

Impact of consumption of Dutch cultural goods by international migrants on their sense of belonging in the host society.

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Summary

This research project revolves around the topic of life-course perspective on migration. The integration process that migrants experience after migration is a multi-faceted process with various stages and themes to it. This report focuses on the consumption of cultural goods of international migrants in the Netherlands, and how this consumption affects their sense of belonging. The process of integration can be accelerated through the consumption of cultural goods and by paying attention to cultural capital. Music, literature, language and religion are all parts of culture that differ between communities and countries. As a result, particular communities of migrants will find it easier/harder to integrate and make efforts to increase their cultural capital in the host country. These differences are explored in this report through statistical analysis of survey data collected on migrants in the Netherlands in 2013. The main findings of this study show that language is the most significant variable out of the ones studied when it comes to the sense of belonging in the host society. Music and literature also have a significant effect on the sense of belonging, while belonging to a religious community only has a significant effect on limited people and specific cases. Although having differences and being exposed to Dutch culture for different amounts of time, the variance in results between native, first generation and second generation migrants are not as large as originally predicted.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

International migration and the integration process is a multi-faceted phenomenon that is increasing in relevance over the last decades due to its global significance. This significance is brought about by the increased flows of people, goods and information. The process of integration is a highly studied topic when it comes to international migration. The Netherlands is no exception to this large exposure to migration waves. It is a country with an extended history of immigration due to its colonial past and has hosted many different diasporas over time. Today, the Netherlands is a country of large immigration due to its overall wealth, high standard of living among other factors. It is in the best interest for migrants and the society that is hosting them to adapt as fast as possible to their host country and its culture.

Many aspects participate in the feeling of belonging in a foreign society. Differences in culture between migrant groups and the host society can often be a large contributor to the exclusion of these migrant groups. On the other hand, cultural consumption and participation in arts are increasingly recognized as means of reducing the social exclusion and poverty of migrant communities (FIERI, 2019). There is a real lack of evidence when it comes to consumption patterns of international migrants on cultural goods in host countries. Subsequently, the possible correlations between integration and this consumption of cultural goods is also understudied.

The role that culture plays in the integration of migrants into a foreign host society is an important aspect of migration research. It is an aspect of migration that is not often considered and has not been vastly studied in comparison to other phenomena regarding the integration of migrants. “The interest at policy level has not been compensated by an adequate debate upon the potential effects of cultural consumption migrants’ socio-economic integration.” (FIERI, 2019). The importance of cultural integration is growing, especially in Europe. In 2015, culture ministers of the European Union’s member states agreed that besides humanitarian and social support for migrants and refugees, immediate attention should also be paid towards cultural integration (European Council, 2015). The integration of migrants and refugees into a host society is often labeled as a two-way process. It is important for both the migrants to make an effort in order to integrate, but it is also important for cultural organizations to promote and thrive towards intercultural dialogue and participative and creative encounters between the two groups of people (European Council, 2015).

Through these efforts, the society can become more cohesive and open towards foreigners and newcomers (McGregor & Ragab, 2016). The arts and cultural goods of a country can consequently also lead to a facilitated language acquisition, and language plays an important role in the integration of migrants (Allan, 2016).

1.2 Research Problem

The central question revolves around the consumption of cultural goods from the Netherlands by international migrants. The term cultural goods in this research engulf music, literature, religion and

language of the host nation. This varied consumption will be investigated in order to deduce the impact of this consumption on the migrants' sense of belonging in the host society. Different waves of migration throughout history have led to contrasting migrant populations in the Netherlands. Consequently, the results may differ between the origin of the migrant groups. In this research, first generation, second generation and native migrant groups will be analyzed. Additionally, the place of origin will also play a role in the analysis. Migrant groups from 'western' and 'non-western' origin will be analyzed separately. In order to investigate the different effects that the various variables have on the sense of belonging of migrants, the following research question was formulated: To what extent does the consumption of Dutch cultural goods by international migrants impact their sense of belonging in the host society?

1.3 Structure

The next section introduces the theoretical framework by going in depth into previous literature and various peer reviewed papers that discuss topics related to the importance of the consumption of cultural goods and the integration of international migrants. A conceptual model of the main variables and concepts of the research is also provided for visualization of the variables and their expected relationship. After the theoretical framework is the methodology section. In this section, the different variables are discussed and the statistical analysis methods are discussed. The background information and quality of the data collection process is also discussed in this section. The results of the statistical models and the analysis that it comes with is the next section. Lastly, the main conclusions of the paper are presented in the 'conclusions' section.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Literature Review and Theories

The consumption of cultural goods is a factor that can aid in the integration of international migrants into a host society, since this will facilitate communication and cooperation between the migrant groups and the native population. The adaptation hypothesis developed by Kulu (2005) in the context of fertility studies can be adapted to use for the purpose of developing a theoretical framework for this research. The adaptation hypothesis claims that over time, migrant populations will adapt to the host society and start to replicate the trends visible in said host society. Even though this theory was developed to describe fertility patterns, it can also be used to study the consumption of cultural goods and the effects it has on the sense of belonging and integration of migrants into host society. In academics, the overlap of cultural capital of migrants after migrating is referred to as acculturation. In other words, the migrant population adjusts to the norms and cultural changes through time in the host society (Bhugra et al., 2021). This adjusting is often referred to as psychological adjustment and emotional adjustment. Learning the way that emotions are conveyed and expressed in different cultures is a skill that often takes time to learn. Music, Literature, religion and language are all parts of a culture that can help with this emotional and psychological adjustment (Bhugra et al., 2021).

