,93</b>

This table presents the absolute figures on naturalisation through bestowment and the naturalisation rate - % of non-nationals that have been naturalised compared to non-national stock - by sex and age-group.<sup>145146</sup>

Sex	Most numerous groups	Total number
Men and Women	Moroccans	3886
	Turks	2872
	Afghans	1341
	Iraqis	929
	Iranians	848
Men	Moroccans	1723
	Turks	1403
	Afghans	695
	Iraqis	518
	Iranians	470
Women	Moroccans	2163
	Turks	1469
	Afghans	646
	Iraqis	411
	Surinamese	404

This table presents the absolute figures on the five most numerous groups in acquiring citizenship, by sex.<sup>147</sup>

<sup>145</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek) (2014), *Nationaliteitswijziging; geslacht, leeftijd, soort regeling, verblijfsduur*, available at:

<http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=37199NED&D1=0-5.9.11-16.23-34&D2=a&D3=l&HDR=G2&STB=T.G1&VW=T>.

<sup>146</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek) (2014), *Bevolking; geslacht, leeftijd en nationaliteit op 1 januari*, available at:

<http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=03743&D1=a&D2=0&D3=1.l&D4=17&HDR=T.G3&STB=G1.G2&VW=T>.

<sup>147</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek) (2014), *Nationaliteitswijzigingen; geslacht, nationaliteit en regeling*, available at:

<http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=37550NED&D1=0&D2=a&D3=8-209&D4=l&HDR=T.G3&STB=G1.G2&VW=T>.

### 3.1.2. National elections voting rights - turnout

	<p>Third country nationals are allowed in exceptional cases to vote in national elections. In this section please provide the specific requirements and criteria for participation of citizens of migrant background (and third country nationals in the very few cases where this is foreseen) in national elections, as well as any available data on their voting turnout. Please specify any differences in different geographic areas or by type of national level voting circumstances (e.g. parliament, referendum, president of the republic etc.). In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>Third country nationals are not allowed to participate in national parliamentary elections. There are no exceptions to this rule.<sup>148</sup> The only exception that does exist concerns municipal election in which third country migrants, provided they have resided legally in the Netherlands for at least 5 years, are allowed to vote and stand as candidate.<sup>149</sup></p> <p>The members of the Senate are elected by the representatives of the Provincial Councils.<sup>150</sup> For the election of the Provincial Councils, again only Dutch nationals are allowed to vote<sup>151</sup> or stand candidate.<sup>152</sup></p> <p>67% of Dutch voters with a western migrant (<i>allochtonous</i>) background voted in the last national election, 65% of Dutch voters with a non-western migrant (<i>allochtonous</i>) background voted in the last national election.<sup>153</sup></p>
	<p>Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>There are no programmes that are specifically and exclusively targeted at migrants, but some initiatives take into account the specific needs of citizens of migrant background. ProDemos, the House for Democracy and the Rule of Law, has drawn up an information folder for the upcoming provincial elections in March 2015, which is published in two versions: one version for the general public and one easily accessible version for people with low literacy levels or low language proficiency.<sup>154</sup> In addition, ProDemos provides information meetings which can be requested by other organisations throughout the</p>

<sup>148</sup> The Netherlands, Electoral Act 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), section B1, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingII/HoofdstukB/ArtikelB1/geldigheidsdatum\\_06-02-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingII/HoofdstukB/ArtikelB1/geldigheidsdatum_06-02-2015); confirmed by e-mail correspondence with ProDemos, 16 February 2015 and the Electoral Council (*Kiesraad*), 27 February 2015.

<sup>149</sup> The Netherlands, Constitution 1948 (*Grondwet 1948*), section 130, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0001840/geldigheidsdatum\\_18-02-2015#Hoofdstuk7\\_Artikel130](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0001840/geldigheidsdatum_18-02-2015#Hoofdstuk7_Artikel130).

<sup>150</sup> The Netherlands, Electoral Act 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), section Q1, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingIII/HoofdstukQ/ArtikelQ1/geldigheidsdatum\\_14-01-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingIII/HoofdstukQ/ArtikelQ1/geldigheidsdatum_14-01-2015).

<sup>151</sup> The Netherlands, Electoral Act 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), section B1, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingII/HoofdstukB/ArtikelB1/geldigheidsdatum\\_06-02-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingII/HoofdstukB/ArtikelB1/geldigheidsdatum_06-02-2015).

<sup>152</sup> The Netherlands, Provinces Act 1992 (*Provinciewet 1992*), section 10, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0005645/TitelIII/HoofdstukII/Artikel10/geldigheidsdatum\\_13-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0005645/TitelIII/HoofdstukII/Artikel10/geldigheidsdatum_13-03-2015).

<sup>153</sup> <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=82095NED&D1=a&D2=14-16&HDR=T&STB=G1&VW=T>

<sup>154</sup> The Netherlands, ProDemos House for Democracy and Rule of Law (2015), 'Verkiezingskrant Provinciale Statenverkiezingen', available at: [www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Verkiezingskrant](http://www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Verkiezingskrant).

		<p>Netherlands.<sup>155</sup> In this context, ProDemos cooperates with organisations with a migrant background or with migrant target groups, such as Argan Foundation in Amsterdam, Nisa for Nisa in Amsterdam, Dialoog Haaglanden, EMCEMO foundation and others.<sup>156</sup></p> <p>Falling outside the scope of this research is a publicity campaign which was organised in 2006 by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment specifically targeting minorities in order to increase their participation in municipal elections. This plan was carried out by the migrant self-organisations which were linked to the national consultation structure.<sup>157</sup></p>
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### 3.1.3. National level election – representation

	The number of <b>candidates</b> with migrant background (where available, specify own or parent’s country of birth) at the latest national level elections (specify date)	There is no information available about the number of candidates with migrant background. The ethnic background is not registered. <sup>158</sup>
	The number of <b>elected representatives</b> with migrant background at national level (e.g. parliament, senate)	At the time of writing (March 2015), 14 of the 150 members of the House of Representatives ( <i>Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal</i> ) have a non-EU migrant background, both first and second generation. <sup>159</sup> In the Senate, one of the members has a second generation migrant background. <sup>160</sup>
	Those <b>appointed</b> to public office (e.g. ministers, secretaries of state, etc.) by end of 2014.	The current cabinet does not include any Ministers or Secretaries of State with a migrant background. <sup>161</sup>

## 3.2. Political rights at regional/local level

### 3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout

	Specify what regional/local voting rights are given to third country nationals and any different entitlements according to residence status, permit type or length of stay etc	Third country nationals are entitled to vote and stand as a candidate in the local water boards elections, provided that they are aged 18 or older and reside in the relevant water board area, regardless of the duration of residence, in a rightful way in line with the aliens act. <sup>162</sup> In addition, third country nationals are
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<sup>155</sup> The Netherlands, ProDemos House for Democracy and Rule of Law (2015), 'Informatiebijeenkomsten', available at: [www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Informatiebijeenkomsten](http://www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Informatiebijeenkomsten).

<sup>156</sup> E-Mail correspondence with ProDemos, 16 February 2015.

<sup>157</sup> E-Mail correspondence with the Electoral Council, 27 February 2015.

<sup>158</sup> E-Mail correspondence with the Electoral Council, 27 February 2015.

<sup>159</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2015), 'Alle kamerleden', available at: [www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerleden/alle\\_kamerleden](http://www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerleden/alle_kamerleden).

<sup>160</sup> The Netherlands, Senate (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), 'Alle leden', available at: [www.eerstekamer.nl/alle\\_leden](http://www.eerstekamer.nl/alle_leden).

<sup>161</sup> The Netherlands, National government (*Rijksoverheid*) (2015), 'Bewindspersonen', available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/regering/bewindspersonen](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/regering/bewindspersonen).

<sup>162</sup> The Netherlands, Electoral Act 1989 (*Kieswet 1989*), section B 2a, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingII/HoofdstukB/ArtikelB2a/geldigheidsdatum\\_14-01-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004627/AfdelingII/HoofdstukB/ArtikelB2a/geldigheidsdatum_14-01-2015).

		entitled to vote and stand as a candidate in municipal elections, provided that they are aged 18 years or older, reside in the municipality concerned, and have at least 5 years of legal residence in the Netherlands. <sup>163</sup>
	Key and/or milestone dates regarding the voting and/or election rights for migrants and/or their descendants at regional/local level	1983: addition of article 130 in the Constitution, specifying the exception of municipal elections to the condition of Dutch nationality in relation to voting rights. <sup>164</sup> 1985: addition of the voting and election rights for third country nationals in municipal elections, in the Electoral Act ( <i>Kieswet</i> ), specifying that third country nationals who have resided lawfully for 5 years in the Netherlands, are entitled to voting and election rights. <sup>165</sup> 1997: addition of the condition that third-country nationals have to have resided legally and for a continuous period of 5 years under a formal residence status in order to make use of their voting and election rights. <sup>166</sup>
	Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.	There are no programmes that are specifically and exclusively targeted at migrants, but some initiatives take into account the specific needs of citizens of migrant background. ProDemos, the House for Democracy and the Rule of Law, has drawn up an information folder for the upcoming provincial elections in March 2015, which is published in two versions: one version for the general public and one easily accessible version for people with low literacy levels or low language proficiency. <sup>167</sup> In addition, ProDemos provides information meetings which can be requested by other organisations throughout the Netherlands. <sup>168</sup> In this context, ProDemos cooperates with organisations with a migrant background or with migrant target groups, such as Argan Foundation in Amsterdam, Nisa for Nisa in Amsterdam, Dialoog Haaglanden, EMCENO foundation and others. <sup>169</sup> The Ministries and the Electoral Council do not have any campaigns to inform migrants specifically. It is not recorded to what extent the generic campaigns reach this target group. <sup>170</sup>

<sup>163</sup> The Netherlands, Constitution (*Grondwet*), section 130, available at: [www.denederlandsegrondwet.nl/9353000/1/j9vvi1hf299q0sr/vgrmfkd8sqsu](http://www.denederlandsegrondwet.nl/9353000/1/j9vvi1hf299q0sr/vgrmfkd8sqsu)

<sup>164</sup> Jacobs, D. (1998), *Nieuwkomers in de politiek*, Gent, Academia Press.

<sup>165</sup> Jacobs, D. (1998), *Nieuwkomers in de politiek*, Gent, Academia Press.

<sup>166</sup> The Netherlands, Government Gazette (*Staatsblad*) (1997), 'Wet van 6 november 1997 tot aanpassing van de Kieswet, Gemeentewet en Provinciewet in verband met de invoering van de Wet gemeentelijke basisadministratie persoonsgegevens en aanpassing aan het geïntegreerd vreemdelingenbeleid', available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/stb-1997-527.html>.

<sup>167</sup> The Netherlands, ProDemos House for Democracy and Rule of Law (2015), 'Verkiezingskrant Provinciale Statenverkiezingen', available at: [www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Verkiezingskrant](http://www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Verkiezingskrant).

<sup>168</sup> The Netherlands, ProDemos House for Democracy and Rule of Law (2015), 'Informatiebijeenkomsten', available at: [www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Informatiebijeenkomsten](http://www.prodemos.nl/In-het-land/Voor-provincies/Verkiezingen-Provinciale-Staten/Informatiebijeenkomsten).

<sup>169</sup> E-Mail correspondence with ProDemos, 16 February 2015.

<sup>170</sup> E-mail correspondence with Electoral Council (*Kiesraad*), 27 February 2015.



	<p>In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>There are little recent data on the exercise of the right to vote by migrants and their descendants in local elections. The responsible ministries and the Electoral Council do not collect this kind of information. Only in Amsterdam, at local level, exit polls explicitly monitor the voting behaviour of people with a migrant background.<sup>171</sup></p> <p>Research published in 2010 shows that in theory, around 9% of the Dutch electorate is made up of voters with a migrant background (not third-country migrants). This research showed that in general, the voting turnout amongst voters with a migrant background in local elections is lower than the overall turnout. For the municipal elections in 2010, 303 council members with migrant background were elected, 3% of the total.<sup>172</sup> More recent research focusing on the municipal elections 2014 in Amsterdam show that the turnout percentage amongst voters with a migrant background is as low as half of the overall turnout.<sup>173</sup> Official national research done on voter motivation preceding the municipal elections of 2014 does not look into the migrant background of voters.<sup>174</sup></p>
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### 3.2.2. Regional/local level election – representation

	<p>The number of <b><u>candidates</u></b> that were third country nationals and/or with migrant background at the latest regional/local level elections (specify date)</p>	<p>The most recent data on the number of candidates in municipal elections is limited to the city of Amsterdam: for the municipal elections in 2014, the proportion of candidates with a Surinamese, Moroccan or Turkish background (not necessarily TCNs) on the ballot varied between the different parties, from none to 27%. Overall, the proportion showed a slight increase since 2010. According to the researchers, the highest number (27%) is proportional to the population distribution of Amsterdam.<sup>175</sup></p>
	<p>The number and % of <b><u>elected representatives</u></b> with migrant background at regional/local level (e.g. municipalities, regions, prefectures etc.)</p>	<p>Official data from 2014, collected before the most recent municipal elections in 2014, shows that 7% of the council members across the Netherlands had a migrant background. With a total of 9077 council members at that time, this suggests that around 635 council members had a migrant background. 1.8% of council members were born in another country, meaning they can be classified as first generation migrants.<sup>176</sup> These number are based on a survey of</p>

<sup>171</sup> E-mail correspondence with Electoral Council (*Kiesraad*), 27 February 2015.

<sup>172</sup> Forum (2010), *Politieke participatie van allochtonen*, Utrecht, Forum.

<sup>173</sup> Kranendonk, M., Michon, L., Schwarz, H., Vermeulen, F. (2014), *Opkomst en stemgedrag van Amsterdammers met een migratie-achtergrond tijdens de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 19 maart 2014*, Amsterdam, IMES.

<sup>174</sup> BMC Onderzoek (2014), *Gemeenteraadsverkiezingen 2014: Wie stemt, wat en waarom?*, The Hague, BMC Onderzoek, available at: <http://kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/media/128819/gemeenteraadsverkiezingen-2014-wie-stemt-wat-en-waarom.pdf>.

<sup>175</sup> Kranendonk, M., Michon, L., Schwarz, H., Vermeulen, F. (2014), *Opkomst en stemgedrag van Amsterdammers met een migratie-achtergrond tijdens de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 19 maart 2014*, Amsterdam, IMES.

<sup>176</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie voor Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*) (2014), *Staat van het bestuur*, The Hague, Ministry for Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations, available at: [www.kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/rapporten-publicaties/staat-van-het-bestuur-2014](http://www.kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/rapporten-publicaties/staat-van-het-bestuur-2014).

		<p>council members and officials, and might not reflect the actual exact numbers.</p> <p>Research from 2010 shows that in the municipal elections in that year, 303 council members with migrant background (not necessarily TCNs) were elected, 3% of the total.<sup>177</sup> Specific research on the number of elected representatives in Amsterdam shows that 13% of the council member had a so-called 'non-western' migrant background.<sup>178</sup></p>
	<p>Those who were <b>elected</b> or <b>appointed</b> to a high public office (e.g. mayor, vice mayor etc.) by end of 2014.</p>	<p>According to official data, 5% of alderpersons active in Dutch municipalities in 2014 had a migrant background (this includes EU backgrounds). 1% of alderpersons were born outside of the EU, meaning that they can be classified as first generation migrants.<sup>179</sup> These number are based on a survey of council members and officials, and might not reflect the actual exact numbers.</p> <p>According to the same set of data, 5% of mayors in the Netherlands have a migrant background (including EU backgrounds). A small number of mayors specified that they were born outside of the Netherlands themselves: one mayor born in Morocco, one mayor born in another European country, two mayors born in North-America, Indonesia, Japan or Oceania, and one mayor born still somewhere else (of a total of 339 mayor respondents).<sup>180</sup></p> <p>The statistics of the Federation of Dutch Municipalities on the background of council members, alderpersons and mayors only includes information on parties, age and gender.<sup>181</sup></p>
	<p>Please identify related limitations and challenges or public debates, as well as relevant research, studies and assessments.</p>	<p>In comparative research on minority representation, the Netherlands has in fact been presented as a positive example. Research calculating a diversity representation index in Western European and anglosaxon countries showed that the Netherlands had one of the highest representation indexes, implying that the political system provided migrants and their descendants with possibilities to access representative power.<sup>182</sup> This is explained by two systemic aspects: firstly, the Netherlands' party list system combined with the ability to case preferential votes is thought to</p>

<sup>177</sup> Forum (2010), *Politieke participatie van allochtonen*, Utrecht, Forum.

<sup>178</sup> Michon, L., Vermeulen, F. (2013), 'Explaining Different Trajectories in Immigrant Political Integration: Moroccans and Turks in Amsterdam', *West European Politics*, 36:3, 597-614, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2013.773727>.

<sup>179</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie voor Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*) (2014), *Staat van het bestuur*, The Hague, Ministry for Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations, available at: [www.kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/rapporten-publicaties/staat-van-het-bestuur-2014](http://www.kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/rapporten-publicaties/staat-van-het-bestuur-2014).

<sup>180</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie voor Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*) (2014), *Staat van het bestuur*, The Hague, Ministry for Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations, available at: [www.kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/rapporten-publicaties/staat-van-het-bestuur-2014](http://www.kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl/rapporten-publicaties/staat-van-het-bestuur-2014).

<sup>181</sup> The Netherlands, Federation of Dutch Municipalities (*Vereniging Nederlandse Gemeenten*, VNG) (2014), 'Statistieken lokaal bestuur 2014', available at: <http://www.vng.nl/vereniging/vng-leden/statistieken-lokaal-bestuur-2014>.

<sup>182</sup> Bloemraad, I. (2013), 'Accessing the Corridors of Power: Puzzles and Pathways to Understanding Minority Representation', *West European Politics*, 36:3, 652-670, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2013.773733>.

		<p>encourage political parties to include representatives of migrant communities on their candidate lists.<sup>183</sup> Secondly, support for diversity in the past and groupbased incorporation and mobilisation has potentially led to more inclusive party systems, with political actors consciously trying to attract the migrant vote.<sup>184</sup> However, a shift in public perceptions of diversity, immigration and Islam in particular has led to a shift away from these group based politics.<sup>185</sup> According to research, this may reduce the level of migrant representation in mainstream politics.<sup>186</sup> A still more recent phenomenon, which might counteract the shift away from group based mobilisation by mainstream parties, is the increase in number and importance of viable parties explicitly representing migrants or for example Muslims, for example in Rotterdam and the Hague.<sup>187</sup></p> <p>The former Minister of Internal Affairs expressed in an interview in 2012 the desire to stimulate the increase of the number of people with migrant background and the number of woman in local politics.<sup>188</sup> The present Minister of the Interior did not express such a desire. The ministerial letter attached to the governance monitor 2014 does not mention diversity in local politics as a relevant topic.<sup>189</sup></p>
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### 3.3.Consultation

#### 3.3.1.Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level

	<p>Are there any migrants' consultative bodies in place at national / regional/ local level foreseen and/or operational in practice? Since when and on which legal basis (please</p>	<p>There is no formal consultation structure for migrants' bodies in place in the Netherlands. The government relies on ad hoc dialogues with migrant/minority</p>
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<sup>183</sup> Michon, L., Vermeulen, F. (2013), 'Explaining Different Trajectories in Immigrant Political Integration: Moroccans and Turks in Amsterdam', *West European Politics*, 36:3, 597-614, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2013.773727>.

<sup>184</sup> Bloemraad, I. (2013), 'Accessing the Corridors of Power: Puzzles and Pathways to Understanding Minority Representation', *West European Politics*, 36:3, 652-670, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2013.773733>.

<sup>185</sup> Michon, L., Vermeulen, F. (2013), 'Explaining Different Trajectories in Immigrant Political Integration: Moroccans and Turks in Amsterdam', *West European Politics*, 36:3, 597-614, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2013.773727>.

<sup>186</sup> Michon, L. (2012), 'Successful Political Integration: Paradoxes in the Netherlands', in Givens, T., Maxwell, R. (eds.), *Immigrant Politics: Race and Representation in Western Europe*, Boulder, Lynne Rienner Publications.

<sup>187</sup> Kranendonk, M., Michon, L., Schwarz, H., Vermeulen, F. (2014), *Opkomst en stemgedrag van Amsterdammers met een migratie-achtergrond tijdens de gemeenteraadsverkiezingen van 19 maart 2014*, Amsterdam, IMES.

<sup>188</sup> De Koster, Y. (2012), 'Meer vrouwen en allochtonen nodig in de politiek', *Binnenlands Bestuur*, available at: [www.binnenlandsbestuur.nl/bestuur-en-organisatie/nieuws/meer-vrouwen-en-allochtonen-nodig-in-de-politiek.8504772.lynkx](http://www.binnenlandsbestuur.nl/bestuur-en-organisatie/nieuws/meer-vrouwen-en-allochtonen-nodig-in-de-politiek.8504772.lynkx).

<sup>189</sup> The Netherlands, Minister of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijkrelaties*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000554136, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/10/30/kamerbrief-over-staat-van-het-bestuur-2014/kamerbrief-over-staat-van-het-bestuur-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/10/30/kamerbrief-over-staat-van-het-bestuur-2014/kamerbrief-over-staat-van-het-bestuur-2014.pdf).



	<p>provide reference). Please specify whether migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies are established by law or other type of normative regulation, policy or practice.</p>	<p>organisations at different levels, and an annual broad dialogue event.<sup>190</sup></p> <p>In the past, there used to be a formalised consultative structure, the so-called National Minority Consultation (<i>Landelijk overleg minderheden</i>). The consultation structure was based on the Minority policy consultation act (<i>Wet overleg minderhedenbeleid</i>) which entered into force in 1997.<sup>191</sup> The act stipulated that the minister responsible for integration policy would call at least three consultation meetings with the minority organisations that were members of the consultation to discuss integration policy matters. The act also provided possibilities for subsidising the representative minority organisations. The initially seven and later eight representative minority bodies that participated in the consultation body formalised their cooperation with a cooperation covenant in 1999.<sup>192</sup></p> <p>This consultative structure was dismantled in 2013 when the act was withdrawn.<sup>193</sup> This was a consequence of the decision of the national government move away from ethnically targeted integration policies in 2011.<sup>194</sup> The subsidies for the representative bodies were gradually reduced with the result that from 2015, the subsidies are entirely withdrawn.<sup>195</sup></p>
	<p>What is the mandate of the body – duration and procedures? In particular specify if and by which modalities these bodies are competent to participate in consultations only on migration or integration issues or if they participate also in consultations</p>	<p>The new consultation model of flexible dialogue is explicitly set up in contrast to the formalised dialogue that existed before and therefore includes no mandates or specific procedures. In the debates surrounding the transition to the new model, the Minister clarified that he did not want to narrow down the procedures or give mandates to specific organisations in order to preserve the flexibility.<sup>196</sup></p>

<sup>190</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie voor sociale zaken en werkgelegenheid*), *Voortgang Agenda Integratie 2013*, available at [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/12/19/voortgang-agenda-integratie/bijlage-1-voortgang-agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/12/19/voortgang-agenda-integratie/bijlage-1-voortgang-agenda-integratie.pdf).

