

RESEARCH ON MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION IN CURAÇAO



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Short movie

Building a life, building a nation

Jermain Lo (producer)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tfvlusP3eoA>



OMIC

A study about recent Regional migration and integration of regional migrants on Curaçao

Commissioned by the Ministry of Social development, labor and welfare. Funded by USONA.

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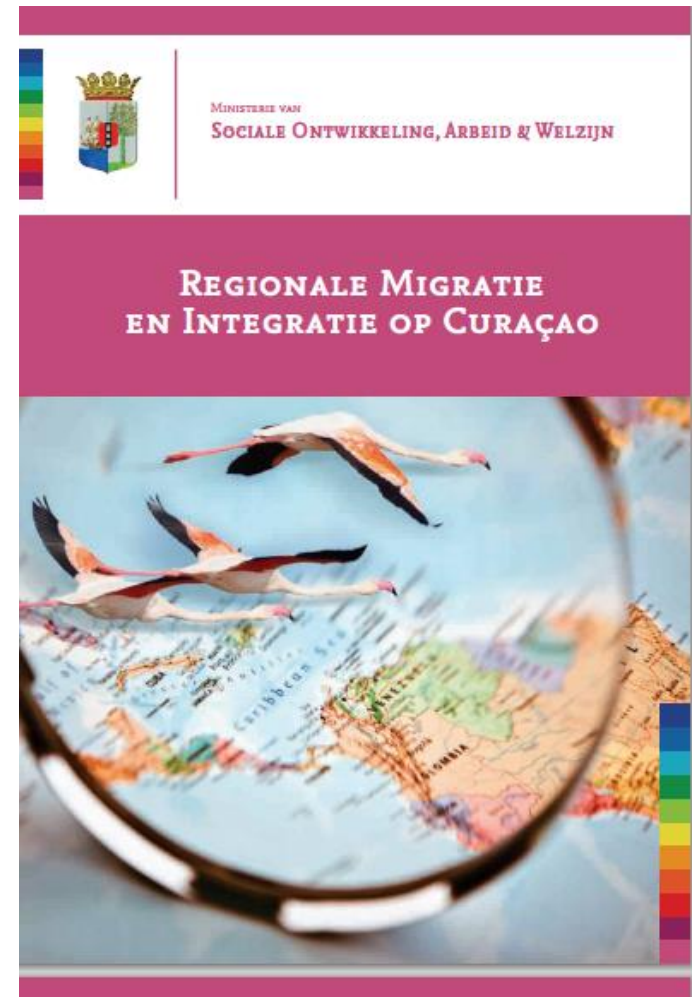
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Onderzoek

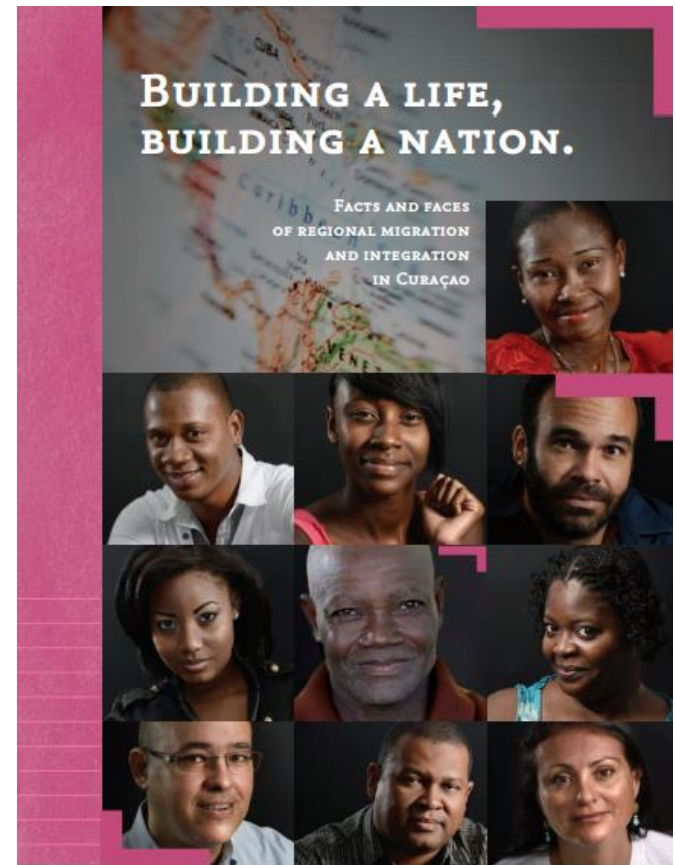


- ❑ Regionale Migratie en Integratie op Curacao (2014)
- ❑ Sterke Vrouwen in het Koninkrijk (2010)
- ❑ Domestic Violence Curacao (2012)
- ❑ Domestic Violence BES eilanden (2014)

Curacao=Diversity

4 years of research

- ❑ Report (Baseline study in Dutch)
- ❑ Booklet with 10 Portraits
- ❑ Summary of the study
- ❑ Facts and recommendations
- ❑ Short movie



Regional Migration



- 5 Countries of origin
- 5 themes
- Mixed research methods
 - ▣ Literature
 - ▣ Surveys
 - ▣ interviews