Cultural capital refers to the set of social assets that one can possess, these can include intellect, education, style of dress, style of speaking, knowledge, etc (Gilleard, 2020). This cultural capital can therefore also be specific to a place and culture. These social assets and the values it carries are transmitted through generations vertically but also horizontally through members of one family or community. Therefore, the cultural capital facilitates communication within the culture as well through the use of language and a shared identity. This results in an increased sense of belonging and community. As international migrants, it can be difficult to adapt to a new culture, not only due to the fact that it takes time to learn the different types of culture including the language. A large part of the integration process is also the admission and acceptance of the migrant population by the members of the host society. The members of a culture also have a say in the adaptation process of migrants. Attitudes towards international migrants vary in many cultures but an open attitude and transparent cultural capital can aid the integration of migrants into a host society by a significant amount (Fratini, 2017).

In this research, the consumption of cultural goods will include the language aspect, music by Dutch artists, literature by Dutch artists and the significance of belonging to a religious community. Language and language proficiency are among the most significant factors when it comes to the integration of international migrants into the host societies. The adaptation hypothesis claims that migrants adapt to the situations and lifestyle of the host country. Over time, it is likely that migrant families will adapt to the host country and develop the host country's language faster. Acquisition of foreign language constitutes both the medium of everyday communication, which is extremely significant in the overall feeling of belonging of a person. Along with this, it is also a resource, in particular in the context of improving possibilities in the labor market and education in the host country. According to (Portes & Schauffler, 1994), the difference between first generation and second generation migrants in language proficiency proves to be considerable. Second generation migrants have a significantly better proficiency in the language of the host country. Based on these findings, it is expected that the variable based on language proficiency will have a large positive impact on the sense of belonging for first generation migrants. The acquisition of the host society language will have a large impact on the opportunities of first second generation migrants. For second generation migrants it is a bit different since these groups of people are already exposed to the language of the host society at an early age - making the language acquisition significantly easier.

Research has shown that the promotion of art and other parts of the culture provide migrants with an increased creative space for the exploration and expression of their identities (McGregor & Ragab, 2016). This expression of identities has proven to help with the decrease in discrimination and social exclusion. "Maintaining a cultural identity of the country of origin can have very positive effects on integration, if it is combined with identification with the destination country (McGregor & Ragab, 2016)." Through the combination of arts from home and host society, many migrants who are interested and invested in the arts, will find it easier to collaborate and make contacts in the host society. This way, cultural assimilation is easier to avoid and will be replaced with concepts more connected to cultural integration. The difference between cultural assimilation and cultural integration is that in cultural assimilation, the

minority group will resemble the culture of the host society and the culture of the native country and community will fade over time in that group of people (Teske & Nellon, 1974).

2.2 Conceptual Model and Hypotheses

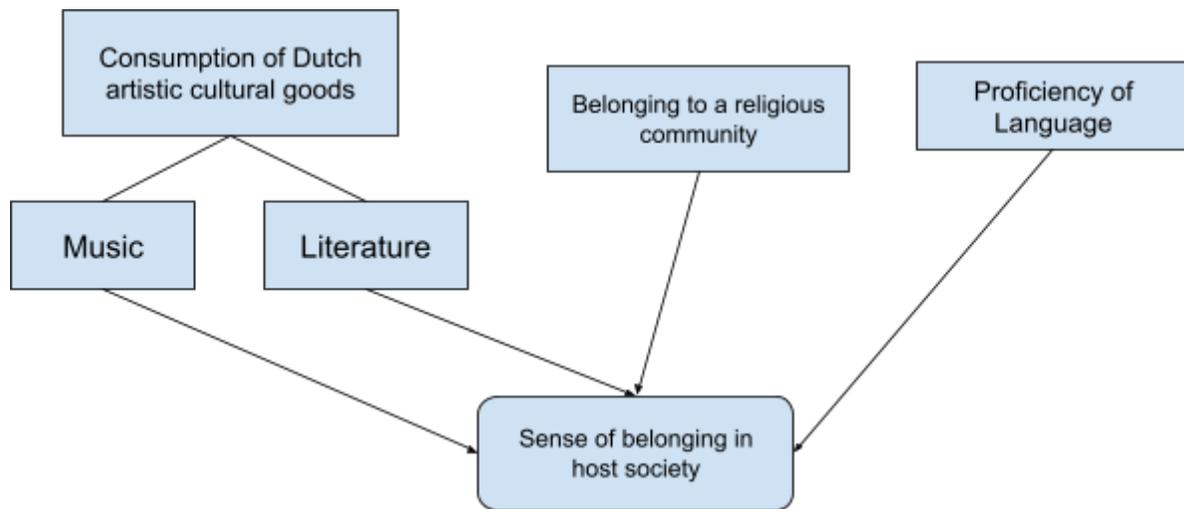


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

The model above is a conceptualization of the different markers of adaptation that are investigated in this research. The concept of ‘artistic cultural goods’ engulfs music and literature by Dutch artists and authors, respectively. Along with this, belonging to a religious community and the proficiency of Dutch language are cultural variables that will be used. The effect of each of these variables on the sense of belonging will be analyzed in the data analysis section.

