

**Migration and Development: A World in Motion
The Netherlands Country Profile**

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Executive summary

The Migration and Development Project in the Netherlands is part of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project. This project is implemented by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The main objectives of this Netherlands-based research are: to understand the background characteristics of different types of migrants (e.g. family migrants, labour migrants, refugees, and students) through the example of Moroccan, Afghan, Ethiopian and Burundian migrants in the Netherlands; learn about their experiences as migrants; and examine their homeland engagement and orientation toward family and friends in their countries of origin. The Netherlands Country Report seeks to answer these questions on a descriptive level based on the household surveys conducted among first-generation migrant households. The report includes an exhaustive summary of the data collected in the Netherlands by making the comparison between Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and Moroccan households.

- The survey we conducted in the Netherlands is called a ‘household’ survey. This means that we do not just focus on individuals from the four migrant groups, but on the whole household in which they live in.
- The end result of the fieldwork shows that interviews were conducted with 247 Moroccan, 351 Ethiopian, 165 Burundian and 259 Afghan households, totalling 1,022 households.
- These 1,022 surveyed households are distributed across 11 provinces of the Netherlands. In line with the concentration of migrant populations in bigger cities and urban areas, 51.7% of the surveys were conducted in Noord Holland (11.3%) and Zuid Holland (40.4%) where Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague are located. About fifty percent of the Moroccan surveys, 43.5% of the Ethiopian, 33.3% of the Burundian and 31.3% of the Afghan surveys were conducted in Zuid Holland.
- We gathered information about 891 people in Moroccan households, 682 people in Ethiopian households, 348 people in Burundian households and 824 people in Afghan households. In total, this means that we collected information on 2,745 individuals.
- Regarding the share of first-generation migrants in each household: 48.4% of people in Moroccan households, 69.9% in Ethiopian households, 82.8% in Burundian households and 86.5% in Afghan households are first generation migrants.
- There is high naturalization rate among all migrant groups. The naturalization rate is the highest among Afghans at 87.1% and lowest among Burundians at 46.9%.
- Dual ethnic identification is highest among Moroccans, at 38.4%. The other migrant groups identify themselves primarily with their origin country.
- The share of those with no formal education is highest among Moroccans at 15.7%. Around two thirds of each origin country group have achieved a secondary education. In all groups, the highest level of education is significantly higher among males than among females.
- More than 60% of all migrant groups, except for Moroccans, have received additional skills in the Netherlands. The most common training that migrants receive is Dutch language courses.
- Moroccans’ main reason for migration is family related, while for all other origin country groups security and political reasons are the most important reason for migration.
- Migration is primarily a family decision, although a large share of Burundians (43.5%) made the decision to migrate alone.
- Most Moroccans and Afghans have migrated with their family, while the majority of Burundians and Ethiopians have migrated alone.

- Having family in the Netherlands is the most important reason for choosing to migrate to the Netherlands. Other reasons that stand out are employment opportunities and education, especially for Ethiopians.
- About 40% of adults are in paid work or in education and paid work. The share of unemployed individuals among all adults is the highest among the Burundians at 23.7%. About 42% of Moroccans are inactive, primarily due to women doing housework and individuals who are at the age of retirement.
- Most adults occupy a medium level occupational status, but 42.2% of employed Burundians are over-qualified for their jobs.
- Self-employment is highest among Afghans at 14.3%.
- Only the majority of Moroccans have unlimited work contracts at 65.6%. The majority of all other origin country groups have limited or flexible contracts.
- A large share of employed individuals' colleagues are Dutch, but it is Moroccans who have the largest share of co-ethnics in the work place (25.3%).
- Wages are the main source of income for all adults, and the majority of all groups have a medium to low income level (501-1000€ monthly).
- Overall, all groups seem to have a relatively high level of Dutch comprehension. Among the first generation migrants, Afghans and Burundians seem to have a higher level of Dutch comprehension than do Ethiopians and Moroccans.
- Regarding media and cultural consumption, we observed that most groups regularly consume both Dutch and origin country media.
- More than half of individuals in each group are part of an organization in the Netherlands. While about 57% of Moroccans and Afghans are part of an association, more than 74% of Ethiopians and about 81% of Burundians are part of an organization.
- Respondents from all origin countries except from Afghanistan have a high level of contact with their family and friends in the origin country. About 49% of Afghan respondents have no or very little contact with the home country.
- Among those who are in contact with the origin country, Moroccans are the ones who visit the most, as more than 56% of Moroccans return to Morocco more than once a year.
- It is rare that households receive monetary remittances from family and friends in the origin country. In total, 50 households have received money in the past year and about 60% of these households are Ethiopian.
- In our survey, we show that 27.4% of Afghan households and 36.8% of Moroccan households have sent money back home in the past year. For the Burundian households, the share is slightly higher at 37.0%, but Ethiopians are by far the most active as 61.8% have sent money home.
- Remittance receivers are mainly immediate and indirect family members for all origin country groups. They also tend to be middle aged men in all groups. Remittance receivers are more highly educated in Ethiopian, Burundian and Afghan cases as compared to Moroccans.
- Most remitting households send money less than every three months, and the amount of money sent in the past 12 months is, for the majority of remittance senders, between 101 and 500 Euros.
- Sending money collectively is most common among Moroccan households, as 23.6% of Moroccan households send money together with others.
- For Moroccans and Burundians, the most common way of sending money is to use a money transfer operator, while Ethiopians and Afghans most commonly send money through someone else (friend/relative).

- The main reason for sending remittances for all origin country groups is to cover daily needs. For Moroccans and Afghans, the second most important reason is healthcare. For Ethiopians and Burundians the second most important reason is education. The remitters are often quite satisfied with the way the money they sent is used. The share of those who are not satisfied with the use of funds is largest among Afghan remitters (21.5%).
- The survey results show that 21.1% of Moroccan households and 25.6% of Ethiopian households have sent goods abroad in the past 12 months, compared to 7.5% of Burundian and 11.5% of Afghan households. For the most part, the goods that are sent are clothes and shoes.
- Fifty-six among 247 Moroccan households have made an investment in Morocco compared to only 20 Ethiopian households and four Afghan households. In our sample, no Burundian household has made any investment in Burundi. The most common investment made by the households is buying a house in the country of origin.
- Most children are enrolled in school and it is common for Moroccan children to have friends from their origin country in their school environment.
- The most frequently cited challenge for children is to find their place in the Dutch society. It is most common that Afghan respondents have indicated that children in the household have problems with making friends and keeping up with tasks and school obligations.
- The majority of respondents in all groups except for Ethiopians intend to permanently stay in the Netherlands.
- Among those who want to return, sociocultural reasons are the most important reason to return. While most Moroccans want to return upon retirement or when they have enough money, for Burundians and Afghanistan the safety situation in the country of origin is the most important dimension determining the time of return.
- Those who are most interested in temporary return are individuals from Ethiopian and Afghan households, at 41.1% and 49.2% respectively.
- None of the groups seem to have a high interest in temporary return programs, yet compared to Moroccans and Burundians, the share of individuals who answer affirmatively to this question is higher among Ethiopian and Afghan households. Specifically, 31.5% of Ethiopians and 35% of Afghans state that they would be interested in participating in a temporary return program.

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Özge Bilgili is a Post-doctoral research at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University where she worked for the Migration and Development: A World in Motion Project financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IS Academy) focusing on the situation of immigrants in the Netherlands. She currently works in the area of immigrant integration, transnationalism and development and has specific expertise on civic, legal, political, economic, social and cultural integration of different types of immigrants in the Netherlands, including labour migrants, family migrants, forced migrants and students.

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Section 1: The Netherlands as a Country of Immigration

The Netherlands, being the destination country in this study, has attracted immigrants since the middle ages given its relative freedom and wealth.¹ Yet, in spite of ongoing immigration for many years, the Netherlands only became a country of immigration after the Second World War. This means that immigration rates exceeded emigration rates, with the increase in immigration coming from (former) colonies and countries with which the Netherlands signed bilateral labour agreements for so-called “guest worker” programs. In the Netherlands, there is a relatively detailed record of the immigration of foreigners to the country because of a systematic approach to data collection. In this section, we describe the immigration history of the Netherlands over the years, with a specific focus on Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and Moroccan migration.

Migrants constitute a considerable part of the population in the Netherlands. Non-Western migrants comprised 10.5 percent of the total population in 2011. The level of immigration of non-Westerners to the Netherlands was higher than the immigration of Western migrants until 2004. After 2004, immigration to the Netherlands from both Western and Non-Western countries started to increase slightly, with more migration from Western countries. This recent change in the increase of Western migrants can be explained mainly by the expansion of the European Union and the growing immigration of individuals from Eastern European countries such as Poland and Romania. Nevertheless, given previous immigration trends in the country, the biggest immigrant communities in the Netherlands remain those composed of individuals from Non-Western countries.

Although there has been an increase in Western migration to the Netherlands since 2000, population changes show that the increase in the Non-Western migrant population is three times higher than that of the Western migrant population. While the total number of Western immigrants is around 1.5 million, the number of non-Western immigrants is over 1.8 million individuals, with Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean/Aruban migrant populations being the largest. Immigration from non-Western countries to the Netherlands has been characterised by labour migration in the post-colonisation period. Moreover, due to the relatively liberal policies of the Netherlands toward humanitarian migration, asylum seekers and refugees also constitute an important share of the non-Western migrant population.

Former Dutch colonies make up the top six origin countries for immigration to the Netherlands. The other major non-Western countries of origin are Turkey and Morocco. When the Netherlands witnessed labour shortages, along with many other Western European countries after the Second World War, bilateral labour agreements were signed with several Southern European countries as well as with Turkey and Morocco. These so-called “guest worker” programs initiated a continuous inflow of low-skilled labourers to the country until the 1973 oil crisis. After this period, labour recruitment stagnated, yet migration from these countries continued through family reunification and formation. If we look at the migration history in the Netherlands in terms of individual motivations, since 1995 we observe that family reunification and formation has continuously been the most important motivation for migrating to the Netherlands. Migration for reasons of employment or to seek asylum have also historically represented important inflows. Between 1995 and 2004, migrating to the Netherlands to seek asylum was much more prevalent than migrating for economic purposes, with the number of asylum seekers and refugees in the country rising considerably. However, this pattern changed between 2004 and 2008 when economic migration gained importance compared to humanitarian reasons for migration. Since 2008, this has switched once again, and the number of people coming to the Netherlands to seek asylum is higher than

¹ Ersanilli, E. (2007) Country profile 'the Netherlands' for Focus Migration.

those seeking employment. A final important point to mention is the steady increase in the number of people coming to the Netherlands for study purposes.

There are a few striking observations about the increase in the number of non-Western migrants in the Netherlands. There was a 33% increase in Moroccan migration between 2000 and 2010. Additionally, the Afghan migrant population in the Netherlands increased by 80%. Another important observation is that while there is a larger share of first generation migrants among newer migrant groups, almost half of the individuals from the largest Non-Western migrant populations are second generation.

Today, first and second generation Moroccans (including individuals born in Morocco or individuals born in the Netherlands to Moroccan parents) constitute the fifth largest migrant population in the country. In 2011, there were 333,000 Moroccans, 185,000 being first generation migrants in the Netherlands; 40,064 Afghans of which 31,823 are first generation migrants; 3,432 Burundians of which 2,591 are first generation migrants; and 11,547 Ethiopians of which 7,529 are first generation migrants. In addition, if we look at the number of refugees in the Netherlands from Afghanistan, Burundi and Ethiopia, we see an increase in numbers between 1995 and 2005, but in 2010, unlike Burundians, the number of refugees from Afghanistan and Ethiopia decreased. This can be explained to a large extent by naturalisation processes in the Netherlands and changes in trends regarding migration motivations. In 2010, there were 6,731 Afghan, 2,223 Burundian and 628 Ethiopian refugees in the Netherlands. Finally, in 2010, the majority of Moroccans migrating to the Netherlands came for family reasons; Afghans' and Burundians' main motivations for migration have been family and asylum while there were more Ethiopian student migrants than asylum seekers.

The abovementioned numbers demonstrate how important international migration has been for the Netherlands in the past decades. Beyond the numbers, the societal, political and economic consequences of these inflows make international migration a hot topic in the Netherlands. The important question is not only the number of migrants, but also who arrives, for which reasons, through which channels and with what intentions. It is these questions and the settlement of migrants in different domains of life that are considered to be most important in understanding the migration and integration experiences of individuals in the Netherlands.

Section 2: Migration and Development: A World in Motion

The “Migration and Development: A World in Motion” project² is a research initiative sponsored and promoted by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the context of the IS Academy. This five-year project, which was launched in 2009, investigates the relationship between migration and development in home countries and communities through the collection of data both in The Netherlands and in four countries of origin (Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco). The information collected about the situation of these migrant households in the Netherlands—as well as their contributions to family and communities left behind—will help guide more robust, evidence-based migration and development policy in the future. The data collected from 1,005 households in the Netherlands as well as between 1,500 and 2,000 households in the origin countries enables migration to be understood as a holistic, multidimensional process. Within this project, there are five key focal areas:

- a. Remittances, development (local economic growth) and poverty alleviation
- b. Brain drain and development policy
- c. Return migration in the life cycle of migrants
- d. The Migration – Development Nexus in EU External Relations

² For more information and for more project outputs, see: <http://www.merit.unu.edu/research/6-migration-and-development/is-academy/>

e. EU Mobility partnerships: a comparative policy evaluation

The main objective of the IS Academy is to strengthen the quality of policies in the area of development cooperation through interaction between policy makers and academia. The programme aims at stimulating new approaches to development cooperation using the available knowledge on sustainable development and poverty reduction and creating new evidence on effective policies. Making use of the different areas of expertise of academics and professionals enriches the insights on both sides. Evidence-informed policies are inspired by academic research, and vice-versa, the knowledge of professionals provides an important input for academic research, thereby strengthening its relevance.

The objectives of the IS-Academy on Migration and Development are based on the overall objectives of the IS-Academy:

- To strengthen the scientific foundation for Migration and Development policy making;
- To strengthen the policy relevance of research in the area of Migration and Development;
- To continue and strengthen the leadership role of the Netherlands in the area of Migration and Development;
- To increase the knowledge about Migration and Development among the Dutch society, policy makers in other sectors, as well as policy makers in developing countries;
- To raise interest among young researchers for Migration and Development research; and
- To broaden the perspective of civil servants and stimulate an outward looking orientation.

Four institutions are brought together under the consortium that act as partners for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the area of migration and development within the context of the IS Academy. The consortium partners offer a broad portfolio of academic research in the area of migration, training, supervision and collaboration with professionals and advisory activities for governments and international organizations. The Maastricht Graduate School of Governance at Maastricht University is the lead partner. The consortium consists of the following partners:

- Maastricht University:
Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG)
Faculty of Law (FoL)
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASOS)
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
- European Institute for Public Administration (EIPA)

Section 3: The Netherlands Household Survey and the Fieldwork

The fieldwork in the Netherlands consists of a household survey that took place between July 2010 and September 2011. The project was executed by Maastricht Graduate School of Governance. In the second half of the data collection period, Research Company Colourview cooperated with the research team by providing interviewees and new participants. The survey collected information for all members of the household. The survey therefore contains some questions that were answered by all household members, and some questions that will be answered only by the main respondent. In the case that not all of the household members were home at the time of the interview, the main respondent answered the questions for the other household members.

This study focused on households from four migrant communities in the Netherlands: Afghans, Burundians, Moroccans, and Ethiopians. For a household to be a target, there must be at least one person who was born either

in Afghanistan, Burundi, Morocco or Ethiopia, due to our special interest in first generation migrant households. There were no other restrictions used in identifying target households. This means that as long as there was one first generation migrant from one of these origin country groups, it was acceptable if there were other people born in different countries or second and third generation migrants within the household.

The main sampling strategy used during the fieldwork was respondent driven random sampling for which multiple entry points were used, in order to reach a wide range of immigrants with various experiences and different background characteristics. The end result of the fieldwork shows that interviews were conducted with 247 Moroccan, 351 Ethiopian, 165 Burundian and 259 Afghan households, totalling 1,022 households. The majority of the respondents are first-generation migrants from one of the four origin countries, but there are also 31 non migrant main respondents. Six of the first-generation respondents were not born in one of the four origin countries but there are other members of the household who are born in one of these origin countries. There was one respondent born in Russia, one born in Congo and one born in Rwanda in three Burundian households. Furthermore, there two respondents born in Iran and one in Russia in three Afghan households. The non-migrant respondents are mainly in Moroccan households, as only two of the main respondents are non-Moroccan, one being in an Ethiopian household and the other being in an Afghan household.

These 1,022 surveyed households are distributed across 11 provinces of the Netherlands. In line with the concentration of migrant populations in bigger cities and urban areas, 51.7% of the surveys were conducted in Noord Holland (11.3%) and Zuid Holland (40.4%) where Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague are located. About fifty percent of the Moroccan surveys, 43.5% of the Ethiopian, 33.3% of the Burundian and 31.3% of the Afghan surveys were conducted in Zuid Holland. The majority of surveys for all groups were conducted in Zuid Holland, but secondary provinces stand out for each specific group as well. The province in which the second largest number of Moroccans were interviewed is Noord Holland, while 20.3% of Ethiopian surveys were conducted in Gelderland, and 21.8% of Burundian surveys and 28.2% of Afghan surveys were conducted in Noord Brabant.