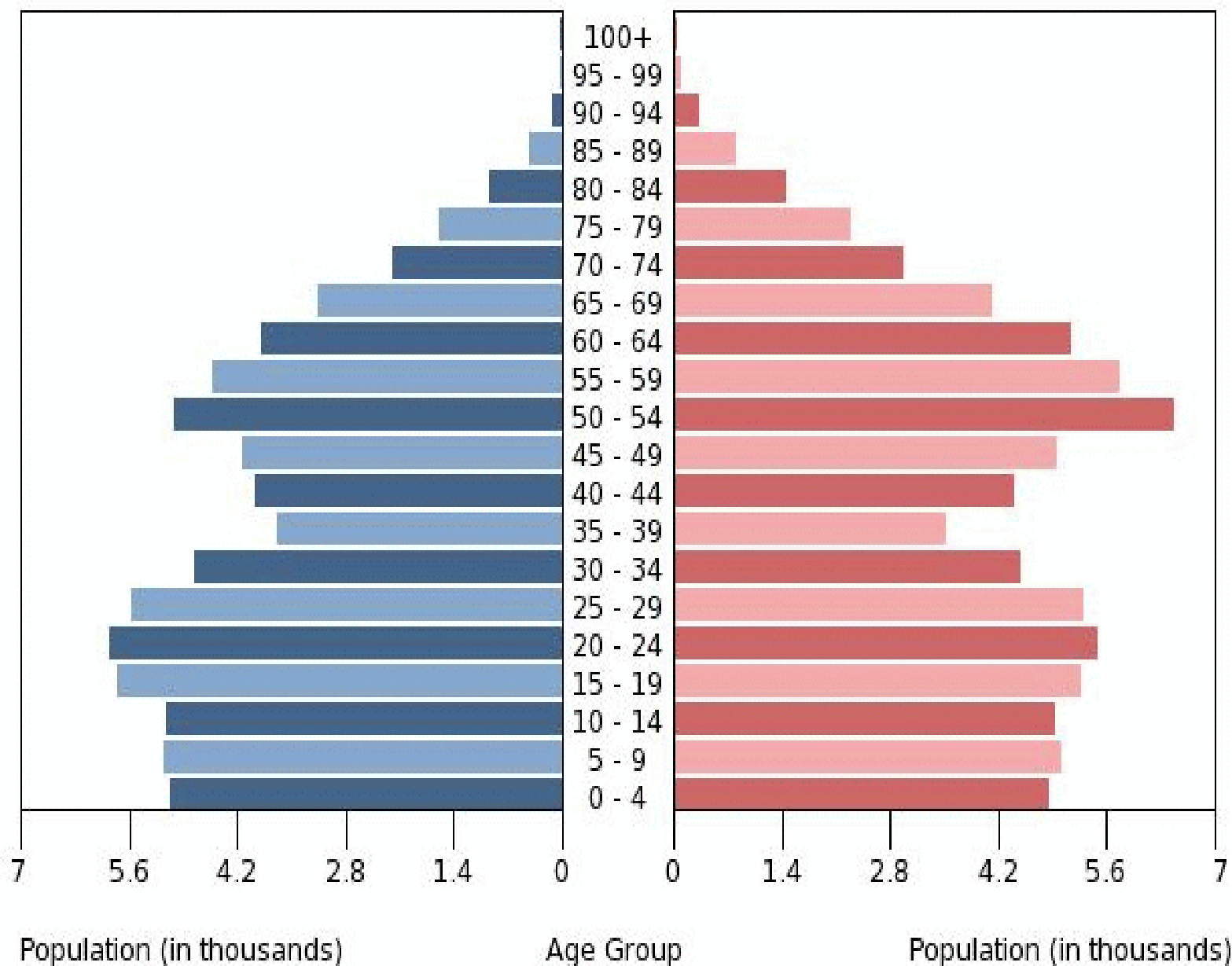
Curacao and Migration

- ❑ Indigenas: Arowakken
- ❑ 1499: 1st Spanish ship landed on Curacao
- ❑ 1634 under rule of the WIC (trade 'company')
- ❑ Dutch administrative elite
- ❑ Jewish migrants 17th century, farmers from Europe
- ❑ Slave trade 1655-1863
- ❑ 1791 WIC bankrupt: Dutch colony
- ❑ Between 1860-1920: emigration (to Cuba)
- ❑ Refinery (1918): looking for migrant workers
 - 30.000 → 150.000 citizens
 - 160 nationalities
- ❑ Migrants still needed for low/high skilled work/specialists

Male

Curacao - 2014

Female



Migrantengroepen

Regional migration

- 9 to 12 % of the population
- <http://populationpyramid.net/nl/aruba/>

Aruba (2010 est.)

- Dutch 82.1%,
- Colombian 6.6%,
- Venezuelan 2.2%,
- Dominican 2.2%,
- Haitian 1.2%,
- other 5.5%,
- 2014 est.:
- Net migration rate: 9.04

demographics

Curacao 147.000 inhabitants

- Male/female = 92/100
- female h h h 44%
- Unemployment: 9.9%
- GDP \$ 15,000 (83nd)
- Fertility rate 2.09
- **elderly dependency ratio: 21.6 %**

Aruba 110.000 inhabitants

- Male/female = 90/100
- female h h h
- Unemployment: 9.5%
- GDP \$21,800 (58nd)
- Fertility rate; 1.84
- **elderly dependency ratio: 16.9 %**

Demographics Sint Maarten



40.000 inhabitants

- Male/female = 90/100
- Unemployment: 10.6
- GDP \$ 15,400 (78nd)
- Fertility rate; 2.10
- **elderly dependency ratio: 16.9 %**
- Net migration rate 6.63
- Over 100 nationalities