<sup>191</sup> The Netherlands, Minority policy consultation act 1997 (*Wet overleg minderhedenbeleid 1997*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008755/geldigheidsdatum\\_04-07-2013](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008755/geldigheidsdatum_04-07-2013)

<sup>192</sup> The Netherlands, National minority consultation (*Landelijk Overleg Minderheden*) (1999), *Convenant WOM Samenwerkingsverbanden*, available at: [www.minderheden.org/download.php?id=44](http://www.minderheden.org/download.php?id=44).

<sup>193</sup> The Netherlands, Law Gazette (*Staatsblad*) (2013), *Besluit van 4 juli 2013, houdende vaststelling van het tijdstip van inwerkingtreding van de Wet van 19 juni 2013 tot intrekking van de Wet overleg minderhedenbeleid in verband met de herijking van de overlegvorm over het integratiebeleid*, available at:

[www.eerstekamer.nl/behandeling/20130722/publicatie\\_inwerkingtreding/document3/f=/vbjc6dpk6x7.pdf](http://www.eerstekamer.nl/behandeling/20130722/publicatie_inwerkingtreding/document3/f=/vbjc6dpk6x7.pdf)

<sup>194</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2011), *Integratienota Integratie, binding, burgerschap*, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2011/06/16/integratienota/integratienota.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2011/06/16/integratienota/integratienota.pdf).

<sup>195</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the Senate (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000072920, 7 June 2013, available at: [www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM](http://www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM)

<sup>196</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the Senate (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000072920, 7 June 2013, available at: [www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM](http://www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM)

	on other issues? How do these bodies work in practice?	
	Frequency of convening of the body/-ies/ meetings with competent public authorities. What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	Again, no frequency of meetings is specified, apart from a commitment by the Ministry to organise a broad dialogue event once per year. <sup>197</sup>
	Role in relation to other public or private bodies. Is there a statutory role of coordination and cooperation with other public or private stakeholders foreseen? How is this implemented in practice?	Not applicable anymore.
	Participation in decision-making (consultative, observer status, voting right etc.). Are such bodies competent to participate in decision-making at national/regional/local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and/or review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest? Are such bodies and/or their representatives participating in any way to allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation or management of funding social inclusion and integration policies, measures and programmes at national level?	No formal status anymore.
	What are the modalities for representation and participation of migrants, e.g. elections, designation etc.? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	The different representative bodies that still exist are independent foundations that have a board of directors and professional employees. No elections or other formalised mechanisms of representation are in place. In the previous system of consultation, the organisations were deemed representative if they fitted the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the consultative body represents the most prominent national currents within the target group;</li> <li>- the attention and the activities of the consultative body are targeted at relevant policy sectors, such as education, employment, housing, health care and welfare;</li> </ul>

<sup>197</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the Senate (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000072920, 7 June 2013, available at: [www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM](http://www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM)

		- the specific categories within the target group (women, young people, the elderly) are targeted by the consultation body. <sup>198</sup>
	On which criterion are migrant groups represented (migrant status, foreign-born, foreign nationality etc.)? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	There are no criteria for the migrant groups represented. Depending on the topic in question, different groups are consulted. <sup>199</sup>
	Is there any evidence through formal evaluations or academic research on awareness about such national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public?	In a formal evaluation of the representativeness of the migrant organisations that were part of the national consultation structure, seven of the eight organisations were judged to satisfy the legal norm of representativeness (see above). <sup>200</sup> The evaluation also concluded that the migrant groups represented by the different organisations understood the importance of their existence, even though not everyone felt represented by the organisation in question. A point for improvement at that time was the direct communication with the target groups concerning the activities carried out. Since a number of organisations focused specifically on the vulnerable parts of their target population, it appeared that the stronger and more successful parts of these populations, e.g. entrepreneurs, academics and young professionals, did not feel represented. <sup>201</sup>

### 3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association

	In this section based on available data, research, surveys, studies, etc. please provide information about:	
	Membership and participation of migrant workers in <u>workers' unions and craft associations</u> :	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations?	There are no legal barriers for migrants to become members of trade unions or craft associations, as long as they are registered in the municipal registration system (when employed) or registered at the Chamber of Commerce when self-employed. <sup>202</sup> Migrants who do not have legal residence permit for the Netherlands do face obstacles when trying to become a formal member of a trade union. Nonetheless, the trade union FNV (Federation of the Dutch labour movement,

<sup>198</sup> The Netherlands, Minority policy consultation act 1997 (*Wet overleg minderhedenbeleid 1997*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008755/geldigheidsdatum\\_04-07-2013](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008755/geldigheidsdatum_04-07-2013)

<sup>199</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the Senate (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000072920, 7 June 2013, available at: [www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM](http://www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM)

<sup>200</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf).

<sup>201</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf)

<sup>202</sup> The Netherlands, National Government (*Rijksoverheid*), 'Basisregistratie Personen', available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/persoonsgegevens/basisregistratie-personen-brp](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/persoonsgegevens/basisregistratie-personen-brp).

		<p><i>Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging</i>) has organized considerable groups of undocumented migrants within the framework of the trade union.<sup>203</sup></p> <p>Practical obstacles do exist, according to researchers of one of the main trade union FNV. Firstly, a practical obstacle is the fact that many migrants work on a temporary basis in the Netherlands. This is mainly true for EU migrants, but also for third country migrants. Trade unions have difficulty reaching out to them because they are very mobile and are not always interested in membership since they envisage leaving again soon. This can for example be an obstacle in legal proceedings. Secondly, language and cultural barriers can be an obstacle. Trade unions do not have enough capacity to employ people with all the necessary language skills. Even though they do work with interpreters, this is expensive and complicated. Migrants may also have negative experiences with trade unions in their country of origin and therefore have no confidence in the Dutch trade unions either. Finally, concerning undocumented third country migrants, it is very difficult for trade unions to represent them. Because of their lack of residence status, these migrants try to remain unseen, also to trade unions. Their first priority is the attainment of a legal residence status, not of workers' rights.<sup>204</sup></p> <p>Nonetheless, recent organizing projects aimed at undocumented migrants by trade unions have yielded some success.<sup>205</sup> Even though undocumented migrants face the barrier of paying the membership fee for a trade union, exceptions are made in cases where gross violations of workers' rights are suspected or identified. Nonetheless, the precarious situation of undocumented migrants also makes it very difficult for trade unions to support them, as it can easily happen that the migrants are placed in detention and thereby also lose touch with the union.<sup>206</sup></p>
	<p>Do workers' associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more</p>	<p>Trade unions try to engage with migrants, focusing mainly on EU migrants from Eastern Europe. The trade union FNV Bondgenoten has a specific department focusing on representing the interests of Eastern European labour migrants. The trade union employees speak Polish and reach out actively to work places</p>

<sup>203</sup> The Netherlands, FNV Abvakabo (2008), *Your rights as a domestic worker in a private household*, Utrecht, FNV Abvakabo, available at: [www.abvakabofnv.nl/downloads/folder-rechten-als-huishoudelijke-hulp/193055](http://www.abvakabofnv.nl/downloads/folder-rechten-als-huishoudelijke-hulp/193055).

<sup>204</sup> Roos, W. (2015), *Van gastarbeider tot euroforens: De uitdagingen van arbeidsmigratie voor de vakbeweging*, Amsterdam, De Burcht, available at: [www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf](http://www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf) ; E-Mail correspondence with FNV Mondiaal, 27 February 2015.

<sup>205</sup> Roos, W. (2015), *Van gastarbeider tot euroforens: De uitdagingen van arbeidsmigratie voor de vakbeweging*, Amsterdam, De Burcht, available at: [www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf](http://www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf) ; E-Mail correspondence with FNV Mondiaal, 27 February 2015.

<sup>206</sup> Butter, B., Verhagen, M., De Lange, T. (2011), *Exploitative Labour Relations and Legal Consciousness of Irregular Migrant Workers in The Netherlands*, Amsterdam, University of Amsterdam, available at: [http://lastradainternational.org/Isidocs/Exploitative\\_Labour\\_Relations.pdf](http://lastradainternational.org/Isidocs/Exploitative_Labour_Relations.pdf) .

	languages, translation and language support services etc.	<p>where a lot of migrant workers are active, such as the meat producing industry and agriculture. Also, they distribute flyers in Eastern European languages, for example Romanian, at parking lots for truck drivers. They also cooperate with a Romanian trade union. In a large construction project in the North of the Netherlands, the trade union organized consultation meetings targeted at labour migrants.<sup>207</sup></p> <p>In general, the trade union FNV tries to reach out to workers with migrant background for example by organizing Iftar meals during Ramadan or by visiting mosques. This means that the trade union tries to reach out to target groups instead of waiting for them to come to them.<sup>208</sup></p>
	What is the rate of participation (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant workers in the most representative workers' unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of workers represented and degree of association).	There are no official data on the rate of participation of migrants in trade unions. The national database of Statistics Netherlands ( <i>Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek</i> ) provides information on the number of trade union members throughout the years by sex and age, but not by ethnic background or migration. <sup>209</sup> The trade union FNV does not register the origin of its members itself, out of principle. Still, the participation grade of professionals with migrant background is thought to be much lower than the participation grade of professionals of Dutch origin. <sup>210</sup> Data from 2000 to 2011 shows that the participation grade of people with non-Western migrant background in trade unions is structurally about 5 percentage points lower than that of non-migrant Dutch people. <sup>211</sup>
	Are migrant workers elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced by migrant workers.	This information is not officially recorded by the trade unions. <sup>212</sup> According to a researcher, the representation of migrants at the level of the board of the trade union is lagging behind, as only 2% of the high representatives of the union FNV have a migrant background. Six out of 100 members of the new member parliament of the FNV trade union have a migrant background. <sup>213</sup>
	Are there differences between associations for high and low skill workers, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of	As can be concluded from the above, trade unions appear to be most active in relation to Eastern European labour migrants, and less so in relation to third country nationals. This does not seem to have been a conscious decision, but has rather evolved in

<sup>207</sup> Roos, W. (2015), *Van gastarbeider tot euroforens: De uitdagingen van arbeidsmigratie voor de vakbeweging*, Amsterdam, De Burcht, available at: [www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf](http://www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf).

<sup>208</sup> E-Mail correspondence with FNV Mondiaal, 27 February.

<sup>209</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Leden van vakverenigingen; geslacht en leeftijd', available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/selection/?DM=SLNL&PA=80598NED&VW=T>.

<sup>210</sup> E-Mail correspondence with FNV Mondiaal, 27 February 2015.

<sup>211</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), 'Organisatiegraad van werknemers 1995-2011', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/cijfers/incidenteel/maatwerk/2010-organisatiegraad-werknemers-cm.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/cijfers/incidenteel/maatwerk/2010-organisatiegraad-werknemers-cm.htm).

<sup>212</sup> Correspondence by telephone with FNV Sport, 17 February 2015.

<sup>213</sup> E-Mail correspondence with FNV Mondiaal, 27 February 2015.

	country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?	that way due to the recent high influx of labour migrants from within the EU and the rise of issues that were connected to this influx. The focus is hereby on sectors that make a lot of use of these EU migrants: meat production, agriculture, construction. <sup>214</sup>
<b>Membership and participation of migrant entrepreneurs and expert professionals to professional and scientific associations:</b>		
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in professional, employer and scientific associations (such as medical, engineer, bar associations)?	In principle there are no legal barriers to membership in professional, employer or scientific organisations. However, especially in the liberal professions, membership in professional organisations is linked to official registration within the profession, which in turn is linked to attainment and/or recognition of the necessary qualifications. For example, to be registered as a barrister with the Dutch Bar Association ( <i>Nederlandse orde of advocaten</i> ), a person needs to have completed a relevant law degree in the Netherlands or have attained the relevant qualifications in the framework of the EU Professional Qualifications Directive (Directive 2005/36/EC). <sup>215</sup> The same applies to medical professions, including doctors, dentists, nurses, psychotherapists, physiotherapists, pharmacists. <sup>216</sup> It is not clear whether there are any practical limitations. The relevant professionals do not have any information about these issues. <sup>217</sup>
	Do professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant professionals? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	Correspondence with a selection of relevant professionals associations shows that they generally have no information about special activities of these associations to reach out to migrant professionals. <sup>218</sup>
	What is the rate of participation and membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical	There is no official or unofficial information available about the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations. The

<sup>214</sup> Roos, W. (2015), *Van gastarbeider tot euroforens: De uitdagingen van arbeidsmigratie voor de vakbeweging*, Amsterdam, De Burcht, available at:

[www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf](http://www.deburcht.nl/userfiles/file/Publicatie%20nr.%209%20Van%20gastarbeider%20tot%20euroforens.pdf).

<sup>215</sup> The Netherlands, Lawyers Act 1952 (*Advocatenwet 1952*), section 2.1, available at:

[http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002093/1/Artikel2/geldigheidsdatum\\_13-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002093/1/Artikel2/geldigheidsdatum_13-03-2015).

<sup>216</sup> The Netherlands, Act on the professions in the individual health care 1997 (*Wet op de beroepen in de individuele gezondheidszorg 1997*), section 3, available at:

[http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006251/HoofdstukII/1/Artikel3/geldigheidsdatum\\_13-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006251/HoofdstukII/1/Artikel3/geldigheidsdatum_13-03-2015).

<sup>217</sup> E-mail correspondence with the National association of employed doctors (*Landelijke vereniging van artsen in dienstverband*), 12 March 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Bar Association (*Nederlandse orde van advocaten*), 11 February 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Royal Dutch Academy of Science (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*), 11 February 2015, e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Association for the Judiciary (*Nederlandse Vereniging voor Rechtspraak*), 16 February 2015; E-mail correspondence with the Association of Dutch Universities (*Vereniging van Nederlandse Universiteiten*), 17 February 2015.

<sup>218</sup> E-mail correspondence with the National association of employed doctors (*Landelijke vereniging van artsen in dienstverband*), 12 March 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Bar Association (*Nederlandse orde van advocaten*), 11 February 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Royal Dutch Academy of Science (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*), 11 February 2015, e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Association for the Judiciary (*Nederlandse Vereniging voor Rechtspraak*), 16 February 2015; E-mail correspondence with the Association of Dutch Universities (*Vereniging van Nederlandse Universiteiten*), 17 February 2015.

	data is not available) of migrant professionals in the most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association)	associations themselves can also not provide any information on this issue. <sup>219</sup>
	Are migrants elected as representatives of professional, employers' and/or scientific associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	There is no official or unofficial information available about the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations. The associations themselves can also not provide any information on this issue. <sup>220</sup>
	Are there differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?	Based on the above, we cannot draw any conclusions about differences between different sectors or professions.

### 3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life

	In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. provide information about the membership and participation of migrants and their descendants in media, cultural organisations and public life:	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in professional associations related to the media, sports and culture?	There are no legal obstacles for memberships of migrants. The membership of associations and foundations is governed by the Civil Code. Associations can determine in their statute whether they identify any specific requirements of memberships. <sup>221</sup>

<sup>219</sup> E-mail correspondence with the National association of employed doctors (*Landelijke vereniging van artsen in dienstverband*), 12 March 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Bar Association (*Nederlandse orde van advocaten*), 11 February 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Royal Dutch Academy of Science (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*), 11 February 2015, e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Association for the Judiciary (*Nederlandse Vereniging voor Rechtspraak*), 16 February 2015; E-mail correspondence with the Association of Dutch Universities (*Vereniging van Nederlandse Universiteiten*), 17 February 2015.

<sup>220</sup> E-mail correspondence with the National association of employed doctors (*Landelijke vereniging van artsen in dienstverband*), 12 March 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Bar Association (*Nederlandse orde van advocaten*), 11 February 2015; e-mail correspondence with the Royal Dutch Academy of Science (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*), 11 February 2015, e-mail correspondence with the Dutch Association for the Judiciary (*Nederlandse Vereniging voor Rechtspraak*), 16 February 2015; E-mail correspondence with the Association of Dutch Universities (*Vereniging van Nederlandse Universiteiten*), 17 February 2015.

<sup>221</sup> The Netherlands (2015), Civil Code (*Burgerlijk wetboek*), Book 2, section 26-52, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003045/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_12-03-2015#Boek2\\_Titel2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003045/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_12-03-2015#Boek2_Titel2).



	<p>Do media, sports, culture professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>In the cultural sector, the Cultural Diversity Code has been developed by three branche associations and four sector institutes, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. This code is made up of a series of principles and instruments to increase the diversity of cultural institutions. This includes the diversity of productions, but also diversity in staff and employment policy, which can therefore impact the situation of third country nationals.<sup>222</sup> The Code is a sectoral initiative, but the current cabinet has specified in its coalition agreement that subsidized cultural organisations are obliged to follow the Cultural Diversity Code.<sup>223</sup> However, it is not clear whether and to what extent cultural organisations do follow the code.<sup>224</sup></p> <p>With regard to sport, the sports trade union FNV Sport follows the same policy as the overall trade union FNV, meaning that it does not control or registers the migrant background of its members. Within the trade union however, networks are used to help members organize themselves focused around specific topics, including issues concerning migrants. Thus, within the overall union (i.e. not limited to sports) a migrant network is active which has between 50 and 200 members. The networks are deliberately organized independent of sector, in order to increase the dynamic diversity of the perspectives. In addition, the union strives to adhere to principles of diversity in the selection of members for committees.<sup>225</sup></p> <p>The Dutch Association of Journalists (<i>Nederlandse vereniging van journalisten</i>) represents the interests of journalists regardless of their origin. Marketing activities, special events and information materials are used to reach out to potential members, but these activities are not aimed at migrants. Most events are organized in Dutch language, though sometimes events or debates are organized in English language.<sup>226</sup></p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations? (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as</p>	<p>There are no official data on the rate of participation of migrants in trade unions. The national database of Statistics Netherlands (<i>Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek</i>) provides information on the number of trade union members throughout the years by sex and age, but not by ethnic background or migration.<sup>227</sup></p>

<sup>222</sup> The Netherlands, Culture Federation (*Federatie Cultuur*) (2015), 'De Code', available at: <http://codeculturelediversiteit.com/de-code>.

<sup>223</sup> The Netherlands, Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD) and Partij voor de Arbeid (PvdA) (2012), 'Bruggen Slaan – Regeerakkoord VVD – PvdA', available at: [www.parlement.com/9291000/d/regeerakkoord2012.pdf](http://www.parlement.com/9291000/d/regeerakkoord2012.pdf).

<sup>224</sup> E-mail correspondence with the Cultural Council (*Raad voor Cultuur*), 12 March 2015.

<sup>225</sup> Correspondence by telephone with FNV Sport, 17 February 2015.

<sup>226</sup> E-mail correspondence with the Dutch Association of Journalists (*Nederlandse vereniging van journalisten*), 12 March 2015.

<sup>227</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Leden van vakverenigingen; geslacht en leeftijd', available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/selection/?DM=SLNL&PA=80598NED&VW=T>.



	members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)	The main professional associations in these areas confirm that they do not register the nationality or the migrant background of their member, partly out of principle, and therefore do not have statistical or other kinds of data on the rate of participation. <sup>228</sup>
	Are migrants elected as representatives of professional associations related to the media, sports and culture? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	In the board of the Dutch association of journalists (Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten), one EU migrant (from the UK) currently holds the office of press freedom and international affairs. <sup>229</sup> The delegations of this association for different collective bargaining processes do not include any migrants. <sup>230</sup> The different sub-boards (e.g. for independent journalists, for newspapers) only have very sporadic migrant representatives. <sup>231</sup> The Netherlands Press Council has eight journalist members, of whom one has a migrant background. <sup>232</sup>
	Is there a visible or notable presence (or absence) of migrants and their descendants as media professionals?	A recent newspaper article, based on a scan of nine large news departments of TV stations and newspapers, came to the conclusion that only 3% of the people working in the news departments had a non-western migrant background. The article concluded that the news departments were not representative for the Dutch population. <sup>233</sup>  Labour market data shows that in 2011, a total of 44.000 persons with a non-Western migrant background worked in creative jobs, of which 2000 worked in media and entertainment. This compares to 466.000 non-migrant Dutch people in creative jobs, of which 37.000 in media and entertainment. Calculated in percentages, this shows that a smaller proportion of workers with a non-Western migrant background are active in creative professions (6.5% of total labour force) and media or entertainment (0.3%) than of the non-migrant Dutch people (7.7% and 0.6% respectively). <sup>234</sup>
	Are migrants and/or their descendants present, visible and actively participating in public? (E.g. in public events, TV and electronic media, cultural events). Please substantiate on the basis of	There is no recent official data on the presence and visibility of migrants and their descendants in public media. An analysis of talk show guests in the main Dutch TV talk shows from 1999 to 2013 shows that the Dutch TV talk show landscape is dominated by a group of 500 guests who make up half of the talk show

<sup>228</sup> E-mail correspondence with the Dutch Association of Journalists (*Nederlandse vereniging van journalisten*), 12 March 2015; Correspondence by telephone with FNV Sport, 17 February 2015.

<sup>229</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Association of Journalists (*Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten*) (2015), 'Bestuur', available at: <https://nvj.nl/over-nvj/wie-is-wie/bestuur>.

<sup>230</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Association of Journalists (*Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten*) (2015), 'Delegaties', available at: <https://nvj.nl/over-nvj/wie-is-wie/delegaties>.

<sup>231</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Association of Journalists (*Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten*) (2015), 'Sectiebesturen', available at: <https://nvj.nl/over-nvj/wie-is-wie/sectiebesturen>.

<sup>232</sup> The Netherlands, The Netherlands Press Council (*Raad voor de Journalistiek*) (2015), 'Samenstelling', available at: [www.rvdj.nl/over-de-raad/samenstelling](http://www.rvdj.nl/over-de-raad/samenstelling).

