Universiteit Utrecht

Neighborhood Participation in a Middle Class Neighborhood

What characteristics predict willingness to participate and neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood

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Preface

I proudly present my thesis for the master Social Policy and Social Interventions at University Utrecht. Writing my master thesis has been an interesting journey and it has taught me a lot. Without the help, advice and assistance of the following people, I would not have been able to complete this thesis.

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Contents

1. Summary

This is a quantitative research about neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood. The government is withdrawing its benefits and services for help and care. Responsibilities will be shifted to the lowest levels possible. Therefore, people will need to rely more on family, friends and their social networks. Neighborhood participation is becoming more important. This research focuses on whether people in a middle class neighborhood are willing to help their neighbors, and what demographic and social psychological characteristics predict the willingness to participate in middle class neighborhoods. Additionally, neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood is investigated, and what demographic and social psychological characteristics predict neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood. These questions have been analyzed using a logistic regression analysis. The research was based on a survey conducted in a middle class neighborhood called Zuilenstein in Nieuwegein, the Netherlands (N=66). This questionnaire included standardized surveys about several social psychological characteristics, for example: locus of control, active engagement and citizen duty.

This research found no proof that any of the investigated characteristics predict willingness to participate in neighborhood participation. However, three characteristics were found to predict neighborhood participation: home-ownership, having children under 17 years old and active engagement. This means that home-owners, people with children under 17 years old and people with a sense of active engagement are more active in neighborhood participation than people that rent housing, people that do not have children under 17 years old and people that do not think active engagement is important. Active engagement means that people that have participated in the past created a feeling that active involvement is important, which might predict participation in the future. This thesis proved that people living in a middle class neighborhood are different from people that live in disadvantaged neighborhoods. Therefore, future research should focus on the differences between middle class neighborhoods and disadvantaged neighborhoods.

2. Introduction

Different changes in the policies of the Dutch government have been implemented (Rijksoverheid, 2013). The three most important changes are the decentralization of youth care, the Social Support Act and the responsibility for work and income of residents to municipalities. This means that responsibilities for these benefits and services are no longer arranged by the national government and will be decentralized to municipalities (Rijksoverheid, 2013). The government wants organizations and the private sphere to take over certain tasks. It is expected that the community and thus citizen participation becomes more important in the arrangement of help and care for fellow citizens (Hoff, Cardol & Friele, 2013).

The Social Support Act works through a certain order; people have to ask for help in their own social network first. Informal care becomes the most important form of care. If this form of care is insufficient people can ask the municipality for help. The idea behind this change is that local governments are more closely connected to residents, which would make them better suited to provide care and support that fits residents' needs than national government (Hoff et al., 2013). Additionally, the neighborhood and people living close to the person in need can be activated in order to provide the help and care that is needed. This should make neighborhood participation even more important than before.

Numerous studies have already focused on disadvantaged neighborhoods, examining what kind of people participate in neighborhood projects and what characteristics are predictors for neighborhood participation (Wandersman, Florin, Friedmann & Meier, 1987; Fröding, Elander & Eriksson, 2011). However, none of the studies have focused on middle class neighborhoods. The government expects residents of middle class neighborhoods to participate more as well and expects that these residents also help their neighbors more now the government is withdrawing its services and benefits (De Klerk, Gilsing & Timmermans, 2010). Residents in middle class neighborhoods have not invested in social networks in the neighborhoods, because they had money to buy the services needed (Koolen, 2014). Now that the government is withdrawing services and benefits and due to the economic crisis of recent years, residents of middle class neighborhoods face problems, because they lack the social contacts to ask for help and care that was previously arranged by the government and their incomes have also decreased due to the crisis (Koolen, 2014). Therefore, residents in middle class neighborhoods cannot buy the services for help and care they need anymore and this makes help from the social network important for them.

It is necessary to investigate who is willing to participate in neighborhood participation and who is already participating in neighborhood participation in these middle class neighborhoods. Previous research only focused on disadvantaged neighborhoods, but now that the economic crisis and withdrawal of the government is affecting everyone, it is also important to focus on other neighborhoods. By focusing on a middle class neighborhood, new findings can come to light and more understanding can be gained about the residents living in middle class neighborhoods. Previous

research already proved that contextual differences matter in neighborhood participation (Ziersch, Osborne & Baum, 2011). However, no known research has ever focused on a middle class neighborhood before. It is important to gain understanding about these neighborhoods and its residents in the light of neighborhood participation. This thesis will therefore investigate what characteristics predict the willingness to participate in a middle class neighborhood and what characteristics predict neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood.

3. Theoretical Framework

This chapter will focus on the different theoretical findings of previous research. Additionally, all the different concepts that will be used in this thesis will be explained. First, the concept of neighborhood participation will be explained, with special attention to middle class neighborhoods. Second, all the different predictors of neighborhood participation will be highlighted. This will lead to the different hypotheses that will be tested in this thesis.

3.1 Citizen Participation

Citizen participation is not a heterogeneous concept. There are different forms of participation and one can participate on several levels and in different amounts. In order to examine citizen participation, it is important to properly define the concept of citizen participation. Different studies have used different concepts of citizen participation. One of those definitions is that citizen participation is: *"voluntary association in groups, clubs, organizations and societies"* (Ziersch, et al., 2011; 382). This means that citizens act voluntarily and work together with others to improve their daily lives, which has been the main goal of the Social Support Act, as previously noted (Hoff et al., 2013). Citizen participation has many different forms and one of them is neighborhood participation. This thesis will focus on neighborhood participation.

3.2 Neighborhood participation

Neighborhood participation is one of the many forms of citizen participation. Several previous studies stressed the importance of neighborhood participation (Foster-Fishman, Collins & Pierce, 2013). Because neighborhood participation this is one of the forms of participation that have become more important with the introduction of the Social Support Act (Hoff et al., 2013), this form of citizen participation has been chosen for this master thesis.

Neighborhood participation *"is the active involvement of individuals in changing problematic conditions in communities and influencing policies and programs that affect the quality of their lives"* (Ohmer, 2007; 109). This thesis will focus on participation in organized association and focuses on the domain well-being. This means that people work together on a social goal (such as improving the social network) in order to improve the social atmosphere in their neighborhood. In this way, neighborhood participation is important for creating social cohesion. This is part of the main goal of the Social Support Act, to create social cohesion in the community (Hoff et al., 2013).

Middle class neighborhoods

It is important to state that this thesis will focus on a middle class neighborhood. A middle class neighborhood can be defined as a neighborhood in which residents usually have an average income level (Pommer & Jonker, 2003). According to De Beer (2008) the middle class is an undefined group of people. Usually only the lower classes and the higher classes are defined and the middle class is

either added to the lower or the higher class (De Beer, 2008). In this thesis, the middle class neighborhood will be defined as a neighborhood in which residents mainly have average income levels. Thus, residents belong to the middle groups of income levels (see figure 1). Figure 1 shows that the income levels can be divided into 10 percent parts. As can be seen, the average income level is a group that belongs to the highest part of the fifth groups. The average income can be defined as the group between the minimum income level until the group that earns two times the average (Pommer & Jonker, 2003). According to De Beer (2008) the middle class is a group that has incomes in the middle groups of the income distribution schemes. This corresponds with the definition of Pommer and Jonker (2003). This means that all incomes between 18093 and 70000 euro per year belong to the average income levels (Rijksoverheid, 2015).