Recent migration



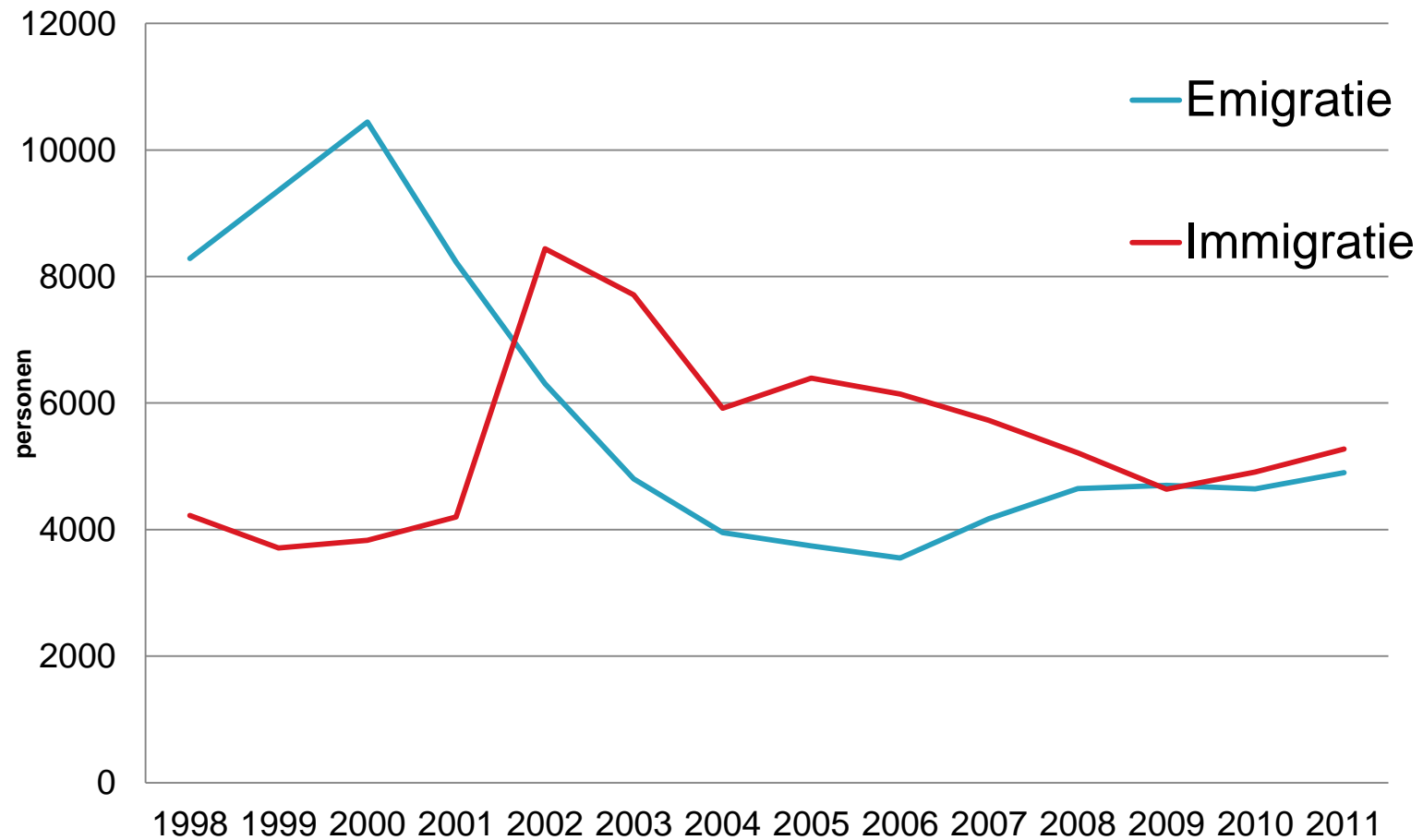
Central Questions Baseline study

1. *What are the most important demographic facts and developments for the 5 groups (Col, DR, Hai, Jam, Ven) of regional migrants?*
2. *What is the impact of recent regional migration (since 1998) on 5 institutions (education, labor market, healthcare, social cohesion / integration and justice) on Curacao?*
3. *How do regional migrants on Curacao participate?*
4. *Are there positive or negative attitudes towards migrants and how do these attitudes relate with demographics, SES and Cultural factors?*