Section 4: General Data Information

We start by giving an overview about the general characteristics of the households. During our fieldwork, we interviewed 247 Moroccan, 351 Ethiopian, 165 Burundian and 259 Afghan households. This means that in each of these households, there is at least one first generation migrant born in one of these four origin countries. In total, this makes up 1,022 households, through which we gathered information on about 891 individuals in Moroccan households, 682 individuals in Ethiopian households, 348 individuals in Burundian households and 824 individuals in Afghan households. Overall, we collected information on 2,745 individuals. As reflected by the number of households interviewed, Ethiopian households are overrepresented in the sample, as 34.3% of the households are Ethiopian. Yet, it does not necessarily mean that they are the largest group in our sample given their household size. In fact, Ethiopians have the smallest household size followed by Burundian households, while the household size of Moroccan and Afghan households are significantly larger. As a result of this, although the number of Moroccan and Afghan households is smaller, in total the number of individuals we interviewed from these groups is larger. In the total sample, 32.5% of the individuals are from a Moroccan household, 30% are from an Afghan household, 24.8% are from an Ethiopian household and 12.7% are from a Burundian household.

Within the different origin country households, the share of adults, elderly people and children are significantly different. For instance, Table 1 shows that adults represent 80% of individuals in Afghan households, while this

same group comprises only 65.5% of Moroccan households. There are also significant differences in the percentage of households with an elderly individual across the four origin countries. The Moroccan sample showed the largest percentage of households with an elderly member, at 8.1%. The presence of an elderly individual within the household was also high among the Afghan sample (6.2% of households), while this same number was much lower for Ethiopian and Burundian households (2.2% and 1.2% respectively). In terms of the number of households with an individual younger than 18, Moroccan households again report the highest number at 34.7%. Conversely, only 20% of Afghan households reported the presence of an individual younger than 18.

Table 1: General information: Household overview

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan	Total
Number of households	247 (24.2)	351(34.3)	165 (16)	259(25.4)	1022
Number of people	891(32.5)	682(24.8)	348(12.7)	824(30.0)	2745
Household Size					
Mean	3.61	1.94	2.11	3.18	2.68
Min	1	1	1	1	1
Max	8	9	7	11	11
Number of adults (18+)	574 (65.5)	490 (75.4)	237 (72.0)	648 (80.0)	1949 (73.1)
Number of adults per hh					
Mean	2.32	1.40	1.44	3.25	2.36
Min	1	1	1	1	1
Max	6	6	5	9	9
Number of elderly (60+)	71 (8.1)	14 (2.2)	4 (1.2)	50 (6.2)	139 (5.3)
Number of elderly per hh					
Mean	0.25	0.06	0.03	0.18	0.15
Min	0	0	0	0	0
Max	2	2	1	2	2
Number of children (<18)	305 (34.7)	158 (24.4)	92 (28.0)	165 (20.0)	717 (26.9)
Number of children per hh					
Mean	1.23	1.36	.56	0.63	1.08
Min	1	0	0	0	0
Max	6	5	5	4	5
Migrant Status					
Migrant	431 (48.4)	477 (70.1)	282 (82.5)	714 (86.7)	1904 (69.6)
Non-Migrant	459 (51.6)	203 (29.9)	60 (17.5)	110 (13.3)	832 (30.4)
Total	890	680	342	824	2736
Marital status*					
Married	343 (38.5)	225 (33.5)	92 (27.3)	298 (36.2)	958 (34.9)
Unmarried	547 (61.5)	451 (66.7)	245 (72.7)	525 (63.8)	1768 (64.4)
Total	890	676	337	823	2745

* Marital status of all individuals surveyed, regardless of age.

As mentioned previously, in each household we interviewed, there is at least one first-generation migrant from one of the four origin countries, but in many cases, there is more than one first-generation migrant in the household. In fact, in most cases, the whole household is composed of first-generation migrants. When we briefly look at the number of first-generation migrants in each household, we see that 48.4% of people in Moroccan households, 69.9% in Ethiopian households, 82.8% in Burundian households and 86.5% in Afghan households are first generation migrants. It should be clarified that these include not only those who are born in one of the four origin countries

but also includes first-generation migrants who are born in other origin countries as well. For instance, five individuals in Moroccan households, 15 in Ethiopian, 19 in Burundian and 17 in Afghan households are neither born in the Netherlands or in one of these four origin countries. These individuals are all first generation migrants born in other Western or non-Western countries (e.g. Congo, Tanzania, Russia, Belgium). The non-migrant category includes second-generation migrants who have at least one parent born outside the Netherlands and the native Dutch with no migration background. In total, 70% of the sample is composed of first-generation migrants. Within the rest of the sample that includes non-migrants, the Moroccan households stand out with the highest proportion of non-migrants (51.6%), followed by Ethiopian households (29.9%). This is also in line with the migration history of these countries in the Netherlands, as Burundian and Afghan migrations are more recent migration flows leading to a smaller proportion of second-generation migrants within their population. As a final point, we look at the proportion of married individuals within each group. Overall, 34.9% of the total sample is married, with Burundian households reporting the lowest number of married individuals.

Table 2 provides information about the citizenship status and ethnic identification of individuals in each household type. All groups report a relatively high naturalization rate, represented as “Single Citizenship – NL” or Dual Citizenship – OC and NL”. While the Moroccan case features a relatively low rate of singular Dutch citizenship, the rate of dual citizenship is very high due to the fact that Moroccan citizens cannot give up their citizenship. In the Afghan case, the naturalization rate is particularly high, as almost three quarters of the Afghan household sample has Dutch citizenship. Only 11% of the Afghan household sample holds solely Afghan citizenship. The picture is more mixed for the other two groups. Thirty-six percent of individuals in Ethiopian households and 46% of the individuals in Burundian households hold only origin country citizenship. Once again, the migration patterns of these groups are different as compared to the others.

Table 2: General Information: Citizenship and Ethnicity

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Citizenship				
Single Citizenship – NL*	154 (17.3)	397 (59.3)	132 (39.4)	613 (74.8)
Single Citizenship – OC*	119 (13.4)	241 (36.0)	154 (46.0)	89 (10.9)
Dual Citizenship - OC and NL	608 (68.4)	17 (2.5)	25 (7.5)	101 (12.3)
Other	8 (0.9)	14 (2.1)	14 (4.2)	21 (2.6)
Total	889	669	335	819
Ethnicity				
Single Identity - NL	57 (6.5)	42 (6.4)	12 (3.9)	14 (1.7)
Single Identity – OC	480 (54.2)	534 (81.8)	275 (88.1)	737 (90.2)
Dual Identity – OC + NL	340 (38.4)	67 (10.3)	20 (6.5)	52 (6.2)
Other	8 (0.9)	10 (1.5)	5 (1.5)	14 (1.7)
Total	885	653	312	817

*NL = The Netherlands; OC= Origin Country

Respondents were also asked about their ethnic affiliation. This question was asked in an open-ended fashion, meaning that the respondent declared freely his/her affiliation and that of the other members of the household, allowing for expressions of dual-identity without prompting or framing. In our sample, we observe that it is primarily individuals in Moroccan households who indicate that they identify themselves both with their country of origin and the Netherlands or the Netherlands only. More than 90% of individuals in Afghan households and 88% of individuals in Burundian households indicate that the individuals in the household identify themselves only with their country of origin. This difference in identifying as Dutch can once again be explained by the difference in the share of second generation population in the Moroccan and Ethiopian households.

Another background characteristic that was examined was religion, as can be seen in Table 3. The Moroccan and Afghan households consist primarily of individuals who are Muslim (98% and 94%, respectively). Conversely, the Ethiopian and Burundian households are primarily Christian (86.4% and 85.3%, respectively), with about 10% of household members identifying as Muslim.

Table 3: General Information: Religion

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Religious Affiliation				
Muslim	866 (98.0)	64 (9.8)	35 (10.1)	768 (94.0)
Christian	2 (0.3)	565 (86.4)	274 (85.3)	2 (0.8)
Other	15 (1.7)	25 (3.8)	12 (3.6)	42 (5.2)
Total	883	654	321	812

In Table 4, we can observe individuals' highest level of education, gathered for all individuals older than 15. To assess the highest level of education in an internationally comparable way, we used the ISCED scale. Using this scale, respondents could choose the level of education based on the name of the education program completed and the main diploma and qualification earned. To assist respondents to choose the right category, we also provided them with the theoretical entrance age and duration of that level of education, as not everyone directly knows to what level their education corresponds. These scales were available for all countries except for Afghanistan, yet the respondents were able to estimate their education levels nonetheless since they could make the general distinction between primary, secondary and post-secondary education.

The most striking observation regarding formal education is the relatively higher proportion of individuals in Moroccan households with no formal education. While almost 16% of individuals in Moroccan households have no formal education, this proportion is less than 2% for the Ethiopian and Burundian households. In all groups, but especially in Afghan, Moroccan and Ethiopian households, the proportion of individuals with no formal education is strikingly higher for females than males. For instance, the proportion is more than three times higher in the Afghan households, as only 1.8% of males have no formal education and this is the case for 7.1% of females. Looking at the numbers regarding the highest level of education attained, once again we observe that the proportion of individuals with only primary education is the highest among individuals from Afghan and Moroccan households, at 12.3% and 18.6% respectively. The gender difference remains significant in Afghan households, as the number of females with primary education is double that of the males. Secondary education distribution is more or less the same among the groups, although the percentage is the highest among Moroccans (64.1%) and Ethiopians (63.4%). Consequently, we can conclude that in our sample, the proportion of people with tertiary education or beyond is higher among Ethiopian and Afghan households. More specifically, almost 40% of individuals in Ethiopian and Afghan households have a tertiary level of education or higher. The important point to make in terms of gender differences is that in both cases, the proportion of females with tertiary education is significantly less than males. In other words, the share of females with secondary education is higher than those with tertiary education in both cases. We can conclude that individuals in Moroccan households seem to have less education, and in all contexts, females have a lower educational attainment than men.

Table 4: General Information: Highest Level of Education Attained

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
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Frequency (Percentage)												
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Formal Education												
Yes	238 (87.2)	223 (81.4)	461 (84.3)	270 (98.9)	236 (97.5)	506 (98.3)	129 (97.7)	113 (99.1)	242 (98.4)	321 (98.2)	312 (92.9)	633 (95.5)
No	35 (12.8)	51 (18.6)	86 (15.7)	3 (1.1)	6 (2.5)	9 (1.7)	3 (2.3)	1 (0.9)	4 (1.6)	6 (1.8)	24 (7.1)	30 (4.5)
Total	273	274	547	273	242	515	132	114	246	327	336	663
Highest Level of Education												
Primary	44 (18.4)	42 (18.8)	86 (18.6)	4 (1.5)	9 (3.8)	13 (2.6)	5 (3.9)	12 (10.7)	17 (7.0)	26 (8.1)	52 (16.6)	78 (12.3)
Secondary	149 (62.3)	147 (66.0)	296 (64.1)	152 (56.3)	169 (71.6)	321 (63.4)	77 (59.7)	70 (61.8)	147 (60.7)	170 (52.8)	171 (54.8)	341 (53.8)
Tertiary	46 (19.2)	34 (15.2)	80 (17.3)	114 (42.2)	58 (24.6)	172 (34.0)	47 (36.4)	31 (27.5)	78 (32.2)	126 (39.1)	89 (28.5)	215 (33.9)
Total	239	223	462	270	236	506	129	113	242	322	312	634

In our research, we are not only interested in the highest level of education of individuals, but also in whether individuals, primarily first generation migrants, acquire any education or additional skills in the Netherlands. Except for two non-migrants who received education abroad, all non-migrants in our sample obtained their education in the Netherlands. However, a considerable share of first-generation migrants has also received at least some education in the Netherlands. More specifically, 45.4% of Moroccan, 39.9% of Ethiopian, 39.5% of Burundian and 55.3% of Afghan first generation migrants have studied in the Netherlands.

Table 5 shows that a large share of individuals have indicated that they have obtained additional skills in the Netherlands. Specifically, the majority of individuals in Burundian and Moroccan households seem to have participated in additional courses and training sessions, as more than 85.6% of individuals in Burundian households and 93.6% individuals in Moroccan households have obtained additional skills. These “additional skills” primarily take the form of language courses, followed by integration courses. A gender gap is not apparent in the area of additional skills or trainings. Although individuals from Ethiopian and Afghan households seem to acquire skills in the Netherlands less than the other groups, more than 60% of individuals from these households also participate in educational services, primarily language courses. In some cases, we see that respondents have mentioned other types of skills they have acquired, mainly taking the form of professional trainings that they have received due to their work in the Netherlands.

Table 5: General information: Education level: Education and training in the Netherlands

Country of Interest	Morocco			Ethiopia			Burundi			Afghanistan		
Frequency (Percentage)	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Gender												
Additional Skills/Training in NL												
Yes	87 (45.5)	103 (51.0)	190 (48.3)	151 (63.2)	142 (71.0)	293 (66.7)	114 (89.7)	91 (81.1)	205 (85.8)	191 (63.8)	201 (62.7)	392 (63.1)
No	104 (54.5)	99 (49.0)	203 (51.7)	88 (36.8)	58 (29.0)	146 (33.3)	13 (10.3)	21 (18.9)	34 (14.2)	109 (36.2)	120 (37.3)	229 (36.9)
Total	191	202	393	239	200	439	127	112	239	300	321	621

Kind of Skills Training												
Language courses	68 (58.6)	76 (60.1)	144 (59.8)	130 (59.4)	133 (65.2)	263 (62.2)	65 (42.2)	55 (44.0)	120 (43.0)	172 (76.8)	179 (76.8)	351 (76.8)
Participation in integration courses	22 (18.9)	17 (13.6)	39 (16.2)	41 (18.7)	38 (18.6)	79 (18.7)	25 (16.2)	20 (16.0)	45 (16.1)	9 (4.0)	14 (6.0)	23 (5.0)
Completion of integration courses	20 (17.2)	15 (12.0)	35 (14.5)	14 (6.4)	18 (8.8)	32 (7.6)	55 (35.7)	46 (36.8)	101 (36.2)	31 (13.8)	27 (11.6)	58 (12.7)
Other	6 (5.1)	17 (13.6)	33 (13.7)	34 (15.5)	15 (7.4)	49 (11.6)	9 (5.8)	4 (3.2)	13 (4.7)	12 (5.3)	13 (5.6)	25 (5.5)
Total	116	125	241	219	204	423	154	125	279	224	233	457

Section 5: Migration History

In Section 5, we focus on the migration history of all first-generation migrants in our sample. In the Netherlands household survey, after collecting information about the general background characteristics of individuals, we followed a chronological order regarding the migration experiences starting with the departure from the country of origin. We start by looking at Table 6, which indicates why individuals have left their country of origin. For this question, respondents were asked to indicate the most important reason for leaving the country of origin, as in reality the decision to migrate is made based on a combination of reasons. Nevertheless, the table provides an interesting picture regarding the most important motivation for emigration. Family migration is the most significant migration motivation for Moroccans. About 28% of Moroccans have migrated for family reunification and 24.8% of Moroccans have migrated to the Netherlands to get married. As there are a significant number of children migrating with their families, 21.6% of Moroccan migrants have indicated that they have moved with family. Next to these family related reasons, the second most important reason for migrating to the Netherlands for Moroccans is employment opportunities (19.1%). As expected, for the other migrant groups the picture is more mixed. For the remaining three migrant groups, and especially for Burundians (73.6%), emigration is motivated primarily by security and political reasons. About 41% of Ethiopians and 54.3% of Afghans have also indicated that their primary reason for migration was security. The remainder of Afghan migrants moved with their family or migrated for other family related reasons. What is striking about the Ethiopian sample is that the second most important reason for emigration is to study abroad, with 34% of Ethiopians having indicated that their primary reason for their migration was education.

Table 6: Migration history: Reason for leaving the country of origin

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Reason for emigration				
Family reunification	114 (27.9)	35 (8.0)	22 (8.7)	26 (3.9)
Family formation (marriage)	101 (24.8)	28 (6.4)	1 (.04)	27 (4.0)
Security/ Political	2 (.05)	181 (41.1)	187 (73.6)	363 (54.3)
Employment opportunities	78(19.1)	16(3.6)	7 (2.8)	4 (.06)
Education	16(3.9)	151(34.3)	7 (2.8)	6 (.09)
Moving with family	88(21.6)	22(5.0)	29(11.6)	239(35.8)
Health	1 (.02)	1 (.02)	1 (.04)	0
Other	8(2.0)	6(1.4)	0 (0.0)	3(.04)
Total	408	440	254	668

Another dimension that was analysed within the topic of migration history is the decision making process and specifically, who was involved in making the decision to migrate. As can be seen in Table 7, a large proportion of Ethiopian (33.5%) and Burundian (43.5%) migrants made the decision to migrate on their own. In comparison, only 13.1% of the Moroccan migrants and 7.2% of the Afghan migrants did the same. Among the Moroccan and Afghan samples, we see that the decision to migrate is primarily made with family. About 78% of Moroccan migrants and 81.5% of Afghan migrants have indicated the central role of family in the decision-making process. Additionally, 6% of Moroccans and 7.3% of Afghans have made their decision not only with their family, but also with the assistance of other people within their network. This includes friends, employers and other community members. The share of those making their migration decision with family is lower among Ethiopians and Burundians, with friends and other network members replacing family involvement. The Ethiopian sample is unique in that involvement of family and other networks within the migration decision-making process is quite common (28.9%). Within the Burundian sample, 7.3% indicated that the decision to migrate was made with only other social network members, while 7.9% stated that both family and other social network members had been involved. It will later become apparent that the role of other network members is also important in migration financing for Ethiopians and Burundians.

