

Challenges and best practices in education of migrant youth in the Netherlands



Positive developments and challenges in education of migrant youth

- + **Increase of test results at the end of primary school**

- *Test results at the end of primary school of migrant youth still lags behind native Dutch youth by around 10%*

- + **Increase of percentage acquiring a qualification.**

- *The percentage of migrant youth acquiring a vocational training qualification still lags behind native Dutch youth*

- + **Decrease of drop-out rate**

- *The drop-out rate of migrant youth still lags behind native Dutch youth by around 5%*

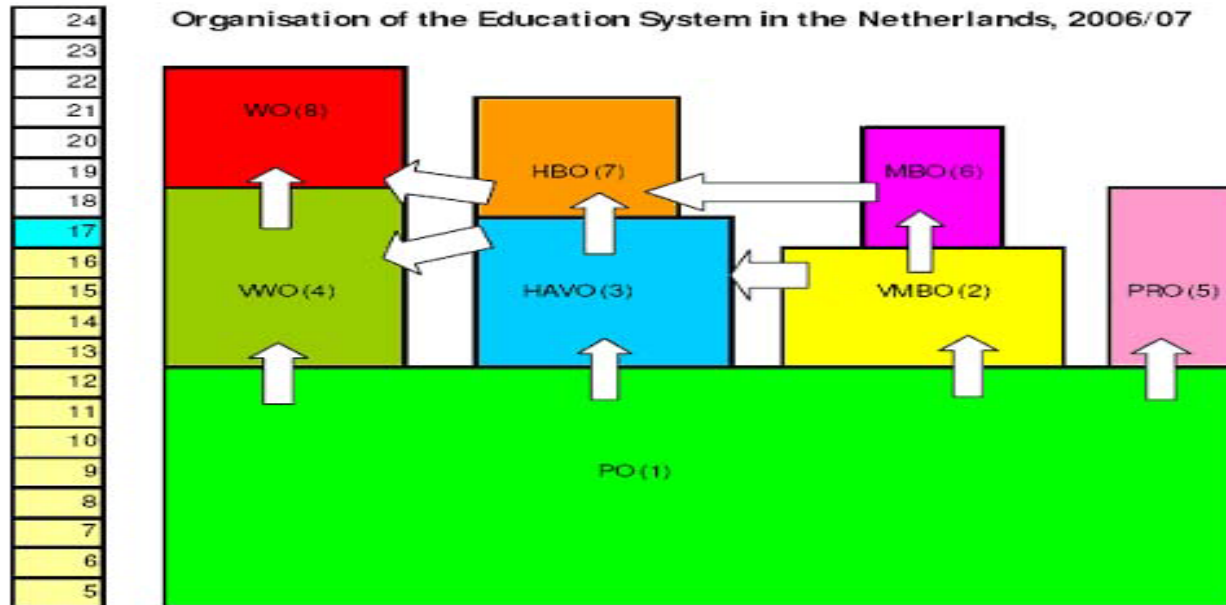
- + **Increase of average education level**

- *The average education level of migrant youth still lags behind native Dutch youth.*

- + **Growing participation by migrants in higher education**

- *The participation of migrant youth in higher education still lags behind native Dutch youth by around 15%*

The Education system in the Netherlands; accumulation of qualifications a best practice?



- = compulsory education
- = partial education

- 1 primary education (PO)
- 2 pre-vocational secondary education (VMBO)
- 3 senior general secondary education (HAVO)
- 4 pre-university education (VWO)
- 5 practical training (PRO)
- 6 secondary vocational education (MBO): ½-4 yrs
- 7 higher professional education (HBO-bachelor)
- 8 university (WO-bachelor + -master)

Combatting language disadvantages at early stage

- Pre-school and early school programmes.
- Organisation of induction classes.
- Additional lessons for disadvantaged students.
- Additional funding for disadvantaged pupils.
- Establishment of so-called “extended or community schools”.
- Improving migrant parents’ involvement.



Good practice: Improving migrant parents' involvement

- Investments in civic integration of migrants; compulsory schooling of parents?
- Incorporation of education as theme in civic integration.
- Mobilisation of women (Programme 1001 forces and Language coaches).
- The Ethnic Minority Parents' Platform.



Segregated schools

- Low achievements of pupils at 'ethnic schools' largely due to the background of the pupils not the composition of schools per se.
- Concentration of migrant students at 'ethnic schools' has a negative impact on the risk of drop-out and a negative impact on their school careers.
- Segregated schools lead to less contact and less living together.



Efforts to combat language disadvantages and dropping-out at vocational schools

- Budget for combating disadvantage.
- Funds and financial bonuses for targeting drop-out rates.
- Care and advice teams.
- Student guidance and counselling.
- Mentoring projects for migrant students.
- Integrated language teaching.
- More attractive education.



The way forward: comparing good practices?