<sup>233</sup> NRC Handelsblad (2015), 'Nieuwsredacties zijn voor 3 procent niet-westers', 3 February 2015, available at: [www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2015/02/03/nieuwsredacties-zijn-voor-3-procent-niet-westers](http://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2015/02/03/nieuwsredacties-zijn-voor-3-procent-niet-westers).

<sup>234</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), 'Werkzame beroepsbevolking; creatieve beroepen', available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=80815NED&DI=0-1.3&D2=8.10&D3=l&HDR=G2.T&STB=G1&VW=T>.

	<p>existing data or contacts with relevant authorities, actors and stakeholders, making sure to cover a wide spectrum and obtain as much as possible objective information.</p>	<p>appearances. However, no information concerning migrant backgrounds or ethnicity is provided.<sup>235</sup> Other research focuses on the way that issues concerning minorities and diversity are presented by journalists (regardless of their own origin) in the media. In-depth qualitative research into the treatment of the topic of diversity by Dutch journalists showed that journalists prefer not to follow specific rules or guidelines on how to treat issues concerning representation of ethnic minorities and migrants. They wish to determine themselves when and in which context they want to specifically take diversity issues into account. There is little control or instruction on how to handle these issues. The researchers conclude that there is a strong resistance to practices or instruments such as 'ethnic codes'.<sup>236</sup></p>
	<p>Are there legal or practical limitations for the media, culture or other type of public events by migrants and/or their descendants? (E.g. are there national language requirements for TV or radio stations, bureaucratic and representation requirements, etc.)</p>	<p>No legal limitations. Practical limitations exist in the same way that they do in other labour market sectors, meaning that discrimination can have an impact on employment of migrants and their descendants. A recent qualitative analysis of experiences of minority journalists in newspaper employment shows that they can be faced with contrasting requirements: they are hired to provide 'diverse' angles, networks and perspectives, but they are judged by mainstream standards.<sup>237</sup></p>
	<p>Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions/barriers to the operation of migrant and ethnic minority (owned, directed or audience specific) media?</p>	<p>The Media Act contains a provision in section 2.42 that provides for space in public broadcasting for religious media organisations that are designated by the Dutch Media Authority (<i>Commissariaat voor de Media</i>).<sup>238</sup> This can include organisations of Muslim background, which can be seen as linked to migrant communities. Since 2013, the Muslim Broadcasting Station (<i>Moslimomroep</i>) is producing TV and radio programmes in determined time slots targeted at Muslims in the Netherlands.<sup>239</sup> Previously, the government funded so called 'minority programming' which was section in the financing of public broadcasting specifically aimed at minorities, including migrants, both radio and television. Since 1 January 2015, this funding is not available anymore.<sup>240</sup> Especially where print and online media are concerned, several publications exist in the Netherlands that are specifically aimed at migrants and their descendants.</p>

<sup>235</sup> Boeschoten, T. (2015), 'Analyse: talkshowgasten tussen 1999-2013', available at: [www.boeschoten.eu/talkshowgasten](http://www.boeschoten.eu/talkshowgasten).

<sup>236</sup> Müller, F., Frissen, R. (2014), 'De diversiteitsparadox', *Tijdschrift voor Communicatiewetenschap*, Vol. 42 (3), p. 265-285.

<sup>237</sup> Van den Broek, L.M. (2014), 'Neither With, nor Without Them - Ethnic Diversity on the Work Floor: How Egalitarianism Breeds Discrimination', in Essed, P., Hoving, I. (2014), *Dutch Racism*, Amsterdam, Editions Rodopi.

<sup>238</sup> The Netherlands, Media Act 2008 (*Mediawet 2008*), section 2.42, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0025028/Hoofdstuk2/Titel22/Afdeling224/Artikel242/geldigheidsdatum\\_17-10-2012](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0025028/Hoofdstuk2/Titel22/Afdeling224/Artikel242/geldigheidsdatum_17-10-2012).

<sup>239</sup> The Netherlands, Muslim Broadcasting Station (*Moslimomroep*), 'Over ons', available at: <http://moslimomroep.nl/over-ons>.

<sup>240</sup> The Netherlands, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science (2014), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), 12 November 2014, reference number 606389, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/12/kamerbrief-over-mediabegroting-2015/kamerbrief-over-mediabegroting-2015.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/12/kamerbrief-over-mediabegroting-2015/kamerbrief-over-mediabegroting-2015.pdf).

		These are independent projects and are not linked to public policy. <sup>241</sup>
	Are there practical measures encouraging and promoting the visibility, voice and public presence of migrants and/or their descendants in the media, culture or other type of public events? (E.g. are there programmes and information provided by the media in other than the country official language, and migrants' languages, quotas for journalists and public programmes reflecting the diversity in society etc.?)	In the past, the media organisation Mira Media was subsidised by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science in order to carry out activities for the promotion of diversity in the media, both in the media supply and in the media production. <sup>242</sup> The government has however ceded to provide structural financial support to this organisation. The official reason for this withdrawal of support was a formal one: the organisation previously received support as a cultural institution, but was then deemed to be a media institution which would have to receive financial support via different routes. <sup>243</sup>

### 3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector

	In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. please provide information about recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector:	
	Please describe how legal provisions allow or prevent the recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector. Please indicate specific areas, requirements, quotas if any, upward mobility and promotion limitations if any, as well as if and how these provisions are applied in practice.	There are no specific legal provisions or policies for the recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector. The same provisions that apply to the entire labour market also apply to the public sector. This Alien Employment Act ( <i>Wet arbeid vreemdelingen</i> ) stipulates under which conditions employers are allowed to employ third country migrants. <sup>244</sup>
	Please indicate if citizens of migrant descent can also be affected by limitation – e.g on the basis of their ethnic origin or migrant background or naturalisation - in public sector	Neither quotas nor limitations are in place that affect the recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector. Policies to that effect have been withdrawn in line with the general move away from target group specific policies. <sup>245</sup> In the past, the national government applied diversity policies aimed at ethnic minorities, but this did not include third country migrants. <sup>246</sup>
		There are no formal provisions affecting the recruitment of citizens of migrant descent in the public sector. Just as in other sectors, applicants of migrant descent may be disadvantaged by intentional and unintentional discrimination. <sup>247</sup> In the previous 'Judiciary Agenda 2011-2014', one of the priorities of

<sup>241</sup> The Netherlands, Wereldjournalisten (2015), 'Diversiteitsmedia', available at:

[www.wereldjournalisten.nl/migrantenmedia](http://www.wereldjournalisten.nl/migrantenmedia).

<sup>242</sup> The Netherlands, Mira Media (2015), 'Doelstelling & Middelen', available at: [www.miramedia.nl/over-mira-media/doelstelling-en-middelen.htm](http://www.miramedia.nl/over-mira-media/doelstelling-en-middelen.htm).

<sup>243</sup> The Netherlands, Council for Culture (*Raad voor Cultuur*) (2008), *Advies vierjaarlijkse cultuursubsidies voor instellingen, sectorinstituten en fondsen in de Basisinfrastructuur*, The Hague, Council for Culture, available at: [www.cultuur.nl/upload/documents/adviezen/advies-Basisinfrastructuur-1.0-klein.pdf](http://www.cultuur.nl/upload/documents/adviezen/advies-Basisinfrastructuur-1.0-klein.pdf).

<sup>244</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Employment Act 1994 (*Wet arbeid vreemdelingen 1994*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007149/geldigheidsdatum\\_05-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007149/geldigheidsdatum_05-03-2015).

<sup>245</sup> Dutch Council for Refugees (*Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland*) (2014), *IntegratieBarometer 2014*, Amsterdam, Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland.

<sup>246</sup> Frouws, B., Buischool, B. (2010), *Diversiteitsbeleid in internationaal perspectief*, Zoetermeer, Research voor Beleid.

<sup>247</sup> Andriessen, I., Nievers, E., Dagevos, J. (2012), *Op achterstand: Discriminatie van niet-westerse migranten op de arbeidsmarkt*, The Hague, Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

	recruitment, for example in education, law enforcement, judiciary, etc.	the judiciary organisation was to reach out to specific target groups in recruitment, specifically to ethnic minorities, as had been defined in a working programme which ran until 2011. <sup>248</sup> The new 'Judiciary agenda 2015-2018' does not refer to issues of migration, ethnic minorities or diversity. <sup>249</sup>
	Please indicate proportion of recruitment (% on the total of posts for this category or service) for the interested categories of third country nationals, if any.	No data available.
	Please indicate any affirmative action and positive action <b>either</b> for third country nationals <b>or</b> citizens with a migrant background, if any, e.g. quotas, reserved posts for people of migrant background etc. as well as promising practices in this area. Please provide information specifically for law enforcement, judiciary, and education.	<p><u>Third country nationals</u> Affirmative action for third country nationals in general is not wide-spread in the Dutch labour market, neither in the private nor in the public sector. In the past, projects focused on employment participation of refugees were supported by the national government, but these projects too were not focused on the public sector, rather on the refugees themselves. The public participation in these projects has been reduced however in recent years, so that the existing initiatives are carried solely by civil society organisations.<sup>250</sup></p> <p><u>Citizens with migrant background</u> Until 2010, the national government was using targets for the proportion of employees of migrant descent within public service. Other public bodies, such as the police, were also using diversity policy measures to increase the diversity of the public sector. In 2010, the national government decided to withdraw the quantitative targets in this area.<sup>251</sup> In general, it is possible to apply positive action in recruitment procedures in the Netherlands, under specific conditions. This is stipulated in the General Equal Treatment Act.<sup>252</sup> It is not known if and to what extent public organisations make use of this possibility. The effectiveness of the positive action clause in general has been questioned.<sup>253</sup></p>

<sup>248</sup> The Netherlands, Council for the Judiciary (*Raad voor de Rechtspraak*) (2010), *Agenda van de Rechtspraak 2011-2014*, The Hague, Council for the Judiciary, available at: [www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/Raad-Voor-De-Rechtspraak/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2015-2018/Documents/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2011-2014.pdf](http://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/Raad-Voor-De-Rechtspraak/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2015-2018/Documents/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2011-2014.pdf).

<sup>249</sup> Netherlands, Council for the Judiciary (*Raad voor de Rechtspraak*) (2014), *Agenda van de Rechtspraak 2015-2018*, The Hague, Council for the Judiciary, available at: [www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/Raad-Voor-De-Rechtspraak/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2015-2018/Documents/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2015-2018.pdf](http://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/Raad-Voor-De-Rechtspraak/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2015-2018/Documents/Agenda-van-de-Rechtspraak-2015-2018.pdf).

<sup>250</sup> Dutch Council for Refugees (*Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland*) (2014), *IntegratieBarometer 2014*, Amsterdam, Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland.

<sup>251</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (2010), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2010-0000774933, 29 november 2010, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2010/11/30/kamerbrief-diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011/diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2010/11/30/kamerbrief-diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011/diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011.pdf).

<sup>252</sup> The Netherlands, General Equal Treatment Act (*Algemene Wet Gelijke Behandeling*), section 2.3., available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/geldigheidsdatum\\_30-03-2015#Hoofdstuk1\\_2\\_Artikel2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/geldigheidsdatum_30-03-2015#Hoofdstuk1_2_Artikel2).

<sup>253</sup> Verbeek, S. (2012), *Diversity Policies in Public and Private Sector Organisations An Empirical Comparison of Incidence and Effectiveness*, Rotterdam, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam.

### 3.6. Political activity – active citizenship

Membership and participation of migrants in migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations:	
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations?	There are no legal obstacles for memberships of migrants. The membership of associations and foundations is governed by the Civil Code. Associations can determine in their statute whether they identify any specific requirements of memberships. <sup>254</sup> While membership itself does not seem to be a problem, diaspora associations and organisations themselves may face increasing obstacles to their proper functioning. As specified in section 3.3, the national structure of consultation with migrant bodies has been dismantled and the related financial support to these bodies has been withdrawn, as a result of the general move away from target group specific policies. These developments at national level are mirrored by developments at local and regional level. <sup>255</sup>
Are there notable cases of active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations? Please indicate the most known, active or representative ones on the basis of existing data about membership – please include size/numbers of members - and through contacts with competent actors and stakeholders. Please specify their character and eventual differences, including aspects concerning their religious, culture or geographic scope.	The most important migrant or minority organisations are those that used to be affiliated to the National Minority Consultation (see section 3.3). The organisations do not have individual members, but several of them are federations or associations of other, often locally organised, organisations. The organisations are organised according to countries of origin of the population groups they represent. In the following, we present the different organisations and their specific characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lize Foundation: target group European migrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, organised as centre of expertise with strong links to self-organisations from specific groups<sup>256</sup>;</li> <li>- Cooperation Federation of Moroccan Dutch People (<i>Samenwerkingsverband Marokkaanse Nederlanders</i>)<sup>257</sup>: target group Moroccan Dutch migrants (first, second, third generation etc.) , organised as network organisation, which means that there is no formal membership of organisations or individuals<sup>258</sup>;</li> <li>- Consultation body Turks (<i>Inspraakorgaan Turken</i>): target group Turkish migrants (all generations) in the</li> </ul>

<sup>254</sup> The Netherlands (2015), Civil Code (*Burgerlijk wetboek*), Book 2, section 26-52, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003045/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_12-03-2015#Boek2\\_Titel2](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003045/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_12-03-2015#Boek2_Titel2).

<sup>255</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the Senate (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000072920, 7 June 2013, available at: [www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM](http://www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM)

<sup>256</sup> The Netherlands, Lize Foundation (2015), 'Geschiedenis', available at: [www.lize.nl/over-ons/geschiedenis](http://www.lize.nl/over-ons/geschiedenis).

<sup>257</sup> The Netherlands, Moroccan Dutch People (*Samenwerkingsverband Marokkaanse Nederlanders*) (2015), 'Missie en visie', available at: [www.smn.nl/missie-en-visie](http://www.smn.nl/missie-en-visie).

<sup>258</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf)

		<p>Netherlands<sup>259</sup>, federal structure with nine associated member organisations representing different groups within the Turkish community<sup>260</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chinese Consultation body (<i>Inspraakorgaan Chinezen</i>): target group all persons of Chinese origin in the Netherlands, from a variety of countries,<sup>261</sup> organised as network organisation, no formal membership of individuals or organisations;</li> <li>- Consultation body for Caribbean Dutch (Overlegorgaan Caribische Nederlanders): target group Caribbean Dutch people in the Netherlands,<sup>262</sup> organized as network organisation without formal membership, representation mainly via personal network of those involved in the organisation<sup>263</sup>;</li> <li>- Refugee Organisations the Netherlands (<i>Vluchtelingenorganisaties Nederland</i>), target group refugees in the Netherlands,<sup>264</sup> organised as a membership organisation for other (self-)organisations for refugees, in combination with network<sup>265</sup>;</li> <li>- Surinamese Consultation Body (<i>Surinaams Inspraakorgaan</i>): target group Surinamese community in the Netherlands,<sup>266</sup> organized as a network organisation with flexible relationships with organisations and individuals with a Surinamese background<sup>267</sup>;</li> <li>- BUAT platform for Moluccans (<i>BUAT platform voor Molukkers</i>): target group is the Moluccan community in the Netherlands,<sup>268</sup> organized in line with a network structure, without formalized membership of organisations or individuals.<sup>269</sup></li> </ul>
	Please provide any data on the participation of migrants and their descendants in the most	No such information is available. According to the Dutch Youth Institute, there is such a high number of migrant organisations in the Netherlands that it is very

<sup>259</sup> The Netherlands, Consultative Body Turks (*Inspraakorgaan Turken*) (2015), 'Doelstellingen', available at: [www.iot.nl/?page=sayfa&sayfa\\_id=33](http://www.iot.nl/?page=sayfa&sayfa_id=33).

<sup>260</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf).

<sup>261</sup> The Netherlands, Consultation body Chinese (*Inspraakorgaan Chinezen*), 'Wat is het IOC', available at: [www.ioc-ch.nl/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=444&Itemid=224](http://www.ioc-ch.nl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=444&Itemid=224).

<sup>262</sup> The Netherlands, Consultation body Caribbean Dutch (*Overlegorgaan Caribische Nederlanders*) (2015), 'Over OCaN', available at: [www.ocan.nl/Over-OCaN](http://www.ocan.nl/Over-OCaN).

<sup>263</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf).

<sup>264</sup> The Netherlands, Refugee Organisations the Netherlands (*Vluchtelingenorganisaties Nederland*) (2015), 'Over ons', available at: [www.vluchtelingenorganisaties.nl/page/77](http://www.vluchtelingenorganisaties.nl/page/77).

<sup>265</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf).

<sup>266</sup> The Netherlands, Surinamese Consultation Body (*Surinaams Inspraakorgaan*) (2015), 'Over het SIO', available at: <http://sioweb.nl/over-sio>.

<sup>267</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf).

<sup>268</sup> The Netherlands, National Minority Consultation (*Landelijk overleg minderheden*) (2015), 'BUAT, platform voor Molukkers', available at: [www.minderheden.org/samenwerkingsverbanden/BUAT](http://www.minderheden.org/samenwerkingsverbanden/BUAT).

<sup>269</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf).



<p>representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations? (figures and % of migrants and/or persons with the specific ethnic or other background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>complex to map the participation and membership in these organisations completely. The Institute estimates the number of migrant organisations at 1500, and sees neither increase nor decrease in this number in recent years.<sup>270</sup> The minority consultation organisations which used to be part of the official consultation structure are federations of migrant self-organisations and are thus run exclusively by migrants and/or descendants. They are therefore also officially deemed to be representative of their migrant communities.<sup>271</sup></p>
<p>Are such associations and organisations encouraged and/or supported financially or in other means (e.g. offices) by the national, regional or local authorities? Is there in place a mechanism linking such associations at national level? (e.g. network of migrant associations).</p>	<p>As mentioned in relation to the consultation structure at national level in section 3.3, the general move towards general policies and away from ethnically targeted policies has led to a very significant reduction in funding for organisations that are targeting specific migrant groups or ethnic communities.<sup>272</sup> The national developments are mirrored by municipal policies.</p>
<p>Membership and participation of migrants in civil society organisations and voluntary work:</p>	
<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations?</p>	<p>There are no legal barriers for migrants to become members of civil society organisations.</p>
<p>Do civil society organisations encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>The activities and organisational models of civil society organisations vary greatly. Research focusing on the development of civil society organisations, including charities, political parties, trade unions and churches, shows that in all areas, organisations are trying to reach new target groups as members. These new target groups can include migrants and their descendants, but can also include any other kind of target group, such as young people. Internet and communication technology have changed the way that these organisations recruit members, as it allows them to target their campaigns more specifically. There are however no direct examples of civil society organisations targeting migrants.<sup>273</sup></p>
<p>Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the most representative civil society</p>	<p>Most data on the overall participation of migrants in civil society organisations is outdated or does not refer to membership. Research on civil society organisations in general points to the comparatively low levels of trade union membership amongst migrants (see also</p>

<sup>270</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Youth Institute (2014), 'Minderhedenorganisaties', available at: [www.nji.nl/nl/Databanken/Overzicht-van-de-jeugdsector/Minderhedenorganisatie](http://www.nji.nl/nl/Databanken/Overzicht-van-de-jeugdsector/Minderhedenorganisatie).

<sup>271</sup> Van de Bunt Adviseurs (2011), *Representativiteitstoets LOM*, Amsterdam, Van de Bunt Adviseurs, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2013/05/14/representativiteitstoets-lom/representativiteitstoets-lom.pdf).

<sup>272</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), Letter to the Senate (Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal), reference number 2013-0000072920, 7 June 2013, available at: [www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorije-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM](http://www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorije-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM).

<sup>273</sup> Posthumus, H., Den Ridder, J., De Hart, J. (2014), *Verenigd in verandering*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37668&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37668&type=org).

	<p>organisations? (figures or % of organisation members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>section 3.4).<sup>274</sup> The Annual Integration Report 2012 reported that people of migrant background are less active in civil society organisations, but did not measure membership. While two thirds of non-migrant Dutch reported that they went to activities organised by clubs or associations, 38% to 55% of people with migrant background reported to do so. People of migrant background are also less active as volunteers than non-migrant Dutch people.<sup>275</sup> The most recent data on membership in sports clubs dates back to 2007 and shows that people with a non-Western migrant background were less likely to be a member of a sports club than non-migrant Dutch people (26% compared to 35%).<sup>276</sup> The most recent data on volunteering dates back to 2009 and shows that people with a non-Western migrant background were less likely to carry out volunteering activities than non-migrant Dutch people (14% compared to 24%).<sup>277</sup> More recent research into religious activities shows that migrant religious communities, mainly Christian and Muslim, are very active and have a lot of migrant members.<sup>278</sup> Data on membership of 'ideational organisations' which includes organisations focusing on fundamental rights or peace dates back as far as 2006 and shows that 20% of people with non-Western migrant background are members of such organisations compared to 19% of non-migrant Dutch.<sup>279</sup></p>
<p>Membership and participation of migrants in political parties:</p>		
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in political parties, initiatives (e.g. petitions, signature collections) and movements?</p>	<p>No legal barriers identified. Practical barriers are similar to those barriers relating to other memberships, e.g. of trade unions, including financial barriers (inability to pay) or a lack of identification with Dutch parties and Dutch politics in general.<sup>280</sup></p>
	<p>Do political parties encourage and support membership and participation of migrants</p>	<p>The main political parties do not run specific campaigns aimed at migrants.<sup>281</sup> There are examples of parties that have some internal structure aimed at</p>

<sup>274</sup> Posthumus, H., Den Ridder, J., De Hart, J. (2014), *Verenigd in verandering*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37668&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37668&type=org)

<sup>275</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics The Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), *Jaarrapport 2012*, The Hague, Statistics The Netherlands, available at: [www.cbs.nl/NR/rdonlyres/A1B765EE-5130-481A-A826-2DCCD89F81C9/0/2012b61pub.pdf](http://www.cbs.nl/NR/rdonlyres/A1B765EE-5130-481A-A826-2DCCD89F81C9/0/2012b61pub.pdf).

<sup>276</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics The Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2011), 'Actieve en passieve sportparticipatie; personen van 6 jaar en ouder', available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=80909NED&D1=31&D2=a&D3=8,11&D4=3-4&VW=T>.