Table 7: Migration history: Individuals involved in the decision to migrate

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Individuals involved in decision for ID to migrate				
Decision made alone	52 (13.1)	147 (33.5)	104 (43.5)	49 (7.2)
Decision made with family	309 (77.6)	128 (29.2)	98 (41.0)	556 (81.5)
Decision made with other network*	12 (3.0)	32 (7.3)	18 (7.5)	23 (3.4)
Decision made with family and other network	24 (6.0)	127 (28.9)	19 (7.9)	50 (7.3)
Other	1 (.03)	5 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (.06)
Total	398	439	239	682

* Other network refers to friends, employers in the origin country or the Netherlands and community members

Table 8 indicates whether or not migrants had companions with them during the migration journey.. The survey results show that a large portion of migrants from Burundian and Ethiopian households migrated alone (50.8% and 74.4%, respectively), while 64.7% of migrants from Moroccan households and 82.4% of migrants from Afghan households migrated with their family. It was observed that about 6% to 8% of migrants from Moroccan, Ethiopian and Burundian households have migrated with other network, which mainly refers to friends and a group of migrants with whom the person has travelled. In some cases, especially for Afghans, migrants travelled with both family members and others.

Table 8: Migration history: Departure from the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Migration companions				
Migrated alone	115 (28.4)	337 (74.4)	129 (50.8)	94 (13.6)
Migrated with family	262 (64.7)	88 (19.4)	99 (39.0)	571 (82.4)
Migrated with other network	25 (6.2)	27 (6.0)	20 (7.9)	12 (1.7)
Migrated with family and other network	3 (.07)	1 (.02)	0 (0.0)	16 (2.3)
Other	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (2.4)	0 (0.0)

Total	405	453	254	693
Funding of migration trip				
Savings	95 (25.7)	101 (23.4)	82 (37.3)	168 (27.0)
Loans (other than family)	4 (1.1)	6 (1.4)	2 (0.9)	6 (1.0)
Family loan from abroad	8 (2.2)	6 (1.4)	1 (0.5)	29 (4.6)
Family loan from home	17 (4.6)	19 (4.4)	10 (4.6)	30 (4.8)
Family gift from home	27 (7.3)	46 (10.7)	10 (4.6)	30 (4.8)
Family gift from abroad	35 (9.5)	28 (6.5)	9 (4.1)	24 (3.8)
Friend loan from abroad	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Friend gift from abroad	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	9 (4.1)	4 (0.6)
Friend loan from home	3 (0.8)	3 (0.7)	3 (1.4)	7 (1.1)
Friend gift from home	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	17 (7.8)	3 (0.5)
Employer paid	4 (1.1)	13 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)
Scholarship	1 (0.3)	127 (29.5)	4 (1.8)	4 (0.6)
Community financed	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	11 (5.0)	1 (0.2)
Came with family as dependent	135 (36.6)	20 (4.6)	26 (11.8)	246 (39.4)
Sold assets	1 (0.3)	13 (3.0)	6 (2.7)	42 (6.7)
Other	38 (10.3)	46 (10.7)	30 (13.6)	29 (4.6)
Total	369	431	220	624

One of the most common ways of financing the migration trip is to use savings, as more than a quarter of all migrants did so. For migrants from Ethiopia, the second most common means of financing is to use scholarships (29.5%). This is reasonable as a large share of the Ethiopian migrants in the sample came to the Netherlands for higher education purposes. A large share of migrants from Afghan (39.4%) and Morocco (36.6%) indicated that minors came as dependents with the family. Apart from the migration of these dependents, we observe that the other most common way of financing migration for all groups is to receive a gift from family. For Moroccan migrants, this family gift is more often received from other family members already living abroad. For other origin country groups, family support is provided by family members in the country of origin. As can be seen in Table 8 in more detail, around 5% of all migrants have financed their migration by a family loan from within the country of origin. In the case of Afghan migrants, the loan is also given by family members abroad. Finally, only in the Burundian sample do we observe that friends have financially supported migrants and the majority of this support was given as gifts, rather than as loans.

Table 9 details the migration paths of migrants, specifically in regards to transit migration. In this survey, transit migration is defined as a stay exceeding three months in a third country before continuing the journey to the Netherlands. Moroccan migrants participated much less frequently in transit migration (9.9%), as compared to Afghans (24.5%), Ethiopians (23.4%), and Burundians (19.1%). The most used transit countries vary for each origin country group. For Moroccan migrants, the most common transit countries are France, Spain and Germany. For Ethiopian migrants, Kenya stands out as 30% of transit migrants travelled through the country, followed by Sudan and Djibouti. Kenya is the most commonly mentioned transit country for Burundian migrants as well, with 36.2% of the Burundian migrants transiting through the country. Lastly, Pakistan is the country most frequently transited through by Afghans at 54.4%, followed by the countries of Russia (18.2%) and Iran (14.4%). However, it is also important to mention that there are a variety of other countries used as transit points, thereby implying the diverse trajectories that migrants take to reach the Netherlands.

Table 9: Migration history: Migration paths

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				

Transit countries en route to NL*				
Transited through third countries	40 (9.9)	104 (23.4)	49 (19.1)	164 (24.5)
Did not transit through third countries	363 (90.1)	341 (76.6)	208 (80.9)	505 (75.5)
Total	403	445	257	672
Transit countries **				
Pakistan	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	87 (54.4)
Iran	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	23 (14.4)
Germany	8 (20.0)	3 (3.1)	3 (6.4)	4 (2.5)
France	14 (35.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)	0 (0.0)
Belgium	4 (10.0)	1 (1.0)	3 (6.4)	0 (0.0)
Spain	12 (30.0)	3 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Russia	0 (0.0)	6 (6.2)	0 (0.0)	30 (18.2)
Sudan	0 (0.0)	19 (19.6)	0 (0.0)	5 (3.1)
Kenya	0 (0.0)	30 (30.9)	17 (36.2)	0 (0.0)
Djibouti	0 (0.0)	19 (19.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	1 (2.5)	59 (60.8)	23 (51.0)	41 (25.3)
Total	40	97	45	162

*Transit country refers to countries other than the ID's origin country and NL in which the ID resided for three months or more.

** Most common transit countries listed

Table 10 illustrates in greater detail the migration history of the sample. Regarding destination choice, it seems that coming to the Netherlands is more commonly a deliberate choice in some origin countries than it is in others. Specifically, about 71% of Moroccan migrants and 58.0% of Afghans intended to migrate to the Netherlands, while this percentage is much lower for Ethiopian and Burundian migrants (39.0% and 36.7% respectively).

Of those who did intend to migrate to the Netherlands, the main rationale for most origin country groups was having family in the country. Next to family reunification (52.2%) and family formation (7.3%), employment opportunities were mentioned by 15.9% of Moroccan migrants. The situation is quite different among the Ethiopian sample in that 47.5% migrated to the Netherlands for educational reasons. Other less common rationales for migration included social network related reasons and employment opportunities in the Netherlands. Among the Burundian sample (which had a very low rate of intention to migrate to the Netherlands), the most common rationale for Dutch migration was family reunification at 57.7%, followed by "other" reasons". For Afghans, family reunification was again the main rationale, followed by recommendation (16.8%) and (perceived) ease of entry (27.1%).

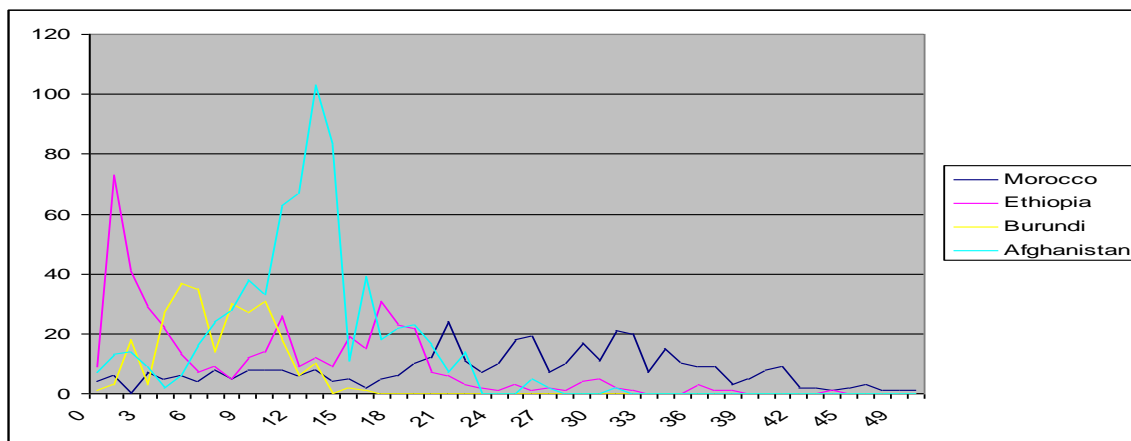
Table 10: Migration history: Intention of migration to the Netherlands

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
ID intended to migrate to NL				
Yes	234 (71.3)	169 (39.0)	79 (36.7)	280 (58.0)
No	95 (28.7)	263 (61.0)	136 (63.3)	203 (42.0)
Total	328	433	215	483
Most important reasons:				
Family reunification	121 (52.2)	25 (15.4)	43 (57.7)	92 (35.1)
Had contacts (friends)	18 (7.8)	8 (4.9)	3 (3.8)	15 (5.7)
Easier to get entry	1 (0.4)	1 (0.6)	3 (3.8)	71 (27.1)
On recommendation	5 (2.2)	8 (4.9)	3 (3.8)	44 (16.8)
Family formation	17 (7.3)	3 (1.9)	1 (1.3)	8 (3.1)

Employment opportunities	37 (15.9)	10 (6.2)	2 (2.6)	3 (1.1)
Education	19 (8.2)	77 (47.5)	1 (1.3)	8 (3.0)
Other	10 (4.3)	29 (17.9)	19 (24.4)	17 (6.5)
Total	232	162	78	262

Figure 1 displays the years of residence in the Netherlands. In line with the migration history of these groups discussed previously in the paper, Moroccans appear to have been residing in the Netherlands for the longest period of time and significant numbers of Moroccans have been residing in the Netherlands for more than 20 years. Migrants from other origin countries seem to have arrived more recently, with most Afghans having been in the Netherlands for six to 25 years. The majority of Burundian and Ethiopian migrants have arrived in the Netherlands even more recently, with most indicating that they have spent zero to 12 years in the Netherlands

Figure 1: Migration history: Years of residence in the Netherlands



Before proceeding with migrants' current experiences in the Netherlands, Table 11 shows the number of first generation migrants who were employed before migrating to the Netherlands. This question was asked only to migrants who left their country of origin after the age of 15, as these individuals are more likely to have professional experience before migration. The table shows that among the four migrant groups, Moroccans were the least likely to be employed before migration (20.8% employed). In the sample, we also observe that fewer females were employed than males, as only 8.8% of females were employed before migration compared to 32.7% of males. The share of Moroccan migrants who migrated for employment opportunities abroad was the highest after family related reasons, and the problem of unemployment before migration among this group before migration may explain why economically driven migration is so prominent. For the other migrant groups, the share of the employed individuals is much higher compared to the Moroccans, as 63.2% of Ethiopians, 43.8% of Burundians and 53.7% of Afghans were employed before migration. Nevertheless, the gender differentiation is also visible within these groups, as in all cases the number of previously employed women is much less than the number of previously employed men.

Table 11: Migration history: Previous employment status in the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco			Ethiopia			Burundi			Afghanistan		
Frequency (Percentage)												
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Previous employment in country of origin												
Employed	56	15	71	187	93	280	60	32	92	126	99	225

	(32.7)	(8.8)	(20.8)	(76.3)	(47.0)	(63.2)	(52.2)	(33.7)	(43.8)	(61.5)	(46.3)	(53.7)
Not employed	115	156	271	58	105	163	55	63	118	79	115	194
	(67.3)	(91.2)	(79.2)	(23.7)	(53.0)	(36.8)	(47.8)	(66.3)	(56.2)	(38.5)	(53.7)	(46.3)
Total	171	171	342	245	198	443	115	95	210	205	214	419

Section 6: Current Situation in the Netherlands

In the previous section, we aimed to describe the data regarding individuals' migration history. The following section focuses on the current situation and experiences of individuals in Moroccan, Ethiopian, Burundian and Afghan households. We start by giving an overview about their experiences in the economic domain and continue with the socio-cultural domain to discuss their integration processes.

Economic Integration in the Netherlands

We begin by asking adult members of the households about their current main activity. First, a distinction is made between individuals who are in paid work, in education *and* paid work, unemployed, or inactive. In our sample, as shown in Table 12, 42.1% of Moroccan household members, 48.6% of Ethiopian household members, 44.8% of Burundian household members and 37.0% of Afghan household members are in paid work or education and paid work. These individuals are later asked more questions about their economic activities.

The proportion of non-migrant adult members is only large in the Moroccan group, and 39% of them are employed. Among the non-migrant Ethiopian household members, more than half are also employed, and 38.9% are in education. For the other origin country groups, the non-migrant sample is too small to make any substantial conclusions.

When we look at the number of individuals in education, we observe that among the Moroccan group, 13.7% are in education, but this percentage is much higher among the non-migrant group at 45.8%. The share of those who are only in education is much higher among the other origin country groups, with 28.9% of Ethiopians, 28.9% of Burundians and 31.6% of Afghans.

Table 12: Current situation in the Netherlands: Employment status

Country of Interest	Morocco			Ethiopia			Burundi			Afghanistan		
Frequency												
(Percentage)	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total
Migrant/Non-migrant												
Employment in NL												
In paid work or education and paid work	176 (43.1)	51 (38.9)	227 (42.1)	217 (48.0)	20 (55.6)	237 (48.6)	100 (43.9)	4 (100.0)	104 (44.8)	222 (36.8)	4 (66.7)	226 (37.0)
Education only	14 (3.4)	60 (45.8)	74 (13.7)	127 (28.1)	14 (38.9)	141 (28.9)	67 (29.4)	0 (0.0)	67 (28.9)	191 (31.6)	2 (33.3)	193 (31.6)
Unemployed	45 (11.0)	15 (11.5)	60 (11.1)	68 (15.0)	1 (2.8)	69 (14.1)	55 (24.1)	0 (0.0)	55 (23.7)	73 (12.1)	0 (0.0)	73 (12.0)
Inactive	173 (42.4)	5 (3.8)	178 (33.0)	40 (8.8)	1 (2.8)	41 (8.4)	6 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	6 (2.6)	118 (19.5)	0 (0.0)	118 (19.3)
Total	408	131	539	452	36	488	228	4	232	604	6	610

Table 12 indicates the share of unemployed individuals within the whole population, not only those who are active. It is observed that unemployment is particularly high among Burundian households at 23.7%, while in other groups this percentage does not exceed 15% (11.1% for Moroccans, 14.1% for Ethiopians and 12.0% for Afghans). There is no sizeable difference between the unemployment rate of migrant and non-migrant Moroccans. Finally, we observe that the share of the inactive population (composed of people who are retired, permanently sick or disabled, doing housework or in community/military service) is the highest among the Moroccan households at 33.0%, followed by Afghan households at 19.3%. The inactive population is primarily composed of first generation migrants, which can be explained by the prominence of first generation Moroccan migrants who are now at retirement age. The inactive share of the population is lower within the Ethiopian and Burundian samples, at 8.4% and 2.6%, respectively.

In Table 13, the occupational status of migrants is analysed in further depth. In the survey, we asked two questions about individuals' work to identify their occupational status in line with the internationally accepted ISCO scores. In the table below, we summarize the occupational status of individuals at three levels; low, medium and high. We see that Burundians are concentrated most heavily in the low occupational status category. About 50% to 60% of the employed population of all other origin country groups are placed in the medium occupational status category. About 35% of employed Moroccans, 36.7% of employed Ethiopians, and 31.0% of employed Burundians and Afghans reported having a high level occupational status. It is important to match individuals' occupational status to their highest level of education so that we can identify if people are in jobs that are equivalent to their skill levels. In Table 13, we see that especially for Burundians, over-qualification is a major problem, as 42.2% of all employed Burundians are over qualified for their jobs. They are followed by Afghans and Ethiopians, for whom the over-qualified share of the employed population is 29.4% and 20.7% respectively. It seems that over-qualification is less of a problem for Moroccans, as only 13.1% of employed Moroccans are overqualified for their jobs.