Secondly, De Beer (2008) states that people in the middle class have an average educational level, meaning that they are at least educated at the secondary educational level.

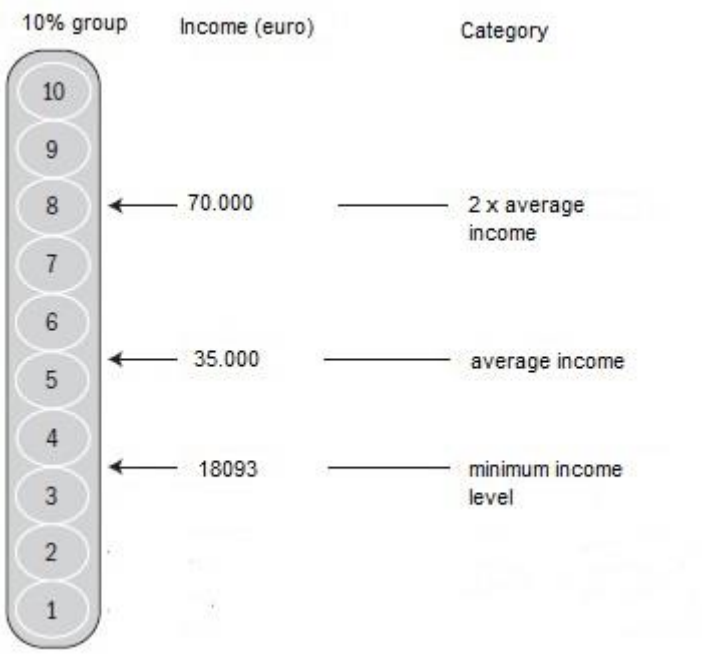

Figure 3. 1: typical income levels in Dutch society. Source: Pommer & Jonker, 2003, adjusted to situation 2014 (Source: CBS, 2014).

Numerous earlier studies have already focused extensively on disadvantaged neighborhoods, stating that these areas are in need of change and that there is a greater need for residents to participate in these areas in order to improve the conditions in these neighborhoods. It is believed that there is less need to participate in middle class neighborhoods, because there are perceived less urgent problems in these areas. However, according to Kanne, van den Berg and Albeda (2013) people living in middle class neighborhoods are not willing to contribute to neighborhood problems or to help a fellow

resident in need. When they are in need for help, they have the money to buy this. That is the reason why they do not feel the need to build a network in their neighborhoods.

However, this might become problematic in the near future. Because of the transition to the participation state, people will need to rely on their private networks. The neighborhood and networks of residents become more important. Additionally, the crisis has reduced incomes, not only for the poorer people. Between 2009 and 2014 employment rates have dropped for people of all different education levels and for people of all different countries of origin (CBS, 11 March 2015). According to Koolen (2014) there is a new group of poor people that has been asking for help in recent years. These people have had middle to high income levels but have run into financial problems due to the crisis. These people are now dealing with financial problems, debts and especially embarrassment because of those problems (Koolen, 2014). Because these people have not invested in social networks in the neighborhood, they now face problems that could have been solved by neighborhood participation projects, such as support groups for people facing similar problems and help in finding their way to social assistance. This is one of the reasons why neighborhood participation should also be important in middle class neighborhoods.

The consequences of the crisis and the transition to the participation state are becoming clearer now. According to Kanne, et al. (2013) citizen power and social networks are important to fill the gap that is left now that the government is withdrawing. However, not every neighborhood is the same and lack of citizen power is not only a problem in disadvantaged neighborhoods. It is therefore interesting to examine what characteristics might be predictors for neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods.

Willingness to participate

As has been stated in the introduction, there are two aspects that have an important impact on the motivation of residents to become active in neighborhood participation. Neighborhood participation is dependent of these two different aspects; whether or not residents are willing to participate in their own neighborhoods and whether or not residents are actually participating in their neighborhood. The first is about the willingness of residents to participate in their neighborhood (Burke, 1968). Do residents want to spend time on participation and do residents think it is important for them and their fellow residents to participate in their neighborhood in order to improve the situation?

The willingness to participate is important to investigate, because it will influence the likelihood that residents will participate in their neighborhood (Burke, 1968). The willingness to participate can influence people's motivation to participate in the neighborhood. Additionally, people that already participate in the neighborhood are part of the group that is willing to participate. This way, this thesis can test what characteristics have an influence on the willingness to participate in their neighborhood. People with these characteristics are believed to be easy to motivate to become active in neighborhood participation. That is the reason why this thesis will investigate whether or not

residents of Zuilenstein are willing to participate. There are different aspects that might predict this willingness to participate. Therefore, this thesis will focus on these different aspects that might influence the willingness to participate.

Neighborhood participation

The second aspect is whether or not people are already participating in their neighborhood. It is believed that the willingness to become active in neighborhood participation is a predictor for actual neighborhood participation. People that are active in neighborhood participation are obviously also willing to participate (Wandersman et al., 1987). However, not all people that are willing to participate are actually participating. Therefore, this thesis will investigate whether people are willing to participate or not and whether those people are active in neighborhood participation or not. This way, it will become clear what motivates people to become active and what demotivates people to become active in neighborhood participation.

This will lead to more understanding about what people living in middle class neighborhoods need in order to become active in neighborhood participation. For example, people might be very willing to participate, but they might not know what kind of help they can offer or they might not know how to offer help. It is important to get an understanding about these motives, while organizations and the municipality can provide support in order to bridge the gaps between the willingness to participate and actually participating in neighborhood participation.

3.4 Predictors of neighborhood participation

Previous research has focused on different aspects that might predict neighborhood participation (Perkins, Florin, Rick, Wandersman & Chavis, 1990). These studies have investigated different characteristics on different levels, such as individual demographic characteristics (Wandersman, 1979b) and social psychological characteristics (Ziersch et al., 2011) and their influence on neighborhood participation.

3.4.1 Individual demographic characteristics

Citizen participation has been investigated extensively in the United States since the 1980s. In these years, the importance of citizen participation has become apparent and research focused on how to motivate and activate citizens to participate in neighborhood projects (Wandersman, 1979a). From earlier studies, it has become clear that participation has positive effects on individual participants and their neighborhood (Wandersman, 1979a). That is why many studies investigated what individual characteristics would predict citizen participation. These different studies have been inconclusive. For example, Fröding, et al. (2011) argue that age, native country, years in residence and employment status are important predictors in neighborhood participation, while Wandersman, et al. (1987) found

other important predictors, namely: age, gender and number of children under 17 to be important predictors for citizen participation.