<sup>277</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics The Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2011), 'Vrijwilligers; soort organisaties en vrijwilligerswerk in uren per week', available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=80806NED&D1=14&D2=0&D3=0&D4=0-2&D5=0&D6=0&D7=a&VW=T>.

<sup>278</sup> De Hart, J. (2014), *Geloven binnen en buiten verband: Godsdienselijke ontwikkelingen in Nederland*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36776&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=36776&type=org).

<sup>279</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics The Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2009), 'Politieke en sociale participatie, 2006', available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=71721NED&D1=10-19&D2=14,16&HDR=T&STB=G1&VW=T>.

<sup>280</sup> Huijnk, W., Dagevos, W. (2012), *Dichter bij elkaar*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org).

<sup>281</sup> E-mail and telephone correspondence with Wiardi Beckman Stichting (17 March 2015), GroenLinks (17 March 2015), Telderstichting (17 March 2015), Christian Democratic Party (*Christendemocratisch appel*) (17 March 2015)



	and/or their descendants in their activities? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	supporting diversity, such as the 'CDA Kleurrijk' network of the Christian Democratic party CDA. <sup>282</sup>
	Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the political parties, initiatives and movements? (figures or % of party members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)	There are no official data on party membership of migrants and their descendants. The main political parties have been asked to provide data if available but we have not received any information yet. Survey data published in 2012 shows that migrants and their descendants are comparatively less interested in politics than their non-migrant Dutch counterparts. Whereas 82% of non-migrant Dutch people reported to be very or a little interested in politics, between 65% (Surinamese background) and 48% (Turkish background) of those with migrant background fell into these categories. Second generation migrants were more frequently following national politics than first generation, though the different groups showed different dynamics. <sup>283</sup>
	Are migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	Migrants are elected both as representatives of political parties in parliament, and within the parties. There are however no official figures on the number of migrant representatives. Migrants and their descendants have also in several cases set up political parties with a specific, but not exclusive focus on migrant and integration issues. This includes the local parties NIDA (Rotterdam) <sup>284</sup> and the <i>Partij van de Eenheid</i> (The Hague), both inspired by Muslim values and perspectives, and the national splinter party Denk which was set up by two members of parliament of Turkish descent. <sup>285</sup>

### 3.7.Civic and citizenship education

	The participation of migrants and their descendants (with a distinct linguistic, cultural background) in education:	
	Have teachers of migrant background equal access to <b>employment</b> in education, as teachers? If yes, what is the rate of participation (% of teachers with migrant background at national level)? Are they represented in professional teacher	Teachers of migrant background in theory have equal access to employment in education. Every teacher needs to have attained a teaching authorisation, which is linked to the required teaching qualifications and professional requirements as defined in the Education Professions Act ( <i>Wet op de beroepen in het onderwijs</i> ) <sup>286</sup> and the related Competence Requirements Decree ( <i>Besluit bekwaamheidseisen</i>

<sup>282</sup> The Netherlands, Christian Democratic Party (*Christendemocratisch appel*) (2015), 'Visie en Missie', available at: [www.cda.nl/kleurrijk/](http://www.cda.nl/kleurrijk/)

<sup>283</sup> Huijnk, W., Dagevos, W. (2012), *Dichter bij elkaar*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org).

<sup>284</sup> The Netherlands, NIDA (2015), 'Initiatief', available at: [www.nidarotterdam.nl/onze-oproep/initiatief/#.VQgP7Y6G9I0](http://www.nidarotterdam.nl/onze-oproep/initiatief/#.VQgP7Y6G9I0).

<sup>285</sup> The Netherlands, NRC Handelsblad (2015), 'Kuzu en Öztürk heten nu 'Denk' en willen een racismeregister', available at: [www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2015/02/09/kuzu-en-ozturk-heten-nu-denk-en-willen-een-racismeregister](http://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2015/02/09/kuzu-en-ozturk-heten-nu-denk-en-willen-een-racismeregister).

<sup>286</sup> The Netherlands, Education Professions Act 2004 (*Wet op de beroepen in het onderwijs 2004*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0016944/geldigheidsdatum\\_18-03-2015#ArtikelII](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0016944/geldigheidsdatum_18-03-2015#ArtikelII).

	<p>associations? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.</p>	<p><i>onderwijspersoneel</i> ).<sup>287</sup> Third country migrants with educational qualifications from abroad need to have their qualifications recognised by DUO, the Executive Education Service. Specific requirements concerning language proficiency can be checked in this process.<sup>288</sup></p> <p>According to the teachers union General Education union (<i>Algemeen onderwijfsbond</i>), some school teams are not very keen on welcoming migrant teachers, because of prejudice about their competence and abilities. Language proficiency can be a practical barrier as well, especially in primary education, but in this case this is justified according to the union, as this is a very important factor for children's own language development.<sup>289</sup></p> <p>One formal obstacle that might affect teachers of migrant descent more than others is an exception made in the General Equal Treatment Act (<i>Algemene Wet Gelijke Behandeling, AWGB</i>) which applies to special schools of religious background. According to this exception, these schools can set certain requirements related to the religious background of a school in the recruitment of employees.<sup>290</sup> In the case of orthodox Christian schools, this can adversely affect teachers of Muslim faith (often of migrant descent).</p> <p>There are no publicly available data about the rate of participation of teachers of migrant background. These data are possibly available at DUO, but will have to be collated separately.<sup>291</sup> The General Education union does not register the ethnic or migration background of its members. As in other trade unions, members are invited to organise themselves in internal groups and networks, including the group 'Colourful education' (<i>Kleurrijk onderwijs</i>) which used to be a group of teachers involved in the mother language teaching programmes.<sup>292</sup></p>
	<p>Are there any particular gender issues?</p>	<p>There are no specific gender issues related to teachers and migrants. One of the main gender issues in the teaching profession is the lack of male teachers in primary education. Research published in 2014 showed that teachers would welcome more efforts to recruit male teachers for primary schools. This</p>

<sup>287</sup> The Netherlands, Law Gazette (2005), *Besluit van 23 augustus 2005, houdende vaststelling van bekwaamheidseisen voor leraren in het basisonderwijs, het speciaal en voortgezet speciaal onderwijs, het voortgezet onderwijs en voor docenten educatie en beroepsonderwijs, alsmede houdende aanwijzing van vakken voor bekwaamheid als vakleerkracht in het primair onderwijs (Besluit bekwaamheidseisen onderwijspersoneel)*, year 2005, number 460, available at: [https://www.onderwijscooperatie.nl/wp-content/uploads/Staatsblad2005\\_460.pdf](https://www.onderwijscooperatie.nl/wp-content/uploads/Staatsblad2005_460.pdf).

<sup>288</sup> The Netherlands, Executive Education Service (*Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs*) (2015), 'Werken in het onderwijs', available at: [www.duo.nl/particulieren/diplomas/u-heeft-een-buitenlands-diploma/werken-in-het-onderwijs.asp](http://www.duo.nl/particulieren/diplomas/u-heeft-een-buitenlands-diploma/werken-in-het-onderwijs.asp).

<sup>289</sup> Telephone interview with Algemeen onderwijfsbond, 17 February 2015.

<sup>290</sup> The Netherlands, General Equal Treatment Act (*Algemene Wet Gelijke Behandeling*), section 5.2, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/geldigheidsdatum\\_25-03-2015#Hoofdstuk1\\_3\\_Artikel5](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/geldigheidsdatum_25-03-2015#Hoofdstuk1_3_Artikel5).

<sup>291</sup> E-mail and telephone correspondence DUO, 18 February, 16 March 2015, E-mail correspondence with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, 17 March 2015.

<sup>292</sup> Telephone interview with Algemeen onderwijfsbond, 17 February 2015.

		research however did not refer to any issues concerning migrants and their descendants. <sup>293</sup>
	Are parents of migrant background actively participating in the school life? Please provide evidence concerning their participation in parents associations, school and community events and extracurricular activities, consultations etc. <sup>294</sup>	The Parent Engagement Monitor ( <i>Monitor Ouderbetrokkenheid</i> ) commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science provides insights into the perspectives of schools, teachers and parents, including those of migrant background, on parent engagement at the different levels of education. <sup>295</sup> The study, based on survey research, states that the number of contacts between parents and school was in fact higher for parents with migrant background than for non-migrant Dutch which is seen as notable as earlier research shows that schools with high migrant population actually made less use of different forms of communication. While earlier research suggest that parents of migrant background were less active in helping out at school, this most recent study did not find a significant difference between migrant and non-migrant parents. Another change has taken place in the participation of migrant parents in representative bodies at school: whereas earlier research showed that parents of migrant background were less active in consultation bodies, the most recent data suggest a significant difference whereby parents of migrant background are actually more active than non-migrant parents. Parents of migrant background also more often have the impression that the school actively promotes contact between parents, which may be a result of schools' specific efforts to engage parents of migrant background.
	Are there extracurricular activities involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background and/or focussing on civic and citizenship education? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.	Schools, civil society organisations and municipalities are free to organise extracurricular activities to involve and engage with children and parents of migrant background, but there is no structural or institutional framework for these kinds of activities. An example of such a project is the exchange programme 'Welcome in my neighbourhood' ( <i>Welkom in mijn Wijk</i> ) whereby primary school children of different backgrounds are encouraged to get to know each other, first via internet and then in real life, thereby reflecting on their own background and getting to know someone else's background. The programme is not specifically targeted at migrant children, but aims at diverse groups. <sup>296</sup>
	Are there provisions for bilingual education? If yes, is it supported by trained teachers and training programmes, curriculum provisions and	The legal framework for primary education specifies that Dutch is the working language of primary education, in some cases with the regional language

<sup>293</sup> Eilander, T., Sital, A. (2014), *Positie van mannen in het primair onderwijs*, Amsterdam, Mwm2, available at: [www.cnvo.nl/fileadmin/user\\_upload/PDF/Rapport\\_CNV\\_Onderwijs\\_positie\\_mannen\\_PO\\_\\_1\\_.pdf](http://www.cnvo.nl/fileadmin/user_upload/PDF/Rapport_CNV_Onderwijs_positie_mannen_PO__1_.pdf).

<sup>294</sup> For more information about involving the community in the school life and vice versa please refer also to the findings of the SIRIUS Network <http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/>

<sup>295</sup> Bokdam, J, Tom, M., Berger, J., Smit, F., Van Rens, C. (2014), *Monitor ouderbetrokkenheid po, vo en mbo*, Zoetermeer, Panteia, available at: [www.eerstekamer.nl/overig/20141217/monitor\\_ouderbetrokkenheid\\_po\\_vo/document](http://www.eerstekamer.nl/overig/20141217/monitor_ouderbetrokkenheid_po_vo/document).

<sup>296</sup> The Netherlands, Foundation Welkom in mijn Wijk (2015), 'Basismodule', available at: <http://welkominmijnwijk.nl/basismodule>.

	dedicated school manuals and books?	<p>Frisian.<sup>297</sup> Despite the discontinuation of the Education of Migrant Living Languages (OALT) (see section 1.2.3) the same section of the law still refers to the possibility to include migrants' 'language of origin' in the teaching. In practice, the 'early foreign language teaching' which is promoted by the government-commissioned European Platform education expertise centre EP-Nuffic mainly focuses on teaching in English.<sup>298</sup> Pre-primary education is specifically targeted at children who need additional assistance in developing their Dutch language competence. Whereas in the past it was common that the two instructors for a group of children included one instructor who was competent in a migrant language (e.g. Turkish), this is not the case anymore, at least not on a structural level.<sup>299</sup></p> <p>The Secondary Education Act (<i>Wet op het voortgezet onderwijs</i>) similarly specifies Dutch as the working language of secondary education, excepting language education and specific forms of education which necessitate teaching in another language.<sup>300</sup> In practice, bilingual education is promoted by the European platform of EP-Nuffic, which counted more than 120 secondary schools offering bilingual education in 2013. Most of these schools offer education in English and Dutch. They are supported by the European Platform through provision of expertise and network coordination, but not through funding.<sup>301</sup> According to the platform, the teacher training at all levels is not specifically geared towards bilingual education, but increasingly includes options to take courses in content and language integrated learning (CLIL). For teachers already working in bilingual education, in-service training on CLIL is available. Again, this is mainly focused on combined teaching in English and Dutch, but no other migrant languages.<sup>302</sup></p>
	Is there evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants?	The Dutch school system has been described as decentralised and places strong emphasis on free parental school choice. The emphasis on the freedom of education has been as a cause for school

<sup>297</sup> The Netherlands, Primary Education Act 2013 (*Wet op het primair onderwijs 2013*), section 9.13, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003420/HoofdstukI/TitelIII/AfdelingI/1/Artikel9/geldigheidsdatum\\_23-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003420/HoofdstukI/TitelIII/AfdelingI/1/Artikel9/geldigheidsdatum_23-03-2015).

<sup>298</sup> The Netherlands, EP-Nuffic (2015), *Vroeg vreemdetalen-onderwijs Engels, Visiedocument*, The Hague, EP-Nuffic, available at: [www.europeesplatform.nl/vvto/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/02/VISIEDOCUMENT\\_DEFINITIEF.pdf](http://www.europeesplatform.nl/vvto/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/02/VISIEDOCUMENT_DEFINITIEF.pdf),

<sup>299</sup> The Netherlands, FORUM (2013), *Notitie taal en onderwijs*, Utrecht, FORUM, available at: <http://bilium.russchool.eu/assets/files/results/module1/dutch/taal-en-onderwijs.pdf>.

<sup>300</sup> The Netherlands, Secondary Education Act 2010 (*Wet op het voortgezet onderwijs 2010*), section 6, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002399/TitelIII/AfdelingI/HoofdstukI/1/Artikel6a/geldigheidsdatum\\_23-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002399/TitelIII/AfdelingI/HoofdstukI/1/Artikel6a/geldigheidsdatum_23-03-2015).

<sup>301</sup> The Netherlands, European Platform (2013), *Bilingual Education in Dutch Schools, a success story*, Haarlem, European Platform, available at: [www.europeesplatform.nl/tto/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2014/07/2131107-Bilingual-education-in-Dutch-schools-%E2%80%93-a-succes-story.pdf](http://www.europeesplatform.nl/tto/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2014/07/2131107-Bilingual-education-in-Dutch-schools-%E2%80%93-a-succes-story.pdf).

<sup>302</sup> The Netherlands, European Platform (2013), *Bilingual Education in Dutch Schools, a success story*, Haarlem, European Platform, available at: [www.europeesplatform.nl/tto/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2014/07/2131107-Bilingual-education-in-Dutch-schools-%E2%80%93-a-succes-story.pdf](http://www.europeesplatform.nl/tto/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2014/07/2131107-Bilingual-education-in-Dutch-schools-%E2%80%93-a-succes-story.pdf).

		<p>segregation, also along socio-ethnic lines.<sup>303</sup> Research from 2009 has shown that at the time 63% of schools in the 38 largest cities in the Netherlands reflected the population in the neighbourhood well, while 17% of schools were 'too white' and 20% were 'too black'. Others ways to measure segregation in the large cities of the Netherlands have shown that school segregation was only declining in Rotterdam, whereas other the other cities showed consistent rates of segregation.<sup>304</sup></p> <p>Efforts have been made to counteract school segregation in the past, even though not everyone agrees whether segregation is detrimental to pupils' performance or not. The national cabinet from 2007 to 2010 introduced measures to encourage schools to use a fixed registration moment (equalising effects of early registration at popular schools) and funded pilot projects to promote de-segregation. The following cabinets dropped the item again and left it up to local authorities and initiatives to intervene where necessary.<sup>305</sup> Research carried out in 2013 showed that several municipalities have regular segregation consultations between school boards and the municipality, as part of the formalised consultation between school boards and the municipality. These consultations led to agreements between municipality and schools about registration and pupil acceptance policy of schools (e.g. acceptance by drawing of lots), about acceptance quotas for specific groups of pupils, fixed registration dates and agreements on pre-primary education. Segregation is in this context often seen in socio-economic terms, instead of pure ethnic conceptualisations.<sup>306</sup></p>
	<p>Is there evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population? Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?</p>	<p>Regarding school curricula, please refer to section 4.1. According to the General teachers union, the implementation of priorities focusing on diversity within school curricula is too much left up to schools themselves, leading to a situation whereby there are great differences in the extent to which a school is able to integrate diversity into its teaching practice. The same applies to teacher training, whereby attention should in theory be paid to issues of diversity, but this is not always the case. The government does not monitor the implementation of these priorities closely enough, but leaves it up to school boards to focus on their own priorities. It can</p>

<sup>303</sup> Ong, C.B. (2014), *Ethnic segregation in housing, schools, and neighbourhoods in the Netherlands*, Maastricht, Boekenplan Maastricht, available at: <http://digitalarchive.maastrichtuniversity.nl/fedora/get/guid:0e2878d1-f4b2-4f71-846a-e84bbb440882/ASSET1>.

<sup>304</sup> Walraven, G. (2013), *The Netherlands: interventions to counteract school segregation and facilitate integration in education*, paper for SIRIUS Thematic Workshop, The Hague, 15 September 2013, available at: [www.gemengdescholen.nl/cms-assets/documents/135037-665628.the-netherlands-interventions-to-count](http://www.gemengdescholen.nl/cms-assets/documents/135037-665628.the-netherlands-interventions-to-count).

<sup>305</sup> Walraven, G. (2013), *The Netherlands: interventions to counteract school segregation and facilitate integration in education*, paper for SIRIUS Thematic Workshop, The Hague, 15 September 2013, available at: [www.gemengdescholen.nl/cms-assets/documents/135037-665628.the-netherlands-interventions-to-count](http://www.gemengdescholen.nl/cms-assets/documents/135037-665628.the-netherlands-interventions-to-count).

<sup>306</sup> The Netherlands, FORUM (2013), *Bestrijding van onderwijssegregatie in gemeenten: Verkenning van lokaal beleid anno 2013*, Utrecht, Forum, available at: [www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki13-4.pdf](http://www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki13-4.pdf).

		therefore still happen that outdated teaching material is used which has little or no reference to diversity and the emergence of the multi-cultural society. <sup>307</sup>
Are all students – not only of migrant background – targeted and/involved by civic education and activities related to migrant integration at schools?		In principle yes, but in practice not always. Refer to section 4.1 and the information provided above.
The implementation of specific measures and initiatives aiming at (the following is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):		
<b>Please use the following as indicative list of possible practices to report on:</b>		
Improving the way civic and citizenship education reflect diversity in society through curricular and extracurricular activities. Are there specific programmes helping young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions?		A general measure to improve the way in which education reflects diversity was the implementation of the 2006 act that obliges primary and secondary schools to enhance active citizenship and social integration and to make students familiar with diversity in backgrounds and cultures of peers. <sup>308309</sup> This obligation is also included in the core objectives ( <i>Kerndoelen</i> ) that shape the Dutch school curricula. Please refer to section 4.1 for more on this subject.
Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual understanding, respect for ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic and pluralist values?		There are various specific educational programmes aimed at helping young students get familiar with and learn how to live with people from different cultures and religions, but these are not implemented at a national scale. Schools have the freedom to decide whether they start an educational programme or not and which programme that would be. An example of such a specific, regionally implemented programme is 'Equal = Equal?' ( <i>Gelijk = Gelijk?</i> ), in which primary school students learn about discrimination, tolerance, prejudice, dealing with differences and bullying. Central themes are homophobia, islamophobia and anti-Semitism. The programme aims to tackle prejudices and stereotype thinking and to increase awareness and knowledge of the central topics of diversity. <sup>310</sup>
Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background?		
Facilitating the involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational system and in the school activities?		Again, there are a number of specific projects and programmes that school can employ to integrate topics of diversity and tolerance into formal curriculum subjects, which are however not necessarily implemented at national scale. An example of such a specific initiative was the development of educational material about refugees by Codename Future, in cooperation with the Dutch Council of Refugees. <sup>311</sup>
Providing language learning support to students of migrant background?		This projects consists of material which can be used in geography or history lessons in the context of teaching of research methods, but as a side effect informs students about the prejudices that exist about
Improving attendance and reducing drop-out of students with migrant background?		

<sup>307</sup> Telephone interview with General Education Union, 17 February 2015.

<sup>308</sup> The Netherlands, Primary Education Act 2013 (*Wet op het primair onderwijs 2013*), Section 8, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003420/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-03-2015#HoofdstukI](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003420/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015#HoofdstukI).

<sup>309</sup> The Netherlands, Secondary Education Act 2010 (*Wet op het voortgezet onderwijs 2010*), Section 17, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002399/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-03-2015#TitelII](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002399/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015#TitelII).

<sup>310</sup> The Netherlands, Diversion (2015), 'Gelijk=Gelijk?', available at: [www.diversion.nl/project/gelijk-gelijk](http://www.diversion.nl/project/gelijk-gelijk).

<sup>311</sup> The Netherlands, Codename Future (2015), 'VluchtelingenWerk', available at: <http://codenamefuture.nl/vluchtelingenwerk>.



	Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity?	refugees and showing how refugees experience migration and their new life. The educational material consists of two school hours worth of material and can be used by secondary schools as part of their regular curriculum.
	In particular, please specify if there are promising practices, including affirmative action / positive action practices designed to tackle structural inequalities	The government employs multiple strategies to counter inequalities in education. These are not specifically targeted at children with migrant background, however in practice children with migrant background can be seen as one of the target groups.
Other...		<p>One strategy is the use of pre-primary education programmes (<i>VVE-programma's</i>), which are aimed at countering the cognitive (especially language) and socio-emotional disadvantages of migrant and non-migrant Dutch children in education.<sup>312</sup> These pre-school programmes consist of at least 10 hours a week of activities aimed at improving cognitive and socio-emotional skills.<sup>313</sup> Another strategy is the use of one-year transitional classes.<sup>314315</sup> Students get intensive language support next to regular courses to help them achieve the language level that is expected from them at that point in their school career.</p> <p>There are a lot of examples of measures and initiatives aimed at increasing the involvement, support and participation of parents, implemented at local level by schools.<sup>316</sup> Some of these are specifically aimed at parents with a migrant background, others are aimed at parents in general. An example of a general measure is the enhancement of participation through the use of social media, such as a Facebook page for parents of a certain class. Parents have more frequent contact, improve their mutual relationships and are more eager to participate in activities, according to the project objectives. Another example of a general measure is home visits by mentors at the parents' home, to gain valuable information about the background of parents and to improve the bond of trust between teacher and parent. An example of a measure specifically targeted at migrant parents is the use of school-parent contact persons who speak the language and know the culture of migrant parents to bridge cultural differences.<sup>317</sup> Related to this measure is the practice of communicating with parents in a way</p>

<sup>312</sup> Veen, A., Van der Veen, I., Karssen, M., Roeleveld, J. (2013), *Deelname aan voor- en vroegschoolse educatie en de ontwikkeling van kinderen*, Amsterdam, Kohnstamm Instituut, available at: <http://www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki901.pdf>.