As a result of previous research and findings along with the theoretical framework, hypotheses can be formulated to predict the effects of the various different variables on the sense of belonging of international migrants in the Netherlands. It is expected that the effect of language will have the most significant impact out of the four independent variables. This hypothesis relates to the research and findings conducted by (Norton., 2012). The author claims that language is one of the, if not the most significant factor when it comes to integration into a foreign society. The proficiency of language will allow an easier integration into important parts of society such as the labor force and education. Another hypothesis that can be developed relates to the religion variable and the role it plays. Based on research conducted by (Statham et al., 2005), that discuss the dynamic between the role of religion and the integration of muslim immigrants in the Netherlands, belonging to a religious community often enhances the cultural feeling of migrants of their home country culture, opposed to that of the host country. Especially in the Netherlands, a country where religion does not play a highly significant role and the atheist population is very high, it is expected that belonging to a religious community will not have a highly significant impact on the sense of belonging of migrants into Dutch society. This relates to the study conducted by Lyck-Bowen & Owen (2019), the integration of international migrants through

religion can vary between countries. Migrating into a country where the majority of the population practices the same religion can facilitate the integration by a significant amount. In fact, there could also be a negative correlation between belonging to a religious community and the sense of belonging in the Netherlands. Especially for the non-Dutch, non-western origin groups, this might be the case. The Netherlands has large groups of migrant populations that practice the muslim religion.

Furthermore, based on theories developed by (FIERI, 2019) it is safe to hypothesize that a high consumption of Dutch cultural goods by the international migrants will lead to an increased sense of belonging in the host society. Furthermore, it is predicted that the second generation migrants will have a higher consumption of these goods. This is based on research conducted by (Bertacchini et al., 2022) on the consumption of Italian cultural goods by international migrants. The authors claim that having an Italian member in the household has a considerable effect on both immigrants' participation decision and intensity in going to the cinema and to music concerts. However, it is predicted that first generation migrants will often consume Dutch cultural goods and practice Dutch culture in attempts to feel more connected to the Dutch society while second generation migrants will do these same things, since the Dutch culture feels ordinary to them.

Another hypothesis that can be deduced from the previous literature is that the migrant population that belong to the 'Native' and 'non-Dutch, western' origin groups will have higher levels of sense of belonging on average. Especially when it comes to neighboring countries of the Netherlands, the cultures are often said to be compatible and similar. This could be considered as the 'Western European' culture and lifestyles. This is due to the fact that it is usually easier for migrants from neighboring countries with similar cultures and language to adapt and become integrated in comparison to migrants from countries that are further away and have significant cultural differences to the host destination. Migrants with significantly different cultural backgrounds from the Dutch culture will have a more difficult time integrating into the host society, often due to these significant cultural differences.

3. Methodology

3.1 The dataset

The dataset that will be used and analyzed for this research stems from the Longitudinal Internet studies for the Social Sciences (LISS). The LISS is a research panel that conducts various types of surveys on a variety of topics every year in the Netherlands. The LISS also has a separate immigrant panel. It was active from 2010 until December 2014. This panel consisted of 1,600 households (2,400 individuals) of which 1,100 households (1,700 individuals) were of non-Dutch origin. This immigrant panel is the core element of the project Measurement and Experimentation in the Social Sciences (MESS), which contains various datasets on the population of the Netherlands.

The dataset used for this research is titled 'Migrants National Identification and the National Dimension of Cultural Consumption'. This was a single wave study conducted in 2013 and was fully completed by

1407 respondents. The survey was conducted on panel members of 16 years of age and older. The purpose of the survey was to investigate migrants' consumption of cultural goods from the host society but also of their country of origin. The survey does not provide any personal information about the respondents in order to protect the privacy of the respondents. This is the same for all LISS panel surveys.

One drawback of the dataset is the lack of control variables available. Important information about respondents such as age, gender, education level and employment status are missing from the dataset. These confounding variables would allow for a more in-depth analysis of the various variables and their relationships and how these confounding variables can also affect the results of the models. Another limitation to the dataset is the fact that the origin groups variable does not contain specific information on which countries these origin groups include. This restricts the research and makes the data and results more difficult to analyze for specific cases and situations. However, we can deduce from Dutch migration patterns that non-Dutch, western origin contains countries that are located in western and central Europe. The non-Dutch, non-western origin group contains the former colonies of the Netherlands, some eastern European nations along with African and Middle eastern nations. Although there are various limitations to the dataset, it was the only one available for data on consumption of cultural goods of international migrants in the Netherlands.

3.2 Variables

Since this research is investigating the impact that various variables have on the sense of belonging of international migrants, the dependent variable throughout the research is titled 'sense of belonging in host society'. The variable was measured on a numerical scale from 1 to 5. The independent variables include 'consumption of music by Dutch artists', 'consumption of Dutch literature by Dutch authors', 'significance of belonging to a religious community' and 'language proficiency of Dutch'. Along with this, a variable controls for the different sets of origin groups that are analyzed in this research. Five different origin groups will be used for the data analysis. A native origin group, consisting of people of immigrant descent but preferred to be titled as native Dutch people for the data collection. First generation migrants are grouped into two categories: first generation of non-Dutch western descent and first generation of non-Dutch non-western descent. These categories are then repeated for second generation migrants.

Table 1 below shows the different variables and their measurement scales for the purposes of visualization.