Table 13: Current situation in the Netherlands: Occupational status

Country of Interest	Morocco			Ethiopia			Burundi			Afghanistan		
Frequency (Percentage)												
Migrant/Non-migrant	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total
Occupational status												
Low	26 (17.3)	4 (9.5)	30 (15.6)	20 (13.2)	0 (0.0)	20 (11.8)	27 (33.8)	0 (0.0)	27 (32.7)	16 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	16 (8.7)
Medium	73 (48.7)	21 (50.0)	94 (49.0)	81 (53.3)	6 (35.3)	87 (51.5)	28 (35.0)	3 (75.0)	31 (32.1)	110 (61.1)	1 (25.0)	111 (60.3)
High	51 (34.0)	17 (40.5)	68 (35.4)	51 (33.6)	11 (64.7)	62 (36.7)	25 (31.3)	1 (25.0)	26 (31.0)	54 (30.0)	3 (75.0)	57 (31.0)
Total	150	42	192	152	17	169	80	4	84	180	4	184
Over-qualification												
Over-qualified	19 (13.4)	5 (12.2)	24 (13.1)	31 (20.4)	4 (23.5)	35 (20.7)	34 (42.5)	1 (33.3)	35 (42.2)	53 (30.1)	0 (0.0)	53 (29.4)
Not over-qualified	123 (86.6)	36 (87.8)	159 (86.9)	121 (79.6)	13 (76.5)	134 (79.3)	46 (57.5)	2 (66.7)	48 (57.8)	123 (69.9)	4 (100.0)	127 (70.6)
Total	142	41	183	152	17	169	80	3	83	176	4	180

Table 14 shows that a large share of the employed population work for private firms. About forty-seven percent of Moroccans, 36.8% of Ethiopians, 60.2% of Burundians and 50.5% Afghans are working in private firms. About 41.9% of the employed individuals in Ethiopian households work for the central or local government or in other public sectors. This figure is lower among the other origin country groups, as about 32.4% of employed Moroccans, 30.5% of employed Afghans, and 23.4% of employed Burundians work for the central or local

government or another public sector. Self-employment among the individuals in our sample seems to be most prominent in Afghan (14.3%) and Moroccan (10.2%) households. This self-employment activity tends to take the form of smaller businesses where on average two to four people are employed. In the Ethiopian case, there are only 16 instances of self-employment, yet the average of employed people should be treated with care as in the data there are two outliers with 100 and 700 employed people.

Table 14: Current situation in the Netherlands: Nature of employment

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Type of Employer				
Central or Local government	22 (10.2)	44 (19.0)	6 (6.1)	7 (3.3)
Other public sector	48 (22.2)	53 (22.9)	16 (16.3)	55 (26.2)
State-owned enterprise	20 (9.3)	14 (6.1)	7 (7.1)	9 (4.3)
Private firm	101 (46.8)	85 (36.8)	59 (60.2)	106 (50.5)
Self-employed	22 (10.2)	18 (7.8)	4 (4.1)	30 (14.3)
Number of people employed by this business (average)	4.26	64.31	0.0	2.43
NGO	1 (0.5)	11 (4.8)	4 (4.1)	1 (0.5)
Other	2 (0.9)	6 (2.6)	2 (2.0)	2 (1.0)
Total	216	231	98	210
Work contract status				
Unlimited duration	139 (65.6)	111 (49.1)	31 (31.0)	90 (43.3)
Limited Duration	38 (17.9)	55 (24.3)	49 (49.0)	68 (32.7)
Flexible Contract	17 (8.0)	41 (18.1)	15 (5.0)	25 (12.0)
No contract	18 (8.5)	19 (8.4)	5 (5.0)	25 (12.0)
Total	212	226	100	208

Table 14 provides information about the work contract status of individuals for each household type. We observe that, especially in the Moroccan households, employed individuals are more likely to have stable jobs with unlimited contracts. About 66% of individuals in Moroccan households have unlimited contracts, followed by 49.1% of individuals in Ethiopian households and 43.4% of individuals in Afghan households. In our sample, only 31.0% of individuals in Burundian households have unlimited contracts, while more than 54.0% of them have limited duration contacts or no contracts at all. The proportions of those who have limited duration contacts or flexible contracts are the highest among the Afghan households at 44.7%, followed by individuals in Ethiopian households at 42.4%. The number of those who have indicated that they have no contract for their job is the highest among the Afghan and Moroccan households, at 12.0% and 8.5% respectively. The share of individuals with no contract in Ethiopian households is similar to that of individuals in Moroccan households, at 8.4% and 8.5% respectively. Although the share of those having no contract seems to be the lowest among individuals in Burundian households, this sample sub-group also reports the highest share of precarious contract status.

Table 15: Current situation in the Netherlands: Interactions in the workplace

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Time ID spends supervising co-workers				
Almost all	39 (19.4)	18 (8.9)	14 (14.9)	16 (8.0)
Half or more	24 (11.9)	19 (9.4)	11 (11.7)	18 (9.0)
Less than half	43 (21.4)	37 (18.2)	16 (17.0)	48 (24.0)

Almost none/None	95 (47.3)	129 (63.5)	53 (56.4)	118 (59.0)
Total	201	203	94	200
Number of ID's colleagues that are Dutch				
Almost all	100 (46.7)	69 (31.1)	48 (47.5)	122 (57.5)
Half or more	49 (22.9)	105 (47.3)	34 (33.7)	65 (30.7)
Less than half	53 (24.8)	34 (15.3)	17 (16.8)	19 (9.0)
Almost none/none	12 (5.6)	14 (6.3)	2 (2.0)	6 (2.8)
Total	214	222	101	212
Number of colleagues from the ID's country of origin				
Almost all	24 (11.7)	5 (2.3)	1 (1.0)	5 (2.4)
Half or more	28 (13.6)	10 (4.5)	4 (4.1)	6 (2.8)
Less than half	94 (45.6)	20 (9.1)	12 (12.4)	45 (21.2)
Almost none/none	60 (29.1)	185 (84.1)	80 (82.5)	156 (73.6)
Total	206	220	97	212
Considered an 'ethnic' business				
Yes	18 (8.7)	11 (4.8)	3 (3.0)	10 (4.7)
No	190 (91.3)	216 (95.2)	98 (97.0)	202 (95.3)
Total	208	227	101	212

In our survey, we were also interested to learn more about the job environment of individuals and thus asked questions regarding their daily interactions in the workplace. In Table 15, we see that there are considerable differences between individuals from each origin country group with respect to the time they spend supervising co-workers. It seems that the proportion of individuals who spend at least half of their time supervising others is the highest among the Moroccan and Burundian groups at 31.3% for Moroccans and 26.7% for Burundians. The employed individuals in Ethiopian and Afghan households report much less often that they supervise others, as 63.5% of Ethiopians and 59.0% of Afghans have said that they have almost never supervised others.

Next, we look at the ethnic composition of the workplace. About half of employed Moroccans, Burundians and Afghan individuals have reported that most of their colleagues are Dutch. While 81.2% of Burundians and 88.2% of Afghans have said that at least half of their colleagues are Dutch, 69.6% of Moroccans and 78.4% of Ethiopians have said the same.

It is understandable that most individuals in the work place are native Dutch people, but the rest of the colleagues in the workplace may be from the same origin country or from other countries. Therefore, to have a better understanding of individuals' interactions with people from their country of origin, we also asked them whether or not they have colleagues from their origin country. The employed individuals from Moroccan households most frequently reported that they have colleagues from their country of origin. More specifically, 25.3% of employed Moroccans mentioned that half or more of their colleagues are from Morocco. For the other groups, it is rare that half or more of their colleagues are from the country of origin, as only 6.8% of Ethiopians, 5.1% of Burundians and 5.2% of Afghans have indicated this to be the case. In line with this, those who indicate that their job can be considered to be within an ethnic business are more often from a Moroccan household. Specifically, 8.7% of the individuals from Moroccan households have said that they consider their job to be within an ethnic business, whereas this percentage is less than 5% for all other origin country groups.

Table 16 presents information on the main source of income and the net income of each adult member of the household after compulsory deductions per month in Euros. When we look at the first half of the table, we see that for all groups, wages or salaries are the main source of income; 39.5% of adult Moroccans, 45.5% of Ethiopians, 42.6% of Burundians and 29.3% of Afghans have indicated that their main source of income is

wages or salaries. The second most commonly mentioned main source of income differs among the groups depending on the share of adult students. For all groups except Moroccans, student allowance and scholarship for higher education are indicated as the second most important source of income. In the Moroccan case, about 15% of the respondents have indicated that they are a household dependent, followed by 8.8% of Afghans. The remainder of adults from all origin countries indicated social benefits (assistance payments for single mothers, unemployment payments for illness, and temporary unemployment benefits) as their main source of income. In the Moroccan case, we also observe that there is a considerable group of individuals who are dependent upon pensions (6.8%).

Table 16: Current situation in the Netherlands: Source of income

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Main source of Income				
Wages or salaries	210 (39.5)	214 (45.5)	95 (42.6)	176 (29.3)
Income from self-employment	14 (2.6)	13 (2.8)	1 (0.4)	10 (1.7)
Income from farming	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Pensions/AOW	36 (6.8)	3 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	16 (2.7)
Unemployment/redundancy benefit	17 (3.2)	9 (1.9)	11 (4.9)	15 (2.5)
Wajong	4 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.5)
ANW	3 (0.8)	2 (0.4)	1 (0.5)	6 (1.0)
Household dependent	79 (14.9)	35 (7.4)	10 (4.5)	53 (8.8)
Student allowance/ Scholarship	56 (10.5)	114 (24.3)	45 (20.2)	182 (30.3)
Assistance payment (eg. single mothers)	49 (9.2)	17 (3.6)	14 (6.3)	69 (11.5)
WW payment (temporarily unemployed)	15 (2.8)	24 (5.1)	34 (15.7)	31 (5.2)
WAO/WIA (if unemployed due to illness)	35 (6.6)	11 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	9 (1.5)
Income from investment, savings, insurance or property	1 (0.2)	2 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
General social assistance	10 (1.9)	24 (5.1)	5 (2.2)	18 (3.0)
Other	2 (.04)	2 (0.4)	6 (2.7)	12 (2.0)
Total	531	470	223	600

Table 17 displays the net income of individuals. Looking at the distribution, the majority of individuals in the sample have a low to middle income level, as only a very small proportion of individuals earn more than EUR 3,000 per month. About 22% of Moroccans, 35.9% of Ethiopians, 17.5% of Burundians and 12.1% of Afghans have a monthly income which ranges between EUR 1,501 and EUR 3,000. Alternatively, about 50% to 60% of all groups have reported that their income is between EUR 501 to EUR 1,500. Among the Afghan sample, a considerable share of individuals (about 33%) indicated that they have a monthly income of less than EUR 500. Afghans are followed by Moroccans, of whom about 20% have reported having an income below EUR 500 per month.

Table 17: Current situation in the Netherlands: Income and economic activities

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Net income of ID after compulsory deductions (Euros per month)				
< 150	23 (5.3)	4 (1.0)	10 (5.0)	13 (2.8)
151-300	28 (6.4)	11 (2.7)	7 (3.5)	49 (10.6)
301-500	39 (8.9)	26 (6.3)	18 (9.0)	85 (18.3)
501-1000	105 (24.0)	155 (37.6)	76 (37.8)	170 (36.6)

1001-1500	136 (31.1)	93 (22.8)	49 (24.4)	84 (18.1)
1501-2000	48 (11.0)	69 (16.7)	19 (9.5)	29 (6.2)
2001-2500	33 (7.5)	26 (6.3)	11 (5.5)	14 (3.0)
2501-3000	17 (3.9)	12 (2.9)	5 (2.5)	10 (2.2)
3001-5000	5 (1.1)	8 (1.9)	5 (2.5)	6 (1.3)
5001-7500	3 (0.7)	5 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.4)
7501-10000	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.4)
10000 >	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	438	412	201	464
Possession of savings account				
Yes	77 (32.2)	249 (73.5)	67 (42.7)	74 (31.8)
No	162 (67.8)	90 (26.5)	90 (57.3)	159 (68.2)
Total	239	339	157	233
Possession of house in NL				
Yes	32 (13.6)	27 (8.0)	5 (3.2)	22 (9.1)
No	204 (86.4)	312 (92.0)	152 (96.8)	219 (90.9)
Total	236	339	157	241

Finally, in addition to looking at differences between income levels, we also investigate whether individuals have a savings account or own a house in the Netherlands. The results show that about 32% of Afghan and Moroccan households have a savings account, while 42.7% of Burundian and 73.5% of Ethiopian households possess a savings account. Interestingly, individuals in Moroccan and Afghan households are most likely to own a house in the Netherlands, at 13.6% and 9.1% respectively. This number is lower for Ethiopians (8.05%) and Burundians (3.2%).

Table 18 reports interviewees' perceptions about their current household income. Overall, we see that most groups indicate that they are coping, however, there are considerable differences between the groups when considering those who live comfortably and those who find it difficult to cope economically in the Netherlands. Specifically, it seems that Ethiopians indicate most frequently that they are living comfortably or very comfortably. While 51% of Ethiopians answer this question positively, this percentage remains below 40.0% among the other groups. When we look at the percentages of those who indicate that they find it difficult to cope economically, we observe that this percentage is the highest among the Burundians at 21%, followed by the Moroccans and Afghans, of which about 16% indicate that they have financial problems.

Table 18: Current situation in the Netherlands: Income and living conditions

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Perception of current household income				
Living very comfortably	18 (7.5)	12 (3.5)	1 (0.6)	8 (3.3)
Living comfortably	60 (25.1)	162 (47.5)	44 (27.8)	86 (35.2)
Coping (neutral)	125 (52.3)	142 (41.6)	78 (49.4)	109 (44.7)
Finding it difficult	30 (12.6)	19 (5.6)	20 (12.7)	33 (13.5)
Finding it very difficult	6 (2.5)	6 (1.8)	15 (9.5)	8 (3.3)
Total	239	341	158	244
Perception of household income in origin country pre-migration				
Living very comfortably	10 (5.1)	20 (6.2)	13 (8.8)	42 (17.9)
Living comfortably	41 (20.9)	144 (44.3)	36 (24.5)	116 (49.6)
Coping (neutral)	107 (54.6)	137 (42.2)	78 (53.1)	40 (17.1)
Finding it difficult	28 (14.3)	22 (6.8)	12 (8.2)	28 (12.0)

Finding it very difficult	10 (5.1)	2 (0.6)	8 (5.4)	8 (3.4)
Total	196	325	147	234

As another way of evaluating the living conditions of the various origin country groups, we also asked interviewees to compare their current economic situation in the Netherlands to their economic situation before they migrated from their country of origin. Positive and negative perceptions are mixed throughout the origin countries, as Moroccans indicate slightly more often that their situation is worse off and pre and post migration evaluations for Ethiopians do not significantly differ. However, for the Burundians and Afghans, we can clearly state that they find their economic situation in the Netherlands to be more positive when compared to their pre-migration situation, because the share of individuals who indicate that they are coping or living comfortably is higher compared to the previous question, with an increase of 8.6%. A similar situation is observed among the Afghans, where there is an increase of 8.9% among Afghans who indicate that they are living (very) comfortably in the Netherlands.

Socio-cultural integration in the Netherlands

Table 19 presents survey results regarding individuals' language proficiency and use. We first examine the native languages of the sample individuals and make a distinction between first-generation migrants and non-migrants within each origin country sub-group. As expected for all origin countries, most first generation migrants indicate that their native language is the language spoken in their country of origin. Yet, especially in the case of first generation Moroccan and Afghan migrants, we observe that some of the first-generation migrant sample indicates that both Dutch and the language of origin country are their native languages. This share is 9% among Moroccans and 6.8% among Afghans and can probably be explained by the larger number of dependents migrating with their family at an early age.

The picture changes when we look at the non-migrants (primarily second-generation migrants) within our sample. While only 16% of Moroccans and 8.6% of Afghans indicate that solely Dutch is their native language, this share is much higher among the Ethiopians and Burundians, at about 72% for each group. However, caution should be used when interpreting the results for the Burundian group as the number of non-migrants is quite low in this sub-sample. Although a relatively small number of Moroccan non-migrants indicated Dutch to be their only native language, more than half of Moroccans indicated that both Dutch and their origin country language were native languages. This number is much lower for other origin country groups, with 24.0% of non-migrant Burundians, 24.5% of non-migrant Ethiopians, and 25.7% of non-migrant Afghans. Interestingly, Afghans represent the largest share of non-migrants indicating only the origin country language as their native language, at 65.7%. Comparatively, only 31.4% of non-migrant Moroccans and only 2.8% of Ethiopians chose this option.