<sup>313</sup> The Netherlands, Decree on basic quality conditions for pre-school education 2010 (*Besluit basisvoorwaarden kwaliteit voorschoolse educatie 2010*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0027961/geldigheidsdatum\\_04-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0027961/geldigheidsdatum_04-03-2015)

<sup>314</sup> The Netherlands, National Government (*Rijksoverheid*) (2015), 'Onderwijsachterstand middelbare scholieren', available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/taalachterstand/onderwijsachterstand-middelbare-scholieren](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/taalachterstand/onderwijsachterstand-middelbare-scholieren).

<sup>315</sup> Mulder, L. (2012), *De schakelklasleerlingen verder gevolgd*, Amsterdam, Kohnstamm, available at: [www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki12-3.pdf](http://www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki12-3.pdf).

<sup>316</sup> Prins, D., Wienke, D., Van Rooijen, K. (2013), *Ouderbetrokkenheid in het onderwijs*, Utrecht, Nederlands Jeugd Instituut, available at: [www.nji.nl/nl/Ouderbetrokkenheid-in-het-onderwijs.pdf](http://www.nji.nl/nl/Ouderbetrokkenheid-in-het-onderwijs.pdf).

<sup>317</sup> The Netherlands, Ouders-School (2015), 'Huisbezoeken en school-ouder-contactpersonen', available at: <http://ouders-school.nl/?p=165>.

		<p>that corresponds with their culture, sometimes with the help of school-parent contacts. This is supposed to improve understanding and participation on the part of parents.</p> <p>The government employs multiple strategies to counter inequalities in education. These are not specifically targeted at children with migrant background, however in practice children with migrant background can be seen as one of the target groups.</p> <p>One strategy is the use of pre-primary education programmes (<i>VVE-programma's</i>), which are aimed at countering the cognitive (especially language) and socio-emotional disadvantages of migrant and non-migrant Dutch children in education.<sup>318</sup> These pre-school programmes consist of at least 10 hours a week of activities aimed at improving cognitive and socio-emotional skills.<sup>319</sup> However, evaluation has shown that children who have participated in a pre-school programme do not have better language skills than children who have not participated in such a programme.<sup>320</sup></p> <p>Another strategy is the use of one-year transitional classes.<sup>321322</sup> Students get intensive language support next to regular courses to help them achieve the language level that is expected from them at that point in their school career. Evaluation has shown that transition classes indeed significantly increased the language levels of students and these improvements were sustained after returning to regular classes.<sup>323</sup> Transition classes can thus be seen as a useful strategy for the improvement of language skills.</p> <p>Measures aimed at improving attendance and reducing drop-out rates of students are targeted at pupils in general, there are no policies specifically aimed at migrant groups.<sup>324325</sup> The related policy documents</p>
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<sup>318</sup> Veen, A., Van der Veen, I., Karssen, M., Roeleveld, J. (2013), *Deelname aan voor- en vroegschoolse educatie en de ontwikkeling van kinderen*, Amsterdam, Kohnstamm Instituut, available at:

<http://www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki901.pdf>.

<sup>319</sup> The Netherlands, Decree on basic quality conditions for pre-school education 2010 (*Besluit basisvoorwaarden kwaliteit voorschoolse educatie 2010*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0027961/geldigheidsdatum\\_04-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0027961/geldigheidsdatum_04-03-2015)

<sup>320</sup> Veen, A., Van der Veen, I., Karssen, M., Roeleveld, J. (2013), *Deelname aan voor- en vroegschoolse educatie en de ontwikkeling van kinderen*, Amsterdam, Kohnstamm Instituut, available at:

<http://www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki901.pdf>.

<sup>321</sup> The Netherlands, National Government (*Rijksoverheid*) (2015), 'Onderwijsachterstand middelbare scholieren', available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/taalachterstand/onderwijsachterstand-middelbare-scholieren](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/taalachterstand/onderwijsachterstand-middelbare-scholieren).

<sup>322</sup> Mulder, L. (2012), *De schakelklasleerlingen verder gevolgd*, Amsterdam, Kohnstamm, available at: [www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki12-3.pdf](http://www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki12-3.pdf).

<sup>323</sup> Mulder, L. (2012), *De schakelklasleerlingen verder gevolgd*, Amsterdam, Kohnstamm, available at: [www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki12-3.pdf](http://www.kohnstammstituut.uva.nl/rapporten/pdf/ki12-3.pdf).

<sup>324</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (*Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap*), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 729329, 19 March 2015, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2015/03/19/leerplichtbrief-2015/leerplichtbrief-2015.pdf>.

<sup>325</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (*Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap*), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 735998, 3 March 2015, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2015/03/03/kamerbrief-over-de-stand->



		<p>rarely, if at all, mention ethnicity or migrant background.</p> <p>All the initiatives mentioned in this section in essence aim at improving schools' and teachers' capacity to deal positively with diversity and prepare their pupils for life in a diverse society.</p> <p>In the period from 2008-2011, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science funded several pilot projects which were implemented in twelve municipalities.<sup>326</sup> These projects were aimed at countering ethnic segregation in primary schools and consisted of various instruments, such as a central application system and parent initiatives. The evaluation showed that the results of the measures on segregation were positive, but rather small. This led the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science to the decision to discontinue the pilot projects.<sup>327</sup> The government has since adopted the stance of no longer wanting to counter segregation through top-down approaches and as a result has not initiated any further policies countering segregation in schools. Municipalities however are free to implement measures in whatever way they see fit.</p> <p>In a recent article published in a national newspaper, the faction leader of the governing Social Democrat party (PvdA) proposed lowering the primary school starting age to three years. He placed this proposal explicitly in the context of equalising childrens life opportunities and inequalities between rich and poor, but did not refer to migration background or related issues. This proposal has not yet led to legislative actions.<sup>328</sup></p>
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### 3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation & policy measures

	<p>Previous paragraphs indicated in detail aspects about the actual implementation of participation policies, normative framework and measures. In this section briefly summarize the most important drivers, positive</p>	<p>Based on the information provided in previous paragraphs, it can be concluded that the general direction of change in the area of participation and inclusion of migrants is one of dismantling formalised structures and withdrawing specific targeted support programmes. This makes it difficult to identify drivers and barriers, since the overall objective of policy appears to have changed whereby inclusion of</p>
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van-zaken-van-het-aantal-voortijdig-schoolverlaters/kamerbrief-over-de-stand-van-zaken-van-het-aantal-voortijdig-schoolverlaters.pdf.

<sup>326</sup> Brink, M., Van Bergen, C. (2012), *Tegengaan segregatie in het basisonderwijs*, Amsterdam, Regioplan Beleidsonderzoek, available at: [www.gemengdescholen.nl/cms-assets/documents/57398-988205.evaluatierapport-tegengaan-segregatie](http://www.gemengdescholen.nl/cms-assets/documents/57398-988205.evaluatierapport-tegengaan-segregatie).

<sup>327</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (2012), Parliamentary documents, year 2011/2012, nr. 31293/139, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-31293-139.pdf>.

<sup>328</sup> Samsom, D. (2015), 'Verschil tussen arm en rijk wordt onwrikbaar', *Volkskrant*, 7 February 2015, available at: [www.volkskrant.nl/opinie/verschil-tussen-arm-en-rijk-wordt-onwrikbaar~a3846336](http://www.volkskrant.nl/opinie/verschil-tussen-arm-en-rijk-wordt-onwrikbaar~a3846336).

	<p>factors and the barriers, resistance or negative factors that have been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants. Please base the analysis on governmental and non-governmental reports, as well as research and studies.</p>	<p>migrants is not seen as a direct policy priority in itself anymore but rather as a societal process which should be facilitated by general policies only. The recent comments by the Dutch prime minister in a daily newspaper whereby he placed the responsibility of dealing with discrimination on migrants and minorities themselves (saying they need to 'fight their way in') appear to support this conclusion.<sup>329</sup></p> <p>The clearest example of this change is the dismantling of the formal consultation structure between migrant organisations and the government, which has been exchanged for an informal ad hoc policy of dialogue.<sup>330</sup> Similarly, the discontinuation of diversity policies in the public sector has been motivated by referring to the preference for policies targeted at the overall population.<sup>331</sup> Other measures that have been discontinued include the teaching of mother tongues and cultures in schools, countering segregation in schools, and targeted minority programming at public television and radio stations. We can therefore conclude that the public paradigm change from a targeted diversity approach to a general non-targeted approach has had a strong impact on both government policies and public organisations.<sup>332</sup></p> <p>A related aspect is the hesitation or unwillingness of organisations to collect ethnic data. This is evident from the reactions received from professional organisations and sector associations. It appears that organisations, including political parties, do not wish to register their members' migration background or target migrants as a specific group. This reflects the discourse at government level whereby the necessity and desirability of ethnic registration is a much discussed item, again in the context of the withdrawal of ethnic target groups.<sup>333</sup> Also official data broken down by migrant background, e.g. on participation in voluntary work or sports clubs, is often outdated. This hesitation does not necessarily mean that organisations, parties or associations are not open to migrant inclusion. In fact, organisations deliberately</p>
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<sup>329</sup> E. Umar (2015), "Liever een dode terrorist dan een dode onschuldige", *Metro*, 16 March 2015, available at: [www.metronieuws.nl/binnenland/2015/03/liever-een-dode-terrorist-dan-een-dode-onschuldige](http://www.metronieuws.nl/binnenland/2015/03/liever-een-dode-terrorist-dan-een-dode-onschuldige)

<sup>330</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), Letter to the Senate (*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2013-0000072920, 7 June 2013, available at: [www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM](http://www.gemeenteloket.minszw.nl/binaries/content/documents/gemeenteloket/documenten/dossiers/werk-en-inkomen/integratie/kamerstukken/2013-06-07/nadere-memorie-van-antwoord-intrekkingswet-WOM).

<sup>331</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (2010), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2010-0000774933, 29 november 2010, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2010/11/30/kamerbrief-diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011/diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2010/11/30/kamerbrief-diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011/diversiteitdoelstellingen-begroting-2011.pdf).

<sup>332</sup> Celik, S. (2014), 'Van doelgroepenbenadering naar business case van diversiteit: de invloed van het kabinet op publieke sectoren', *Bestuurswetenschappen*, number 4, pp. 5-33, available at: [www.boomlemmatijdschriften.nl/tijdschrift/bw/2014/4/Bw\\_0165-7194\\_2014\\_068\\_004\\_002](http://www.boomlemmatijdschriften.nl/tijdschrift/bw/2014/4/Bw_0165-7194_2014_068_004_002).

<sup>333</sup> The Netherlands, Council for Societal Development (*Raad voor Maatschappelijke Ontwikkeling*, RMO) (2012), *Tussen afkomst en toekomst: Etnische categorisering door de overheid*, The Hague, RMO, available at: [www.adviesorgaan-rmo.nl/dsresource?type=pdf&objectid=default:30939&versionid=&subobjectname=](http://www.adviesorgaan-rmo.nl/dsresource?type=pdf&objectid=default:30939&versionid=&subobjectname=).

		choose not to focus on persons' migration background from an inclusionary viewpoint. <sup>334</sup> However, the absence of registration makes it difficult to draw conclusion about migrants' participation in the various sectors.
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### 3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	Please provide briefly information and documented insights about the allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation, and active citizenship measures for migrants and/or their descendants.	There is no detailed information available at the moment about the distribution of funds across the different thematic areas. The titles of projects that were funded suggest that the majority of projects funded by EIF funds in 2011 focused on language learning, in 2012 there was more of a focus on participation and specific projects focusing on the situation of migrant women, and in 2013 participation again was a clear priority of the projects of which several also had a health element in them. The information available on ERF funded projects is too limited to draw any kind of conclusions. <sup>335</sup>
	In particular provide a breakdown of funding for the relevant actions and measures by area (political participation, social participation and membership, indicating the source of funding (EIF, ERF, national, regional, other funding source) by <b>using the Annex 5</b>	

### 3.10. Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law

	In this section, please provide information about developments regarding the above legal and policy instruments concerning participation (political, consultation, membership and association, active citizenship and civic education), including any new legislative or policy initiatives in the framework of migrant integration in the country. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of legal and policy instruments and on the	Apart from the legal developments already reported, e.g. the dismantling of the national consultation structure for minorities, no legal or policy developments can be reported.
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<sup>334</sup> e.g. Correspondence by telephone with FNV Sport, 17 February 2015, e-mail and telephone correspondence with Christian Democratic Party (*Christendemocratisch appel*) 17 March 2015

<sup>335</sup> The Netherlands, Social Affairs and Employment Agency (*Agentschap SZW*) (2015), 'Overzichten verleende subsidies', available at: [www.agentschapszw.nl/projecten/archief](http://www.agentschapszw.nl/projecten/archief).

	actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants. (Use template in Annex 9).	
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## 4. Social cohesion and community relations

### 4.1. Social cohesion policies

Does the national integration legal and policy framework refer to social/community cohesion? Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion? Please report it here – in original language and in full English translation.	Both the integration agenda <sup>336</sup> and the integration agenda progress report <sup>337</sup> do not specifically refer to social or community cohesion and therefore do not contain definitions of these terms. Both documents however mention at various points the need to work towards a society in which all groups participate equally and the need to retain a society that remains cohesive, but these statements are scattered throughout the texts and not presented as a coherent topic.
Are there any specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion? Please refer to promising practices and examples of challenges. Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7 highlighting the most important and/or successful.	The most important framework for social cohesion and related topics in Dutch government policy of the last few years is the so-called 'participation society' ( <i>participatiesamenleving</i> ). This concept has been introduced in the context of budget cuts intertwined with decentralisation of social services. Thereby, the authorities (from national to local) are calling on citizens to take on a stronger role in activities related to care and social support. This means that the government (especially local) is funding fewer individual services, but is instead stimulating citizen-run initiatives to and voluntary organisations to provide necessary support. <sup>338</sup>
Are there indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies? E.g. social distance, social interaction, intergroup relations, etc. Please provide available relevant data, figures and findings, if any, and present them briefly in the relevant table of the Annex (4).	
Please outline available research, studies, and surveys about the sense of belonging	Migrants' sense of belonging and identification is monitored through various reports. This is done in the annual integration report, but due to the focus on socio-

<sup>336</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), Agenda Integratie, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie)

<sup>337</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000175902, 21 November 2014, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/21/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.pdf>.

<sup>338</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (Ministry van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijkrelaties) (2014), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000667963, 14 December 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/12/12/kamerbrief-over-kabinetsreactie-op-motie-slob-inzake-de-participatiesamenleving/kamerbrief-over-kabinetsreactie-op-motie-slob-inzake-de-participatiesamenleving.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/12/12/kamerbrief-over-kabinetsreactie-op-motie-slob-inzake-de-participatiesamenleving/kamerbrief-over-kabinetsreactie-op-motie-slob-inzake-de-participatiesamenleving.pdf).

<p>and identification of migrants and/or their descendants with diverse types of local, regional and national identities. Please summarise briefly key findings and any differentiations by nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age and geographic area.</p>	<p>economic themes over the last two years, the last time belonging and identification were addressed was in 2012.<sup>339</sup> In this same year another report focussing more in depth on these topics was published.<sup>340</sup></p> <p>The annual integration report 2012 focuses on the four largest non-western migrant groups in the Netherlands, Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans, four refugee groups, Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians and Somalis, and three EU groups, Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians, with the non-migrant Dutch often as reference group. Romanians and Bulgarians are not included in the section regarding belonging and identification. The report states that refugees have relatively high levels of contact with the non-migrant Dutch compared to the other migrant groups. Moroccans and Turks identify most with the own ethnic group, while second generation Antilleans identify the most with the Netherlands. Of the migrant groups, the Turks are least interested in Dutch politics and use the most media of the country of origin. Non-western migrants are mostly positive about Dutch society, especially refugees, but they are also nostalgic of their country of origin. Non-western migrants are less satisfied with their neighbourhood than the non-migrant Dutch. Moroccan youths however are positive about their neighbourhood. The four largest non-western migrant groups trust social institutions less than the non-migrant Dutch. Level of education is positively correlated to attachment to the Netherlands and the second generation is more involved with Dutch society than the first. The second generation has more interethnic contact, identifies more strongly with the Netherlands and has more trust in other citizens. However, generation and education effects do not always count for Moroccans. Second generation Moroccans and highly educated Moroccans do not feel more at home in the Netherlands and do not rate Dutch society higher than the first generation and the lowly educated. Second generation Moroccans also trust institutions less than the first generation.<sup>341</sup></p> <p>The in-depth report on social cohesion focuses only on the four largest non-western migrant groups in the Netherlands, Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans, with the non-migrant Dutch often used as reference group.<sup>342</sup> The report states that all four migrant groups are gloomy about opportunities for</p>
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<sup>339</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), *Jaarrapport integratie 2012*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf).

<sup>340</sup> Huijnk, W., Dagevos, W. (2012), *Dichter bij elkaar*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org).

<sup>341</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), *Jaarrapport integratie 2012*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf).

<sup>342</sup> Huijnk, W., Dagevos, W. (2012), *Dichter bij elkaar*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=33136&type=org).

		<p>migrants in the Netherlands, with Turks the most and Antilleans the least. Of the four groups, the Turkish group has the least contact with the non-migrant Dutch. Moroccans have slightly more contact with the non-migrant Dutch, the Surinamese and Antilleans the most. In all groups, youths, second generation migrants and highly educated migrants have the most contact with the non-migrant Dutch. Looking at the last 15 years however, inter-ethnic contact has slightly decreased. When it comes to values, Turkish and Moroccan migrants have the most "traditional" outlook on topics such as equality between men and women, the status of elderly people, abortion, euthanasia and homosexuality. The non-migrant Dutch have the most "modern" outlook, with the Surinamese and Antilleans in between. When it comes to identification with the own ethnic group and the Netherlands, the report states that the Surinamese and Antilleans feel strongly connected to both. The Turks and Moroccans feel more strongly connected to the own ethnic group, but this connection is slightly weaker for youths and the second generation. In regard to attitudes to the Dutch society and the non-migrant Dutch there are little differences between all five groups. However, Turks and Moroccans feel significantly less at home in the Netherlands than Surinamese and Antilleans, who feel significantly less at home than the non-migrant Dutch. In all migrant groups youths are the most dissatisfied with Dutch society. Concerning ties to countries of origin, in all four migrant groups one third would like to return to the country of origin and around 50% often has contact with family in the country of origin. Turks and Moroccans visit their country of origin the most. In general, the report states that the socio-cultural distance between the four migrant groups and the non-migrant Dutch remains large and when looking at the long term groups do not seem to close the gap. Factors that are of influence on social distance are education, employment, ethnically concentrated housing, value orientations, religion, mutual perceptions of irreconcilability and negative public discourse. According to this report, policy should be aimed at reducing migrant disadvantages in the areas of education and labour market opportunities, improved language skills through education and civic integration and reducing ethnic concentration in housing.</p>
	<p>Please indicate legal measures and case law affecting social cohesion and community relations, for example the banning of specific religious or</p>	<p>There is currently no general law prohibiting Dutch citizens from wearing the burqa or niqab, but a legislative proposal to ban all face-covering clothing in public spaces has been submitted in 2012.<sup>344</sup> Acceptance of the proposal would lead to a ban on wearing the burqa and niqab, which are deemed to cause security risks and to contribute to inequality</p>

<sup>344</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2012), Parliamentary documents (*Kamerstukken*), year 2011/2012, nr. 33165/2, available at: [www.eerstekamer.nl/wetsvoorstel/33165\\_verbod\\_op\\_het\\_dragen\\_van](http://www.eerstekamer.nl/wetsvoorstel/33165_verbod_op_het_dragen_van).



	<p>ethnic dress, such as the 'burqa'<sup>343</sup>.</p>	<p>between men and women.<sup>345</sup> They are also supposed to hinder social interaction in an open society. The Council of State (<i>Raad van State</i>) has advised against the proposal, stating among other things that it violates the fundamental right of freedom of religion.<sup>346</sup> The proposal is yet to be accepted or rejected.</p> <p>On a regional level, the Freedom Party (<i>Partij voor de Vrijheid</i>) has recently submitted written questions to the governing body of the municipality of The Hague in an attempt to ban the burqa and niqab from public transport in this region to counter supposed security risks.<sup>347</sup></p>
	<p>Does the action plan or strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants address combating racism, xenophobia and intolerance?</p> <p>Are there specific integration/inclusion actions related to racism and intolerance for education and/or for young people? If yes, how are such actions linked to general integration and/or social inclusion and/or cohesion policy? Please provide information on implementation and impact of such plans and refer to any assessment of their impact?</p>	<p>As mentioned in section 1, the national strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants addresses discrimination in a general sense and as such does not contain policies specifically targeted at the migrant situation.<sup>348</sup> Racism, xenophobia and intolerance are not explicitly mentioned, the main focus is on discrimination.</p> <p>Since 2006 primary and secondary schools are obliged by law to enhance active citizenship and social integration and to make students familiar with diversity in backgrounds and cultures of peers.<sup>349</sup><sup>350</sup> The Dutch school curricula are governed by the so-called core objectives (<i>Kerndoelen</i>). These include <i>inter alia</i> objectives relating to the different cultures. Core objective 38 (of a total of 58) for primary education reads: Pupils learn about the main aspects of the religions which play an important role in the Dutch multi-cultural society, and they learn to treat different perspectives of people respectfully.<sup>351</sup> Core objective 43 (of a total of 58) of lower secondary education reads: The pupil learns about similarities, differences and changes in culture and beliefs in the Netherlands, learns to connect his own and others' way of life to it, and learns to see the significance of respect for each others'</p>

<sup>343</sup> Cfr. The notable ECHR case European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), *S.A.S. v. France*, No. 43835/11, 1 July 2014, available at [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{"itemid":\["001-145466"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{)

<sup>345</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2012), Parliamentary documents (*Kamerstukken*), year 2011/2012, nr. 33165/3, available at:

[https://www.eerstekamer.nl/behandeling/20120203/memorie\\_van\\_toelichting/document3/f=/viwqfmeqadz.pdf](https://www.eerstekamer.nl/behandeling/20120203/memorie_van_toelichting/document3/f=/viwqfmeqadz.pdf)

<sup>346</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2012), Parliamentary documents (*Kamerstukken*), year 2011/2012, nr. 33165/4, available at:

[https://www.eerstekamer.nl/behandeling/20120203/advies\\_raad\\_van\\_state\\_en\\_nader/document3/f=/viwqfmeqajzk.pdf](https://www.eerstekamer.nl/behandeling/20120203/advies_raad_van_state_en_nader/document3/f=/viwqfmeqajzk.pdf).