	Type of variable	Measurement scale
Sense of belonging in host society	Dependent	1 to 5 1: very low 2: low 3: neutral 4: high 5: very high
Language proficiency of Dutch	Independent	1 to 4

		1: poor 2: moderate 3: good 4: very good
Consumption of music by Dutch artists	Independent	1 to 5 1: never 2: seldom 3: sometimes 4: regularly 5: often
Consumption of literature by Dutch authors	Independent	1 to 5 1: never 2: seldom 3: sometimes 4: regularly 5: often
Significance of belonging to a religious community	Independent	1 to 4 1: not at all important 2: not so important 3: fairly important 4: very important
Origin groups, construed by CentERdata	Control	0: native origin 101: First generation of non-Dutch, western origin 102: First generation of non-Dutch, non-western origin 201: Second generation of non-Dutch, western origin 202: Second generation of non-Dutch, non-western origin

Table 1: Overview of variables used

3.3 Data analysis method

In order to analyze each of the independent variables' effect on the sense of belonging of the international migrants, a multiple linear regression model was the optimal choice. Since the variable measuring sense of belonging is a numerical, interval scale, the choice of model was appropriate and provided a coherent plan for the results. Before running the multiple linear regression, the data had to be verified appropriate to use for this type of model. These initial tests included the requirements for normal distribution of cases. Making sure that there were the minimum number of cases to proceed (100 cases) in the population was also checked and confirmed. Along with this, checking the data for homoscedasticity was another test that had to be conducted before running the different models for data analysis.

The equation below shows the mathematical relationship between the various independent variables and the main dependent variable that is portrayed in a multiple linear regression.

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

y = the predicted value of the dependent variable

β_0 = the y-intercept (value of y when all other parameters are set to 0)

$\beta_1 X_1$ = the regression coefficient (β_1) of the first independent variable (consumption of music by dutch artists) - the effect that increasing the value of this variable has on the predicted y value (sense of belonging in host society).

$\beta_2 X_2$ = the regression coefficient (β_2) of the second independent variable (consumption of literature by dutch authors) - the effect that increasing the value of this variable has on the predicted y value (sense of belonging in host society).

$\beta_3 X_3$ = the regression coefficient (β_3) of the third independent variable (significance of belonging to a religious community) - the effect that increasing the value of this variable has on the predicted y value (sense of belonging in host society).

$\beta_4 X_4$ = the regression coefficient (β_4) of the third independent variable (Language proficiency of Dutch) - the effect that increasing the value of this variable has on the predicted y value (sense of belonging in host society).

ε = model error (how much variation there is in the estimate of y)

In total, six multiple linear regression models were run on different groups. The first model was run on the entire population, this included all of the respondents of the original survey which included 1407 of respondents. After this model was run, the 'native' origin group was selected and the same model was run on that selected sample. This was repeated for the four other origin groups. The separation of the origin groups allows for an easier differentiation between the different countries of origin, but also between first generation and second generation migrants.

For all of the separate variables, null hypotheses were formulated for the purpose of understanding the dynamic between the independent variables and the dependent variable. For all of the independent variables, the null hypothesis - based on the linear regressions, claimed that there was no linear relationship between that variable and the sense of belonging of international migrants in the host society of the Netherlands.

4. Results

4.1 Results for the whole population

The first model was run on the whole population. The multiple linear regression that was conducted turned out to have a significant T-test with a p-value of <0.01. The R squared value turned reached 6.1%. This means that the variance in the sense of belonging to the host society can only be explained 6.1% by the various independent variables in the model. This is a relatively low R squared value, meaning that for

the whole population, the independent variables do not have a high explanatory power towards the sense of belonging.

When it comes to the significance of the individual variables, all of the variables are statistically significant, except for the variable ‘significance of belonging to a religious community’. The specific results of the multiple linear regression are provided in *Table 2* below. The appendix provides the same table for all different models ran in this study. For the variables with a significant p-value in the model, the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that we can assume a linear relationship between each of the independent variables and the sense of belonging of international migrants in the host society. This relates to the theory discussed by (Lyck-Bowen & Owen, 2019). In a country like the Netherlands that gives little importance to religion it is not surprising to see that there is no linear relationship between the religion variable and the sense of belonging in the host society. Subsequently, the Beta coefficient for the religion variable is also the lowest out of all the independent variables with a value of 0.021.

All origins Sig. <0.01	Null Hypothesis	Regression weights	Beta coefficient	R squared	F	p-value	Null Hypothesis rejected	t-value
Language proficiency of Dutch (LP)	No relationship between LP and BHS	LP → BHS	.264	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	<.001	Yes	4.292
Consumption music dutch artists (CM)	No relationship between CM and BHS	CM→BHS	.114	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	<.001	Yes	4.418
Consumption literature Dutch authors (CL)	No relationship between CL and BHS	CL→BHS	.066	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	.008	Yes	2.646
Significance belonging to religious community (SR)	No relationship between SR and BHS	SR→BHS	.021	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	.523	No	0.639

Table 2: Multiple linear regression results - All origins (full population)

When analyzing the Beta coefficients, it is clear to see that for the whole population, the ‘language proficiency of Dutch’ variable has the highest value. This means that the variance in language proficiency causes the largest amount of variance in the sense of belonging of migrants. The beta coefficient is at 0.264 meaning that for every 1 unit of change in the language proficiency variable, there is a 0.264

positive change in belonging to the host society. Considering that these variables are measured on scales from 1 - 4 and 1 - 5 respectively, this is a relatively strong result.

4.2 Results for Native Origin Group

The multiple linear regression model ran on the native origin group provides further evidence based on the theories and previous literature discussed in other sections of the report. Firstly, the model is significant. However, as seen in Appendix 7.8, only one of the four independent variables resulted with a positive linear relationship, by having a p-value lower than 0.05. This was the consumption of music by Dutch artists. Given the nature of the sample selected, this is not a surprising result. As mentioned in the methodology section, this native origin group are people of immigrant descent who wanted to be labeled as native by the LISS in the survey. Therefore, it is safe to assume that these people already feel embedded and integrated in the Netherlands. In fact, this origin group had the highest rate of sense of belonging out of all 5 origin groups with 34.6% of the respondents in the 'agree' and 'agree entirely' categories for the frequencies on the 'sense of belonging in host society' variable. Since this group of people already feel like they belong to the host community, the consumption of cultural goods along with the language variable won't feel important towards their sense of belonging into the host society.