Research design

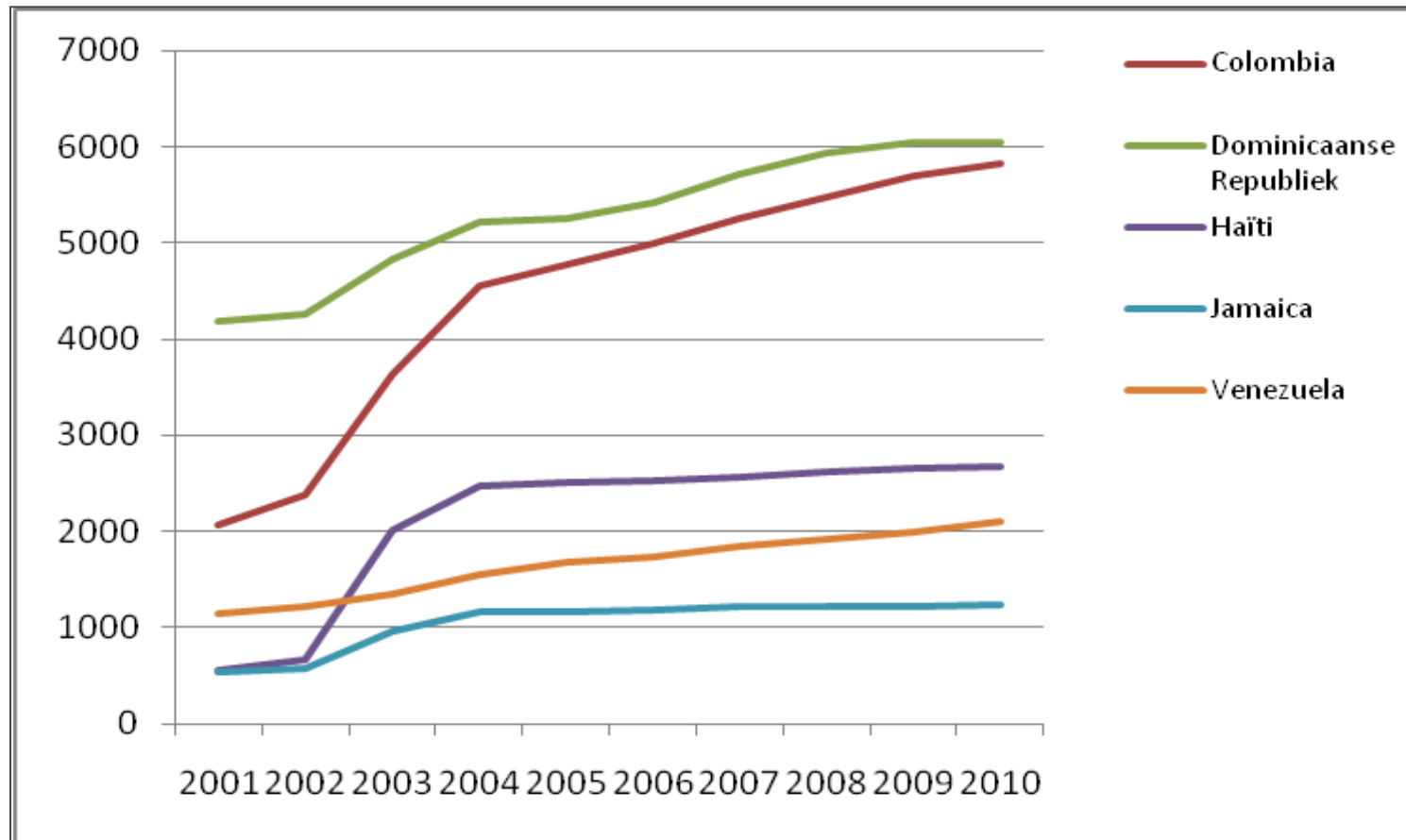
	6 Sub studies	
1	Statistical analysis	CBS data, Census 2011
2	Data collection and analysis	Governmental institutions, OM (public prosecutor), KPC (police), immigration, migration figures, labor market (permits) figures
3	Interviews NGO's, institutions	40 interviews
4	Interviews Migrants (organisations , consulates etc.)	25 interviews
5	Attitude study (2012)	790 respondents
6	Migrant Survey (2010)	306 respondents

Migration



New Immigration to Curacao (2001-2010 total)

Net migration rate 1.27



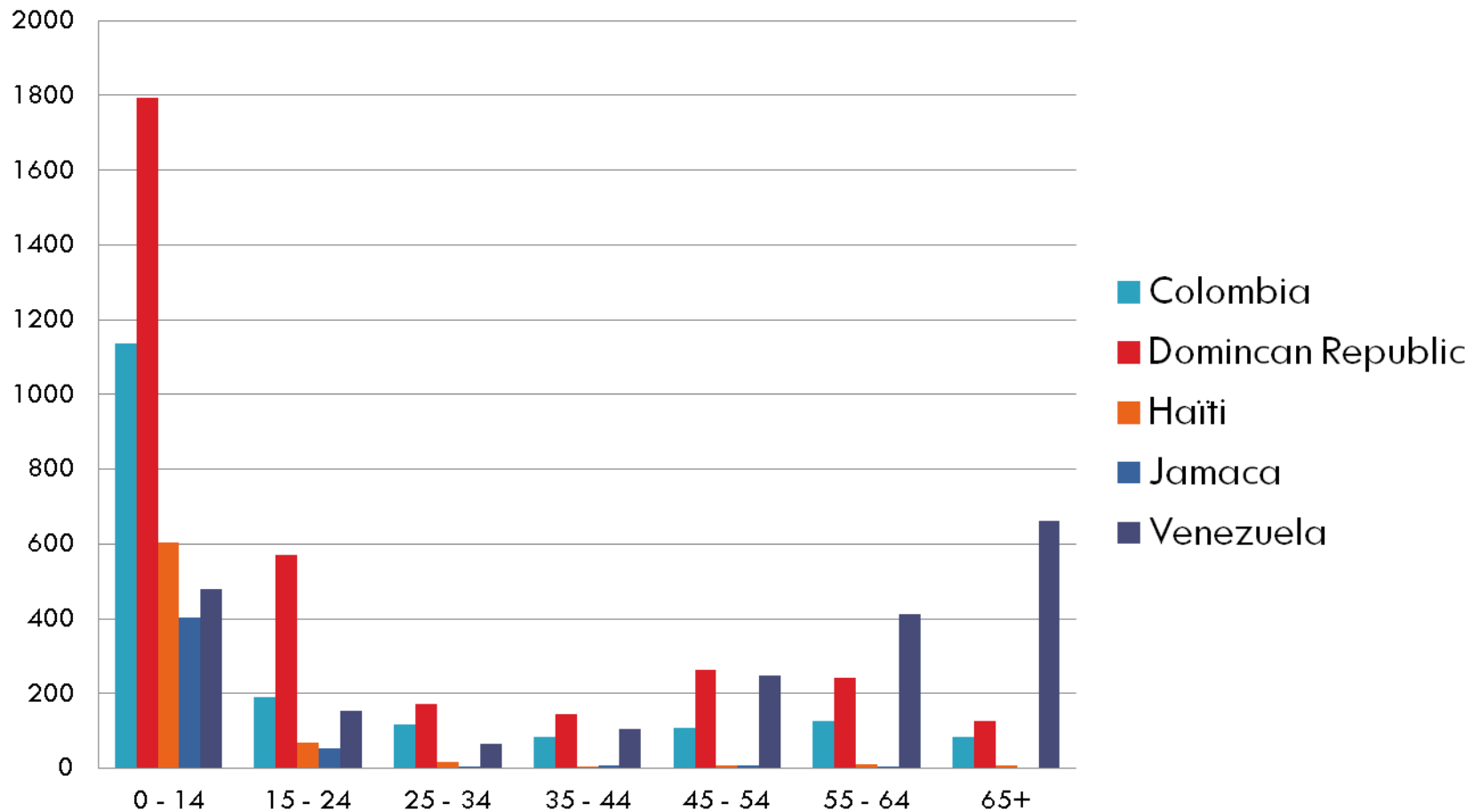
**Fig. 2 Migrant population by country of birth Curacao,
January 1st 2001-2010**