<sup>347</sup> The Netherlands, PVV Den Haag (2015), 'PVV Den Haag: Geen Boerka meer in openbaar vervoer', 5 February 2015, available at: [www.pvvdenhaag.nl/index.php/nieuws/persberichten/1173-pvv-den-haag-geen-boerka-meer-in-openbaar-vervoer](http://www.pvvdenhaag.nl/index.php/nieuws/persberichten/1173-pvv-den-haag-geen-boerka-meer-in-openbaar-vervoer).

<sup>348</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie)

<sup>349</sup> The Netherlands, Primary Education Act 2013 (*Wet op het primair onderwijs 2013*), Section 8, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003420/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-03-2015#HoofdstukI](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003420/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015#HoofdstukI).

<sup>350</sup> The Netherlands, Secondary Education Act 2010 (*Wet op het voortgezet onderwijs 2010*), Section 17, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002399/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_10-03-2015#TitelII](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002399/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_10-03-2015#TitelII).

<sup>351</sup> Netherlands, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (*Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap*) (2006), *Kerndoelen Primair Onderwijs*, The Hague, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, available at: [www.slo.nl/primair/kerndoelen/Kerndoelenboekje.pdf/download](http://www.slo.nl/primair/kerndoelen/Kerndoelenboekje.pdf/download).



		<p>ways of life and perspectives for society.<sup>352</sup> Schools are obliged to address the core objectives in their curricula, but are free to design the ways in which they do so. The Education Council (<i>Onderwijsraad</i>) has reported on the progress of active citizenship and social integration education and concluded that there has as of yet not been a marked improvement in citizenship competences of students.<sup>353</sup> Schools often spend limited time on these subjects and struggle in providing suitable education. There is a need for a general explicated curriculum with concrete targets to which schools can look for guidance in developing their own curriculum.</p>
	<p>Please provide information about state and non-state responses via positive measures, campaigns, partnerships involving migrants and communities. Please provide information only about those actions that focus on migrants and on <u>prevention</u> and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance. Please outline any assessment about their impact and identify any relevant promising practice. (Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7).</p>	<p>In 2009 and 2010 the Dutch government conducted an anti-discrimination campaign aimed at informing citizens about where to turn to when being discriminated against by pointing out the availability of anti-discrimination bureaus, the internet website <a href="http://www.discriminatie.nl">www.discriminatie.nl</a> and the discrimination reporting and advisory hotline.<sup>354355</sup> The target group was the general public aged 18 or over, with an additional focus on groups that experience discrimination. The campaign consisted mainly of a television and radio commercial, internet website, posters and advertisements in various media outlets. Evaluation of the campaigns provided the following results: in 2009 the campaign reached 83% of the general public, in 2010 90%. In both years respondents rated the campaign 7 out of 10. In both years respondents identified 'everyone should be treated equally' as one of the key messages of the campaign. In both years the visitor rates for the internet website spiked during the campaign. In both years the campaigns increased awareness and knowledge about anti-discrimination facilities. Both campaigns resulted in increased willingness to report and an increased number of discrimination reports. As such the campaigns successfully contributed to combating discrimination.</p> <p>In 2012 the non-state sponsored public service advertising foundation SIRE (<i>Stichting Ideële Reclame</i>) started a campaign aimed at increasing tolerance.<sup>356</sup> The campaign was motivated by results from a SIRE</p>

<sup>352</sup> Netherlands, Onderbouw-VO (2006), *Karakteristieken en Kerndoelen voor de Onderbouw*, Zwolle, Onderbouw-VO, available at:

[www.slo.nl/voortgezet/onderbouw/kerndoelen/Karakteristieken\\_en\\_kerndoelen\\_voor\\_de\\_onderbouw.pdf/download](http://www.slo.nl/voortgezet/onderbouw/kerndoelen/Karakteristieken_en_kerndoelen_voor_de_onderbouw.pdf/download)

<sup>353</sup> The Netherlands, Education Council (*Onderwijsraad*) (2012), *Verder met burgerschap in het onderwijs*, The Hague, Education Council, available at: [www.onderwijsraad.nl/upload/documents/publicaties/volledig/verder-met-burgerschap-in-het-onderwijs.pdf](http://www.onderwijsraad.nl/upload/documents/publicaties/volledig/verder-met-burgerschap-in-het-onderwijs.pdf).

<sup>354</sup> The Netherlands, National Information Service (*Rijksvoorlichtingendiens*) (2010), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2009*, The Hague, National Information Service, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf).

<sup>355</sup> The Netherlands, National Information Service (*Rijksvoorlichtingendiens*) (2011), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2010*, The Hague, National Information Service, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/jaarverslagen/2011/07/08/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2010/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2010-definitief.pdf>

<sup>356</sup> The Netherlands, SIRE (2012), 'Nieuwe SIRE-Campagne: 'Tolerantie@. Daar knapt heel Nederland van op', 3 October 2012, available at: [www.sire.nl/nieuws/nieuwe-sire-campagne-tolerantie%C2%AE-daar-knapt-heel-nederland-van-op](http://www.sire.nl/nieuws/nieuwe-sire-campagne-tolerantie%C2%AE-daar-knapt-heel-nederland-van-op).

		<p>study showing that two out of three Dutch citizens thought that tolerance was the most important core value of the Netherlands, but more than half of the respondents indicated that the Dutch society had become increasingly intolerant over the last twenty years. Further results indicated that intolerance for migrants' customs is widespread, i.e. one out of four respondents thought that the wearing of a headscarf should be prohibited. The campaign consisted mainly of a TV and radio commercial, internet website, posters and advertisements in various media outlets.<sup>357</sup> Various opinion pieces criticised the campaign for presenting a distorted image of tolerance.<sup>358</sup><sup>359</sup> The evaluation of the campaign however was reasonably positive, respondents rated the campaign with a 6,5, 71% found the campaign clear, 30% indicated understanding tolerance better after the commercial and 23% thought that the commercial had an impact on society. The government is currently developing a new campaign aimed at increasing the general awareness about discrimination and the willingness to report/accuse.<sup>360</sup></p>
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## 4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance

	<p>Are there any policy measures, initiatives and practices to accommodate for ethnic or religious differences, for example in regard to sharing public space, such as swimming pools at local level?</p> <p>Identify any promising practices encouraging social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level (<b>use the template for promising practices in annex 7</b>).</p>	<p>The shift in policies towards generic policies which has often been alluded to above also has its impact on local level. For example, the municipality of Rotterdam decided in 2011 to streamline its civil society policies along four topics and not fund activities that were exclusively targeting one specific target group such as migrants.<sup>361</sup> Also in the decentralisation process from national to municipal level, for example in the policy area of youth care, little attention is paid to diversity issues, as the practical decentralisation tasks are already putting a lot of pressure on local authorities.<sup>362</sup></p> <p>Nonetheless, there are lots of local initiatives fostering social interaction between people of different backgrounds at different levels, in organisations,</p>
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<sup>357</sup> The Netherlands, SIRE (2012), 'Nieuwe SIRE-Campagne: 'Tolerantie®. Daar knapt heel Nederland van op', 3 October 2012, available at: [www.sire.nl/nieuws/nieuwe-sire-campagne-tolerantie%C2%AE-daar-knapt-heel-nederland-van-op](http://www.sire.nl/nieuws/nieuwe-sire-campagne-tolerantie%C2%AE-daar-knapt-heel-nederland-van-op).

<sup>358</sup> Neuteboom, M., Slootweg, E. (2012), 'Tolerantie? Maak dan een SIRE-spotje over rituele slacht', *Volkskrant*, 16 October 2012, available at: [www.volkskrant.nl/oordeel/tolerantie-maak-dan-een-sire-spotje-over-rituele-slacht~a3332686](http://www.volkskrant.nl/oordeel/tolerantie-maak-dan-een-sire-spotje-over-rituele-slacht~a3332686).

<sup>359</sup> The Netherlands, KRO Kruispunt (2012), 'Sire slaat de plank mis', available at: <http://kruispunt.kro.nl/column/2012/sire-slaat-de-plank-mis>.

<sup>360</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*) (2015), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2015-0000039792, 11 February 2015, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2015/02/12/kamerbrief-bij-jaarlijkse-rapportage-discriminatie/kamerbrief-bij-jaarlijkse-rapportage-discriminatie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2015/02/12/kamerbrief-bij-jaarlijkse-rapportage-discriminatie/kamerbrief-bij-jaarlijkse-rapportage-discriminatie.pdf).

<sup>361</sup> The Netherlands, Municipality of Rotterdam (*Gemeente Rotterdam*) (2011), *Burgerschapsbeleid: Participatie: Kiezen voor Talent*, 15 March 2011, available at: [www.rotterdam.nl/Clusters/Maatschappelijke%20ontwikkeling/Document%202013/Jeugd%20en%20Onderwijs/Subsidies/Belidsregel%20Burgerschapsbeleid%20Participatie%20KiezenvoorTalent.pdf](http://www.rotterdam.nl/Clusters/Maatschappelijke%20ontwikkeling/Document%202013/Jeugd%20en%20Onderwijs/Subsidies/Belidsregel%20Burgerschapsbeleid%20Participatie%20KiezenvoorTalent.pdf).

<sup>362</sup> Bellaart, H. (2014), *Diversiteit in transitie*, Utrecht, FORUM, available at: [www.amsterdam.nl/publish/pages/451458/diversiteit\\_in\\_transitie.pdf](http://www.amsterdam.nl/publish/pages/451458/diversiteit_in_transitie.pdf).

		<p>neighbourhoods, towns. For example, every year various city's and municipalities organise a Day of the Dialogue (<i>Dag van de Dialoog</i>), a day where small groups of people of different backgrounds meet to discuss personal experiences, dreams and ideas.<sup>363364</sup> These separate days together form the 'Week of the Dialogue' (<i>Week van de Dialoog</i>). The discussions are focused on a specific theme and are structured with a special dialogue method. In 2009 a large-scale evaluation of the experiences of 2353 participants showed that almost everyone learned something from other participants, two-thirds of the participants improved their view of other participants as a result of the dialogue and a large part of the participants was motivated to improve their social environment.</p>
	<p>Please indicate concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions, especially at local level. E.g. campaigns, opening doors and reaching out to citizens, social centres, informal collective bodies, cultural events etc.</p> <p>Please provide notable examples of promising practice <b>(use the template for promising practices in annex 7)</b>.</p>	<p>ProDemos, the centre for democracy and the rule of law, organises several activities and projects aimed at migrants and their descendants to inform them about the workings of Dutch democracy and the public administration. This includes the brochure 'Who governs the country?' which can be ordered for free and is available for download from its website.<sup>365</sup> It also organises tours and courses for specific target groups including migrants in which information about public governance, the structure of Dutch democracy and the workings of the political system is provided. These course were originally designed for school classes but have been adapted for adult target groups.<sup>366</sup> Other courses and information events organised by ProDemos, e.g. courses on political activity, are not specifically targeted at migrants, but are open to these groups.<sup>367</sup></p>
	<p>Are there any specific ethical or other guidelines or rules concerning the language used by media or journalists, when writing about migrants and/or their descendants? In this case please provide briefly information about actual application of such rules and challenges.</p>	<p>The journalistic code of the Dutch Association of Journalists does not refer to specific rules or guidelines in reporting about migrants and/or their descendants.<sup>368</sup></p> <p>The guidelines of the Netherlands Press Council include the following principle on the specification of peoples background, including ethnic origin and nationality: "The journalist specifies the ethnic origin, nationality, race, religion and sexual orientation of groups and persons only when this appears necessary for the context and for the news item being reported".<sup>369</sup> The</p>

<sup>363</sup> The Netherlands, National centre of expertise on discrimination Art.1 (*Landelijk expertisecentrum discriminatie Art.1*) (2010), *Nederland om de tafel*, Rotterdam, Art.1, available at: [www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844](http://www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844).

<sup>364</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands in dialogue (*Nederland in dialoog*) (2015), 'Over Nederland in dialoog', available at: [www.nederlandindialoog.nl/Over-Nederland-in-Dialoog](http://www.nederlandindialoog.nl/Over-Nederland-in-Dialoog).

<sup>365</sup> The Netherlands, ProDemos (2012), *Wie bestuurt het land*, The Hague, ProDemos, available at: [https://reserveren.prodemos.nl/uploads/media\\_items/prodemos-wie-bestuurt-het-land-mei-2012.original.pdf](https://reserveren.prodemos.nl/uploads/media_items/prodemos-wie-bestuurt-het-land-mei-2012.original.pdf).

<sup>366</sup> E-mail correspondence with ProDemos, 26 February 2015.

<sup>367</sup> The Netherlands, ProDemos (2015), 'Cursus Politiek Actief', available at: [www.prodemos.nl/LEER-Meer-over-democratie-en-rechtsstaat/Cursussen/Cursus-Politiek-Actief-bij-ProDemos](http://www.prodemos.nl/LEER-Meer-over-democratie-en-rechtsstaat/Cursussen/Cursus-Politiek-Actief-bij-ProDemos).

<sup>368</sup> The Netherlands, Dutch Association of Journalists (*Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten*) (2013), 'Code voor de Journalistiek', available at: [www.nvj.nl/wat-wij-doen/dossiers/ethiek/code-voor-de-journalistiek](http://www.nvj.nl/wat-wij-doen/dossiers/ethiek/code-voor-de-journalistiek).

<sup>369</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Press Council (*Raad voor de Journalistiek*) (2010), *Leidraad van de Raad voor de Journalistiek*, Amsterdam, Netherlands Press Council, available at: [www.rvdj.nl/uploads/fckconnector/9334245b-6ac5-4010-874f-fbfe7462b4a3](http://www.rvdj.nl/uploads/fckconnector/9334245b-6ac5-4010-874f-fbfe7462b4a3).

		Press Council applies this code in its examinations and judgments of complaints. There is no information available on the actual application of the code.
<b>4.3.Mixed marriages</b>		
	<p>Mixed marriages is often used as an index for social distance and integration or, even, assimilation. Mixed (citizenship) marriages are defined as those where one of the spouses has foreign citizenship and the other has national citizenship (including registered partnerships, common-law marriages). Please indicate legal limitations, if any, for marriages between nationals and foreigners, e.g. for asylum seekers, third country nationals, etc. Do these limitations result in practical barriers?</p>	<p>Nationals and foreigners are allowed to marry in the Netherlands, but depending on the specific situation there are certain conditions that need to be met.<sup>370371</sup> In all cases, the foreign partner needs to apply for an M46-declaration.<sup>372</sup> This declaration confirms that the marriage is not a fake marriage. The foreign partner needs to hold a non-temporary residence permit if both the national and the foreign partner live in the Netherlands, however a residence permit is not required if the foreign partner is a national of an EU/EEA country. The foreign partner does also not require a residence permit if he or she resides abroad and plans on staying abroad after marriage, or if both the national and the foreign partner reside abroad. The residence permit requirement thus obliges some third country nationals to apply for a temporary residence permit (<i>Machtiging voorlopig verblijf</i>, MVV) and to complete civic integration abroad if they wish to marry and reside in the Netherlands. Third country nationals who are not obliged to apply for an MVV only have to apply for a non-temporary residence permit. Foreign partners that migrate to the Netherlands for marriage need to be aged 21 or over and will also need a non-temporary residence permit.<sup>373</sup> In this case the national will function as a sponsor. Sponsors also need to be aged 21 and over and need to provide proof of sustained income on a sufficient level to support both him- or herself and the foreign partner. The sponsor and foreign partner are obliged to live together for the duration of the residence permit.</p> <p>Several practical barriers which are the result of the legal limitations mentioned above have been identified. According to an in-depth study, nationals with a temporary contract can have a hard time providing proof of sustained sufficient income, even if they earn more than enough money with their current employment to support the household.<sup>374</sup> Some respondents indicated that they had to change jobs to</p>

<sup>370</sup> The Netherlands, National Government (*Rijksoverheid*) (2015), 'Wat zijn de regels voor een huwelijk in Nederland met een buitenlander?', available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/trouwen-samenlevingscontract-en-geregistreerd-partnerschap/vraag-en-antwoord/wat-zijn-de-regels-voor-een-huwelijk-in-nederland-met-een-buitenlander.html](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/trouwen-samenlevingscontract-en-geregistreerd-partnerschap/vraag-en-antwoord/wat-zijn-de-regels-voor-een-huwelijk-in-nederland-met-een-buitenlander.html).

<sup>371</sup> The Netherlands, Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek*), book 1, section 44, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002656/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_17-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002656/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_17-03-2015).

<sup>372</sup> The Netherlands, Model M46-A, available at: <http://kanadocumenten.amsterdam.nl/SRVS/Data/Amsterdam/KnowledgeBases/Kennisbank/document/Extern/DPG/M46-A-formulier.pdf>

<sup>373</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2015), 'Unmarried partners', available at: <https://ind.nl/EN/individuals/residence-wizard/family/unmarried-partners>.

<sup>374</sup> Sterckx, L., Dagevos, J., Huijnk, W., Van Lisdonk, J. (2014), *Huwelijksmigratie in Nederland*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37186&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37186&type=org).

		<p>fulfill the requirement and experienced this as a limitation of their career. Some respondents also felt that the requirement was an unwarranted violation of their right of free choice of partner. The report also indicated that the required sufficiently high income might exclude low earning citizens from the possibility of marrying a foreign partner. Another barrier resulting from the legal limitations is the dependency of the foreign partner on the national for the validity of the residence permit, since the residence permit will be withdrawn if the relation between the national and foreigner is ended. Foreign partners in an abusive relationship sometimes allow abusive behaviour for fear of losing their residence permit.<sup>375</sup></p>
	<p>Are there any official or non-official data and information on mixed marriages (between nationals and people with another citizenship)? Please provide % proportions on the total number of marriages in a given period, as well as data – where available – about ages, country of origin/birth of migrant spouses.</p>	<p>Statistisc the Netherlands (<i>Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek</i>, CBS) only provides figures about marriages between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation migrants (<i>allochtonen</i>) and non-migrant Dutch citizens (<i>autochtonen</i>). Since the Dutch terms 'allochtoon' and 'autochtoon' however only provide information about origin and not about citizenship, the exact figures on marriages between nationals and people with another citizenship are not available. The following table presents the figures on</p>

<sup>375</sup> Sterckx, L., Dagevos, J., Huijnk, W., Van Lisdonk, J. (2014), *Huwelijksmigratie in Nederland*, The Hague, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, available at: [www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37186&type=org](http://www.scp.nl/dsresource?objectid=37186&type=org)

Generation	Origin	Total number marrying	Number of marriages with autochthonous citizens	Proportion of marriages with autochthonous citizens compared to total number marrying
1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation	Total allochthonous	30580	10940	35,78%
	Total non-western allochthonous	17940	3720	20,74%
	Morocco	3990	370	9,27%
	Dutch Antilles	990	430	43,43%
	Surinam	2360	720	30,51%
	Turkey	4500	300	6,67%
	Other non-western allochthonous	6100	1890	30,98%
	Western allochthonous	12640	7220	57,12%
1 <sup>st</sup> generation	Total allochthonous	16900	5070	30%
	Total non-western allochthonous	10120	2230	22,04%
	Morocco	1660	140	8,43%
	Dutch Antilles	630	200	31,75%
	Surinam	1260	340	26,98%
	Turkey	1560	110	7,05%
	Other non-western allochthonous	5020	1430	28,49%
	Western allochthonous	6780	2840	41,89%
2 <sup>nd</sup> generation	Total allochthonous	13680	5860	42,84%
	Total non-western allochthonous	7820	1490	19,05%
	Morocco	2330	230	9,87%
	Dutch Antilles	360	230	63,89%
	Surinam	1100	380	34,55%
	Turkey	2940	190	6,46%
	Other non-western allochthonous	1090	460	42,20%
	Western allochthonous	5860	4380	74,74%

marriages between 'allochtoon' and 'autochtoon' citizens.<sup>376</sup>

<sup>376</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de statistiek*) (2014), 'Huwenden; partnerkeuze van allochtonen naar herkomst', available at: <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=71888NED&D1=a&D2=a&D3=a&D4=a&D5=l&HDR=T&STB=G3,G1,G2,G4&VW=T>

## Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration

<b>National / regional level</b> <i>(specify region)</i>	<b>Year of the first edition and</b>  <b>Year of latest update (e.g.</b>  <b>First edition: 2004, Most recent update: 2011)</b>	<b>Responsible ministry – public authority – reference details (URL – links)</b>	<b>Target groups identify migrant and refugee groups as beneficiaries (e.g. on the basis of their residence status)</b>	<b>Main aims, actions and activities foreseen in the focus areas – link to fundamental rights [provide both key dimensions and specific actions and aims of the policy instruments in each focus area (use a different row for each focus area if needed)]</b>	<b>Targeting general population?</b>  <b>Yes/No – explanatory comments where needed</b>	<b>Insert here definition of integration (in EN) if any. Alternative: Indicate the core aim/objective of the NAP related to social inclusion and/or integration of migrants</b>
National	First edition: 2013: Integration Agenda 2013 ( <i>Agenda Integratie 2013</i> ) <sup>377</sup>  Most recent update: 2014: Integration Agenda Progress Report ( <i>Voortgang</i> )	Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment ( <i>Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid</i> )	Target groups differ depending on policy area and measures:	The Integration Agenda 2013 focuses specifically on the topics of (1) participation and self-reliance, (2) setting boundaries and upbringing and (3) living together/dealing with others and internalizing values. <sup>379</sup> Participation and self-reliance is addressed through five sub-topics. The first is language and civic integration, where it is stated that migrants have a responsibility to master the Dutch language, as it improves their participation in society, and that civic integration requirements will be sharpened to ensure more self-reliance	The general population is indirectly targeted through anti-discrimination and anti-exploitation measures.	The integration agenda does not include a definition of integration as such. It does however specify that integration is a process in which migrants and their children acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to lead a self-reliant life and internalize Dutch core values, while having the possibility of retaining some of

<sup>377</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>379</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)



	<p><i>Agenda Integratie</i>)<sup>378</sup></p>			<p>among migrants. The second is the introduction of a participation declaration for newcomers. Please refer to the corresponding row further down in this Annex for more information on this topic. The third is the integration of EU migrants, where it is stated that increased integration to the Netherlands of this migrant group has called for measures to ensure that new integration problems will be avoided. The fourth is the tackling of unemployment of migrant youths through general policies that aim to increase the fit between education and labour market and anti-discrimination measures among other things. The last sub-topic is the stimulation of social entrepreneurship. Boundaries and upbringing contains two sub-topics, the first of which is the tackling of criminality and disturbance (overlast?) through various strategies of repression and prevention. The second is</p>	<p>their religious and cultural values and customs (within the boundaries of Dutch law). It requires Dutch society to provide space for migrants and to accept them as equals. It is thus a process that requires efforts from both migrants and Dutch society, but migrants integrate into Dutch society and are expected to make the most compromises.<sup>381382</sup></p>
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<sup>378</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000175902, 21 november 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/overzicht-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.html](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/overzicht-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.html)

<sup>381</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>382</sup> *Kamerbrief* The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

				<p>the improvement of parent involvement in the upbringing of children through various (support) programs. Living together/dealing with others and internalizing values consists of four sub-topics. The first one is knowledge of societal rules and social skills, which is deemed necessary for migrants to participate in society. The second is tackling discrimination through various general anti-discrimination measures. The third is the promotion of gay acceptance among ethnic minorities through various measures. The fourth and last is the tackling of forced marriage and honour related violence.</p> <p>The Integration Agenda Progress Report 2014 focuses on the same three core topics, however with slightly different sub-topics.<sup>380</sup> To the topic of participation and self-reliance the sub-topic of inclusiveness of societal institutions has been added, which is aimed at increasing the fit between migrants and social institutions. To the topic of setting</p>		
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<sup>380</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000175902, 21 November 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/21/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/21/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.pdf).