4.3 Results for first generation

For the first generation origin groups, both models that were run, turned out to have significant values of lower than 0.05. The R-squared values in these origin groups are much higher than the other origin groups. The R-squared value for the '1st gen. non-Dutch western origin' group is 0.202 or 20.2%. The 1st generation non-Dutch non-western origin group had a R-squared value of 17.7%. Compared to the other origin groups that did not have an R-squared value over 7%, there is a large difference in the effects of the independent, explanatory variables in these models. These results are associated with the theories developed by (McGregor & Ragab, 2016). The four variables that the model was taking into account are all associated with the culture of the host society. The consumption of cultural goods along with association with host society culture is a large part of the acquisition of cultural capital (McGregor & Ragab, 2016).

The high R-squared values can be associated with the fact that first generation migrants are usually actively searching for ways to become more integrated. The consumption of cultural goods and attempts to become closer with the host society culture are often ways that this progress of integration evolves. In comparison, second generation migrants are more integrated, by nature of being born in the host country. On many occasions, the second generation migrants have a much stronger sense of belonging to the host country than to the country of their parent(s) origin. The consumption of these goods and culture feels ordinary and home-like to second generation migrants by nature due to the experience of being born and being raised in the Netherlands in this case (Ersanilli & Koopmans., 2010).

In neither of the two models ran on the first generation migrant groups was religion a significant explanatory variable for the sense of belonging in the host society. Once again, the theory developed by (Statham et al., 2010) on religion and integration is shown in the results of the statistical models. For the first generation, non-Dutch non-Western origin group, this variable actually has a negative Beta

coefficient of -0.067. This number signifies that the significance of belonging to a religious community by the migrants actually has a negative correlation to the sense of belonging in the Dutch society. In the measurement scales, for every one measurement scale increase that we see in the 'significance of belonging to a religious community' (explanatory) variable, there is a 6.7% decrease in the sense of belonging.

4.4 Results for second generation

The multiple regression model ran on the second generation migrant groups also provided valuable information to the analysis. For the 'second generation non-Dutch western origin', the model has a significant p-value of 0.042. However, the only variable that showed a linear relationship with the sense of belonging was the 'significance of belonging to a religious community' variable. This is a curious result, since this is the only model that has this variable as a significant explanatory variable out of all six models. Furthermore, the Beta coefficient of this variable is 0.226. This is a considerably high Beta coefficient compared to the other variables throughout the models. This result does not correlate with any of the other models that were run in this study. However, (Bhugra et al., 2021) discusses the importance of religious communities on the sense of belonging in the host society. More specifically, the non-Dutch, western migrant communities are more likely to be involved in Dutch religious communities due to the similarity of the cultures and faith between the Netherlands and its neighbors.

4.5 Language significance

The importance of the language proficiency variable can be observed in the other origin groups too. The Language proficiency variable registered the highest Beta coefficient for 5 out of 6 of the models ran. This is mirroring the theories developed by (Norton, 2012) claiming that language is one of the most significant factors in the integration of international migrants in host societies, ahead of other cultural markers of adaptation. The results show that, with the skill of knowing the host country language (as a first step in integration), it will facilitate cooperation and communication, which will lead to an increased sense of belonging. Furthermore, the acquisition of language also will facilitate the consumption and increase the rate of the other independent variables. With a high level of language, consumption of literature, music and even joining a religious community will be made much easier for the population.

4.6 Higher significance of music compared to literature

In 5 out of 6 multiple linear regression models run in this research, the consumption of music by Dutch artists had a higher impact on the sense of belonging compared to the consumption of Dutch literature by the international migrants. Out of the two parts of Dutch cultural goods that were tested, music by Dutch artists had a higher consumption rate (seen in appendix 7.1) along with a more powerful impact on the sense of belonging. Through the consumption of music from the host society, international migrants are able to connect with the people of the host society and have a common interest. This is a key part in making contacts and therefore the further integration of these groups of people.

4.7 Unexpected results

After analyzing the results of the descriptive statistics, some results were unpredicted and not stated in the hypotheses in earlier sections. Firstly, the descriptive statistics differences between the several origin groups are not mirroring the previous research developed by the authors mentioned and discussed in this paper. The appendixes provide the descriptive statistics for the different variables and origin group are visible. It was expected that the origin group 'first generation of non-Dutch, non-Western' would have significantly different descriptive statistics for the sense of belonging to the host society variable. However, as seen in the tables in the appendix 7.4, the distribution of the percentages are very similar to those of the 'native' origin group (appendix 7.2). Furthermore, as seen in the descriptive statistics tables in the appendix, the differences in language proficiency between first and second generation and the native group are not as large as originally expected, the first generation migrants ranked relatively close to the other origin groups in the language proficiency variables. This disproves the theories developed by (Portes & Schauffler, 1994), claiming that the first generation migrants have a significantly lower level of the host language.

5. Conclusions

The relationships between the integration of international migrants and the role that cultural capital plays in it were discussed in this report. The previous literature on this topic, though limited, agreed on various themes and views. Firstly, based on the results of the statistical analysis, the consumption of Dutch cultural goods does indeed affect the sense of belonging of international migrants in the Netherlands. This effect however differs between first generation and second generation migrants, along with the different places of origin. For the entire population, the variance of the independent variables only accounted for a small variance in the sense of belonging. However, this effect varies between the origin groups, with the variables having a much larger effect on the sense of belonging in the first generation migrants.