Population of Curacao

(Source: Census 2011)

- 150.563 citizens
- 1^e generation migrants (foreign born): 36.363
- 2^e generation (foreign born parent(s)): 27.101
- 63.464 Citizens with roots abroad (42.2%)
- Fertility rate Curaçao 1.93 (below replacement)

2nd generation by age (2011)



1^e generation by sex	men	women	total	%
Colombia	1.550	2.987	4.537	3,0
Curaçao	53.804	60.396	114.200	75,8
Dominican Republic	1.268	4.137	5.405	3,6
Haïti	1.018	843	1.861	1,2
Jamaica	356	874	1.230	0,8
Venezuela	707	984	1.691	1,1
5 RMC totaal	4.899	9.825	14.724	9,7
Other countries of birth	10.145	11.494	21.639	14,5
total for Curaçao	68.848	81.715	150.563	100,00

2^e generation by sex	men	women	total 2^e generation
Colombia	916	929	1.845
Dominican Republic	1.585	1.726	3.311
Haïti	363	355	718
Jamaica	259	221	480
Venezuela	981	1.144	2.125
5 RMC totaal	4.104	4.375	8.479
Other countries of birth	8.783	9.839	18.622
total for Curaçao	12.887	14.214	27.101

Education

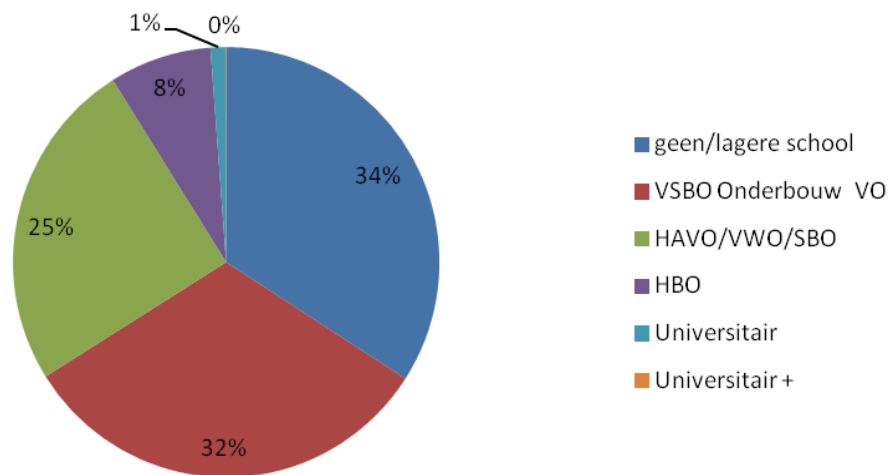
- ❑ Some schools have a large share of regional migrant children in their classes, others hardly any
- ❑ 40% of the (daytime) students has a migrant background
- ❑ Some perform excellent
- ❑ Social mobility: 2nd generation obtains higher educational levels

Concerns:

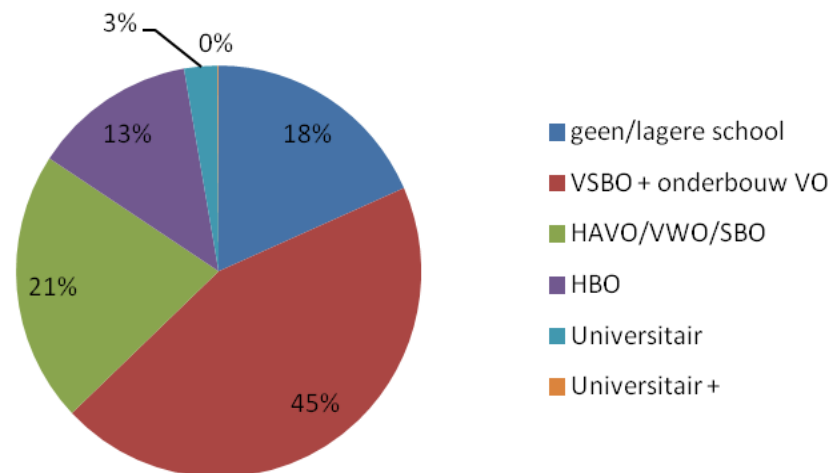
- ❑ In EFO exams (11/12 years old): over representation of AGO (practical training) advise for DR, Hai, Jam born students: further research is necessary!!!
- ❑ SES and support and role of parents
- ❑ No support for schools with large share of newly arrived migrant children
- ❑ Undocumented children