				<p>boundaries and upbringing a sub-topic on Roma has been added, in which the accessibility to Roma of education, the labour market, housing and health care are central. To the topic of living together/dealing with others and internalizing values four topics have been added. The first is parallel societies, in which it is stated that the involvement of the Turkish government in Turkish-Dutch organisations will be monitored and investigated. The second is privately financed boarding (internaten?) schools, in which the monitoring of these schools is the focal point. The third is societal tensions in neighbourhoods, partly as a result of international tensions. Deprived neighbourhoods will be more closely monitored, jihadism will be tackled and dialogue between different groups will be promoted. The last is foreign financing of mosques, which the government wants to influence and monitor more. There is one last sub-topic added that does not fall under one of the three core topics, which is knowledge as a base. A new knowledge infrastructure consisting of two research organisations will be installed.</p>	
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National	First edition: 2006, most recent update: 2011 <sup>383384</sup>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment	Newcomers who have a nationality for which it is mandatory to apply for an MVV (countries outside the EEA, Switzerland, Turkey, Australia, Canada, Japan, Monaco, New Zealand, South Korea, United States of America and Vatican City), who are obliged to civic integration in the Netherlands. <sup>385</sup> 386387	<u>Civic integration abroad</u> : entails acquiring basic proficiency in the Dutch language and basic knowledge of Dutch society, to ensure a more efficient and effective civic integration process in the Netherlands. <sup>388</sup>  No link to fundamental rights.	No	
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<sup>383</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Abroad Act 2008 (*Wet inburgering in het buitenland 2008*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023204/geldigheidsdatum\\_03-03-2015/informatie](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023204/geldigheidsdatum_03-03-2015/informatie).

<sup>384</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000164530, 5 november 2014, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/05/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland.pdf>.

<sup>385</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2015), 'Basisexamen inburgering in het buitenland', available at: [https://kdw.ind.nl/KnowledgeRoot.aspx?restart=true&knowledge\\_id=MWOBasisexamenInburgeringInHetBuitenland&jse=1](https://kdw.ind.nl/KnowledgeRoot.aspx?restart=true&knowledge_id=MWOBasisexamenInburgeringInHetBuitenland&jse=1).

<sup>386</sup> The Netherlands, Immigration and Naturalisation Service (*Immigratie en Naturalisatiedienst*) (2015), 'Procedure', available at: <https://ind.nl/EN/individuals/residence-wizard/procedure/Pages/default.aspx>.

<sup>387</sup> The Netherlands, Aliens Act 2000 (*Vreemdelingenwet 2000*), section 16, available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/volledig/geldigheidsdatum\\_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk3](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011823/volledig/geldigheidsdatum_03-03-2015#Hoofdstuk3).

<sup>388</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000164530, 5 November 2014, available at: <http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/05/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland/kamerbrief-evaluatie-wijzigingen-wet-inburgering-in-het-buitenland.pdf>.

National	The first civic integration act dates from 1998, but in its current form the first edition dates from 2007, most recent update: 2014 <sup>389</sup>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment	Newcomers who do not plan on staying temporarily in the Netherlands, come from outside the EEA, Switzerland and Turkey, are over 16 years old but under the pensionable age, have not lived in the Netherlands for 8 years or more while being required to compulsory education, do not have Dutch diplomas, certificates or other evidence of having attended Dutch language education, are not obliged to education, do not follow an education of which completion provides one with qualifications at	<p><u>Civic integration</u>: entails acquiring basic proficiency in the Dutch language, as well as getting accustomed to Dutch values and customs.</p> <p>No link to fundamental rights.</p>	No	
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<sup>389</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Act 2006 (*Wet inburgering 2006*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_19-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_19-03-2015).

			the level of civic integration. <sup>390391</sup>			
Regional	First edition: pilot 2014, most recent update: planned for 2015 <sup>392</sup>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment	Marriage migrants, family migrants, refugees, migrants from within the EU, Turkey and the Dutch Antilles. <sup>393</sup>	<u>Participation declaration</u> : has been introduced to attain four main goals. The first is to welcome migrants while at the same time emphasizing their rights and duties, the fundamental values of the Dutch society, the written and unwritten rules on which the Dutch society rests and the boundaries as a result of the aforementioned to behaviours in daily life. The second is to create a bond between migrant, municipality and Dutch society. The third is to make newcomers familiar with the municipality and to ensure that they become more resilient to abuse and exploitation, by providing the information as described in the first goal. The fourth goal is to introduce newcomers to facilities that speed up the integration	No	Integration requires that people are aware of and respect the values of the Dutch society, follow an education, find a job, contribute to society and coexist respectfully with one another. <sup>395</sup>

<sup>390</sup> The Netherlands, Civic Integration Act 2006 (*Wet inburgering 2006*), available at: [http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum\\_19-03-2015](http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020611/geldigheidsdatum_19-03-2015).

<sup>391</sup> The Netherlands, Council for the Judiciary (*Raad voor de Rechtspraak*) (2011), 'Turkse burgers in Nederland niet verplicht tot inburgeren', available at: [www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/CRvB/Nieuws/Pages/TurkseburgersinNederlandnietverplichttotinburgeren.aspx](http://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/CRvB/Nieuws/Pages/TurkseburgersinNederlandnietverplichttotinburgeren.aspx).

<sup>392</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry for Social Affairs and Employment (*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid*) (2014), Letter to the House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*), reference number 2014-0000175902, 21 November 2014, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/21/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/kamerstukken/2014/11/21/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014/kamerbrief-voortgang-agenda-integratie-2014.pdf).

<sup>393</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2013), Parliamentary Documents (*Kamerstukken*), year 2013/2014, nr. 32824/48, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-32824-48.pdf>.

<sup>395</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2013), Parliamentary Documents (*Kamerstukken*), year 2013/2014, nr. 32824/48, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-32824-48.pdf>.

				process, such as those that focus on the Dutch language, Dutch labour market and local facilities. <sup>394</sup> No link to fundamental rights.		
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<sup>394</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2013), Parliamentary Documents (*Kamerstukken*), year 2013/2014, nr. 32824/48, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-32824-48.pdf>



## Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion

N.	Indicator	Definition	Legal frame / policy target	Data source	Periodicity	Reference / Comments
1	Achievements on the End of Primary School Test	The End of Primary School Test is a test that children have to make in their last year of primary school. The results on this test are used to partially determine the suitable level of secondary education. The test consists of different parts. In the integration report there is specific attention for the achievements of different groups in the language and mathematics parts. Achievements are measured as the share of correctly answered questions in these two parts.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 396	Cito <sup>397</sup> , CBS Education statistics ( <i>Onderwijsstatistiek</i> ) 398	Cito: Annually <sup>399</sup> , Education Statistics: Various for different datasets <sup>400</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>401</sup>  <a href="http://www.cito.com/about_cito/cito-offices/cito_netherlands">http://www.cito.com/about_cito/cito-offices/cito_netherlands</a>  The thematic area is education and the level of application is national.

<sup>396</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>397</sup> <http://www.cito.nl/> / <http://www.cito.com>

<sup>398</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm>

<sup>399</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

<sup>400</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm>

<sup>401</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

2	Presence and success rates in secondary education	Presence in secondary education is measured as the share of the entire group of migrant group and non-migrant Dutch third graders per sex that participates in a certain education level. For example, the percentage of third grade Turkish girls participating in VWO (secondary education that allows entry to university). Success rates are measured as the share of the entire migrant group and non-migrant Dutch that successfully completes secondary education in a certain year per sex.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>402</sup>	CBS Education statistics <sup>403</sup>	Education statistics: Various for different datasets <sup>404</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>405</sup>  The thematic area is education and the level of application is national.
3	Presence, achievements and preferences in tertiary education	These topics are measured through a variety of indicators: The distribution of migrant group and non-migrant Dutch MBO (tertiary vocational training) students in the four different levels of the MBO, drop-out rates	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide	CBS Education statistics <sup>407</sup>	Education statistics: Various for different datasets <sup>408</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>409</sup>  The thematic area is education and the level of application is national.

<sup>402</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>403</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm>

<sup>404</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm>

<sup>405</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

<sup>407</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Onderwijs', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm)

<sup>408</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Onderwijs', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/onderwijs/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/default.htm)

<sup>409</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

		of migrant group and non-migrant Dutch MBO students aged 22 and under per sex, the average intake percentages of migrant group and non-migrant Dutch first year students in HBO and WO (the two highest tertiary education levels), average age at graduation per tertiary education level per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch per sex and chosen tertiary education disciplines per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch per sex.	background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>406</sup>			
4	General level of education	This topic is measured through two indicators: Level of migrant group and non-migrant Dutch per age-level and proportion of youths aged 18 to 25 without a labour market entry qualification and not enrolled in any kind of education.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda</i>	CBS Working Population Survey ( <i>Enquête Beroepsbevolking</i> [EBB]) <sup>411</sup>	EBB: Monthly <sup>412</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>413</sup>  The thematic area is education and the level of application is national.

<sup>406</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>411</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/overige-dataverzameling/default.htm>

<sup>412</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>413</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

			<i>Integratie</i> ). 410			
5	Rates of employment in the first quarter of the year	Rates of migrant group and non-migrant Dutch employment in the first quarter of the year, measured as the proportion of the total labour force that was in employment in the first quarter of the year.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 414	CBS EBB <sup>415</sup>	EBB: Monthly <sup>416</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>417</sup>  The thematic area is labour and the level of application is national.
6	Unemployment rates in the first quarter of the year	Migrant group (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> generation) and non-migrant Dutch unemployment in the first quarter of the year, measured as the	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social	CBS EBB <sup>419</sup>	EBB: Monthly <sup>420</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>421</sup>

<sup>410</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>414</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>415</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/overige-dataverzameling/default.htm>

<sup>416</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>417</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>419</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/overige-dataverzameling/default.htm>

<sup>420</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>421</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

		proportion of the potential labour force that was unemployed in the first quarter of the year.	Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 418			The thematic area is labour and the level of application is national.
7	Youth unemployment rates	Migrant group and non-migrant Dutch unemployment rates in the age group of 15 to 25 years, measured as the proportion of the potential labour force in that age group that was unemployed.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda</i>	CBS EBB <sup>423</sup>	EBB: Monthly <sup>424</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>425</sup>  The thematic area is labour and the level of application is national.

<sup>418</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>423</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/overige-dataverzameling/default.htm>

<sup>424</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

<sup>425</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

			<i>Integratie</i> ). 422			
8	Proportion of the labour force with flexible employment (a job without a fixed amount of working hours)	The proportion of the working non-migrant Dutch and non-western migrant (allochtoon) labour force in flexible employment, measured as the proportion of the active labour force working in a flexible job.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 426	CBS EBB <sup>427</sup>	EBB: Monthly <sup>428</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>429</sup>  The thematic area is labour and the level of application is national.
9	Proportion of first generation refugees and EU migrants in employment	The proportion of the first generation refugees and EU migrants aged 25 to 65 in employment per period of residence as of September.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment	CBS System of Social-statistical files ( <i>Stelsel van</i>	SSB: Varies depending	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>433</sup>

<sup>422</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>426</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>427</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/overige-dataverzameling/default.htm>

<sup>428</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>429</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>433</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

			to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 430	<i>Sociaal-statistische Bestanden</i> [SSB]) <sup>431</sup>	on the dataset <sup>432</sup>	The thematic area is labour and the level of application is national.
10	Social welfare benefits dependency rates	The proportion of people aged 15 to 65 per migrant group (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> generation) and non-migrant Dutch receiving income support benefits, unemployment benefits or occupational disability benefits measured on the last Friday of September.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda</i>	CBS SSB <sup>435</sup>	SSB: Varies depending on the dataset <sup>436</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>437</sup>  The thematic area is social welfare benefits and the level of application is national.

<sup>430</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>431</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm).

<sup>432</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm).

<sup>435</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm).

<sup>436</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm).

<sup>437</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).



			<i>Integratie</i> ). 434			
11	Proportion of refugees and EU migrants receiving income support benefits	Proportion of the first generation aged 15 to 65 receiving income support benefits per refugee group and EU group per period of residence measured in September.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 438	CBS SSB <sup>439</sup>	SSB: Varies depending on the dataset <sup>440</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>441</sup>  The thematic area is social welfare benefits and the level of application is national.
12	Proportion of refugees and EU migrants receiving social welfare benefits	Proportion of first generation refugees and EU migrants aged 15 to 65 receiving social welfare	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social	CBS SSB <sup>443</sup>	SSB: Varies depending	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>445</sup>

<sup>434</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>438</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>439</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm).

<sup>440</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm).

<sup>441</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

<sup>443</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm).

<sup>445</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf).

		benefits measured on the last Friday of September.	Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>442</sup>		on the dataset <sup>444</sup>	The thematic area is social welfare benefits and the level of application is national.
13	Average income	The average income of persons aged 20 and over per migrant group (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> generation) in 2012.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda</i>	CBS Income Panel Research ( <i>Inkomenspanelonderzoek</i> [IPO]) <sup>447</sup>	IPO: Annually <sup>448</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>449</sup>  The thematic area is income and the level of application is national.

<sup>442</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>444</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm)

<sup>447</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/inkomen-bestedingen/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/inkomenspanelonderzoek-ipo.htm>

<sup>448</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/inkomen-bestedingen/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/inkomenspanelonderzoek-ipo.htm>

<sup>449</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

			<i>Integratie</i> ). 446			
14	Proportion of economic self-sufficiency	The proportion of economically self-sufficient persons aged 20 to 65 per migrant group (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> generation) and non-migrant Dutch and per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch per sex in 2012.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 450	CBS IPO <sup>451</sup>	IPO: Annually <sup>452</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>453</sup>  The thematic area is income and the level of application is national.
15	Proportion of criminal suspects	The proportion of criminal suspects per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social	The Recognition Service System	HKS: Annually <sup>458</sup> , Halt: Annually <sup>459</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>461</sup>

<sup>446</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>450</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>451</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/inkomen-bestedingen/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/inkomenspanelonderzoek-ipo.htm>

<sup>452</sup> <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/inkomen-bestedingen/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/inkomenspanelonderzoek-ipo.htm>

<sup>453</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>458</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>459</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>461</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

			Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>454</sup>	( <i>Herkenningsdienstsystem</i> [HKS]) of the Dutch national police (KLPD) <sup>455</sup> , youth criminality prevention and tackling organisation Halt <sup>456</sup> , CBS SSB <sup>457</sup>	, SSB: Varies depending on the dataset <sup>460</sup>	<a href="http://www.politie.nl/#">http://www.politie.nl/#</a> <a href="http://www.halt.nl/index.cfm/site/Halt%20English/pageid/725B6072-E081-2F5B-420E8880C510A27F/index.cfm">http://www.halt.nl/index.cfm/site/Halt%20English/pageid/725B6072-E081-2F5B-420E8880C510A27F/index.cfm</a> The thematic area is criminality and the level of application is national.
16	Proportion of non-western criminal suspects ages 12 to 25 per generation.	Proportion of non-western migrant (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> generation) and non-migrant Dutch criminal suspects ages 12 to 25 in 2013.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and	HKS, Halt <sup>463</sup> , CBS SSB <sup>464</sup>	HKS: Annually <sup>465</sup> , Halt: Annually <sup>466</sup> , SSB:	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2014. <sup>468</sup>

<sup>454</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>455</sup> <http://www.politie.nl/>

<sup>456</sup> <http://www.halt.nl/index.cfm/site/Halt%20English/pageid/725B6072-E081-2F5B-420E8880C510A27F/index.cfm>

<sup>457</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm)

<sup>460</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm)

<sup>463</sup> <http://www.halt.nl/index.cfm/site/Halt%20English/pageid/725B6072-E081-2F5B-420E8880C510A27F/index.cfm>

<sup>464</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm)

<sup>465</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>466</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>468</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

			Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>462</sup>		Varies depending on the dataset <sup>467</sup>	The thematic area is criminality and the level of application is national.
17	Dutch language skills	This topic consists of two indicators. The first is use of the Dutch language within the home life with one's partner or children per non-western migrant group, measured in three categories (never, sometimes, often/always). The second is difficulties in using the Dutch language, measured as the proportion per migrant group that	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on	SCP/CBS Minority Integration Survey 2011 (SIM'11) <sup>470</sup> and New Group Integration Survey (SING'09) <sup>471</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>472</sup> , SING: One-off (2009) <sup>473</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>474</sup>  <a href="http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM">http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM</a>  <a href="http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_i">http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_i</a>

<sup>462</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>467</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB)', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/arbeid-sociale-zekerheid/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/ssb-onderzoeksbeschrijving-art.htm)

<sup>470</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>471</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING)

<sup>472</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>473</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING)

<sup>474</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), *Jaarrapport integratie 2012*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf)

		has difficulties on the terrains of speaking, reading and writing.	integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>469</sup>			<a href="#">ntegratie nieuwe groepen SING</a> The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.
18	Contacts between migrant groups and the non-migrant Dutch population	This topic consists of two indicators. The first is leisure time contacts with members of one's own migrant group or with the non-migrant Dutch, measured as the proportion per migrant group that either has more contact with other group members, more contact with the non-migrant Dutch or equal contact with both groups. The second is the frequency of home visits from non-migrant Dutch per non-western migrant group, and inversely the frequency of visits from non-western migrants for the non-migrant Dutch, measured	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>475</sup>	SCP/CBS SIM'11 <sup>476</sup> and SING'09 <sup>477</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>478</sup> , SING: One-off (2009) <sup>479</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>480</sup> The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.

<sup>469</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>475</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>476</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>477</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>478</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>479</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>480</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

		in three categories (often, sometimes, never).				
19	Identification with the own migrant group or the Netherlands	Identification with the own migrant group or the Netherlands is measured as the proportion per non-western migrant group that either feels predominantly member of the own migrant group, predominantly Dutch or equal migrant and Dutch.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 481	SCP/CBS SIM'11 <sup>482</sup> and SING'09 <sup>483</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>484</sup> , SING: One-off (2009) <sup>485</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>486</sup>  The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.

<sup>481</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>482</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>483</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>484</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>485</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>486</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)



20	Rating of the Dutch society	The rating of Dutch society per non-western migrant group as a figure between 1 and 10.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 487	SCP/CBS SIM'11 <sup>488</sup> and SING'09 <sup>489</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>490</sup> , SING: One-off (2009) <sup>491</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>492</sup>  The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.
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<sup>487</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>488</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>489</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>490</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>491</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>492</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

21	Feeling at home in the Netherlands	Feeling at home in the Netherlands is measured as the proportion per migrant group that either often, sometimes or never has feelings of homesickness and the proportion per migrant group that does not feel at home in the Netherlands.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>493</sup>	SCP/CBS SIM'11 <sup>494</sup> and SING'09 <sup>495</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>496</sup> , SING: One-off (2009) <sup>497</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>498</sup>  The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.
22	Rating of neighbourhood cohesion	The rating of neighbourhood cohesion is operationalised as the categorical responses (totally agree, agree, don't agree, totally	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social	CBS Integral Security	IVM: Annually (2008-2011) <sup>501</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>502</sup>

<sup>493</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>494</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>495</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>496</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>497</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>498</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

<sup>501</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics The Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM), 2008-2011', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/veiligheid-recht/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/integrale-veiligheidsmonitor-methode.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/veiligheid-recht/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/integrale-veiligheidsmonitor-methode.htm).

<sup>502</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf

		don't agree) to four statements: 'People in this neighbourhood have contact in a kind way', 'I live in a cosy neighbourhood with a lot of solidarity', 'People in this neighbourhood hardly know each other', 'I feel at home with the people that live in this neighbourhood'. The rating of neighbourhood cohesion was measured as the proportion per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch that answered a statement with totally agree and agree, as well as the total score per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch on the four statements. The answers on the statements were also analysed in relation to the degree of urbanisation of the neighbourhood of the respondents.	Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>499</sup>	Monitor (IVM) <sup>500</sup>		The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.
23	Media orientation	Media orientation is measured as the proportion per migrant group that makes use of Dutch newspapers and magazines,	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social	SCP/CBS SIM'11 <sup>504</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>506</sup> , SING:	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>508</sup>

<sup>499</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>500</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics The Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2015), 'Integrale Veiligheidsmonitor (IVM), 2008-2011', available at: [www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/veiligheid-recht/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/integrale-veiligheidsmonitor-methode.htm](http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/veiligheid-recht/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/integrale-veiligheidsmonitor-methode.htm)

<sup>504</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>506</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>508</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

		Dutch tv channels, newspapers and magazines from the country of origin and tv channels from the country of origin, (almost) every day or five days a week or more.	Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>503</sup>	and SING'09 <sup>505</sup>	One-off (2009) <sup>507</sup>	The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.
24	Political participation	Political participation is operationalised as composed of 'interested in politics' (very interested, a little interested, not interested), 'follows politics' ((almost) every day, more than once a week, once a week, less than once a week, never) and 'plans to vote' (yes, maybe, no).	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information	SCP/CBS SIM'11 <sup>510</sup> and SING'09 <sup>511</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>512</sup> , SING: One-off (2009) <sup>513</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>514</sup>  The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.