In this thesis it will be tested whether the following six demographic characteristics have an influence on the willingness to participate in neighborhood projects in a middle class neighborhood; age (Wandersman, 1979b), gender (Wandersman et al., 1987), native country (Fröding et al, 2011), socioeconomic status (Wandersman, 1979b), residential mobility (Ziersch et al., 2011) and availability for voluntary work (Ziersch et al, 2011). Wandersman (1979b) argued that age would be a predictor for citizen participation, whereas Ziersch et al. (2011) found that age was not an important predictor and Fröding et al. (2011) only found that the age groups 18-32 and 33-48 years old were important predictors. These inconclusive results are the reason why age is selected as a demographic characteristic in this thesis. This leads to the first hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1a: It is expected that older age groups are more willing to participate than younger age groups in middle class neighborhoods.

Hypothesis 1b: It is expected that older age groups are more involved in neighborhood participation than younger age groups in middle class neighborhoods.

The second demographic characteristic that will be investigated is gender. Wandersman (1979b) mentioned gender as a possible predictor for citizen participation, arguing that women would be expected to participate more than men. However, Ziersch et al (2011) found men to participate more than women. That is why gender will be investigated. In the Netherlands, many women work part-time while their husbands work fulltime more often (CBS, 2015). This might influence the willingness to become active in neighborhood participation. This leads to the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 2a: It is expected that women are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than men.

Hypothesis 2b: It is expected that women are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than men.

The third selected characteristic is nationality. As with gender, Wandersman (1979b) claimed that citizens born in the country in which the study takes place would be a predictor for citizen participation. However, Fröding et al. (2011) found that citizens born outside Nordic countries would participate more than citizens born inside Nordic countries. These two studies have found different results. That is why nationality will be investigated in this thesis.

Hypothesis 3a: it is expected residents with Dutch nationalities are more willingness to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than immigrant residents.

Hypothesis 3b: it is expected that residents with Dutch nationalities are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than immigrant residents.

The fourth selected characteristic is socioeconomic status. Wandersman (1979b) expected socioeconomic status to be a predictor for citizen participation. Socioeconomic status contains different aspects and Fröding et al. (2011) found employment status to be an important predictor for citizen participation, whereas Ziersch et al. (2011) found that employment status and education level were predictors for citizen participation. Both will be examined in this thesis. Different aspects of socioeconomic status can thus have a different impact on the willingness to become involved in neighborhood participation. Therefore, the following hypotheses should be divided into multiple parts:

Hypothesis 4a: Educational level: it is expected that residents with a higher educational level will be more willingness to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with lower educational levels.

Hypothesis 4b: Educational level: it is expected that residents with a higher educational level are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with lower educational levels.

Hypothesis 4c: Employment status: it is expected that residents with no job or a part-time job will be more willing to participate in neighborhood projects in middle class neighborhoods than residents with full-time jobs.

Hypothesis 4d: Employment status: it is expected that residents with no job or a part-time job are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with full-time jobs.

The fifth characteristic is residential mobility. This means whether residents are living in the same residence for many years or whether many residents move in and out of the municipality. Different studies have found this to be a predictor for citizen participation (Fröding et al., 2011; Ziersch et al., 2011). It is expected that residential mobility is lower in middle class neighborhoods, because home-ownership in these areas is higher than in disadvantaged neighborhoods (Nieuwegein, 2015).

Hypothesis 5a: it is expected that residents that live in the neighborhood longer are more willing to participate in neighborhood projects than residents that live in the neighborhood for a shorter time.

Hypothesis 5b: it is expected that residents that live in the neighborhood longer are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents that live in the neighborhood for a shorter time.

Hypothesis 5c: it is expected that residents that are home-owners are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation projects in middle class neighborhoods than residents that rent their houses..

Hypothesis 5d: it is expected that residents that are home-owners are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents that rent their houses.

The last characteristic is availability for participation. Different studies have found different reasons that have an impact on available time for participation. Wandersman et al. (1987) found that marital status was an important reason for available time for participation and Ziersch et al. (2011) found that number of children under 17 would predict whether people had time for participation. That is why available time will be examined in this thesis as a possible predictor for neighborhood participation. It is expected that people in more advantaged neighborhoods are more often married than in disadvantaged neighborhoods (Van Leijenhorst, 2012). It is also expected that the number of children under 17 is lower in more advantaged neighborhoods.

Hypothesis 6a: Marital status: it is expected that single residents are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than married residents.

Hypothesis 6b: Marital status: it is expected that single residents are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than married residents.

Hypothesis 6c: Number of children: it is expected that residents without children under 17 years old living in the house are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with children under 17 years old..

Hypothesis 6d: Number of children: it is expected that residents without children under 17 years old living in the house are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with children under 17 years old.

3.4.2 Social Psychological Characteristics

Several researchers have stressed the importance of social psychological characteristics (Wandersman, 1979b; Fröding, et al., 2011). These social psychological characteristics are related to several skills that might predict why people feel motivated to become involved in neighborhood participation. For example, people that feel a certain duty to become involved in the community are more likely to participate (Fröding et al., 2011). Also, people that feel they can control their own life and environment (locus of control) are more likely to participate in the neighborhood (Wandersman, et al., 1987).

These different studies have found different results about the social psychological characteristics. Wandersman et al. (1987) found the following social psychological characteristics that were predictors for neighborhood participation: locus of control, other voluntary work experience, and political influence. On the other hand, Fröding et al. (2011) found no social psychological characteristics as predictors for neighborhood participation. Social psychological characteristics might have a different influence on neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than in disadvantaged neighborhoods. This might be the result of the previously explained different aspects of motivation. For example, residents living in middle class neighborhoods might have a higher perceived locus of control than residents living in disadvantaged neighborhoods. It is therefore important to investigate the influence of the different social psychological characteristics of residents living in middle class neighborhoods.

For this thesis there have been selected four different social psychological characteristics that might predict neighborhood participation. The first is locus of control (Wandersman, 1979a). Locus of control has been explained as the perception of citizens that one's activities will have an influence on the problem situation (Wandersman et al., 1987) and the perception that one is able to act (Fröding et al., 2011). The locus of control can be divided into two aspects: internal or external locus of control. When a person has a high internal locus of control, this person has a positive perception of his own ability to influence a situation. When a person has a high external locus of control, this person has a negative perception of his own ability to influence a situation (Rotter, 1966). While Wandersman at al. (1987) found that locus of control was an important predictor for participation, Fröding et al. (2011) found that locus of control was not an important predictor. These contradictory results are the reason why locus of control will be examined in this thesis.

Hypothesis 7a: it is expected that residents with an internal locus of control are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with an external locus of control..

Hypothesis 7b: it is expected that residents with an internal locus of control are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with an external locus of control.

The second social psychological characteristic selected is the need for independence. Wandersman (1979a) argued that the need for independence of citizens might be an important predictor for citizen participation and argued that research should be performed to test whether this would be an important predictor.

Hypothesis 8a: it is expected that residents with a high need for independence are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower need for independence.