The proficiency of the host country language turned out to be the most important factor that aids toward the sense of belonging of the international migrants. The sense of belonging to a religious community had on average the least amount of impact toward the sense of belonging into host society. Replicating this experiment in different countries that have different views on religion would also be of great interest toward the development of the topic.

The four different independent variables that are considered in this study provide a good variety of cultural factors that could influence the sense of belonging of international migrants. They provide a solid framework for the assessment of cultural capital and how it can affect the integration.

One drawback of this study was in the data collection part. The lack of control variables that also act as confounding variables pose a problem to the data collection since the confounding variables like age, gender, employment status etc. can add another layer to the analysis and lead to more robust and specific findings. Another limitation to the study is the use of the somewhat vague variable 'origin groups'. Although this variable allows for another layer of analysis by separating the different groups of international migrants, it is not clear to the researcher what is meant by 'western' and 'non-western'. This unclarity makes it difficult to provide results and data belonging to a specific group of people.

The complex relationships and effects of migrants' cultural background along with the different cultural goods and other markers of adaptation suggests the need for more in-depth studies of the matter. These studies should focus on individual cultural goods and or activities with data on the preferences of distinct immigrant communities. It is also important to note that the migratory phenomena studied in this research are highly context-specific, with specific characteristics of the migrant population but also of the host destination. This implies that the results portrayed in this report could not be so easily generalized in another context. Nevertheless, the results acquired in this study will allow for discussions towards the optimal integration methods along with discussing the various opportunities that migration can bring and shift the discourse towards a discussion of positive solutions to global challenges.

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7. Appendix

7.1 Frequencies for all origin groups

Frequency Table

Consumption of literature by Dutch authors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	439	31.0	31.6	31.6
	seldom	292	20.6	21.0	52.7
	sometimes	335	23.6	24.1	76.8
	regularly	214	15.1	15.4	92.2
	often	108	7.6	7.8	100.0
	Total	1388	98.0	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	25	1.8		
	System	4	.3		
	Total	29	2.0		
Total		1417	100.0		

Sense of belonging in host society

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	disagree entirely	82	5.8	7.4	7.4
	disagree	231	16.3	20.7	28.1
	neutral	398	28.1	35.7	63.8
	agree	324	22.9	29.1	92.8
	agree entirely	80	5.6	7.2	100.0
	Total	1115	78.7	100.0	
Missing	System	302	21.3		
	Total	1417	100.0		

Significance of belonging to a religious community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not at all important	717	50.6	50.9	50.9
	not so important	364	25.7	25.8	76.7
	fairly important	217	15.3	15.4	92.1
	very important	111	7.8	7.9	100.0
	Total	1409	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	8	.6		
Total		1417	100.0		

Language proficiency of Dutch

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	poor	10	.7	.7	.7
	moderate	55	3.9	3.9	4.6
	good	432	30.5	30.7	35.3
	very good	911	64.3	64.7	100.0
	Total	1408	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	9	.6		
Total		1417	100.0		

Consumption of music by Dutch artists

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	123	8.7	8.8	8.8
	seldom	306	21.6	21.8	30.6
	sometimes	398	28.1	28.3	58.9
	regularly	348	24.6	24.8	83.7
	often	229	16.2	16.3	100.0
	Total	1404	99.1	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	11	.8		
	System	2	.1		
	Total	13	.9		
Total		1417	100.0		

7.2 Frequencies for NATIVE origin group

Frequency Table

Consumption of literature by Dutch authors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	163	28.1	28.8	28.8
	seldom	120	20.7	21.2	50.1
	sometimes	135	23.2	23.9	74.0
	regularly	102	17.6	18.1	92.0
	often	45	7.7	8.0	100.0
	Total	565	97.2	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	15	2.6		
	System	1	.2		
	Total	16	2.8		
Total		581	100.0		

Sense of belonging in host society

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	disagree entirely	34	5.9	6.9	6.9
	disagree	117	20.1	23.6	30.4
	neutral	174	29.9	35.1	65.5
	agree	150	25.8	30.2	95.8
	agree entirely	21	3.6	4.2	100.0
	Total	496	85.4	100.0	
Missing	System	85	14.6		
Total		581	100.0		

Significance of belonging to a religious community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not at all important	357	61.4	61.8	61.8
	not so important	138	23.8	23.9	85.6
	fairly important	56	9.6	9.7	95.3
	very important	27	4.6	4.7	100.0
	Total	578	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.5		
Total		581	100.0		

Language proficiency of Dutch

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	moderate	10	1.7	1.7	1.7
	good	160	27.5	27.7	29.4
	very good	408	70.2	70.6	100.0
	Total	578	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.5		
Total		581	100.0		

Consumption of music by Dutch artists

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	30	5.2	5.2	5.2
	seldom	117	20.1	20.3	25.5
	sometimes	149	25.6	25.9	51.4
	regularly	165	28.4	28.6	80.0
	often	115	19.8	20.0	100.0
	Total	576	99.1	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	4	.7		
	System	1	.2		
	Total	5	.9		
Total		581	100.0		

7.3 Frequencies FIRST GEN NON-DUTCH WESTERN origin group

Frequency Table

Consumption of literature by Dutch authors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	60	30.9	31.3	31.3
	seldom	41	21.1	21.4	52.6
	sometimes	49	25.3	25.5	78.1
	regularly	32	16.5	16.7	94.8
	often	10	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Total	192	99.0	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	2	1.0		
Total		194	100.0		