<sup>503</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>505</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>507</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>510</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>511</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>512</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>513</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>514</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), *Jaarrapport integratie 2012*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf).

		Political participation is measured by the distribution of proportions per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch on the response categories of the three components.	for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 509			
25	Activity in organisations	Activity in organisations is measured as the proportion per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch that visits meetings and activities of organisations and the proportion per migrant group and non-western Dutch that participates in voluntary work. For the proportion that visits meetings and activities of organisations, inter-ethnic contact is measured as the proportion that associates predominantly with the own group/migrants, predominantly with non-migrant Dutch or with all groups.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). 515	SCP/CBS SING'09 <sup>516</sup>	SING: One-off (2009) <sup>517</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>518</sup>  The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.

<sup>509</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>515</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>516</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>517</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>518</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*), *Jaarrapport integratie 2014*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2014/11/21/jaarrapport-integratie-2014/jaarrapport-integratie-2014.pdf)

26	Trust in others and institutions	Trust in others is measured as the proportion per migrant group and non-migrant Dutch that answered the question 'Do you think that most people are generally speaking to be trusted, or do you think that one can not be cautious enough when dealing with other people?' with 'Most people are generally to be trusted'. Trust in institutions is measured as the rating of trust in the Dutch government, Dutch judges and the Dutch police, per non-western migrant group and non-migrant Dutch, with a figure from 1 to 10.	Commissioned by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to provide background information for the national strategy on integration ( <i>Agenda Integratie</i> ). <sup>519</sup>	SCP/CBS SIM'11 <sup>520</sup> and SING'09 <sup>521</sup>	SIM: 2006, 2011 <sup>522</sup> , SING: One-off (2009) <sup>523</sup>	Indicator featured in the Jaarrapport Integratie 2012. <sup>524</sup>  The thematic area is socio-cultural orientation and participation.
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<sup>519</sup> The Netherlands, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid) (2013), *Agenda Integratie*, 19 February 2013, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/notas/2013/02/19/agenda-integratie/agenda-integratie.pdf)

<sup>520</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>521</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>522</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie minderheden (SIM)', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_minderheden\\_SIM](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_minderheden_SIM)

<sup>523</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Social Research (*Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau*) (2015), 'Survey integratie nieuwe groepen', available at: [www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte\\_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey\\_integratie\\_nieuwe\\_groepen\\_SING](http://www.scp.nl/Onderzoek/Bronnen/Beknopte_onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/Survey_integratie_nieuwe_groepen_SING).

<sup>524</sup> The Netherlands, Statistics the Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*) (2012), *Jaarrapport integratie 2012*, The Hague, Statistics the Netherlands, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2013/02/19/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012/jaarrapportage-integratie-2012.pdf).

## Annex 5: Use of funding instruments

Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF)

	European Integration Fund (EIF) - TOTAL)	Own funds	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
<b>2010</b>	€ 2.841.809,77									
<b>2011</b>	€ 1.046.588,04									
<b>2012</b>	€ 1.391.723,17									
<b>2013</b>	€ 304.782,44									
<b>2014</b>	€ 1.733.766,19									

\* Please indicate if Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is used for 2014 - no

Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection

	European Refugee Fund (ERF) – TOTAL	Own funds (national)	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion	Active citizenship	Welcoming society (host society targeted)	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
<b>2010</b>	€ 2.622.031,61									
<b>2011</b>	€ 2.409.560,89									
<b>2012</b>	€ 1.619.330,97									
<b>2013</b>	€ 1.376.885,39									
<b>2014</b>	€ 5.771.533,80									

\* Please indicate if Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is used for 2014



## Annex 7: Promising practices

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Social cohesion</b>
Title (original language)	Dag van de Dialoog
Title (EN)	Day of the Dialogue
Organisation (original language)	Nederland in Dialoog
Organisation (EN)	The Netherlands in dialogue
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Funding body	Various external parties
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.nederlandindialoog.nl/Beginpagina/">www.nederlandindialoog.nl/Beginpagina/</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Start date: 2001, Finishing date: ongoing
Type of initiative	Social cohesion project
Main target group	Overall population
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National/local
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Every year various city's and municipalities organise a Day of the Dialogue ( <i>Dag van de Dialoog</i> ), a day on which small groups of people of different backgrounds meet to discuss personal experiences, dreams and ideas. <sup>525526</sup> These separate days together form the 'Week of the Dialogue' ( <i>Week van de Dialoog</i> ). The discussions are focused on a specific theme and are structured with a special dialogue method.

<sup>525</sup> The Netherlands, National centre of expertise on discrimination Art.1 (*Landelijk expertisecentrum discriminatie Art.1*) (2010), *Nederland om de tafel*, Rotterdam, Art.1, available at: [www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844](http://www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844).

<sup>526</sup> The Netherlands, Netherlands in dialogue (*Nederland in dialoog*) (2015), 'Over Nederland in dialoog', available at: [www.nederlandindialoog.nl/Over-Nederland-in-Dialoog](http://www.nederlandindialoog.nl/Over-Nederland-in-Dialoog).

Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The concept of small-scale dialogue between citizens of different backgrounds centred around a certain theme and structured by a certain dialogue method.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The Day of the Dialogue has been organised for almost fifteen years and still gathers a lot of support from stakeholders, external parties and city's and municipalities.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	In 2009 a large-scale evaluation of the experiences of 2353 participants showed that almost everyone learned something from other participants, two-thirds of the participants improved their view of other participants as a result of the dialogue and a large part of the participants was motivated to improve their social environment. <sup>527</sup>
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	The concept of small-scale dialogue between citizens of different backgrounds centred around a certain theme and structured by a certain dialogue method is transferable to most European contexts, because it does not require any special conditions in regard to the setting.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The dialogue method has been firmly established through experience and is not changed anymore.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	Attitudes and experiences that result from participation in the Day of the Dialogue can be assessed in research, as was done for example in the above mentioned 2009 evaluation. <sup>528</sup>

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Anti-discrimination</b>
Title (original language)	Campagne 'Anti-Discriminatie'
Title (EN)	Campaign 'Anti-Discrimination'
Organisation (original language)	Postbus 51

<sup>527</sup> The Netherlands, National centre of expertise on discrimination Art.1 (*Landelijk expertisecentrum discriminatie Art.1*) (2010), *Nederland om de tafel*, Rotterdam, Art.1, available at: [www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844](http://www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844).

<sup>528</sup> The Netherlands, National centre of expertise on discrimination Art.1 (*Landelijk expertisecentrum discriminatie Art.1*) (2010), *Nederland om de tafel*, Rotterdam, Art.1, available at: [www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844](http://www.art1.nl/scripts/download.php?document=844).

Organisation (EN)	National Government Information
Government / Civil society	Government
Funding body	Government
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.discriminatie.nl/campagne">www.discriminatie.nl/campagne</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Start date: 2009, Finishing date: 2010
Type of initiative	Anti-discrimination campaign
Main target group	The general public aged 18 and over
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In 2009 and 2010 the Dutch government conducted an anti-discrimination campaign aimed at informing the population about where to turn to when being discriminated against by pointing out the availability of anti-discrimination bureaus, the internet website <a href="http://www.discriminatie.nl">www.discriminatie.nl</a> and the discrimination reporting and advisory hotline. <sup>529530</sup> The target group was the general public aged 18 or over, with an additional focus on groups that experience discrimination. The campaign consisted mainly of a tv and radio commercial, internet website, posters and advertisements in various media outlets.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The practice of informing citizens about where to turn to when being discriminated through various media channels.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The campaign has been implemented twice. It will probably not be implemented again, but a similar practice can be implemented in the future with updated information.

<sup>529</sup> The Netherlands, National Information Service (*Rijkvoorlichtingendiens*) (2010), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2009*, The Hague, National Information Service, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf).

<sup>530</sup> The Netherlands, National Information Service (*Rijkvoorlichtingendiens*) (2010), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2009*, The Hague, National Information Service, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf).

<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact</p>	<p>Evaluation of the campaigns provided the following results.<sup>531532</sup> In 2009 the campaign reached 83% of the general public, in 2010 90%. In both years gave the campaign a grade of 7 out of 10. In both years respondents identified 'everyone should be treated equally' as one of the key messages of the campaign. In both years the visitor rates for the internet website spiked during the campaign. In both years the campaigns increased awareness and knowledge about anti-discrimination services. Both campaigns resulted in increased willingness to report and an increased amount of discrimination reports.</p>
<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?</p>	<p>The concept of informing citizens through a multi-medial campaign is applicable by all member states and does not require a specific setting.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.</p>	<p>A sample of relevant organisations from the anti-discrimination field was consulted during the design of the campaign.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, the campaign was evaluated in relation to its outreach and impact on target groups.</p>

<sup>531</sup> The Netherlands, National Information Service (*Rijkvoorlichtingendiens*) (2010), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2009*, The Hague, National Information Service, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf).

<sup>532</sup> The Netherlands, National Information Service (*Rijkvoorlichtingendiens*) (2010), *Jaarevaluatie Postbus 51-campagnes 2009*, The Hague, National Information Service, available at: [www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf](http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/bestanden/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2010/06/11/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009/jaarevaluatie-postbus-51-campagnes-2009-2.pdf).

## Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies

Table 3 – Numbers of discrimination cases on any ground submitted by third country nationals (TCNs) in 2014\*

This information is not available. The origin of those who file complaints is not registered.

Table 4 - Outcome of discrimination cases on grounds of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals\*

This information is not available. The origin of those who file complaints and the outcome is not registered.

**Added table 1: number of discrimination cases submitted to anti-discrimination agencies (by anyone) by ground<sup>533</sup>**

Year	Grounds								
	Racial or ethnic origin	Nationality (where applicable)	Race / skin colour	Religion / faith/ belief	disability	gender	Sexual orientation / gender identity	age	other
2014	6888	265	n/a	353	425	387	244	565	558
2013	2724	261	n/a	284	445	624	304	817	532
2012	2799	400	n/a	291	428	458	382	736	566
2011	2978	252	n/a	349	439	542	450	767	724
2010	2572	233	n/a	401	440	478	475	675	564

<sup>533</sup> The Netherlands, National Branche Organisation of Antidiscrimination Agencies (2015), *Kerncijfers 2012-2014*, Leeuwarden/Nijmegen/Amsterdam, National Branche Organisation of Antidiscrimination Agencies, available at: <http://radar.nl/file/2823587/KERNCIJFERS+2012-2014+landelijk+overzicht+discriminatieklachten.pdf>.

**Added table 2: number of requests for an opinion on a discrimination case submitted to the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (by anyone) by ground<sup>534</sup>**

Year	Grounds								
	Racial or ethnic origin	Nationality (where applicable)	Race / skin colour	Religion / faith/ belief	disability	gender	Sexual orientation / gender identity	age	other
2014	111	25	n/a	28	59	85	12	100	42
2013	89	31	n/a	28	92	101	8	84	61
2012	86	49	n/a	37	114	112	8	135	91

<sup>534</sup> The Netherlands, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*) (2015), *2014 Jaarverslag*, Utrecht, The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, available at: <http://crvdm-zoeken.stippacceptatie.nl/StippWebDLL/Resources/Handlers/DownloadBestand.aspx?id=2522>.

## Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases

Thematic area	Language learning
<b>Decision date</b>	13 November 2013 (Appeal in February 2015)
<b>Reference details</b>	<p>The Netherlands, District Court The Hague (<i>Rechtbank Den Haag</i>) (2013), Case No. C/09/440207 HA ZA 13-362, ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232, 13 November 2013, available at: <a href="http://deeplink.rechtspraak.nl/uitspraak?id=ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232">http://deeplink.rechtspraak.nl/uitspraak?id=ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232</a></p> <p>The case summary of the appeal is not available yet.</p>
<b>Key facts of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	<p>In 2013 three organisations instituted legal proceedings against the Dutch State with the goal of re-instalment of mother tongue language learning programmes in primary schools.<sup>535</sup> The Dutch court however ruled that the State was not obliged to restore said programmes. The three organisations filed an appeal against the verdict and have since worked together with other organisations to gather 52000 signatures for a petition directed at the commission for Education, Culture and Science.<sup>536</sup> At the end of February 2015 the Dutch court again ruled that the State was not obliged to restore mother tongue learning programmes.<sup>537</sup></p>
<b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b> (max. 500 chars)	<p>The argument for restoration of the mother tongue language learning programmes was based on the conviction that the Dutch government violates fundamental children's rights, as stipulated in various international declarations and European law, by not supporting these programmes and the conviction that mother tongue learning programmes foster integration and strengthen identities. The Dutch court however ruled that the aforementioned declarations and European law do not provide legal ground for a right to government supported education of the mother tongue in primary schools. In addition, the Dutch policymaker and the Dutch state have a certain degree of policy freedom and can thus not be forced to reinstall mother tongue language learning programmes. Even though education in the mother tongue can provide benefits for migrant children, the state and policy makers have the freedom to decide whether they think the provision of education in the mother tongue language is desirable or not.</p>

<sup>535</sup> The Netherlands, The Hague District Court (*Rechtbank Den Haag*) (2013), case number ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232, 13 November 2013, available at: <http://uitspraken.rechtspraak.nl/inziendocument?id=ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232>.

<sup>536</sup> The Netherlands, House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal*) (2015), 'Petities op dinsdag 24 februari', available at: [www.tweedekamer.nl/nieuws/kamernieuws/petities-op-dinsdag-24-februari](http://www.tweedekamer.nl/nieuws/kamernieuws/petities-op-dinsdag-24-februari).

<sup>537</sup> The Netherlands, Republiek Allochtonië (2015), 'Petitie en 52000 handtekeningen voor onderwijs in moedertaal op basisschool', 25 February 2015, available at: [www.republiekallochtonie.nl/petitie-en-52000-handtekeningen-voor-onderwijs-in-moedertaal-op-basisschool](http://www.republiekallochtonie.nl/petitie-en-52000-handtekeningen-voor-onderwijs-in-moedertaal-op-basisschool)

<b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	Fundamental children’s rights, as stipulated in various international declarations and European law, do not provide legal ground for the right to government supported mother tongue language learning programmes in primary schools.
<b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	The main consequence of the case is that mother tongue learning programmes will not be reinstated in primary schools.
<b>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</b>  (max. 500 chars)	<p>“De rechtbank heeft geoordeeld dat uit de verdragsbepalingen waarop de belangenorganisaties zich hebben beroepen niet een recht volgt op onderwijs van de allochtone moedertaal aan kinderen in het basisonderwijs. Ook kunnen de organisaties niet rechtstreeks een beroep doen op deze verdragsbepalingen om dit onderwijs af te dwingen in Nederland. Hoewel onderwijs van de allochtone moedertaal bepaalde voordelen zou kunnen hebben voor allochtone kinderen, mag de Staat zelf bepalen of het aanbieden van onderwijs van de allochtone moedertaal wenselijk is. De Staat is dus niet verplicht om dat onderwijs te faciliteren.”</p> <p>“The court has ruled that from the provisions that follow from the treaties to which the interest groups have appealed, no right to education of the foreign mother tongue for children in primary education follows. Also, the interest groups can not directly appeal to the provisions to force this education in the Netherlands. Even though education of the foreign mother tongue can have certain benefits for migrant children, the State has the freedom to determine whether the provision of education of foreign mother tongues is desirable. The State is thus not obliged to facilitate this education.”</p> <p>The Netherlands, District Court The Hague (<i>Rechtbank Den Haag</i>) (2013), Case No. C/09/440207 HA ZA 13-362, ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232, 13 November 2013, available at: <a href="http://deeplink.rechtspraak.nl/uitspraak?id=ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232">http://deeplink.rechtspraak.nl/uitspraak?id=ECLI:NL:RBDHA:2013:15232</a></p>

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Integration tests</b>
<b>Decision date</b>	10 June 2011
<b>Reference details</b>	Luxembourg, Court of Justice of the European Union (2011), Case No. C-155/11 PPU, 10 June 2011, available at:  <a href="http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&amp;docid=85083&amp;pageIndex=0&amp;doclang=EN&amp;mode=lst&amp;dir=&amp;occ=first&amp;part=1&amp;cid=406326">http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&amp;docid=85083&amp;pageIndex=0&amp;doclang=EN&amp;mode=lst&amp;dir=&amp;occ=first&amp;part=1&amp;cid=406326</a>



<p><b>Key facts of the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>In June 2009 an Afghan woman (B. Mohammad Imran) applied for a temporary residence permit with the goal of joining her husband and children in the Netherlands, but in July her application was denied by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs on grounds of not passing the civic integration abroad and not providing medical proof that qualifies for exemption of the civic integration abroad obligation. Imran raised an objection to this decision, which the Ministry dismissed in February 2010. In March 2010 Imran brought an appeal to the decision before the District Court Zwolle-Lelystad (<i>Rechtbank Zwolle-Lelystad</i>). The District Court was uncertain whether obligating passing civic integration abroad as a requirement for enjoying the right to family reunification violates the family reunification directive. The District Court decided to pause the proceedings and to refer several questions to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling. In May 2011 the Ministry informed the Court of Justice that after further examination it had decided that Imran's objection was well founded and that the decision of February 2010 against which the appeal was directed had become inoperative. Since the justification for a reference for a preliminary ruling is that it is necessary for the effective resolution of a dispute, it was deemed no longer necessary to give a ruling on the request for a preliminary ruling. Even though there was no preliminary ruling on the questions of the District Court, the case was significant for the opinion issued by the European Commission, in which the Commission advised on the friction between the Dutch civic integration abroad policy and the family reunification directive.</p>
<p><b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The European Commission stated in its opinion on the case of May 2011 that Member States may only introduce integration measures, if they serve the purpose of examining whether migrants show the right willingness to integrate and contribute to successful family reunification. Member States can thus not deny an application for a residence permit which allows for residence with a family member on the sole ground of the applicant not passing civic integration abroad. They concluded that integration measures should not be a barrier to the aims of the family reunification directive.<sup>538</sup></p>
<p><b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>Member States may only introduce integration measures, if they serve the purpose of examining whether migrants show the willingness to integrate and contribute to successful family reunification. Member States can thus not deny an application for a residence permit which allows for residence with a family member on the sole ground of the applicant not passing civic integration abroad. Integration measures should not be a barrier to the aims of the family reunification directive.</p>
<p><b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or</b></p>	<p>The consequence of the issuing of an opinion by the European Commission is that other cases use it in determining their ruling. For example, in 2012 there was a case similar to the</p>

<sup>538</sup> Van Oers, R. (2014), 'Kroniek inburgering 2012-2013', in *Asiel & Migratierecht*, Nr. 4, p. 236-245.

<b>implications of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	Imran case, in which the District Court ruled that an Azerbaijani woman did not have to pass civic integration abroad before acquiring a temporary residence permit for joining her husband in the Netherlands. <sup>539</sup> The District Court explicitly indicated that they had adopted the opinion of the European Commission.
<b>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</b> (max. 500 chars)	Original document not available.

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Equal treatment and non-discrimination</b>
<b>Decision date</b>	23 April 2013
<b>Reference details</b>	The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights ( <i>College voor de Rechten van de Mens</i> ) (2013), Case No. 2013-49, 23 April 2013, available at:  <a href="http://www.mensenrechten.nl/publicaties/oordelen/2013-49">www.mensenrechten.nl/publicaties/oordelen/2013-49</a>
<b>Key facts of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	A Surinamese student was rejected for a job as department assistant at a hospital. The hospital wanted to employ the student, but after talking about the conditions decided to reject the student. The hospital believed, based on information from the Employee Insurance Agency ( <i>Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen, UWV</i> ), that they had to request a work permit for the student. This information proved to be false. Work students could work ten hours a week without a work permit. RADAR (an anti-discrimination agency) asked the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights to judge whether the hospital discriminated on the ground of nationality by rejecting the student because he originated from outside the EU/EEA. The institute judged that the hospital indeed discriminated by not contracting the student.
<b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b> (max. 500 chars)	The Institute determines that the rejection directly relates to the fact that the student originates from outside the EU/EEA-zone. Therefore the hospital with the rejection directly discriminated on the ground of nationality. The fact that the hospital made its decision for rejection based on false information, is its own responsibility. The legal exceptions to the ban on discrimination are not applicable. Therefore the hospital discriminated by not contracting the student.
<b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	Discrimination on the ground of nationality is prohibited.

<sup>539</sup> The Netherlands, The Hague District Court (2012), case number ECLI:NL:RBSGR:2012:BY4171, 23 November 2012, available at: <http://deeplink.rechtspraak.nl/uitspraak?id=ECLI:NL:RBSGR:2012:BY4171>.

<p><b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The judgements of the Institute are opinions, they are not legally binding. As such, no sanctions or consequences resulted from this judgement.</p>
<p><b>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>“Het College stelt vast dat de afwijzing direct samenhangt met het feit dat de student afkomstig is van buiten de EU/EER-zone. Daarom heeft het ziekenhuis bij de afwijzing direct onderscheid gemaakt op grond van nationaliteit. Dat het ziekenhuis de afwijzingsbeslissing genomen had op grond van foute informatie, komt voor zijn rekening. De wettelijke uitzonderingen op het verbod van onderscheid zijn niet van toepassing. Daarom heeft het ziekenhuis verboden onderscheid gemaakt door met de student geen arbeidsovereenkomst aan te gaan.”</p> <p>“The Institute determines that the rejection directly relates to the fact that the student originates from outside the EU/EEA-zone. Therefore the hospital directly discriminated on the ground of nationality by rejecting the student. The fact that the hospital made its decision for rejection based on false information, is its own responsibility. The legal exceptions to the ban on discrimination are not applicable. Therefore the hospital discriminated by not employing the student.”</p> <p>The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (<i>College voor de Rechten van de Mens</i>) (2013), Case No. 2013-49, 23 April 2013, available at: <a href="http://www.mensenrechten.nl/publicaties/oordelen/2013-49">www.mensenrechten.nl/publicaties/oordelen/2013-49</a></p>