Hypothesis 8b: it is expected that residents with a high need for independence are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower need for independence.

The third characteristic is prior experience in voluntary work. Wandersman et al. (1987) found that previous experience in participation might indicate the sense of citizen duty which might predict participation in the future. Fröding et al. (2011) also found that previous experience might indicate that citizens feel the need for active engagement which might predict participation in the future.

Hypothesis 9a: it is expected that residents with a higher sense of citizen duty are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower sense of citizen duty.

Hypothesis 9b: it is expected that residents with a higher sense of citizen duty are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower sense of citizen duty.

Hypothesis 9c: it is expected that residents with more active engagement are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents without active engagement.

Hypothesis 9d: it is expected that residents with more active engagement are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents without active engagement.

The last characteristic in this thesis is political influence. Wandersman et al. (1987) and Fröding et al. (2011) found citizens perceive a certain political influence and that this has an important effect on whether or not citizens participate.

Hypothesis 10a: it is expected that residents with a higher perception of political influence are more willing to become active in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower perception of political influence.

Hypothesis 10b: it is expected that residents with a higher perception of political influence are more involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower perception of political influence.

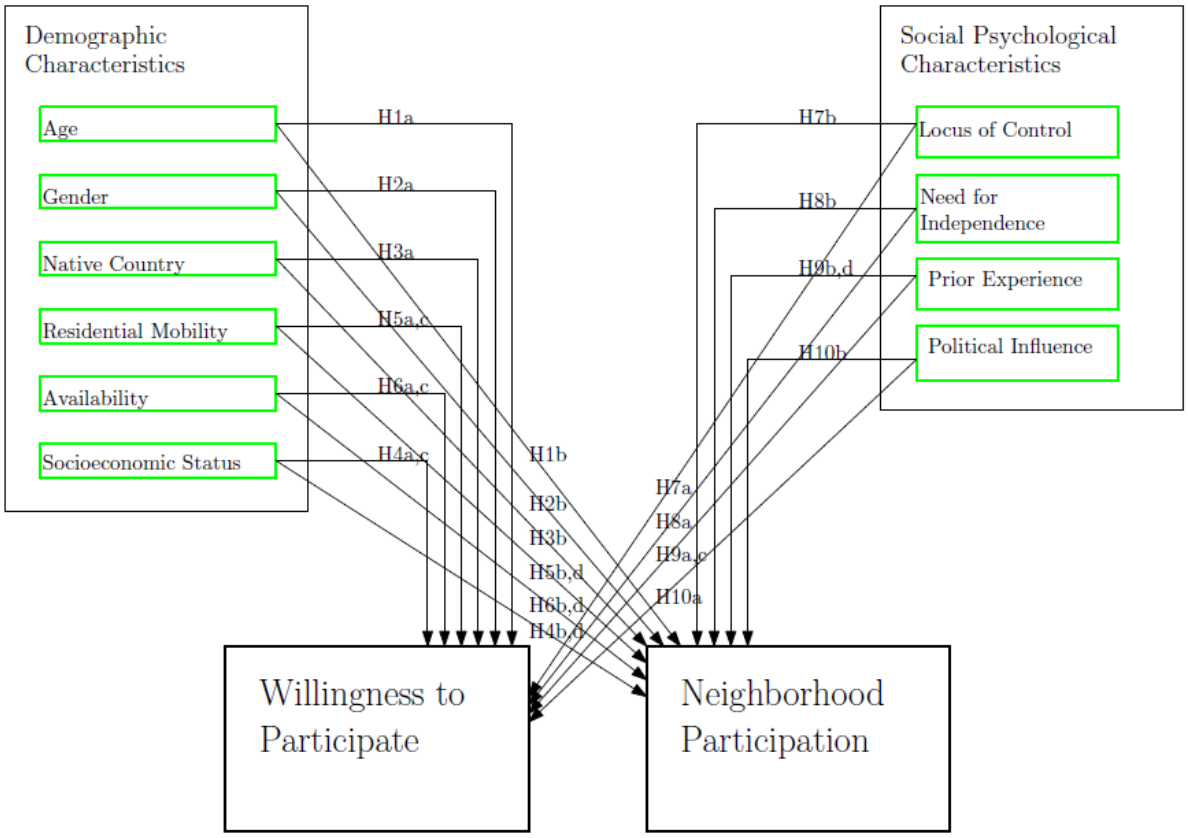

Figure 3.2: Conceptual Framework

This theses will thus test ten different hypotheses for both research questions. The research model presents all the different hypotheses into one framework. The different predictors might influence whether people are willing to participate and whether people are already active in neighborhood participation. The hypotheses have been based on previous research about neighborhood participation. In the next chapter the research design will be explained and the different concepts will be operationalized in order to test the hypotheses.

4. Research Design

The theoretical framework has explained the different concepts that will be investigated in this research. This leads to the research questions that will be explained in this section. After the research questions the research method will be set out. This is an explanation about what methods will be used to investigate the research questions. Also, the research population will be discussed. Then, the different variables that have been explained in the theoretical framework will be operationalized. This makes it possible to measure the different variables. This chapter will conclude with an analytical strategy. This is an explanation of the statistical analyses that will be used in this research. Different assumptions have to be met in order to use these analyses. Lastly, there will be some comments on the reliability and validity of this research.

4.1 Research question

Several different variables have been described in the theoretical framework that might be predictors of willingness to become involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods, like Zuilenstein in Nieuwegein. The following research question and subquestions will be investigated:
What is the influence of individual demographic and social psychological characteristics on the willingness to become involved in and on neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods?
Subquestions:

1. *What individual demographic characteristics predict willingness to become involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods?*
2. *What individual demographic characteristics predict neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods?*
3. *What social psychological characteristics predict willingness to become involved in neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods?*
4. *What social psychological characteristics predict neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods?*

In the next chapter it will be discussed what methods will be used to test the different subquestions and the research question.

4.2 Research Method

The purpose of this research is to get more understanding about which characteristics might influence the willingness to become involved neighborhood participation and which characteristics might influence neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods. This research will use quantitative research methods to test the research question, because quantitative research can be used to test whether existing theories are also valid in other situations (Field, 2013). In this case, the existing theory pointed out that several demographic and social psychological characteristics can

predict neighborhood participation. For this thesis, quantitative research methods can test whether these existing general theories about neighborhood participation might work differently for middle class neighborhoods. This research will possibly lead to modification or expansion of the theory about neighborhood participation (Field, 2013). Earlier research already constructed surveys to test different characteristics. This makes it possible to construct a survey adjusted to middle class neighborhoods for this thesis. The use of a survey fits well with the analysis selected for this study.

In this thesis there are 10 different independent variables. All the different individual demographic and social psychological variables are independent variables. Willingness to participate and neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood are the dependent variables. In order to test whether these independent variables can predict the willingness to participate and neighborhood participation, regression methods should be used. This can be used to determine whether there is a relationship between the different variables (Gravetter & Wallnau, 2013).