Sense of belonging in host society

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	disagree entirely	18	9.3	10.7	10.7
	disagree	30	15.5	17.9	28.6
	neutral	67	34.5	39.9	68.5
	agree	37	19.1	22.0	90.5
	agree entirely	16	8.2	9.5	100.0
	Total	168	86.6	100.0	
Missing	System	26	13.4		
Total		194	100.0		

Significance of belonging to a religious community

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
not at all importantf	98	50.5	50.5	50.5
not so important	57	29.4	29.4	79.9
fairly important	28	14.4	14.4	94.3
very important	11	5.7	5.7	100.0
Total	194	100.0	100.0	

Language proficiency of Dutch

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
poor	2	1.0	1.0	1.0
moderate	13	6.7	6.7	7.7
good	63	32.5	32.5	40.2
very good	116	59.8	59.8	100.0
Total	194	100.0	100.0	

Consumption of music by Dutch artists

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
never	18	9.3	9.3	9.3
seldom	42	21.6	21.8	31.1
sometimes	61	31.4	31.6	62.7
regularly	48	24.7	24.9	87.6
often	24	12.4	12.4	100.0
Total	193	99.5	100.0	
I don't know	1	.5		
Total	194	100.0		

7.4 Frequencies FIRST GEN NON-DUTCH NON-WESTERN origin group

Frequency Table

Consumption of literature by Dutch authors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	96	34.5	34.9	34.9
	seldom	58	20.9	21.1	56.0
	sometimes	72	25.9	26.2	82.2
	regularly	30	10.8	10.9	93.1
	often	19	6.8	6.9	100.0
	Total	275	98.9	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	2	.7		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	3	1.1		
Total		278	100.0		

Sense of belonging in host society

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	disagree entirely	15	5.4	9.4	9.4
	disagree	38	13.7	23.9	33.3
	neutral	72	25.9	45.3	78.6
	agree	31	11.2	19.5	98.1
	agree entirely	3	1.1	1.9	100.0
	Total	159	57.2	100.0	
Missing	System	119	42.8		
Total		278	100.0		

Significance of belonging to a religious community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not at all important	82	29.5	29.6	29.6
	not so important	85	30.6	30.7	60.3
	fairly important	68	24.5	24.5	84.8
	very important	42	15.1	15.2	100.0
Total		277	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.4		
Total		278	100.0		

Language proficiency of Dutch

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	poor	5	1.8	1.8	1.8
	moderate	30	10.8	10.9	12.7
	good	119	42.8	43.1	55.8
	very good	122	43.9	44.2	100.0
	Total	276	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.7		
Total		278	100.0		

Consumption of music by Dutch artists

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	38	13.7	13.8	13.8
	seldom	58	20.9	21.0	34.8
	sometimes	94	33.8	34.1	68.8
	regularly	57	20.5	20.7	89.5
	often	29	10.4	10.5	100.0
	Total	276	99.3	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	2	.7		
Total		278	100.0		

7.5 Frequencies SECOND GEN NON-DUCTH WESTERN origin group

Frequency Table

Consumption of literature by Dutch authors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	61	27.6	28.2	28.2
	seldom	53	24.0	24.5	52.8
	sometimes	48	21.7	22.2	75.0
	regularly	31	14.0	14.4	89.4
	often	23	10.4	10.6	100.0
	Total	216	97.7	100.0	
	Missing	I don't know	4	1.8	
System		1	.5		
Total		5	2.3		
Total		221	100.0		

Sense of belonging in host society

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	very low	3	1.4	1.5	1.5
	low	29	13.1	14.1	15.6
	neutral	55	24.9	26.8	42.4
	high	84	38.0	41.0	83.4
	very high	34	15.4	16.6	100.0
	Total	205	92.8	100.0	
Missing	System	16	7.2		
	Total	221	100.0		

Significance of belonging to a religious community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not at all importantf	127	57.5	58.0	58.0
	not so important	59	26.7	26.9	84.9
	fairly important	29	13.1	13.2	98.2
	very important	4	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	219	99.1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.9		
Total		221	100.0		

Language proficiency of Dutch

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	moderate	2	.9	.9	.9
	good	58	26.2	26.5	27.4
	very good	159	71.9	72.6	100.0
	Total	219	99.1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.9		
Total		221	100.0		

Consumption of music by Dutch artists

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	18	8.1	8.3	8.3
	seldom	50	22.6	23.1	31.5
	sometimes	58	26.2	26.9	58.3
	regularly	53	24.0	24.5	82.9
	often	37	16.7	17.1	100.0
	Total	216	97.7	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	4	1.8		
	System	1	.5		
	Total	5	2.3		
Total		221	100.0		

7.6 Frequencies SECOND GEN NON-DUCTH NON-WESTERN origin group

Frequency Table

Consumption of literature by Dutch authors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	59	41.3	42.1	42.1
	seldom	20	14.0	14.3	56.4
	sometimes	31	21.7	22.1	78.6
	regularly	19	13.3	13.6	92.1
	often	11	7.7	7.9	100.0
	Total	140	97.9	100.0	
	Missing	I don't know	2	1.4	
System		1	.7		
Total		3	2.1		
Total		143	100.0		

Sense of belonging in host society

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	very low	12	8.4	13.8	13.8
	low	17	11.9	19.5	33.3
	neutral	30	21.0	34.5	67.8
	high	22	15.4	25.3	93.1
	very high	6	4.2	6.9	100.0
	Total	87	60.8	100.0	
Missing	System	56	39.2		
	Total	143	100.0		