Educational level

**Hoogst gevolgde opleiding 1e generatie
5 landen (Ven, Col, Hai, Jam, DR)**



**Hoogst gevolgde opleiding 2e generatie
5 landen (Ven, Col, Hai, Jam, DR)**



Educational level 1st generation (5 RMC) is lower than average,
2nd generation is above the average level for Curacao

Labor market

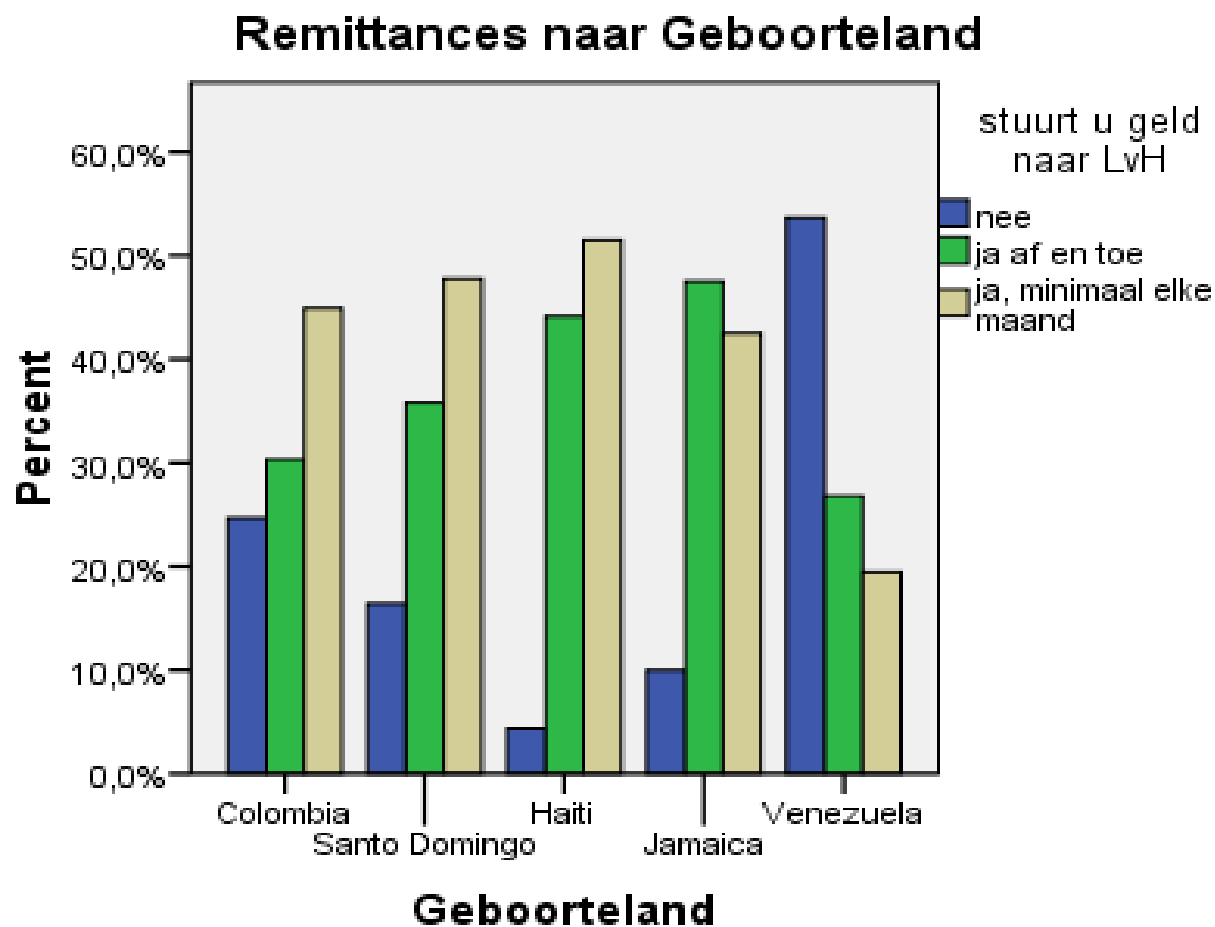


High representation in lower skilled jobs:

- ❑ 63% domestic cleaners & helpers born in 5 RMC (1279 persons)
- ❑ 50% of the gardeners and horticultural labourers
- ❑ 44% of the hairdressers
- ❑ 61% of the shopkeepers but only 17% form 5 RMC
- ❑ Cleaners (hotels, offices) bakers, kitchen helpers, painters, brick layers etc.
- ❑ Labor market for the 5 RMC's: 13,7 %

- ❑ Lower unemployment rates for Col, Ven, Jam than average
- ❑ Only 2.1% has 'onderstand' (social assistants benefits)
- ❑ Women earn less (in general)
- ❑ Higher incomes among: Ven en Col and 2nd generation Col, DR, Ven.
- ❑ At DWI: largest group of 'foreign' clients DR nationality
- ❑ Concerns: System of TWSV (work permit) make migrant workers vulnerable for exploitation and employers powerful

Remittances (bron OMIC survey)





AVISO

Administración de inyecciones en salones de belleza

En los últimos tiempos la Inspección de Salud Pública ha notado un aumento alarmante de denuncias de tratamientos de belleza con inyecciones. Se trata por ejemplo de tratamientos de arrugas en la cara, relleno de labios y partes del ojo y asta relleno de nalgas para dar más forma y firmeza.