4.2.1 Neighborhood selection

This thesis will focus on a middle class neighborhood while this has not been investigated before. Therefore a neighborhood in Nieuwegein has been selected for this thesis. The neighborhood is called Zuilenstein. According to data from the municipality of Nieuwegein, Zuilenstein consists of 4.968 residents in approximately 2000 households (Nieuwegein, 2015).
In this thesis a middle class neighborhood is defined as a neighborhood in which residents belong to the average income levels, which is an income between 18093 and 70000 euro per year (Rijksoverheid, 2015). Residents of Zuilenstein earn approximately 23400 euro per year on average (CBS, 10 December 2014). This means that Zuilenstein can be seen as a middle class neighborhood. This is the reason why Zuilenstein has been selected for this research.

4.2.2 Research population

Zuilenstein consists of approximately 5000 residents (Nieuwegein, 2015). According to analyses done by the municipality of Nieuwegein, Zuilenstein has been rated a safe and comfortable environment in which mainly Dutch married couples with children live (Leijenhorst, 2012).

The data collection of this thesis will consist of surveys conducted with residents from the neighborhood Zuilenstein. In order to draw a clear picture of the profile of participating residents and the willingness to participate in a middle class neighborhood, it is important that there will be conducted enough surveys to get sufficient information for the execution of the analysis. According to Field (2013) the rule of thumb is that one should obtain 10 to 15 cases of data for each predictor. Therefore, it is important to obtain at least 100 to 150 respondents that are willing to complete the questionnaire. However, the more respondents, the more reliable the regression will be. Therefore, the aim is to obtain as much completed questionnaires as possible.

The questionnaire will be conducted using the program called Thesistools. This is an online program for surveys. This makes it possible to distribute the questionnaire using social media.

Pilot and distribution strategy

In order to test the questionnaire, five persons in the social network of the researcher were asked to fill in the questionnaire as a pilot. All five persons have given their opinion about the questionnaire. In response to the comments and feedback adjustments have been made to optimize the user friendliness of the questionnaire. For example, one of the persons that commented on the questionnaire asked why respondents under 18 years old are not included in the possible answers for the question to what age group the respondent belongs. An explanation has been added to the chapter about operationalization. A second point of advice was to ask the questions about participation first, the questions about social psychological characteristics second and to end with the demographic questions. In response to this advice, the order of the questions has been adjusted.

The distribution of the questionnaire will be distributed by going door to door and posting a letter with an invitation to take part in the research. This invitation will contain the link to the online questionnaire. These letters will be distributed to all the households in Zuilenstein, approximately 2000 households. This means that every resident in the neighborhood is part of the sample in this research. It might be expected that the response rate will be relatively low. Therefore, several back-up plans have been made.

If there are not enough respondents obtained by going door to door, the second plan is obtaining respondents by approaching a list of contacts by e-mail. This list of contacts consists of several different people that work or do voluntary work in Zuilenstein or Nieuwegein. For example, the management board of the neighborhood platform can be asked to help distribute the questionnaire, the neighborhood manager at the municipality can be asked to help distribute the questionnaire as well. The last possible way to approach respondents is by directly approaching residents at the local supermarket and asking them to fill in the questionnaire on the spot. However, those additional back-up plans are not desirable while approaching respondents in different ways might influence the reliability of the research.

4.3 Operationalization

There are several different variables that will be tested in this research model. In order to measure these variables, they need to be operationalized. Most of the questions of the questionnaire have been derived from existing surveys that have been used in previous research. These questions had to be translated in Dutch for this research.

4.3.1 Willingness and Neighborhood Participation

The first variables are willingness and neighborhood participation. Previous research has already focused on citizen participation in neighborhoods and used three different dimensions to measure participation: 1. Knowledge about neighborhood association, 2. Previous involvement and activity, 3. Future willingness to participate (Thomas, Schweitzer & Darnton, 2004). This was measured using 12 questions that consisted of statements that can be answered by yes or no. However, for this thesis only two questions have been selected. The questions about knowledge about neighborhood associations have been removed, because Zuilenstein does not have an active neighborhood association, similar to the one in the research of Thomas et al. (2004).

This thesis focuses on actual neighborhood participation and willingness to participate. Therefore the questions about involvement and activity and willingness to participate have been used to measure neighborhood participation in this thesis. The questions about involvement and activity have been adjusted to fit the situation in Zuilenstein. For example, the question "*Have you participated in a block watch group?*" (Thomas et al., 2004, p 5) has been adjusted to: "*Are you active in neighborhood participation at this moment?*", which can be answered by "*yes*" or "*no*".

The second part of the questionnaire for this thesis about neighborhood participation focuses on willingness to participate. Thomas et al. (2004) used the questions: "*Are you willing to be actively involved in any issue in the neighborhood?*" (Thomas et al., 2004, p 5). This question has been adjusted to: "*Would you be willing to do active voluntary work in your neighborhood?*" This question has been adjusted, because the question about issues in the neighborhood developed by Thomas et al. (2004) was considered suggest that there are issues in the neighborhood.

4.3.2 Demographic Characteristics

The first set of variables that might predict neighborhood participation and willingness to participate are demographic characteristics. The following characteristics have been selected for this thesis: age, gender, native country, socioeconomic status, residential mobility and availability.

Age will be measured by using different age groups. Fröding et al. (2011) found different age groups to be predictors for neighborhood participation. They constructed four different age groups (18-32, 33-48, 49-64, and 65+). This thesis will focus on neighborhood participation in the broad sense (young and old people), therefore the same age groups will be used. There is no option for people younger than 18, while the age group under 18 would need a parental consent to fill in the questionnaire. This thesis will only focus on adults.

The second characteristic is gender. According to Ziersch et al. (2011) gender was a predictor for neighborhood participation. They found that women were more frequently participating in neighborhood participation projects than men.

The third characteristic selected is nationality. According to different studies nationality might be an important predictor for neighborhood participation, however, these studies found different

results (Wandersman, 1979b; Ziersch et al., 2011). Therefore, in this study nationality will also be asked by using the same categories used by the Dutch Center for Statistics (CBS). The CBS (2015) uses the following questions to determine one's nationality: country of birth of respondent, country of birth of mother and country of birth of father. All three questions can be answered by the following possibilities: "Netherlands", "Turkey", "Morrocco", "Suriname", "(former) Dutch Antilles", "Aruba", and "other, namely:…" (CBS, 2015).

The fourth demographic characteristic is socioeconomic status. According to several studies, socioeconomic status might be an important predictor for neighborhood participation (Wandersmans, 1979b). However, these studies have found different aspects of socioeconomic status to be important. For example, Fröding et al. (2011) found that employment status was an important predictor for neighborhood participation, whereas Ziersch et al. (2011) found that level of education was an important predictor for neighborhood participation. Both aspects of socioeconomic status will be investigated in this research.