Table 19: Current situation in the Netherlands: Language proficiency and use

Country of Interest	Morocco			Ethiopia			Burundi			Afghanistan		
	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total	M	NM	Total
Frequency (Percentage)												
Migrant/Non-migrant												
Native Language of ID												
Dutch	7 (1.7)	60 (16.1)	67 (8.4)	5 (1.1)	104 (72.7)	109 (17.7)	9 (3.3)	18 (72.0)	27 (9.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (8.6)	6 (0.8)
Language of origin country	376 (88.9)	117 (31.4)	493 (61.9)	458 (97.0)	4 (2.8)	462 (75.1)	254 (92.7)	1 (4.0)	255 (85.3)	657 (92.7)	46 (65.7)	703 (90.2)
Both	38	196	234	6 (1.3)	35	41	11	6	17	48	18	66

	(9.0)	(52.5)	(29.4)		(24.5)	(6.7)	(4.0)	(24.0)	(5.7)	(6.8)	(25.7)	(8.5)
Other	2 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	3 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.5)
Total	423	373	796	472	143	615	274	25	299	709	70	779
Level of Dutch Comprehension												
Not at all/a little bit	134 (31.6)	8 (2.2)	142 (18.1)	172 (36.5)	1 (0.7)	173 (28.2)	36 (13.4)	0 (0.0)	36 (12.5)	140 (19.8)	2 (3.0)	142 (18.3)
Reasonably well/very well	290 (68.4)	351 (97.8)	641 (81.9)	299 (63.5)	142 (99.3)	441 (71.8)	233 (86.6)	20 (100.0)	253 (87.5)	568 (80.2)	64 (97.0)	632 (81.7)
Total	424	359	783	471	143	614	269	20	289	708	66	774
Language spoken at home												
Dutch	89 (21.1)	206 (57.7)	295 (37.9)	75 (16.1)	101 (72.1)	176 (29.0)	56 (20.7)	13 (72.2)	69 (23.9)	83 (11.9)	16 (24.2)	99(12.9)
Language of origin country	269 (63.9)	85 (23.8)	354 (45.5)	246 (52.8)	23 (16.4)	269 (44.4)	104 (38.4)	1 (5.6)	105 (36.3)	413 (59.0)	15 (22.7)	428 (55.9)
Both	63 (15.0)	66 (18.5)	129 (16.6)	129 (27.7)	16 (11.4)	145 (23.9)	108 (39.9)	4 (22.2)	112 (38.8)	204 (29.1)	35 (53.0)	239 (31.2)
Other	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	16 (2.6)	3 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	421	357	778	466	140	606	271	18	289	700	66	766
Language spoken at the workplace												
Dutch	159 (87.4)	54 (94.7)	213 (89.1)	180 (72.0)	24 (100.0)	204 (74.5)	98 (86.7)	6 (100.0)	104 (87.4)	237 (96.3)	6 (100.0)	243 (96.4)
Language of origin country	11 (6.0)	1 (1.8)	12 (5.0)	13 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	13 (4.7)	3 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.5)	2 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)
Both	11 (6.0)	2 (3.5)	13 (5.4)	7 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	7 (2.6)	7 (6.2)	0 (0.0)	7 (5.9)	6 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	6 (2.4)
English	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	50 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	50 (18.2)	5 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	5 (4.2)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)
Total	182	57	239	250	24	274	113	6	119	246	6	252

Next, we look at individuals' self-assessment regarding their level of Dutch comprehension and once again we observe considerable differences within and between origin country groups. Among the first generation migrants, 31.6% of Moroccans and 36.5% of Ethiopians have a low level of Dutch comprehension, while 13.4% of Burundians and 19.8% of Afghans indicate that they do not understand Dutch at all or do so only a little bit. Among the non-migrants, all groups report a high level of Dutch comprehension.

The next question asked in the survey was intended to target individuals' preferences regarding language use in the home. The results show that, among first-generation migrants, 63.9% of Moroccans, 52.8% of Ethiopians, 38.4% of Burundians and 59% of Afghans indicated that they speak only their origin country language at home. The remainder of the group speak either both Dutch and their origin country language or only Dutch at home. The share of individuals speaking only Dutch at home is the highest among Moroccans and Burundians, at about 20% for each group. For all groups except Moroccans, it is more common that first generation migrants speak a combination of their origin country language and Dutch rather than speaking only Dutch. The proportion of individuals who speak only Dutch at home is much larger in the non-migrant groups, although there are quite some differences between the groups. While 57.7% of non-migrants in Moroccan households and 24.2% of non-migrants in Afghan households indicate that they speak primarily Dutch at home, this share is more than 70% for the other two groups. Among Afghans, it seems that it is more common that the non-migrants speak both languages (53%) while a larger share of non-migrant Ethiopians indicate that they speak only their origin country language (52.8%). Yet, it is important to mention that among the migrant Ethiopians, there are also those who chose the other category, which is mainly composed of people who speak English at home.

Finally, we look at the language spoken in the work place. As expected, mostly Dutch is spoken in the work place, and the difference between migrants and non-migrants is smaller with this question. Among first-generation migrants, especially Ethiopians, it is also likely that English is spoken in the workplace. What is unique about the Moroccans is that 12% of the first generation migrants indicate that they speak either only their origin country language or a combination with Dutch, while this share is much smaller among Ethiopians and Afghans. After Moroccans, Burundians also seem to use their own language in the work place at 10.6%.

In Table 20, we look at the cultural orientation of individuals towards both their home country and the Netherlands. We specifically asked questions concerning music, internet and newspapers. It was found that more Ethiopians and Afghans listened to origin country music “frequently” (72.9% and 73.1% respectively) than did Moroccans (50.1%) and Burundians (55.5%). Interestingly, Burundians (60.3%) in turn listen to Dutch music the most, followed by Ethiopians at 50.6%. The number of individuals who listen to Dutch music frequently is less among Moroccans and Afghans.

The picture is different when we look at the frequency of visiting origin country websites. About sixty-four percent of Ethiopians and 56.5% of Burundians frequently visit origin country websites, as compared to 65.9% of Moroccans and 52.4% of Afghans who only infrequently visit websites from their country of origin. For all groups, it is more common to frequently visit Dutch websites. More specifically, 66.7% of Moroccans, 67.0% of Ethiopians, 74.9% of Afghans and 81.0% of Burundians state that they frequently visit websites from the Netherlands. Moroccans visit both the origin country and Dutch websites less frequently.

Table 20: Current situation in the Netherlands: Media and cultural consumption

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Frequency* of listening to origin country music				
Frequently	385 (50.1)	423 (72.9)	156 (55.5)	555 (73.1)
Intermediate	90 (11.7)	80 (13.8)	42 (14.7)	87 (11.4)
Infrequently	294 (38.2)	77 (13.3)	85 (29.8)	118 (15.5)
Total	769	580	285	760
Frequency of listening to Dutch music				
Frequently	288 (37.8)	301 (50.6)	173 (60.3)	365 (47.1)
Intermediate	92 (12.1)	83 (13.9)	45 (15.7)	96 (12.6)
Infrequently	382 (50.1)	212 (35.5)	69 (24.0)	298 (39.3)
Total	762	597	287	759
Frequency of use of origin country websites				
Frequently	180 (23.5)	372 (64.3)	154 (56.5)	254 (33.1)
Intermediate	81 (10.6)	70 (12.1)	24 (8.6)	110 (14.5)
Infrequently	502 (65.9)	138 (23.6)	97 (34.9)	397 (52.4)
Total	762	580	278	758
Frequency of use of Dutch websites				
Frequently	506 (66.7)	388 (67.0)	227 (81.0)	567 (74.9)
Intermediate	39 (5.1)	58 (10.0)	22 (7.9)	52 (6.9)
Infrequently	215 (28.3)	133 (23.0)	31 (11.1)	138 (18.2)
Total	760	579	280	757
Frequency of reading origin country newspaper/s				

Frequently	79 (10.4)	282 (49.6)	125 (45.5)	193 (25.1)
Intermediate	27 (3.6)	73 (12.9)	29 (10.5)	75 (9.9)
Infrequently	652 (86.0)	212 (37.5)	122 (44.0)	493 (65.0)
Total	758	567	278	759
Frequency of reading Dutch newspaper/s				
Frequently	332 (44.9)	363 (62.3)	209 (75.9)	475 (62.4)
Intermediate	43 (5.8)	52 (8.9)	22 (7.9)	66 (8.7)
Infrequently	366 (49.3)	167 (28.8)	48 (17.2)	218 (28.7)
Total	741	582	279	759

*Frequency is expressed in three levels: Frequently= once a week or more; Intermediate= a few times a month; Infrequently= Less than once a month or never.

When it comes to reading newspapers from the country of origin, we observe that Ethiopians (49.6%) and Burundians (45.5%) read newspapers from country of origin the most. About twenty-five percent of Afghans also indicate that they frequently read newspapers from Afghanistan, while 86.0% of Moroccans infrequently read newspapers from Morocco.

Regarding reading newspapers from the Netherlands, the Moroccans are once again the group that read Dutch newspapers more infrequently than other origin country groups, but the share is smaller compared to the results for reading newspapers from the origin country, as 49.3% of Moroccans read Dutch newspapers infrequently. In the other three groups, infrequently reading Dutch newspapers is less common than infrequently reading newspapers from the country of origin. Specifically, 28.8% of Ethiopians, 17.2% of Burundians and 28.7% of Afghans infrequently read Dutch newspapers as compared to 37.5%, 44% and 64.8% infrequently reading newspapers from the country of origin, respectively.

Regarding social relations and interactions, we were interested to learn how often individuals within the sample spend time with people from their country of origin, the Netherlands or people who are neither Dutch nor from the origin country. Looking at Table 21, we observe that the majority of people from each origin country group frequently spend time with Dutch people. Regarding frequently spending time with people from the origin country, Moroccans partake in this behaviour the most (87.2%), while this number ranges from around 40% to 50% for the other three origin country groups. A similar pattern is observed regarding the frequency of time spent with people who are neither Dutch nor from the origin country in that Moroccans partake in the behaviour most frequently. Yet, for all the groups, less than half of the sample indicate that they spend time frequently with people who are neither Dutch nor co-ethnics.

Table 21: Current situation in the Netherlands: Social relations

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Frequency* of time spent with people from NL				
Frequently	486 (57.7)	363 (57.4)	211 (68.4)	529 (67.0)
Intermediate	101 (12.0)	120 (18.9)	38 (12.3)	112 (14.2)
Infrequently	254 (30.3)	151 (23.7)	59 (19.3)	148 (18.8)
Total	841	634	310	789
Frequency of time spent with people from origin country				
Frequently	727 (87.2)	327 (52.6)	133 (42.9)	406 (51.5)
Intermediate	64 (7.7)	180 (28.9)	74 (23.9)	229 (29.1)

Infrequently	43 (5.1)	115 (18.5)	103 (33.2)	153 (19.4)
Total	834	622	310	788
Frequency of time spent with people who are neither Dutch nor from origin country				
Frequently	411 (49.6)	226 (36.4)	109 (36.2)	308 (40.1)
Intermediate	116 (14.0)	162 (26.1)	70 (23.3)	172 (22.4)
Infrequently	302 (36.4)	232 (37.5)	122 (40.5)	289 (37.5)
Total	829	619	301	769

*Frequency is expressed in three levels: Frequently= once a week or more; Intermediate= a few times a month; Infrequently= Less than once a month or never.

Subjective well-being and perception about the Netherlands

In Table 22, we see first of all that almost all individuals in our sample are insured. It is only among Burundians that 5.8% of individuals do not have health insurance. Table 22 also displays an overview of evaluations regarding individuals' physical health and current level of happiness. Seventy-six percent of Moroccans, 90.2% of Ethiopians, 90.8% of Burundians and 73.0% of Afghans positively evaluate their physical health. Furthermore, 75.1% of Moroccans, 79.9% of Ethiopians, 70.7% of Burundians and 73.6% of Afghans state that they are happy or very happy with their lives. Looking at these results, it is interesting to see that although Ethiopians and Burundians are likely to indicate that they have good physical health, they are more likely to state that they are less happy in relative terms compared to Afghans and Moroccans, as about 11.5% of Burundians state that they are unhappy or very unhappy as compared to 4% to 5% for the other origin country groups.

Table 22: Current situation in the Netherlands: Health and physical well-being

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Health Insurance				
Yes, ID has coverage	844 (99.8)	621 (97.6)	295 (94.2)	793 (99.7)
No, ID does not have coverage	2 (0.2)	15 (2.4)	18 (5.8)	2 (0.3)
Total	846	636	313	795
Overall current physical health				
Very bad	16 (1.9)	4 (0.6)	2 (0.6)	10 (1.2)
Bad	55 (6.4)	10 (1.5)	2 (0.6)	53 (6.6)
Fair	136 (15.8)	49 (7.6)	25 (7.9)	154 (19.1)
Good	302 (35.0)	228 (35.2)	139 (43.8)	367 (45.5)
Very good	353 (41.0)	356 (55.0)	149 (47.0)	222 (27.5)
Total	862	647	317	806
Overall current happiness				
Very unhappy	21 (2.5)	12 (1.9)	12 (3.9)	13 (1.6)
Unhappy	19 (2.3)	12 (1.9)	23 (7.6)	23 (2.9)
Average	166 (20.0)	105 (16.4)	54 (17.8)	172 (21.8)
Happy	370 (44.4)	307 (47.8)	150 (51.0)	453 (57.5)
Very happy	255 (30.7)	206 (32.1)	60 (19.7)	127 (16.1)
Total	831	642	304	788

Table 23 summarizes the results regarding individuals' participation in organizations in the Netherlands. We observe that more than half of individuals in each origin country group are part of an organization in the Netherlands; about 57% of Moroccans and Afghans, 74.3% of Ethiopians and 81.6% of Burundians. These

organizations are primarily focused on religion, sports, recreation, art and educational activities and diaspora engagement.

The majority of organizational members within all origin country groups are part of cross-ethnic organizations that include native Dutch people or people from other origin countries within their membership. Individuals from Moroccan and Ethiopian households are more frequently part of a co-ethnic organization in which the membership includes exclusively people from the origin country (24.6% and 20.3% respectively). The amount of individuals participating in co-ethnic organizations from Burundian or Afghan households is smaller at 7.3% and 16.1%. Overall, the Ethiopians are the second most active group in terms of organizational membership and also hold memberships in multiple organizations more frequently than individuals from other origin countries. The survey also asked respondents whether or not they believe that their organizations are able to provide assistance to them if necessary. In most cases, except for the Burundians at 43.6%, more than half of the interviewees from each origin country group indicated that they believed that they could get assistance from the organization if in need. It should be noted however that the share of the individuals who positively answered this question does not exceed 70% for any origin country group.

Table 23: Current situation in the Netherlands: Organizational membership

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
ID has membership of an organization in NL				
Yes	506 (56.8)	507 (74.3)	284(81.6)	477(57.9)
No	385 (43.2)	175 (25.7)	64(18.4)	347(42.1)
Total	891	682	348	824
Background of the organization's membership				
Cross-ethnic (including Dutch citizens)	290 (60.5)	241(52.6)	192(74.1)	313(67.2)
Co-ethnic (people from origin country only)	118(24.6)	93(20.3)	19(7.3)	75(16.1)
Cross-ethnic and co-ethnic	71(14.8)	124 (27.1)	48(18.5)	78(16.7)
Total	479	458	259	466
Organization/s able to provide assistance to ID if necessary				
Yes	99 (59.3)	148 (67.3)	48 (43.6)	104 (55.9)
No	68 (40.7)	72 (32.7)	62 (56.4)	82 (44.1)
Total	167	220	110	186

In Table 24, we can see to what extent individuals trust in the government in the Netherlands. When we look at the results we observe that 60.9% of Moroccans, 91.2% of Ethiopians, 77.8% of Burundians and 64.6% of Afghans have a high level of trust in the Dutch government. The share of those how have no trust at all in the Dutch government is the highest among the Moroccans and Afghans with 17.1% and 13.9% respectively.

Table 24: Current situation in The Netherlands: Trust in institutions in the Netherlands

Country of interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Level of trust in The Netherlands' Government				
Not at all	39 (17.1)	7 (2.3)	15 (9.9)	35 (13.9)
Very little	50 (21.9)	20 (6.5)	33 (22.4)	54 (21.5)

Somewhat	110 (48.2)	106 (34.5)	64 (42.1)	82 (32.7)
A great deal	29 (12.7)	174 (56.7)	39 (25.7)	80 (31.9)
Total	228	307	152	251

We also asked the main respondents how they feel about the Netherlands in terms of social inclusion. The share of those who feel that people from their country of origin are discriminated against is the highest among Moroccan respondents, as almost 40% agree with this statement. About 20% of Afghans and 25% of Burundians also agree with this statement, as compared to 14% of Ethiopians. On an individual level, the share of those who state that they are discriminated against on an individual basis is again about 25% for Burundians, followed by 23% for Moroccans, and about 13% for Ethiopians and Afghans. Overall, 64% of the sample believes that the Netherlands recognizes that the society consists of people from different cultural backgrounds. However, the share of those who believe that migrants are assisted in preserving their cultural heritage is only 47%. In all cases, Moroccans' and Afghans' perceptions are more negative compared to those of the Ethiopians and Burundians.

Section 7: Social Ties with the Origin Country

Section 7 generally focuses on the perceptions that main respondents have of their origin country and also on the relationships that they have with family and friends who remain in the origin country. Table 25 reports to what extent the interviewees from each country of origin trust the economy and the government in that country. We observe that the level of trust in origin country economy is the lowest among Afghans and Burundians as 46.4% of Burundians and 56.5% of Afghans have no trust at all in the economy in their origin country. The picture is slightly different for the Moroccans and Ethiopians, as 62.1% of Moroccans and 58.2% of Ethiopians have indicated that they have higher levels of trust in the origin country economy. In analysing the results for these questions, it can be seen that all groups report a lower level of trust in the origin country government than in the origin country economy. More specifically, 62.1% of Burundians and 71.6% of Afghans have no trust at all in their origin country government and while 15.0% of Burundians indicate that they trust their origin country, the share of Afghans who are positive about their origin country government is only 6.4%. For Moroccans and Ethiopians, the share of individuals who have no trust in the government is slightly higher than those who have no trust in the economy. Specifically, 19.5% of Moroccans and 26.1% of Ethiopians have no trust in the origin country government, but the share of those who have higher levels of trust in the government is higher compared to other origin country groups, as 48.6% of Moroccans and 38.2% of Ethiopians are more positive about the origin country government.