Este tipo de tratamiento tiene riesgos para la salud de los ciudadanos. Los riesgos pertenecientes a esta práctica pueden ser complicaciones como de inflamación (infección o absceso) hasta afecciones graves a los órganos a consecuencia del líquido inyectado que resulta en la sangre (embolia pulmonar o ataque cerebral) y a veces hasta con resultado fatal (muerte).

Por esta razón la Inspección advierte a todos que dan o desean someterse a estos tratamientos, de lo siguiente.

El suministro de inyecciones es permitido solamente a médicos legalmente autorizados por la autoridad competente en Curaçao o a personas cualificadas que funcionan bajo orden de dicho medico registrado.

El suministro de inyecciones para fines de tratamientos de belleza por personas no autorizado por ley es considerado como practica de medicina ilegal. Practicar la medicina sin estar autorizado es un hecho punible según la ordenanza "Landsverordening uitoeffening geneeskunst" (PB 1938 no.74).

Por eso está estrictamente prohibido, a personas no autorizadas, el suministro de cualquier tipo de inyección a clientes, incluso en los casos de tratamiento de belleza.

Personas que suministren inyecciones sin ser autorizadas por ley, cometen un acto castigable por la ley.

Si usted está al tanto de prácticas similares, por favor reporte éstas a la Inspección de Salud Pública por teléfono 406-9366 o vía correo electrónico lv@gobiernu.cw

Health Care

- Relatively high (and increasing) perception of own health level
- Concerns about use of medication (antibiotics) amongst sex workers
- Concerns about undocumented migrants (pregnancies and births without any medical support , children who need to see a specialist, lack of funding to reach sex workers)
- High attendance at the *Consultatiebureaus* (free health care centres for children)
- More people with insurance (5 RMC 2001: 26% → 2011:8%)
- How to reach people: Ad hoc communication in foreign languages: no policy

Social cohesion & integration

- Education: most important step towards integration and participation
- More attention is needed for integration, cultural diversity etc. in Teacher training programmes
- Formal and informal migrant organizations
- 40% (survey) is 'member' of a church
- Transnationalism is growing but majority wants to stay on Curacao
- More knowledge about cultural background can help to reduce prejudices en stigmas and raise tolerance



Neighborhoods by country of origin

(source Kranshi , analysis OMIC team)

Colombia	Dom Rep	Haïti	Jamaica	Venezuela
Jongbloed	Souax	Buena Vista	Kanga	Jongbloed
Souax	Buena Vista	Souax	Buena Vista	Marie Pampoen
Buena Vista	Santa Rosa	Kanga	Montagne Rey	Santa Rosa
Kanga	Mahuma	Wishi	Bivak	Vredeberg (kintjan)
Santa Rosa	Montagne Rey	Santa Rosa	Monte Verde	Jan Thiel
Marie Pampoen	Stenen Koraal	Stenen Koraal	Steenrijk	Julianadorp
Mahuma	Marchena	Montagne Rey	Souax	Bottelier
Jan Doret	Kanga	Klein Marchena	Brievengat	Buena Vista
Montagne Rey	Brievengat	Brievengat	Suffisant	Francia
Groot Kwartier	Monte Verde	Ronde Klip	Dein	Koraal Specht
Van Engelen	Wishi	Monte Verde		

Justice

- ❑ In 2012: 977 deportations of undocumented migrants (80+%)
- ❑ Examples of exploitation of migrant workers
- ❑ Exploitation → human trafficking
- ❑ Many undocumented children without a birth certificate
- ❑ In general RMC: underrepresentation in suspects of a crime except Jamaicans.
- ❑ Most registered crimes:

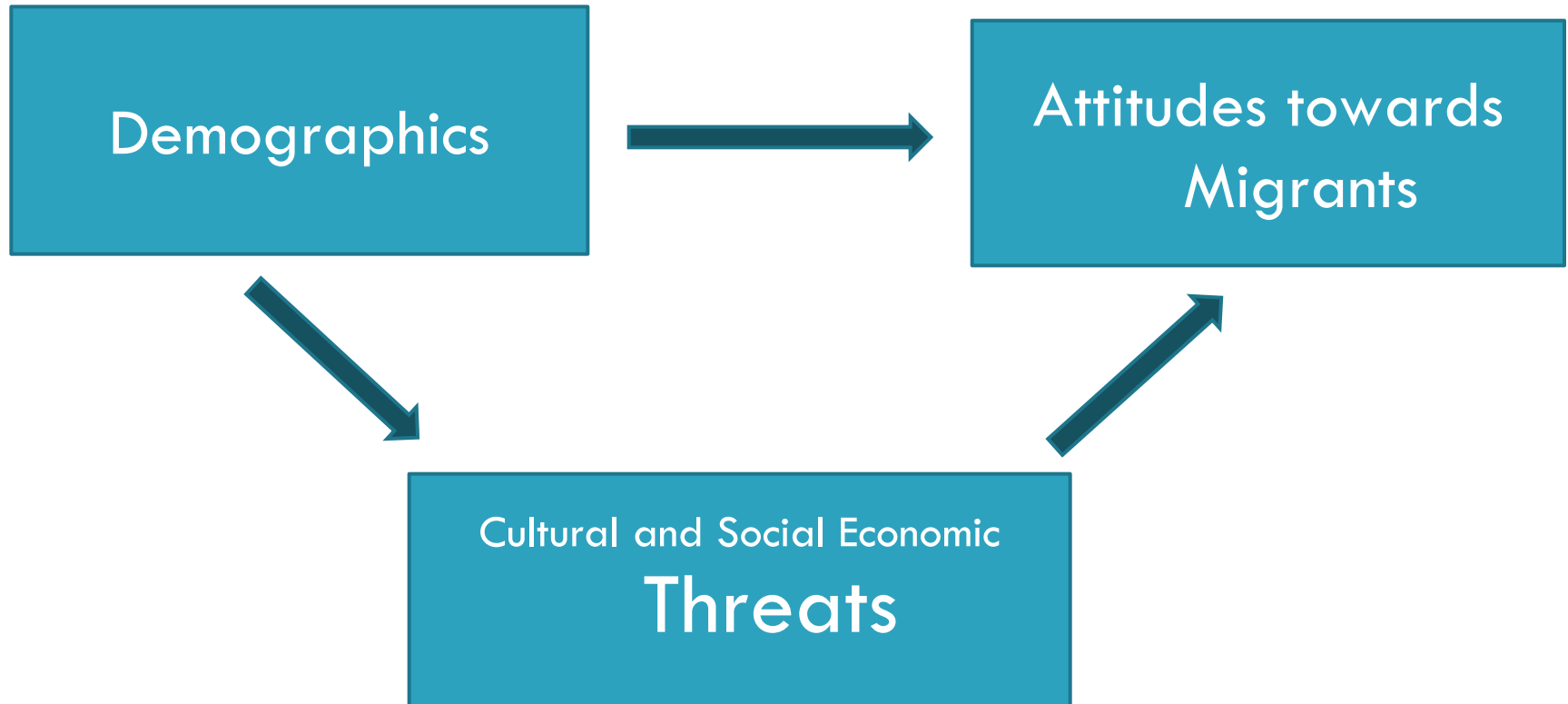
Country of Birth	Registered Offence types
Colombia	Drugs offence (ca 25%), abuse, theft, firearm offence, fraude
Dominican Republic	Drugs offence (increased: 28% to 45%), abuse, theft, violent crimes
Jamaica	Drugs offence (75%), theft, violent crimes
Venezuela	Drugs offence (50%), theft, fraud

Attitudes toward migrants 1

- ❑ Tolerance towards migrants or not?
- ❑ 3 types of values (constructs):
 - ▣ Ethnic based citizenship (narrow)
 - ▣ Cultural based citizenship
 - ▣ Civic based citizenship (most positive)
- ❑ Survey (790 respondents)



Model Attitude study



Attitudes towards migrants 2

In general: Attitudes towards immigrants on Curacao range from some Anti Immigrant Attitudes towards quite positive attitudes

- Attitudes about immigrants range from Ethnic (some Anti Immigrant Attitudes) towards Cultural and Civic based citizenship values
- Papiamento/native people from Curacao score relatively high on ethnic based citizenship (narrow interpretation of citizenship)

Demographics related to Immigrant Attitudes on Curacao:

- no relationship between sex and immigrant attitudes
- higher education gives a more positive attitude about immigrants
- age: the older, the less positive attitudes towards migrants, only if mediated by more Social Economic and Cultural Threat
- People with an immigrant background tend to have a more positive attitude than average, more contact → positive attitudes
- Social Economic Threats have more influence on Attitudes towards migrants than Cultural Threats (contrary to literature)

Cultural Threat

Immigrants

- should accept and follow Curacao life style.
- are a threat for our culture and norms
- Should have family on the island
- should integrate and complete assimilate to the host society
- Should have a Christian background
- Should speak Papiamentu
- Should speak Dutch

It is better for the country

- if every body speaks one language
- if everybody shares the same traditions an



Economic Threat



Immigrants

- Take our jobs
- Work for lower wages and more hours
- Cost more than they bring in
- Profit from our social security (pension, health care, welfare)
- Shouldn't get welfare rights

Employers who employ illegal workers should get high fines

Recommendations for Curacao 1

- ❑ Comply with international Treaties (regarding family reunification, children's rights)
- ❑ Determine scenarios for population development and the building of human capacity which is needed for development of Curacao
- ❑ Pay more attention to the employers who 'contract' undocumented workers
- ❑ Build up more knowledge to monitor developments in labor market to respond when needed
- ❑ Use new studies (Business Census 2014) to fill gaps in knowledge

Recommendations for Curaçao 2

- ❑ Schools with an overrepresentation of newly arrived (regional) migrant children should get (extra) support
- ❑ Enable undocumented children to receive a diploma of secondary education
- ❑ Stimulate discussion and exchange of best practices in the educational field
- ❑ Inter governmental cooperation is necessary in the process of policy development
- ❑ Make use of the knowledge and network in Migrant organizations
- ❑ Let the debate be based on data instead of sentiments

Remigration: Ayó of te Aweró

People from Curacao move abroad for their studies: why do some come back to Curacao and others won't?

- Lack of figures: who is going where (SSC, DUO, MOWCS)
- Yu di Kòrsou have a strong wish to Contribute to Curacao (*“Steentje bijdragen”*)
- ...but....Practical obstacles (study debt, recruitment, housing)
- Huge contrast between departure and return , things change or not?
- What does Curacao want? → That should be the base for policy development!

Questions ?

Thank you for your attention


Reports can be found on: www.gobiernu.cw

Or www.caribseekdocuments.com/curacao

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Final remarks
Questions?