The fifth demographic characteristic is residential mobility. Several researchers argue that when people move in or out of the neighborhood a lot this might influence the feeling of connection with the neighborhood, which in turn might affect the sense of duty to solve neighborhood problems (Fröding et al., 2011; Ziersch et al., 2011). Residential mobility is also influenced by whether residents buy or rent their housing. Therefore, home-ownership will be measured (Ziersch et al., 2011). Wandersman (1979b) found the years living in the neighborhood to be a predictor for neighborhood participation, while Fröding et al. (2011) found that expected time residents will stay in the neighborhood might predict neighborhoor participation. All aspects of residential mobility will be tested.

Home-ownership will be asked by whether the correspondent is living in a house that has been bought or rented (Ziersch et al., 2011). Years living in the neighborhood will be asked by how many years the correspondent has been living in the neighborhood. This can be answered by: "three years or less", "four - nine years" and "10 years or more" (Ziersch et al., 2011, p 390). The expected time residents plan to stay will be measured by asking how many years the correspondent is planning to stay in the neighborhood. Residents can answer by: "no longer than five years" or "longer than five years" (Wandersman et al., 1987).

The sixth demographic characteristic is available time for participation. There are several aspects that influence whether or not people are available for participation, namely: marital status (Wandersman et al., 1987) and the number of children under 17 years old that live in the house (Wandersman et al., 1987). Both aspects are expected to influence neighborhood participation.

Marital status will be asked by giving the respondents the following options to answer: "*single, never married*", "*living together, never married*", "*married*", "*divorced*", "*widowed*" and "*other, namely:…*" (CBS, 2015). The number of children under 17 years can be answered by the

following options: "*I do not have children under 17 years old living in the house*", "one", "two", "three", "other, namely:…" (Ziersch et al., 2011, 388).

4.3.3 Social Psychological Characteristics

The second set of variables that might predict neighborhood participation or willingness to participate are social psychological characteristics. Four different characteristics have been selected; locus of control, need for independence, prior experience in voluntary work and political influence.

Locus of Control

The first characteristic is locus of control. Two aspects of the locus of control have been especially important for the prediction of neighborhood participation or willingness to participate. The first is personal influence (Wandersman et al., 1987). This is a person's feeling of control over what happens. This is also called the internal locus of control. This can be tested by answering questions about whether respondents think they can influence their own life or that they are responsible for successes in life.

The second aspect of locus of control is perceived ability to act (Fröding et al., 2011). This is a person's feeling that his or her life is being controlled by external aspects. This is called the external locus of control. This can be tested by answering questions about whether respondents think they can influence a certain situation or whether they believe in fate or luck.

Locus of control is a generally accepted concept in the psychology and has been tested using a scale developed by Rotter (1966). The original test is a measurement scale of 29 items consisting of two statements between which respondents need to choose. For example, choose between a or b: "*a. I have often found that what is going to happen will happen. b. Trusting to fate has never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action*" (Rotter, 1966, p 11). For this thesis, 13 of these items have been selected in order to measure locus of control. A version translated to Dutch of the Rotter test was used (onderpresteren.nl, 2012).

Need for Independence

The second social psychological characteristic is need for independence. Previous researchers have argued that the need for independence is an important predictor for neighborhood participation or willingness to participate (Wandersman, 1979a).

Vroom (1960) developed a test for measuring need for independence. This test consists of eight items that can be answered by a five point Likert-scale. For example: "*How important is it for you to feel that you can run your life without depending upon people who are older and more experienced than you? Answer with: not at all, slightly, somewhat, very or extremely*" (Vroom, 1960, p 35).

However, for this thesis all questions have been translated to Dutch and the fourth question has been adjusted. The original question was: "*How much respect do you think should be shown to a judge even outside his courtroom?*" (Vroom, 1960, p 35). This question would not be suitable for the Dutch society and thus this question has been adjusted to: "*I think I should show respect to authorities (like police officers) even when they are not working*". The questions can be answered by: "*totally disagree*", "*slightly disagree*", "*do not agree, do not disagree*", "*slightly agree*", "*totally agree*".

In order to test whether these items still are a reliable way to test Need for Independence, the Cronbach's alpha of these items will be calculated. The Cronbach's alpha is a way to test whether different items can be seen as one scale, in this case the scale to measure need for independence (Field, 2013).

Prior Experience

The third social characteristic is prior experience in voluntary work. According to Wandersman et al. (1987) prior experience in voluntary work is an important predictor for neighborhood participation and future willingness to participate. There are two reasons why prior experience might predict neighborhood participation. Fröding et al. (2011) found that people with prior experience in voluntary work develop a feeling that active engagement is important for the quality of the neighborhood. These people have experienced the importance of active engagement in their neighborhoods, which makes them more likely to participate in the future (Fröding et al., 2011).

The second reason is that people with prior experience in voluntary work also developed a sense of citizen duty (Wandersman et al., 1987). This might be explained by their previous experience of the importance of active engagement. Both aspects of prior experience will be tested.

This thesis will define prior experience in voluntary work as both active engagement and sense of citizen duty. Active engagement will be tested by using a measurement that has been used in a previous research by Frieling and Niemeijer (2007). They measured active engagement by asking questions that could be answer with multiple choice answers, for example: "*with almost nobody*", "*not with most people*", "*with some/with some not*", "*with most people*", *"with almost everybody*" (Frieling & Niemeijer, 2007, p 6). For this thesis four questions about active involvement in the neighborhood have been selected. These questions can be answered with "*totally disagree*", "*slightly disagree*", "*do not agree, do not disagree*", "*slightly agree*", and "*totally agree*", for example: "*I feel engaged with the people in my neighborhood*". The answering options have been adjusted to the same answering options as the other items about social psychological characteristics, while this makes the questions easier to answer for all respondents.

The second aspect of prior experience concerns sense of citizen duty and will be measured by asking respondents to answer to what extent they agree or disagree with different statements about citizen duty as a resident of Nieuwegein. Fröding et al. (2011) measured this by asking three questions that could be answered on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "totally disagree" to "totally agree". For

example: "*As a citizen in a municipality, you should take collective responsibility for those who are worse off*" (Fröding et al., 2011, p 108). In order to test whether these items still can be seen as one single scale to measure prior experience, the Cronbach's alpha will be calculated.

Political Influence

The last characteristic is political influence. According to Wandersman et al. (1987) trust in local politicians and government is an important predictor for neighborhood participation and future willingness to participate. Fröding et al. (2011) political discussion is an important predictor for neighborhood participation.

Both trust and discussion have been combined into one variable; political influence. The first aspect, trust in politicians and government, has previously been measured by van Houwelingen, Poele and Dekker, 2014. Trust in politicians will be measured by asking to what extent respondents agree with five different items, for example: "*Active input of residents will lead to better policy by the municipality*" (Van Houwelingen et al., 2014, p 107). These questions can be answered by: "*totally disagree*", "*slightly disagree*", "*do not agree, do not disagree*", "*slightly agree*" or "*totally agree*".