Significance of belonging to a religious community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not at all important	53	37.1	37.6	37.6
	not so important	25	17.5	17.7	55.3
	fairly important	36	25.2	25.5	80.9
	very important	27	18.9	19.1	100.0
	Total	141	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.4		
	Total	143	100.0		

Language proficiency of Dutch

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	poor	3	2.1	2.1	2.1
	good	32	22.4	22.7	24.8
	very good	106	74.1	75.2	100.0
	Total	141	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.4		
	Total	143	100.0		

Consumption of music by Dutch artists

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	never	19	13.3	13.3	13.3
	seldom	39	27.3	27.3	40.6
	sometimes	36	25.2	25.2	65.7
	regularly	25	17.5	17.5	83.2
	often	24	16.8	16.8	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	

7.7 Multiple linear regression results - All origins (full population)

All origins Sig. <0.01	Null Hypothesis	Regression weights	Beta coefficient	R squared	F	p-value	Null Hypothesis rejected	t-value
Language proficiency of Dutch (LP)	No relationship between LP and BHS	LP → BHS	.264	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	<.001	Yes	4.292
Consumption music dutch artists (CM)	No relationship between CM and BHS	CM → BH S	.114	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	<.001	Yes	4.418

Consumption literature Dutch authors (CL)	No relationship between CL and BHS	CL→BHS	.066	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	.008	Yes	2.646
Significance belonging to religious community (SR)	No relationship between SR and BHS	SR→BHS	.021	.061 (6.1%)	17.642	.523	No	0.639

7.8 Multiple linear regression results - Native Origin only

Native origin	Null Hypothesis	Regression weights	Beta coefficient	R squared	F	p-value	Null Hypothesis rejected	t-value
Language proficiency of Dutch (LP)	No relationship between LP and BHS	LP → BHS	.117	.022 (2.2%)	2.618	.203	No	1.257
Consumption music dutch artists (CM)	No relationship between CM and BHS	CM→BHS	.094	.022 (2.2%)	2.618	.015	Yes	2.430
Consumption literature Dutch authors (CL)	No relationship between CL and BHS	CL→BHS	.033	.022 (2.2%)	2.618	.358	No	.921
Significance belonging to religious community (SR)	No relationship between SR and BHS	SR→BHS	.057	.022 (2.2%)	2.618	.280	No	1.081

7.9 Multiple linear regression results - 1st gen. non-Dutch western origin only

1st gen. non-Dutch western origin Sig: <.001	Null Hypothesis	Beta coefficient	R squared	F	p-value	Null Hypothesis rejected	t-value
Language proficiency of Dutch (LP)	No relationship between LP and BHS	.188	.202 (20.2%)	10.096	.133	No	1.512

Consumption music dutch artists (CM)	No relationship between CM and BHS	.141	.202 (20.2%)	10.096	.047	Yes	2.005
Consumption literature Dutch authors (CL)	No relationship between CL and BHS	.288	.202 (20.2%)	10.096	<.001	Yes	4.246
Significance belonging to religious community (SR)	No relationship between SR and BHS	.029	.202 (20.2%)	10.096	.754	No	.314

7.10 Multiple linear regression results - 1st gen. non-Dutch, non-western origin

1st gen. non-Dutch, non-western origin Sig: <.001	Null Hypothesis	Beta coefficient	R squared	F	p-value	Null Hypothesis rejected	t-value
Language proficiency of Dutch (LP)	No relationship between LP and BHS	.248	.177 (17.7%)	8.120	.015	Yes	2.463
Consumption music dutch artists (CM)	No relationship between CM and BHS	.176	.177 (17.7%)	8.120	.011	Yes	2.573
Consumption literature Dutch authors (CL)	No relationship between CL and BHS	.079	.177 (17.7%)	8.120	.230	No	1.206
Significance belonging to religious community (SR)	No relationship between SR and BHS	-.067	.177 (17.7%)	8.120	.345	No	-.984

7.11 Multiple linear regression results - 2nd gen. non-Dutch western origin only

2nd gen. non-Dutch, western origin	Null Hypothesis	Beta coefficient	R squared	F	p-value	Null Hypothesis rejected	t-value
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Sig: 0.42							
Language proficiency of Dutch (LP)	No relationship between LP and BHS	.241	.050 (5%)	2.527	.119	No	1.566
Consumption music dutch artists (CM)	No relationship between CM and BHS	.076	.050 (5%)	2.527	.185	No	1.331
Consumption literature Dutch authors (CL)	No relationship between CL and BHS	.015	.050 (5%)	2.527	.766	No	.298
Significance belonging to religious community (SR)	No relationship between SR and BHS	.226	.050 (5%)	2.527	.010	Yes	2.599

7.12 Multiple linear regression results - 2nd gen. non-Dutch, non-western origin only

2nd gen. non-Dutch, non-western origin Sig: 0.635	Null Hypothesis	Beta coefficient	R squared	F	p-value	Null Hypothesis rejected	t-value
Language proficiency of Dutch (LP)	No relationship between LP and BHS	.282	.030 (3%)	.641	.206	No	1.276
Consumption music dutch artists (CM)	No relationship between CM and BHS	.051	.030 (3%)	.641	.592	No	.538
Consumption literature Dutch authors (CL)	No relationship between CL and BHS	-.019	.030 (3%)	.641	.841	No	-.201
Significance belonging to religious community (SR)	No relationship between SR and BHS	-.036	.030 (3%)	.641	.732	No	-.343

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