Table 25: Social ties with the origin country: Trust in institutions in the origin country

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Level of trust in origin country economy				
Not at all	35 (16.0)	47 (14.5)	71 (46.4)	140 (56.5)
Very little	48 (21.9)	89 (27.4)	48 (31.4)	76 (30.6)
Somewhat	110 (50.2)	156 (48.0)	25 (16.3)	30 (12.1)
A great deal	26 (11.9)	33 (10.2)	9 (5.9)	2 (0.8)
Total	219	326	153	248
Level of trust in origin country government				
Not at all	43 (19.5)	84 (26.1)	95 (62.1)	179 (71.6)
Very little	70 (31.8)	115 (35.7)	35 (22.9)	55 (22.0)
Somewhat	87 (39.5)	108 (33.5)	15 (9.8)	16 (6.4)
A great deal	20 (9.1)	15 (4.7)	8 (5.2)	0 (0.0)

Total	220	322	153	250
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In Table 26, we observe that a minority of the individuals from each origin country group maintain contact with their homeland through organizations in the origin country. Ethiopians and Burundians are the most active in origin country organizations, as about 17% of the individuals from these groups are part of an organization in the origin country. In comparison, 12.7% of Moroccans and only 6.7% of Afghans are part of an organization in the origin country. These are mainly religious organizations for Moroccans and Ethiopians, while Ethiopians seem to be active in charity organizations and Burundians are likely to be part of political parties in the country of origin.

Table 26: Social ties with the origin country: Organizational membership

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Membership of an organization in ID's origin country				
Yes	113(12.7)	116(17.0)	60 (17.2)	56 (6.7)
No	778(87.3)	566 (83.0)	288(82.8)	769 (93.3)
Total	891	682	348	825

In Table 27, we focus on the main respondent's social relationship with the origin country. We start by asking the respondents about their frequency of contact with family and friends in the origin country. The first part of the table shows that 46.3% of Moroccans and 54.6% of Ethiopians have frequent contact with family and friends in the origin country, while only 26.9% of Burundians and 14.1% of Afghans have frequent contact. Alternatively, 48.6% of Afghans and 28.8% of Burundians have infrequent contact with friends and family in the origin country. It seems that Ethiopians maintain contact the most with the origin country as only 6.6% have infrequent contact.

Table 27: Social ties with the origin country: Social contact with family and friends in the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Frequency* of contact with family and friends in origin country				
Frequently	113 (46.3)	190 (54.6)	43 (26.9)	36 (14.1)
Intermediate	78 (32.0)	135 (38.8)	71 (44.3)	95 (37.3)
Infrequently	53 (21.7)	23 (6.6)	46 (28.8)	124 (48.6)
Total	244	348	160	255
Method of contact with family and friends in origin country				
Telephone	207 (36.4)	336(43.0)	119(42.9)	167(50.9)
Skype/internet based chat/phone	70(12.3)	157(20.1)	41(14.9)	51(15.5)
E-mails	45(7.9)	179(22.9)	79(28.6)	45(13.7)
Letters	5(.01)	12(1.5)	7(2.5)	3(1.0)
Visits to origin country	179(31.5)	81(10.4)	22(7.9)	58(17.7)
Family visits to NL	63(11.1)	15 (1.9)	9(3.2)	4(1.2)
Total	569	781	277	328
Most frequently contacted individuals				
Immediate family	211 (53.9)	466 (65.6)	124 (50.0)	116 (42.0)
Wider family	141(36.0)	92 (12.9)	32 (12.9)	125 (45.3)
Other (friends, colleagues, community)	40(10.1)	152 (21.5)	92 (37.1)	35 (12.7)

leaders)				
Total	391	710	248	276

*Frequency is expressed in three levels: Frequently= once a week or more; Intermediate= every three months or more; Infrequently= Less than every three months or never.

Regarding respondents' contact with their origin country, we were also interested in how and with whom specifically contact is maintained. Therefore, we asked the respondents their method of contacting family and friends in the origin country, allowing respondents to choose more than one method. The results show that for all groups, the most frequently used method is the telephone. For Moroccans, family visits to Morocco are the second most important way of getting in contact with people from home (31.5%). For Burundians and Ethiopians, second to the telephone, the most commonly used methods are internet based chat/phone and emails. In fact, the combination of the two internet based communication methods is equivalent to the use of the telephone for both groups.

For Burundians and Ethiopians, visits made to the country of origin are less frequently mentioned as compared to Moroccans and Afghans. It is also only among the Moroccans that the respondents mentioned more frequently that family from the origin country came to the Netherlands as a way of maintaining contact. Within the other origin country groups, this method remains to be marginal.

For Moroccans, Ethiopians and Burundians, the most frequently contacted individuals are immediate family members such as parents, children and siblings. About fifty-four percent of Moroccans, 65.6% of Ethiopians and 50.5% of Burundians indicated that their immediate family are the individuals they contact most in the origin country. Within the Afghan sample, the picture is slightly different as 45.3% most frequently contact wider family members, as compared to 42.0% of Afghan respondents who most frequently contact immediate family members. In terms of the second most frequently, contacted individuals in the origin country, 36% of Moroccan respondents contact wider family members, while 37.1% of Burundians and 21.5% of Ethiopians contact friends, colleagues and community leaders. For Moroccans and Afghans, the contact maintained with this type of individual seems to be of lesser importance as only 10.1% of Moroccans and 12.7% of Afghans stay in contact with friends and others.

In Table 28, we see how frequently respondents make visits to the country of origin. The number of those who say they have never been to their country of origin is significantly different between the origin country groups. Only 5 respondents from the Moroccan sample have not visited Morocco, while for the other groups it is quite common to not have visited the country of origin. This percentage is especially high among the Burundians at 66.9% of the sample having never visited Burundi. While the number is lower for Ethiopians (42.4%) and Afghans (47.8%), it is still quite a large share of the sample. Regarding the frequency of visits to the origin country, it is rare that Burundians and Afghans return to their origin country more than once a year, although this is more likely among Moroccans and Ethiopians.

Table 28: Social ties with the origin country: Contact with the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Frequency of visits to origin country				
More than once a year	130 (56.8)	78 (23.8)	12 (9.7)	16 (9.1)
Less than once a year	94 (41.0)	111 (33.8)	29 (23.4)	76 (43.1)
Never	5 (2.2)	139 (42.4)	83 (66.9)	84 (47.8)
Total	229	328	124	176

Duration of visit to origin country (most recent visit)				
2 weeks or less	44 (19.6)	16 (9.2)	5 (12.2)	12 (13.8)
3 weeks to 2 months	170 (75.9)	142 (82.1)	34 (82.9)	74 (85.1)
More than 2 months	10 (4.5)	15 (8.7)	2 (4.9)	1 (1.1)
Total	224	173	41	87
Money spent during visit to origin country (most recent visit)				
Less than 500 Euros	18 (8.7)	8 (6.1)	2 (5.6)	17 (20.7)
501-1000 Euros	57 (27.7)	29 (22.0)	10 (27.8)	35 (42.7)
1001-1500 Euros	32 (15.5)	31 (23.5)	4 (11.1)	13 (15.9)
1501-2000 Euros	37 (18.0)	23 (17.4)	9 (25.0)	9 (11.0)
2001-2500 Euros	25 (12.1)	13 (9.8)	2 (5.6)	2 (2.4)
More than 2501 Euros	37 (18.0)	28 (21.2)	9 (25.0)	6 (7.3)
Total	206	132	36	82

Most of those who visit their country of origin return for a period of three weeks to two months. Among the Moroccans, we see that about 20% return for two weeks or less. This result is understandable, considering that it is also the Moroccans who are more likely to go back more than once a year, and thus there are more people who stay for shorter periods of time during their visit. The last part of Table 29 examines the money spent during the last visit to the country of origin. For Moroccans, the distribution is quite equal although more than a quarter of the sample has spent between EUR 501-1000. Among Ethiopians, about half of the respondents have spent between EUR 501-1500 during their last visit. The number of people who have visited their country of origin is quite limited among the Burundians and it is therefore difficult to make generalizations, but among this sample also, the most frequently spent amount of money is between EUR 501-1000. This is also the case for Afghans, of which 42.2% indicated that they have spent between EUR 501-1000.

In Table 29, we look at frequency of discussing certain issues with family and friends in the origin country. The first topic is the economy in the origin country. It is mainly the Ethiopians and Burundians who have said that they talk about the economy with family and friend in the origin country frequently (56.9% of Ethiopians and 46.9% of Burundians). Moroccans and Afghans, however, do not seem to frequently discuss the economy with family and friends in the origin country, as 40.8% of Moroccans and 28.1% of Afghans never talk about this topic with their family and friends. Among all origin country groups, it is less common to frequently discuss the economy in the Netherlands than it is to frequently discuss the economy in the origin country. Comparatively, Ethiopians are the most likely to sometimes discuss economics in the Netherlands at 62.5%, while 30% to 35% of all other origin country groups never discuss this topic.

Table 29: Social ties with the origin country: Discussion and advice regarding the Economy

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Frequency of discussion with people in origin country regarding economics in origin country				
Frequently	42 (18.4)	190 (56.9)	60 (46.9)	53 (31.0)
Intermediate	93 (40.8)	129 (38.6)	46 (35.9)	70 (40.9)
Infrequently	93 (40.8)	32 (9.6)	22 (17.2)	48 (28.1)
Total	228	334	128	171
Frequency of discussion with people in				

origin country regarding economics in NL				
Frequently	49 (22.0)	76 (22.5)	20 (15.8)	30 (17.5)
Intermediate	97 (42.5)	208 (62.5)	67 (53.2)	85 (49.7)
Infrequently	81 (35.5)	50 (15.0)	39 (31.0)	56 (32.8)
Total	228	333	126	171

*Frequency is expressed in three levels: Frequently= All the time, frequently; Intermediate= Sometimes; Infrequently= Never.

Section 8: Economic Remittances

In this section, we focus on households' economic engagement with their homeland. We start with reverse remittances, meaning money sent from the origin country to households in the Netherlands. Most research on economic remittances focuses on money sent by migrants abroad to their family and friends back in the origin country, but it is important to see whether or not migrant households also receive support from their contacts in the origin country. In our survey, we see that it is not often that migrant households in the Netherlands receive money from abroad. Among the Ethiopian households, 9% have received money from abroad in the past year. This number is much lower for the other groups, however, as 4.1% of Moroccan households, 3.7% of Burundian households and only 1.9% of Afghan households received money from abroad in the past year. In all households, the money is sent primarily by immediate family members.

Table 30: Economic remittances: Receiving monetary remittances

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Household received money from abroad in the past year				
Yes	10 (4.1)	29 (9.0)	6 (3.7)	5 (1.9)
No	233 (95.9)	292 (91.0)	157 (96.3)	251 (98.1)
Total	243	321	163	256
Sender of funds				
Immediate family	8 (80.0)	20 (69.0)	4 (66.7)	4 (80.0)
Indirect family member	2 (20.0)	2 (6.9)	1 (16.7)	1 (20.0)
Friend	0 (0.0)	2 (6.9)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)
Religious organization	0 (0.0)	1 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	0 (0.0)	4 (13.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	10	29	6	5
Total amount received from this person in the past 12 months (Euro)				
Less than 999	4(50.0)	10 (47.6)	3(75.0)	0(0.0)
Between 1000 and 4999	3(37.5)	7 (33.3)	1(25.0)	0(0.0)
Between 5000 and 9999	1(12.5)	2 (9.5)	0(0.0)	2(100.0)
Between 10000 and 14999	0(0.0)	2 (9.5)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Total	8	21	4	2
Reason for funds being sent				
No specific reason	0 (0.0)	12 (46.2)	1 (16.7)	2 (50.0)
Daily expenses	5 (55.6)	5 (18.5)	3 (50.0)	1 (25.0)
Schooling	1 (11.1)	2 (7.4)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)
To pay debts	0 (0.0)	2 (7.4)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)
For a specific event (wedding/funeral)	1 (11.1)	1 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)
Other	2 (22.2)	5 (18.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	9	27	6	4
ID has to repay funds received				

Yes	3 (37.5)	2 (7.1)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)
No	5 (62.5)	26 (92.9)	4 (80.0)	4 (100.0)
Total	8	28	5	4

Given that the number of households that have received money is quite small, it is difficult to make generalizations with these results. With this in mind, the majority of households within all origin country groups have received less than EUR 5,000 from the origin country. In Table 30, we can see that two Afghan households have received amounts over EUR 5,000 and less than EUR 9,999. In the case of Ethiopian households, we see that 4 households have received a larger amounts of money that range from EUR 5,000 to EUR 15,000. These households have indicated that the money is not sent for any specific reason or is to be used for general daily expenses. Within the Moroccan sample, 55.6% of households stated that their funds had been sent for daily expenses. About forty-six percent of Ethiopians received funds for no specific reason, 50.0% of Burundians received funds for daily expenses and 50.0% of Afghans were also sent funds with no specific purpose. Regarding the purpose of the remainder of reverse remittances sent, school expenses, paying debts and specific events such as weddings and funerals are also reasons mentioned by the respondents. In most cases, the households are not obliged to pay back the money they have received. Only three out of eight households in the Moroccan sample and one out of five households in the Burundian sample need to pay back the money received.

In Table 31, we give an overview of monetary remittances sent by migrant households in the Netherlands back to the origin country. In our survey, we see that only 27.4% of Afghan households, 36.8% of Moroccan households and 37.0% of Burundian households have sent money back home in the past year. This number is significantly higher for Ethiopians, at 61.8%. In most households there is only one person who sends money, however in 14.1% of the Afghan, 8.3% of the Ethiopian, 6.6% of the Moroccan and 5.0% of the Burundian households, there are two remittances senders. In the Moroccan sample, 5.5% of the households have three remittance senders. In most cases, households send money to one to three people. It is rarely the case that there are more than four remittances receivers from a single household.

Table 31: Economic remittances: Sending monetary remittances: Overview

Country of Interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Household sent money abroad in the past year				
Yes	91 (36.8)	217 (61.8)	61 (37.0)	71 (27.4)
No	156 (63.2)	134 (38.2)	104 (63.0)	188 (72.6)
Total	247	351	165	259
Number of remittance senders per household				
1 remittance sender	80 (87.9)	199 (91.7)	58 (95.0)	60 (84.6)
2 remittance senders	6 (6.6)	18 (8.3)	3(5.0)	10 (14.1)
3 remittance senders	5 (5.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)
Total	91	217	61	71
Number of remittance receivers per household				
1-3 remittance receivers	86 (94.5)	206 (94.9)	58 (95.0)	67 (94.4)
4-6 remittance receivers	5 (5.5)	10 (4.6)	3 (5.0)	4 (5.6)
7-9 remittance receivers	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	91	217	61	71

As can be seen in Table 32, the recipient of funds is primarily immediate family members, particularly within the Ethiopian sample. The share of immediate family members as remittances receivers for this group is 80.8%, and for the other groups this share is lower, at 66.4% for Moroccan households, 54.2% for Burundian households and 46.1% for Afghan households. The second most important group of remittances receivers are indirect family members followed by friends. Friends are particularly an important group of remittances receivers for Burundian households, as almost one in every five receivers is a friend. It is rare that households send money to organizations, as in total the number of religious or charity organizations that receive money from migrant households does not exceed 15 cases.

Table 32: Economic remittances: Sending monetary remittances: Characteristics of the recipients

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Recipient of funds				
Immediate family	93 (66.4)	290 (80.8)	53 (54.6)	52 (46.4)
Indirect family member	32 (22.9)	31 (8.6)	24 (24.7)	40 (35.7)
Friend	2 (1.4)	29 (8.1)	19 (19.6)	5 (4.5)
Acquaintance	1 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	1 (1.0)	7 (6.2)
Religious organization	3 (2.1)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Charity organization/NGO	2 (1.4)	2 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	4 (3.6)
Other	7 (5.0)	5 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	4 (3.6)
Total	140	359	97	112
Gender of recipient				
Male	82 (66.7)	211 (61.0)	55 (59.8)	56 (57.1)
Female	41 (33.3)	135 (39.0)	37 (40.2)	42 (42.9)
Total	123	346	92	98
Age of recipient				
Mean	56.28	44.28	40.95	49.9
Min	18	3	14	10
Max	100	107	87	85
N	128	321	78	92
Highest education level of recipient				
No schooling	90 (72.0)	58 (17.3)	11 (12.5)	31 (32.3)
Primary education	6 (4.8)	55 (16.4)	15 (17.0)	18 (17.2)
Lower Secondary education	10 (8.0)	39 (11.6)	15 (17.0)	7 (7.3)
Vocational/Pre-vocational upper secondary	7 (5.6)	81 (24.2)	13 (14.8)	9 (9.4)
Upper Secondary/Non tertiary post-secondary	2 (1.6)	62 (18.5)	14 (15.9)	9 (9.4)
Vocational Tertiary	1 (0.8)	25 (7.5)	9 (10.2)	6 (6.2)
Theoretically-oriented Tertiary and postgraduate	9 (7.2)	15 (4.5)	11 (12.6)	17 (17.7)
Total	125	335	88	96

In all groups, money receivers are primarily men, but the difference is not very extreme. The share of female money receivers is the lowest among Moroccans at 33.3%, while in the other groups this share is somewhere larger between 39% and 42%. The receivers represent all age categories, with the mean age for Moroccan households being about 56 years, 44 years for Ethiopian households, 41 years for Burundian households and 50 years for Afghan households. Looking at Table 32, we also see that in Moroccan households, the receivers are likely to have no schooling as 72% of the receivers are found in this category. The educational distribution of

receivers in other origin country groups is quite different. In Afghan households, 32.3% of remittance receivers have no schooling, but 17.2% have a primary education and a further 17.7% hold a theoretically oriented tertiary or post-graduate degree. Within Ethiopian and Burundian households, remittance receivers are likely to have a primary through upper-secondary education level.