The second aspect, political discussion, has been measured by Eveland (2004). Political discussion has been defined as "*interpersonal communication about politics*" (Eveland, 2004, p 178). In this thesis the five questions will also be asked, however, they will be modified in order to fit the situation regarding this research subject. For example, instead of asking to name four people with whom the respondents talked about politics, this research will ask about whether respondents have talked with others about politics. Respondents can answer these questions on a 5-point Likert-scale, ranging from "*totally disagree*" to "*totally agree*". In order to test whether these items still can be seen as one single scale to measure political influence, the Cronbach's alpha will be calculated.

4.4 Hypotheses and expectations

The hypotheses that have been constructed in the theoretical framework are based on expectations and results that have been found in previous studies. In this thesis, several hypotheses have been adjusted to the specific situation of neighborhood participation and willingness to participate in middle class neighborhoods. It is expected that some individual demographic and social psychological characteristics have different impact on neighborhood participation and the willingness to become involved neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods than in disadvantaged neighborhoods. It is thus expected that the context of the neighborhood will matter in the prediction of characteristics on neighborhood participation.

In the theoretical framework 20 different hypotheses have been constructed. These different hypotheses will be tested using statistical methods. This will be discussed in the following section.

4.5 Analytical Strategy

In this thesis a statistical strategy will be used to test causal assumptions. These strategies are called correlational research methods (Field, 2013). Using these methods, one can observe what happens in reality without manipulating a variable.

In order to predict future outcomes, in this case willingness to participate and participation, logistic regression analysis (LRA) can be used. LRA can be used when the dependent variable is categorical, in this case willing or not willing to participate and participating or not participating (Field, 2013). In this thesis, 10 different predictors have been selected based on previous research. The dependent variable (Y) has two outcomes: yes or no. In this thesis the chance that people participate and the chance that people are willing to participate will be investigated. There are 10 factors that might predict these chances (x1, x2, x3, etc.).

The LRA can be formulated as: $p_i = \frac{e^{b_0 + b_1 x_i}}{1 + e^{b_0 + b_1 x_i}}$, p_i means the chance that people are willing to become active in neighborhood participation and the chance that they already are participating. With this formula these chances can be tested.

4.6 Assumptions

Several assumptions have to be met before conducting a LRA. The first assumption that will be discussed is whether the variables are internal consistent. The second assumption that needs to be tested is to test variables with different measurement levels. This will test whether single items measure the same concept. The last assumptions that need to be tested are assumptions regarding the logistic regression analyses that will be conducted in this thesis.

4.6.1 Internal consistency of the variables

In order to test the internal consistency of the variables, factor analyses have to be conducted. This thesis uses four independent variables that are latent. Factor analyses will be executed to test these variables. To be regarded as a consistent Likert-scale the items have to be positively correlated and the Cronbach's Alpha needs to be .60 or higher to be sufficient, because this research is based on groups (Field, 2013). All these analyses are explained in Annex 5.

A low number of items per factor might not cover an entire concept. A rule of thumb is that at least five items can be seen as a minimum required number of items for each concept. While Active Engagement consists of three items, Citizen Duty consists of two items, Trust in Politics consists of two and Talking about Politics consists of five items, only this last factor can be seen as consisting of enough items to cover one concept. This might be seen as a limitation of this research.

Table 4.1: Scales of variables

Variable:	Items:	Cronbach's Alpha:
Need for Independence		.524 and .337, therefore deleted from analysis
Active Engagement	3	.760
Citizen Duty	2	.629
Trust in Politics	2	.876
Talking about Politics	5	.878

4.6.2 Assumptions regarding regression analyses

In order to do a LRA several assumptions have to be met, for both dependent variables. The first assumption is that the dependent variable needs to be binary. This is the case, while the dependent variables in this case are participating or not participating and willingness or no willingness to participate. The second assumption is linearity. Annex 6 shows the test for linearity. It shows that none of the interaction terms are significant for both variables. This means that the assumption of linearity is met (Field, 2013). The third assumption is the absence of multicollinearity (Field, 2013). Annex 6 shows the outputs of the tests for multicollinearity for both variables. The test shows signs of multicollinearity. This means that it might result in a biased model, which means that results might be unreliable (Field, 2013).

A final note has to be made regarding LRA. One source of bias and a common problem with using categorical predictors in a LRA is that all the categories should be represented in the dataset. If there are categories with missing data, these will cause bias in the outcome of the analysis (Field, 2013). In order to test whether all the categories of this thesis have been represented in the data, cross tables have been made. In Annex 3 these cross tables have been presented for both participation and willingness. As can be seen, there are several missing values and this will bias the analysis. This can be spotted by coefficients that have unusually large standard errors in the LRA (Field, 2013). In order to overcome this problem, more data should be collected. However, for this thesis the decision has been made to transform these variables into binary variables. This way, all the categories are represented and can be tested in the LRA.

4.7 Reliability and Validity

In this paragraph the different sampling methods will be discussed and what consequences this might have on the reliability and validity.

Reliability has been referred to as "*the consistency of different measurements of the same thing*" (Gravetter & Wallnau, 2013, p 222). This means that identical values should be obtained when measuring the same thing twice.

In this research the reliability might be affected for several reasons. The first reason is that the questionnaire has been distributed in several ways. The first way of distribution was by posting a letter with the link to the online questionnaire to all the houses in Zuilenstein. Therefore, the sample of this research includes every resident in Zuilenstein.

Secondly, the researcher decided to distribute the questionnaire online with the help of Facebook pages meant for residents of Nieuwegein.

Thirdly, the researcher was invited to pitch the research during an event about neighborhood safety. This resulted in 15 email addresses of people that were willing to complete the questionnaire.

Lastly, the chairman of the neighborhood network helped distributing the link of the questionnaire through emails. This might affect the reliability of the research while with some approaches it was easier to decline than with other approaches and when people are asked by friends or acquaintances they might give socially desirable answers.

The second reason why the reliability might be affected is the way people were approached. Some people were approached by the letter, some were approached by the researcher personally and other through their social network. This might affect their response and thus might affect reliability. However, the researcher used similar information to inform all the people about the research. All residents got the same letter in their mailboxes and similar e-mails or explanations were used in the other ways of distribution.

Validity is "*whether an instrument actually measures what it sets out to measure*" (Field, 2013, p 12). The validity of the tests might be affected by socially desirable answers, while some people were personally approached by people they know. Some of the questions might have been therefore misunderstood, while some respondents commented at the end of the questionnaire, stating that some questions were difficult to answer. This might also affect the validity of these tests.

4.8 Non-response and missing values

For this thesis 2000 letters were distributed in the neighborhood Zuilenstein. From this method, 40 completed questionnaires were obtained. After the link was posted on Facebook the response went to 47. After the pitch during the event about neighborhood security 15 additional completed questionnaires were obtained. Lastly, after the chairman of the neighborhood network asked her social network to fill in the questionnaire, 107 questionnaires were obtained in total. However, some questionnaires were not completed and therefore removed from the research during the analysis. After removal only 66 completed questionnaires were left for the analysis. This is a consequence of the LRA. If a respondent did not answer one question, this respondent is removed from the analysis completely. Therefore, also people that for example only failed to answer a question about their age were removed from the analysis. This will have consequences for the reliability of the analyses. In order to conduct a reliable LRA the response should be sufficient. For a reliable response, one should

have at least 10 cases per predictor. This theses tested 10 different predictors, therefore 100 respondents were needed (Field, 2013).