The frequency of sending money is slightly different between the groups, as can be seen in Table 33. In all groups, we see that remittances are usually infrequently sent, meaning that people send money less than every three months. About sixty-nine percent of Ethiopian households and 63.5% of Afghan households send money infrequently. However, in both Afghan and Moroccan households, about 17% send money frequently, meaning that these households send money back home once a month or more. When we look at the total amount of money sent in the previous year by households, we see that the majority of all households have sent an amount between EUR 101 and EUR 500. The second most common category for all groups is sending less than EUR 100. About 20% of the households have sent more than EUR 500. Four households in the Moroccan case and 5 households in the Ethiopian case have sent more than EUR 2,000 back to the origin country. Finally, in Table 33, we see that most Ethiopian (92.5%) and Burundian (94.3%) households rarely or never send money collectively, while this share is smaller for the Moroccan and Afghan households. About twenty-four percent of Moroccan and 17.4% of Afghan households indicate that they almost always send money collectively.

Table 33: Economic remittances: Sending monetary remittances: Information on transfers

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Frequency of sending funds to this recipient in past 12 months				
Frequently	24 (17.9)	25 (7.4)	10 (10.6)	18 (17.4)
Intermediate	34 (25.4)	80 (23.6)	28 (29.8)	20 (19.5)
Infrequently	76 (56.8)	239 (69.0)	56 (59.5)	65 (64.4)
Total	134	339	94	103
Total amount sent to this recipient in the past 12 months (Euro)				
Less than 100	26 (24.1)	47 (17.4)	23 (30.7)	28 (31.8)
101-500	58 (53.7)	156 (57.8)	37 (49.3)	43 (48.9)
501-1000	10 (9.3)	43 (15.9)	9 (12.0)	13 (14.8)
1001-2000	10 (9.3)	19 (7.0)	4 (5.3)	3 (3.4)
More than 2000	4 (3.7)	5 (1.9)	2 (2.7)	1 (1.1)
Total	108	270	75	88
ID sends funds collectively to this recipient				
Almost always	30 (23.6)	16 (4.8)	3 (3.4)	18 (17.4)
Sometimes	13 (10.2)	9 (2.7)	2 (2.2)	8 (7.9)
Rarely/Never	84 (67.1)	308 (92.5)	84 (94.3)	75 (74.3)
Total	127	333	88	102

*Frequency is expressed in three levels: Frequently= once a month or more; Intermediate= every three months or more; Infrequently= Less than every three months.

Table 34 displays the methods used to send money. No Burundian or Afghan remittance sender indicated that they brought money with themselves while visiting the country of origin. This is understandable, as these two groups reported the smallest number of return on a temporary basis. The share of those who bring money in person to the origin country is the highest among Moroccans at about 20%. For the Ethiopians and Afghans, the most commonly used method is to send money through a friend or relative who is going back to the country of

origin. In both cases, the share of those using this method is about 45%. Burundians primarily use money transfer operators to send money. Burundians are by far the group who most frequently uses formal channels of sending money (the use of banks and money transfer operators). In total, 89.4% of Burundians, 53.2% of Moroccans, 40.4% of Ethiopians and 39.8% of Afghans use formal channels to send money. A considerable share of Afghans (12.5%) also send money through shop keeps or hawala agents. For Moroccans and Burundians who use money transfer operators to send money, the main reason for choosing this method is that it is easy to use and cheap. While Ethiopian remitters mainly choose this method because it is cheap, Afghan remitters do so because it is easy and reliable.

Table 34: Economic remittances: Sending monetary remittances: Methods of sending remittances

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Method of transmission of funds				
In person	27 (19.4)	44 (12.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Through someone else (friend/relative)	32 (23.0)	149 (43.4)	5 (5.3)	47 (45.6)
Money transfer	63 (45.3)	115 (33.2)	80 (85.1)	17 (16.5)
Through shop keeper/call house/hawala agent	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (12.6)
Bank	11 (7.9)	25 (7.2)	4 (4.3)	24 (23.3)
Via stored vale card (bank card/phone card)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	6 (4.3)	11 (3.2)	5 (5.3)	2 (1.9)
Total	139	345	94	103

Households send money back to their family and friends abroad for various reasons. In Table 35, we see that for all migrant households, the main reason for sending money is to support daily needs. In the Burundian and Ethiopian sample, we also see that a considerable share of the households send money for education. More specifically, 22.2% of Ethiopian households and 27% of Burundian households send money for education, as compared to 5.8% of Moroccan and 12.6% of Afghan households that send money for education. After daily needs and education, the main reason for sending money seems to be healthcare. This is especially the case for Moroccan and Afghan households, where about one in every five house sends money back for the healthcare of friends and family. Among Ethiopian and Burundian remittances senders, there are also a few who indicate that they send money for consumption purposes such as leisure, but also debt payments and housing and land investment. Next to asking respondents about why they send the money, we also wanted to know for what purpose they think the money is spent.

Table 35: Economic remittances

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Main reason for sending funds to recipient				
Daily needs	83 (59.7)	164 (46.7)	39 (43.3)	52 (50.5)
Education	8 (5.8)	78 (22.2)	24 (26.7)	13 (12.6)
Investment/business	1 (0.7)	11 (3.1)	2 (2.2)	1 (1.0)
Savings	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.9)
Leisure	1 (0.7)	19 (5.4)	7 (7.8)	0 (0.0)
Debt payments	0 (0.0)	4 (1.1)	2 (2.2)	0 (0.0)
Healthcare	30 (21.6)	19 (5.4)	6 (6.7)	20 (19.4)
Housing/land	3 (2.2)	7 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.9)

Durable goods	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	2 (2.2)	0 (0.0)
Other	12 (8.6)	48 (13.6)	8 (9.0)	12 (11.7)
Total	139	351	90	103
Perceived actual use of funds				
Daily needs	77 (60.2)	161 (46.3)	39 (42.9)	55 (57.9)
Education	9 (7.0)	75 (21.6)	26 (28.6)	7 (7.4)
Investment/business	2 (1.6)	12 (3.4)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)
Savings	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)
Leisure	0 (0.0)	20 (5.7)	7 (7.7)	0 (0.0)
Debt payments	0 (0.0)	3 (0.9)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)
Healthcare	32 (25.0)	18 (5.2)	8 (8.8)	17 (17.9)
Housing/land	2 (1.6)	9 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.1)
Durable goods	0 (0.0)	5 (1.4)	2 (2.2)	0 (0.0)
Other	5 (3.9)	45 (12.9)	7 (7.7)	12 (12.6)
Total	128	348	91	95
Level of satisfaction with use of funds				
Very unsatisfied	12 (9.2)	13 (3.7)	6 (6.7)	17 (18.3)
Unsatisfied	2 (1.5)	12 (3.4)	1 (1.1)	3 (3.2)
Neutral	10 (7.6)	30 (8.6)	10 (11.1)	9 (9.7)
Satisfied	63 (48.1)	217 (62.5)	45 (50.0)	49 (52.7)
Very Satisfied	44 (33.6)	76 (21.8)	28 (31.1)	13 (16.1)
Total	131	348	90	93
ID has taken measures to control use of funds				
Yes	4 (11.4)	8 (16.3)	2 (6.9)	7 (13.5)
No	31 (88.6)	41 (83.7)	27 (93.1)	45 (86.5)
Total	35	49	29	52

Looking at the cross-tab table results, we observe that there are no big differences between the actual and perceived reason for spending money. Solely in the Afghan case do we see a significant discretion; there were 13 remittances senders who said that they were sending money for education and the number of those who use the money for education is almost half the number, while there are more people who spend money on leisure activities. This is also reflected the question regarding remittances senders' level of satisfaction with use of funds that are sent. Only in the Afghan case was the proportion of people who indicate that they are very unsatisfied relatively high, at 18%. All other groups are generally satisfied or very satisfied with the use of funds. The dissatisfaction of individuals is especially low among the Burundians and Ethiopians, at about 7%. To further analyse this issue, we matched the purpose of sending money with the perceived use and evaluated the extent to which there is a mismatch between the two. The results have shown that while there is a mismatch between the purpose and use for 20% of Moroccan remittance senders, this share is about 35% for all other groups. However, this does not always mean a contradiction between the purpose and the actual use. When we look at the data, we see that the respondents in some cases mentioned a specific reason for sending money, yet when answering the question on remittances use, they included other ways of spending the money in addition to the primary reason for sending the money.

Sending goods to the origin country is another aspect of transnational economic involvement for migrant households. The survey results show that 21.1% of Moroccan households and 25.6% of Ethiopian households have sent goods abroad in the past 12 months, as compared to 7.5% of Burundian and 11.5% of Afghan households. For the most part, the goods that are sent are clothes and shoes. In the Moroccan case, 15.2% of the households have also sent food, but for the other groups, and especially for the Burundians, the second most

important type of good sent is electronics (phones or computers). In the Afghan case, we also see that households send medicine as well. The distribution of goods is more diverse among the Ethiopian households as all types of goods are mentioned by this group, including books, medicines and CDs/DVDs.

Table 36: Economic remittances: Sending goods to the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Household sent goods abroad in the past 12 months				
Yes	52 (21.1)	90 (25.6)	12 (7.2)	30 (11.6)
No	195 (78.9)	261 (74.4)	153 (92.8)	229 (88.4)
Total	247	351	165	259
Type of goods sent				
Food	10 (15.2)	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Clothing/shoes	41 (62.1)	99 (76.2)	5 (38.5)	26 (65.0)
Electronics (phone, computer)	3 (4.5)	14 (10.8)	4 (30.8)	5 (12.5)
Medicines	1 (1.5)	3 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (12.5)
Books	0 (0.0)	5 (3.8)	1 (7.7)	1 (2.5)
CDs/DVDs	0 (0.0)	2 (1.5)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)
Other	11 (16.7)	6 (4.6)	2 (15.4)	3 (7.5)
Total	66	130	13	40
Total value of goods sent in past 12 months (Euro)				
Less than 100	29 (58.0)	42 (40.0)	5 (62.5)	20 (66.6)
101-500	19 (38.0)	45 (42.9)	3 (37.5)	9 (30.0)
501-1000	1 (2.0)	12 (11.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
1001-2000	1 (2.0)	5 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.4)
More than 2000	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	50	105	8	30

As can be seen in Table 37, in our sample, it is not very common that households have made investment in their country of origin. Only 56 households among 247 Moroccan households have made an investment in Morocco, as compared to only 20 Ethiopian households and four Afghan households. In our sample, no Burundian household has made any investment in Burundi. In all cases where an investment is made, it is usually made among the immediate family members. The main investment undertaken by the households is buying a house in the country of origin. This share is especially high in the Moroccan sample, as about two thirds of the sample has bought a house. About a quarter of the households that have made an investment have spent their money on buying land. One Moroccan household and two Ethiopian households have opened a new business and in the case of Ethiopian households, we also see that four households opened a business in cooperation with family and friends in the origin country.

Table 37: Economic remittances: Investment in the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Household investments in your origin country since arrival in NL				
Yes	56 (22.7)	20 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.6)
No	191 (77.3)	331 (94.3)	165 (100.0)	255 (98.4)
Total	247	351	165	259

Individuals involved in investment				
Main respondent only	17 (26.2)	8 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)
Main respondent's immediate family	40 (61.5)	16 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)
Main respondent's extended family	8 (12.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	65	24	0 (0.0)	3
Type of investment				
House	32 (66.7)	6 (30.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)
Land	13 (27.1)	5 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (40.0)
Own business	1 (2.1)	3 (15.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Business with family or friends	2 (4.2)	4 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	0 (0.0)	2 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (40.0)
Total	48	20	0	5

Section 9: Children's Well-being

Table 38 provides information about children's school enrolment and level of education in each type of household. About eight percent of Moroccan, 10.6% of Ethiopian, 17.7% of Burundian and 3.9% of Afghan children are in day care, while 8.5% of Moroccan, 15.6% of Ethiopian, 9.7% of Burundian and 7.3% of Afghan children are in pre-school. For the rest of the children, we can conclude that most of them are in primary and secondary school. In most cases, more than half of the people in childrens' school environment are native Dutch people, but this share is especially high among the Afghan and Burundian groups, at 90.1% and 86.5% respectively. In comparison, for the Moroccan children, it is stated that for 31.2%, more than half of the people in their school environment are from Morocco. This share is much less for all other groups. Especially for the Burundians, it is very often the case that there is no other Burundian in their school environment.

Table 38: Children's well-being: Contact with Dutch and people from the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Child currently enrolled in:				
Day care	24 (7.6)	19 (10.6)	20 (17.7)	8 (3.9)
Pre-school	27 (8.5)	28 (15.6)	10 (9.7)	15 (7.3)
Primary school	173 (54.6)	71 (39.4)	51 (45.1)	74 (36.1)
Secondary school	62 (19.6)	44 (24.4)	19 (16.8)	79 (38.5)
Vocational training	10 (3.2)	2 (1.1)	5 (4.4)	10 (4.9)
Higher education	4 (1.3)	2 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.0)
Child not enrolled	13 (4.1)	12 (6.7)	4 (3.5)	13 (6.3)
Other	4 (1.3)	2 (1.1)	3 (2.7)	11 (5.4)
Total	317	180	113	205
Dutch people in child's daily environment				
More than half	208 (68.0)	120 (72.2)	90 (86.5)	173 (90.1)
Less than half	80 (26.1)	39 (23.5)	13 (12.5)	8 (4.2)
Almost none/None	18 (5.9)	7 (4.2)	1 (1.0)	11 (5.7)
Total	306	166	104	192
People from origin country in child's daily environment				
More than half	94 (31.2)	4 (2.6)	2 (2.1)	10 (5.2)
Less than half	179 (59.3)	39 (24.5)	7 (7.2)	53 (27.5)
Almost none/None	29 (9.6)	116 (73.0)	88 (90.7)	130 (67.4)
Total	302	159	97	193

Table 35 is an evaluation by the respondents about the challenges faced by children in the household. About one fifth of the Moroccan children have trouble finding their place in Dutch society. It is indicated by the Moroccan respondents the most that the children have a hard time making (especially) Dutch friends. Specifically, 19.0% of Moroccan children find it difficult to make friends, and 27.7% of all Moroccan children find it a challenge to make Dutch friends. It is rarely the case that the Moroccan children have problems attending school, but about 21.8% have problems with keeping up with school tasks and obligations. The share of Ethiopian children having trouble finding their place in Dutch society is slightly more than the Moroccan children. Almost one quarter of the respondents have positively replied to this question, however, it is less often the case that Ethiopian children have difficulties making friends in general (17.1%) or especially Dutch friends (19.7%). Also, less than 10% of Ethiopian children have trouble attending school or keeping up with the school tasks and obligations. The number of children in Burundian households is much smaller, but overall we can argue that compared to the Moroccan and Ethiopian children, Burundian children more often have difficulty finding their place in Dutch society and making friends. Although attending school does not seem to be a problem, about one fifth of Burundian children find it difficult to keep up with school tasks and obligations. Finally, when we look at the evaluation of Afghan respondents about children, we observe that they are the most negative about children's well-being. More than 36% of the respondents stated that children have difficulty finding their place in the Dutch society. About twenty-eight percent of them find it difficult to make (Dutch) friends. It is also most common among the Afghan children that they have trouble attending school (21.1%), and about 34.8% of Afghan children also have problems with keeping up with tasks and obligations in school.

Table 39: Children's well-being: Challenges faced by children in the household

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Current difficulties faced by children in household				
Finding their place in Dutch society				
Yes	26 (21.7)	19 (25.3)	11 (29.7)	33 (36.7)
No	94 (78.3)	56 (74.7)	26 (70.3)	57 (63.3)
Total	120	75	37	90
Making friends				
Yes	23 (19.0)	13 (17.1)	9 (24.3)	25 (27.8)
No	98 (81.0)	63 (82.9)	28 (75.7)	65 (72.2)
Total	121	76	37	90
Making Dutch friends				
Yes	33 (27.7)	15 (19.7)	9 (23.7)	25 (28.1)
No	86 (72.3)	61 (80.3)	29 (76.3)	64 (71.9)
Total	119	76	38	89
Attending school (where applicable)				
Yes	13 (10.9)	7 (8.1)	3 (8.1)	19 (21.1)
No	106 (89.1)	70 (90.9)	34 (91.9)	71 (78.9)
Total	119	77	37	90
Keeping up with their tasks and obligations at school				
Yes	26 (21.8)	7 (9.2)	7 (19.9)	31 (34.8)
No	93 (78.2)	69 (90.8)	30 (81.1)	58 (65.2)
Total	119	76	37	89

In Table 36, we have an overview of respondents' opinions about the effect of immigration on children and the Netherlands as a country of immigration for children. The first part of the table shows that more than half of the respondents in each origin country group think that their children are better off now than they would have been without migration. When the question is asked specifically about the Netherlands, we also see that especially the Afghan (95.4%) respondents, followed by the Ethiopian (90.2%) and Burundian (83.6%) respondents think that the Netherlands is a better place compared to the country of origin for children to be raised. Only among the Moroccan respondents is the share of those saying that the Netherlands is similar to the country of origin is higher, at 20.1%.

Table 40: Children's well-being: Subjective well-being: Comparison between the Netherlands and the origin country

Country of Interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
Children are better off now than they would have been without migration				
Yes	24 (52.2)	23 (74.2)	21 (75.0)	61 (72.6)
Neutral	18 (39.1)	7 (22.6)	5 (17.9)	9 (10.7)
No	4 (8.7)	1 (3.2)	2 (7.1)	14 (16.7)
Total	46	31	28	84
NL compared to origin country as a country for children to be raised				
It is a better place	118 (74.2)	83 (90.2)	51 (83.6)	125 (95.4)
It is the same	32 (20.1)	6 (6.5)	5 (8.2)	4 (3.1)
It is a worse place	9 (5.7)	3 (3.3)	5 (8.2)	2 (1.5)
Total	159	92	61	131

Section 10: Future Migration

In Section 10, we discuss first-generation adult migrants' future plans regarding migration. Our primary aim is to understand whether or not they plan to leave the Netherlands, their reasons for future migration plans and if they are interested in different types of return to the country of origin. We start by asking them whether or not they plan to stay permanently in the Netherlands. As can be seen in Table 41, all groups except Ethiopians state to a large extent that they plan to stay in the Netherlands on a permanent basis. More specifically, 78.3% of Moroccan, 80.7% of Burundian and 86.8% of Afghan first-generation adult migrants, as compared to 46.5% of Ethiopian intend to permanently stay in the Netherlands. The slightly lower percentage of Ethiopians saying that they will not stay in the Netherlands can be explained by the fact that a big share of this group are students in higher education in the Netherlands and they are in the country on a temporary basis.

To those who have indicated that they will not stay in the Netherlands permanently, we asked whether they plan to go back to their country of origin. Most of them, except for Burundians (57.6%) and Afghans (60.3%), have indicated that returning to the origin country is their migration plan for the future. To those who are planning to move back to their country of origin, we asked the main reason for return. As can be seen in Table 41, the answers given are primarily socio-cultural reasons. These include factors such as feeling at home in the origin country, having family and friends back home, or other cultural reasons. Next to these socio-cultural reasons, some Ethiopians and Afghans have also indicated that they want to go back for economic reasons, meaning that they believe they will get better employment in the country of origin. For Moroccans, the time frame for return is determined mainly by retirement age (40.3%) and when the person believes that she/he has enough money

(38.7%). About eighteen percent of Moroccan individuals have also indicated that they will be waiting till their children are grown-ups. For Ethiopians, the completion of education in the Netherlands is the main envisioned reason for return, at (37.7%). None of the other answers given stand out, but are made up of a combination of retirement, having enough money, the security situation in the origin country and visa constraints. The number of people who indicated that they plan to go back to their country of origin is fewer among Afghans and Burundians and thus, it is hard to say anything conclusive about the share of answers. We can state, however, that the safety situation in the origin country is important for both groups and that the second most important envisioned reason for return is retirement.

Table 41: Future migration: Future migration and return plan

Country of interest	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Frequency (Percentage)				
ID intends to permanently stay in NL				
Yes	361 (78.3)	146 (46.5)	159 (80.7)	468 (86.8)
No	100 (21.7)	168 (53.5)	38 (19.3)	71 (13.2)
Total	461	314	197	539
ID intends to permanently return to origin country				
Yes	86 (86.9)	149 (94.9)	19 (57.6)	38 (60.3)
No	13 (13.1)	8 (5.1)	14 (42.4)	25 (39.7)
Total	99	157	33	63
Primary reason for return to origin country				
Socio-cultural	74 (88.1)	125 (85.0)	14 (73.7)	29 (82.9)
Economic	0 (0.0)	10 (6.8)	0 (0.0)	3 (8.6)
Political environment	3 (3.6)	2 (1.4)	1 (5.3)	1 (2.9)
Development/reconstruction	0 (0.0)	6 (4.1)	1 (5.3)	2 (5.7)
Immigration status	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	6 (7.1)	4 (2.7)	3 (15.8)	0 (0.0)
Total	84	147	19	35
Intended timing of return				
Retirement	25 (40.3)	12 (10.5)	5 (26.3)	4 (11.1)
When have enough money	24 (38.7)	12 (10.5)	4 (21.1)	2 (5.6)
When it is safe	0 (0.0)	12 (10.5)	8 (42.1)	26 (72.2)
When visa runs out	0 (0.0)	14 (12.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.8)
Upon completion of education	0 (0.0)	45 (37.7)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)
Dictated by children	11 (17.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)
Other	2 (3.2)	19 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (8.3)
Total	62	114	19	36

Based on the first two questions we asked about future migration intentions, we could identify those who are not interested in staying in the Netherlands or going back to the origin country. To this group, we asked questions about their future migration plans to learn to which country they plan to migrate and why. The number of answers for this question is small given that this group is quite small in general, but overall we can say that the destination country the most mentioned is the United States of America, followed by Canada. Main reasons for migration to these countries are first having family, and second believing that these countries provide more opportunities to migrants. Furthermore, when we look at the answers given about why they plan to leave the Netherlands, we observe that the most important reason is not having any employment in the Netherlands or

having a limited residence permit. The other reasons mentioned are more socially relevant, such as not having family or friends in the Netherlands.

Finally, all first-generation migrant adults were asked whether or not they would be interested in returning to their country of origin temporarily or participating in a temporary return program. Those who are most interested in temporary return are individuals from Ethiopian and Afghan households, at 41.1% and 49.2% respectively. When we also take into account those who are ambiguous about temporary return, we see that overall, Burundians are also relatively positive about temporary return back to the country of origin, while Moroccans are the most hesitant group, as more than 60% indicate that they have a negative attitude towards temporary return. The picture is slightly different when we look at interviewees' intentions to participate in a temporary return program. Burundians are the most negative group towards temporary return, as almost 75% of the interviewees from this group have indicated that they do not want to participate in a temporary return program. They are followed by Moroccans, of which 63.5% have stated that they have no intention to participate in a temporary return program. Overall, none of the groups seem to have a high interest in temporary return programs, yet compared to Moroccans and Burundians, the share individuals who answer affirmatively to this question is higher among Ethiopian and Afghan households. Specifically, 31.5% of Ethiopians and 35% of Afghans state that they would be interested in participating in a temporary return program.

Table 42: Future migration: Temporary return to country of origin

Country of interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
ID wants to temporarily return to origin country				
Yes	106 (21.7)	163 (41.1)	60 (31.9)	265 (49.2)
No	302 (61.8)	187 (47.1)	75 (39.9)	213 (39.5)
Maybe	81 (16.6)	47 (11.8)	53 (28.5)	61 (11.3)
Total	489	397	188	539
ID wants to participate in a Temporary Return Program to origin country				
Yes	85 (18.9)	117 (31.5)	28 (14.5)	179 (35.0)
No	285 (63.5)	205 (55.1)	145 (75.1)	277 (54.1)
Maybe	79 (17.6)	50 (13.4)	20 (10.4)	56 (10.9)
Total	449	372	193	512

Section 11: Migration and Development

In Table 43, we address two issues regarding the interviewees' opinions about international migration and its effect in the origin and destination countries. First, the interviewees are asked for their opinion on the effect of emigration in the country of origin. They are then asked about the effect immigration on life in the Netherlands. For the first part, we observe that among all groups, Moroccan interviewees have the most positive perception about the effect of emigration from Morocco, as 44.5% view this to be positive or very positive and only 16% have a negative perception of the topic. For the other country respondents, the results are slightly different as 33.2% of Ethiopians, 32.9% of Burundians and only 13.8% of Afghans think positively about emigration from their country of origin. Within the Afghan sample, one in every two respondents think that emigration has a negative or a very negative effect on life in Afghanistan. Overall, those who have a negative perception of emigration mention primarily the loss of human capital for the country, while those who are positive about emigration emphasize the importance of financial returns due to remittances. Interestingly, when we look at the

opinions of the interviewees on immigration to the Netherlands, we observe that their opinions are much more positive. Except for the Ethiopians, more than half of the interviewees from each origin country think that immigration has a positive effect on life in the Netherlands. Burundians (60.3%) and Moroccans (55.7%) are especially positive about immigration, and the share of individuals stating that immigration has a negative effect on life in the Netherlands is very small among all groups. The reasons given to support a positive outlook towards immigration in the Netherlands are much more diverse and ranged from migrants' contribution to the labour market to their contribution to the enrichment of the Dutch culture.

Table 43: Migration and development: Perceptions of effects of migration

Country of interest Frequency (Percentage)	Morocco	Ethiopia	Burundi	Afghanistan
Affect of migrant emigration on life in origin country				
Very positive	10 (4.6)	8 (2.5)	4 (2.8)	5 (2.2)
Positive	87 (39.9)	99 (30.7)	43 (30.1)	26 (11.4)
Neutral	86 (39.4)	137 (42.5)	67 (46.9)	77 (33.8)
Negative	33 (15.1)	74 (23.0)	27 (18.9)	109 (47.8)
Very negative	2 (0.9)	4 (1.2)	2 (1.4)	11 (4.8)
Total	218	322	143	228
Affect of migrants coming to live in NL on life in The Netherlands				
Very positive	8 (3.8)	5 (2.0)	25 (17.7)	6 (3.1)
Positive	110 (51.9)	107 (42.8)	60 (42.6)	92 (47.7)
Neutral	80 (37.7)	119 (47.6)	50 (35.5)	87 (45.1)
Negative	13 (6.1)	19 (7.6)	6 (4.3)	7 (3.6)
Very negative	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Total	212	250	141	193

Section 12: Conclusion

In the Country Report: The Netherlands, we presented the household survey results conducted in the Netherlands between July 2010 and September 2011. The project was executed by Maastricht Graduate School of Governance for the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project. Through the example of Moroccan, Afghan, Ethiopian and Burundian migrants in the Netherlands, with this project we aimed to understand the background characteristics of different types of migrants (e.g. family migrants, labour migrants, refugees, students), learn about their experiences as migrants, and examine their homeland engagement and orientation toward family and friends in their countries of origin. The report includes an exhaustive summary of the data collected in the Netherlands by making the comparison between Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and Moroccan households. In sections where it is necessary or useful, we also made further categorizations based on migration status (migrant vs. non-migrant) and gender (males vs. females).

The end result of the fieldwork shows that interviews were conducted with 247 Moroccan, 351 Ethiopian, 165 Burundian and 259 Afghan households, totalling 1,022 households. We gathered information about 891 people in Moroccan households, 682 people in Ethiopian households, 348 people in Burundian households and 824 people in Afghan households. In total, this means that we collected information on 2,745 individuals. These 1,022 surveyed households are distributed across 11 provinces of the Netherlands, in line with the concentration of migrant populations in bigger cities and urban areas.

Given the results in Section 4 on general information, we have shown that the household compositions are significantly different between the origin country groups. While the household size is larger among Afghan and Moroccan households, the share of the second-generation migrants is the highest among Moroccan and Ethiopian households. Moreover, the naturalization rates and the ethnic identification of the individuals in each household type are quite different, and these differences relate to the migration history of the groups in the Netherlands. Although naturalization rates are high among all groups, we saw that dual identification or identification with solely the Netherlands is highest among groups where there is a larger share of second-generation migrants. Regarding the educational background of the groups, we have shown that the Moroccans have the lowest level of education, although there is a considerable part of this group with secondary education. In all other groups, those with secondary and above secondary education are more numerous. Yet, in all migrant groups, we saw that the highest level of education is lower among females as compared to men. Finally, we saw that the gender difference is negligible when it comes to additional skills obtained in the Netherlands, and about two thirds of all individuals in each group have obtained language courses in the Netherlands.

In Section 5, we aimed to give a detailed picture of first-generation migrants' history of migration by looking at their decision making process, migration paths, and their specific interest in the Netherlands. We have shown that once again, there are significant group differences regarding the migration history of the groups. To start with, while family migration is the most important migration motivation for Moroccans, for the other groups political and security reasons are the most important. For Ethiopians, migration to the Netherlands especially is also linked to higher education opportunities in the country. Having family in the Netherlands and believing that it is easier to get entry to the country are also other reasons to choose the Netherlands as a country of migration for all other groups. In most cases, we see the important role of family in both migration decision-making and financing the migration act. While for Afghans and Moroccans the role of family is the most important, we saw that for Burundians and Ethiopians, other social network members such as friends and community members are also influential. Overall, we saw that in our sample, Moroccans and Ethiopians are the oldest migrant groups compared to Afghan and Burundian migrants. As a final point, we also looked at first-generation migrants' employment status before migration and reported that, with the exception of Moroccans, all other groups and especially men were likely to be employed in their country of origin.

The economic integration of migrant households in the Netherlands is one of the most important topics, as economic well-being has implications for many other aspects of migrants' lives. As a result of our survey, we were able to show that the picture is very mixed in terms of the economic integration processes of migrant households in the Netherlands. For instance, we observed that Burundians face high unemployment rates and they are also often over-qualified for their jobs. Interestingly, even though Moroccans seem to have the lowest educational attainment within the four groups, they seem to occupy higher positions and experience less unemployment than do the other origin country groups. This might be due to higher self-employment among Moroccans. We also showed that wages and salaries are the main source of income for all migrant groups and it is hard to conclude that migrants are dependent on welfare benefits. Overall, even if most migrant households seem to have low-medium income levels, when compared to their living conditions in the origin country, the subjective evaluation of their economic well-being is relatively positive in the Netherlands.

As part of the experiences in the Netherlands, we also looked at different dimensions of socio-cultural integration processes. We began by looking at migrants' language proficiency as well as their language use preferences. We saw that most groups are relatively competent in Dutch and that there is a large difference between those who speak only Dutch or the origin country language between generations. It is much more

common in all groups that non-migrants speak only Dutch at home. The results also showed that among the first generation migrants, the Ethiopians have the lowest level of understanding of Dutch; probably because in this group there is a large share of students from whom learning Dutch is not a priority. Regarding media and cultural consumption, we observed that most groups are oriented towards both Dutch and origin country media and culture, and in most cases the level of consumption is relatively similar for the two. We also looked at individuals' social relations and saw that while for Moroccans contact with co-ethnics is very central to their social relations, for the other groups, differentiation between leisure time spent with Dutch or co-ethnics is not significant.

In Section 7, we examined respondents' relationship with their country of origin. First, we looked at their level of trust in the economy and government in the origin country and saw that, especially among the Afghans and Burundians, the level of trust for these institutions are relatively lower. Moroccans and Ethiopians seem to be more active in origin country associations. Overall, it seems that Afghans have the least contact with their homeland and they are also the ones who visit the country of origin the least. Their contacts are comparable to that of Burundians. Moroccan respondents visit the country of origin the most, while the largest share of respondents who remain in contact with the country of origin through other communication methods are from Ethiopia.

We also analysed different dimensions of economic involvement in the origin country. To start with, it is rare that households receive monetary remittances from family and friends in the origin country. In total, 50 households have received money in the past year and about 60% of these households are Ethiopian. However, it is more common that households have sent money back to their family and friends. In our survey, we showed that about three of each five Ethiopian household have sent money back home. It is least common in Afghan households to send money back home as only about one in four households have sent money in the past year. Moroccans and Burundians lie somewhere in between. For all groups, money receivers are mainly immediate and indirect family members. In most cases, the money receivers are middle age males. Most households send money less than every three months, and the amount of money sent in the past 12 months is generally between EUR 101 and EUR 500.

Sending money collectively is most common among Moroccan households, as about one fourth of Moroccan households send money together with others. For Moroccans and Burundians, the most common way of sending money is to use a money transfer operator while Ethiopians and Afghans send money most commonly through someone else (friend/relative). The main reason for sending remittances is daily needs for all groups. For Moroccans and Afghans, the second most important reason is healthcare. For Ethiopians and Burundians the second most important reason is education. The remitters are often quite satisfied with the way the money they sent is used. The share of those who are not satisfied with the use of funds is largest among Afghan remitters.

The survey results also show that one fifth of Moroccan households and one fourth of Ethiopian households have sent goods abroad in the past 12 months, while the share of good senders is less for Burundian and Afghan households. It is even rarer that households have made investments in their country of origin. Only 56 households among 247 Moroccan households have made an investment in Morocco, compared to only 20 Ethiopian households and four Afghan households. In our sample, no Burundian household has made any investment in Burundi. The main investment done by the households is buying a house in the country of origin.

Regarding future migration plans, we can conclude that most first-generation migrants plan to permanently stay in the Netherlands, except for a considerable share of the Ethiopian student migrants who plan return to Ethiopia. Among those who want to return, sociocultural reasons are the most important reason to return. However, most groups, except for the Moroccans, are also positive about temporary return as long as they have the opportunity. The Ethiopian and Afghan first-generation migrants are the most positive about temporary return programs and temporary return in general, probably because these opportunities exist for these groups.

In short, thanks to the comprehensive nature of the Migration and Development: A World in Motion Project the Netherlands Survey, we were able to show the complex experiences of first generation households in the Netherlands. It is of great importance that we were able to map the experiences of unique migrant groups in the Netherlands that have not received considerable attention in the literature. The systematic data collection from Moroccan, Afghan, Burundian and Ethiopian migrant households allows us to understand that migrant groups show significant differences in various dimensions, from their migration history to their settlement experiences in the Netherlands. The descriptive analysis also allowed us to show the gendered and generational differences between and within groups. In short, to better understand migrants' experiences in the Netherlands, the ways in which they maintain social and economic contacts with their homeland and the links between the two, we need to take into account the defining characteristics of each migrant group and consider the significance of contextual factors to better evaluate the effects of migration for migrants themselves and also for their family and friends who remain in the countries of origin.