However, according to Field (2013) one should have at least 55 cases at all times. It will be sufficient when one expects a strong effect on the data. Therefore, for this thesis 66 respondents is enough but it might have serious consequences on the reliability of the outcomes of the analyses.

5. Results

This chapter will discuss the results of this research. First, the descriptive statistics of the different variables will be discussed. Second, the analyses will be presented and the hypotheses that have been drawn in the theoretical framework will be confirmed or rejected by using the LRA outcomes.

5.1 Descriptive statistics

In annex 4 the results of the descriptive statistics have been presented. First, tables with frequencies of all variables have been presented. A summary table has been presented here (see Table 5.1). As one can see, most of the respondents were between 49 and 64 years old. There were more female than male respondents, however, the difference was small. Almost all of the respondents had the Dutch nationality and were born in the Netherlands. 42% of the respondents had a higher educational level, which corresponded with the theory of a middle class neighborhood. Most respondents worked in a paid job or were retired. This also corresponds with the theory earlier described. 61.5% of the respondent were married. 85% of the respondents were home-owners. This also corresponds with the theory about middle class neighborhoods. It is important to note that this might have an impact on the results. If only 15% of the residents rent homes and 85% is home-owner, it makes sense that home-ownership will be a predictor for neighborhood participation. Lastly, most of the respondents already lived in the neighborhood for 10 years or longer (78.75%) and were also planning on staying in the neighborhood longer than five years (73.75%).

These data are not similar to the data presented by the municipality of Nieuwegein (Wisman & Brouwer, 2015). Most residents of Zuilenstein are between 30 and 67 years old. Similarities are that there are more women than men living in Zuilenstein, though the difference is small and most residents living in Zuilenstein have the Dutch nationality. Most residents are married or living together. However, an important difference is that approximately only 65% of the housing in Zuilenstein consists of owner-occupied housing (Wisman & Brouwer, 2015).

All in all, one might say that the data obtained from residents of Zuilenstein is not representative of the actual situation in Zuilenstein for most aspects. This means that the results obtained from the data should be assessed with caution. When repeating the research with a bigger sample size that is more representative to the actual situation in Zuilenstein, different results might be obtained. It is also important to see whether the research sample is representative for a middle class neighborhood in the broad sense. The sample has to be representative in order to draw general conclusions regarding residents in a middle class neighborhood. In this thesis a middle class neighborhood was defined as a neighborhood in which people have income levels between 18093 and 70000 euro per year. No questions were asked about the income level of residents, therefore it is not possible to conclude that the data obtained for this thesis is representative for general middle class neighborhoods.

Table 5.1: Summary of descriptives

		Willingness			
		No		Yes	
		Participation		Participation	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
		Count	Count	Count	Count
Gender	Female	12	3	22	6
	Male	14	4	16	3
Intention to stay in neighborhood	No	8	2	8	3
	Yes	18	5	30	6
Home ownership	No	1	3	4	3
	Yes	25	4	34	6
Age binary	Low	7	2	9	2
	High	19	5	29	7
Nationality binary	Dutch	24	7	34	7
	non-Dutch	2	0	4	1
Hours in work binary	Low	10	5	22	6
	High	16	2	16	3
Marital status binary	not Married	11	2	13	5
	Married	15	5	25	4
Children under 17 binary	Yes	24	5	32	7
	No	2	2	6	2
Educational level binary	Low	8	1	5	2
	High	18	6	33	7
Occupation binary	No	21	2	20	5
	Yes	5	5	18	4

A correlation matrix is presented in annex 4. Here one can see what variables correlate with others. High correlations might mean that there is a connection between these two variables. For example, in this thesis it is expected that participation is highly correlated with the willingness to participate. However, the correlation matrix shows that there is almost no existence of a correlation between these two variables (.921).

Home-ownership is negatively correlated with participation (-.345, which was significant). This is surprising while the expectation was that it would be positively related to participation. Age was negatively correlated (-.516) with hours in work, which might logically be explained by the fact that older respondents were retired.

In the following paragraph it will be tested whether all these different variables predict whether or not residents of Zuilenstein participate or are willing to participate. From the correlation matrix some of the variables seem to predict participation and willingness to participate. In order to test all these variables together in one analysis, the logistic regression analysis has to be executed.

5.2 Explanatory Statistics

In order to test the different characteristics that might explain participation and willingness to participate a regression analysis can be used (Field, 2013). With the Logistic Regression Analysis (LRA) it is possible to test all the independent variables at the same time in one model. This model produces outcomes about what characteristics predict willingness and participation. The LRA is used because the dependent variables in this thesis are binary. In this paragraph each model will be tested and the hypotheses will be confirmed or rejected. First, the dependent variable willingness to participate will be tested and the hypotheses will be discussed. Second, the dependent variable participation will be tested and the hypotheses will be discussed.

Willingness

First an exploratory LRA has been executed with all the variables (See table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Exploratory LRA Willingness

Variables in the Equation

	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Age		1,396	,706	
Age(1)	-,314	,042	,838	,730
Age(2)	1,207	,624	,430	3,343
Age(3)	,621	,366	,545	1,861
Gender(1)	1,255	3,031	,082	3,508
Residential_Intention(1)	-,107	,018	,893	,899
Home_owner(1)	,883	,688	,407	2,419
Active_Engmnt	-,275	,416	,519	,760
Citizen_duty	,250	,454	,500	1,284
Trust_Polit	,280	,610	,435	1,323
Talk_Polit	,226	,499	,480	1,254
Nationality_bin(1)	,001	,000	1,000	1,001
Work_hour_bin(1)	,802	,400	,527	2,231
Marital_bin(1)	-,420	,307	,579	,657
Children_bin(1)	,300	,048	,827	1,350
Educ_bin(1)	-1,174	2,274	,132	,309
Occup_bin(1)	-1,088	,717	,397	,337
Locus_bin(1)	-1,614	3,787	,052	,199
Constant	-1,240	,117	,733	,289

Note: * p < .05 and ** p < .01

Model Summary		
		Sig.
Chi Square	20,098	,269
Nagelkerke R Square	,356	

This shows that when all variables have been entered into the model, $\chi 2$ is 20.098 and not significant (.269). Effect size is .356 (Nagelkerke). The $\chi 2$ is the model of fit. If the $\chi 2$ is significant, it means that the model with all the variables in it is significantly better than a model with no variables entered (the

constant). Thus, in this case, the model is not a significantly better fit than the constant model. The effect size shows to what extent the model explains the outcome. In this case the model only explains approximately 36%. There might thus be other, not investigated, variables that would predict participation better.

In order to test whether some variables might be better predictors than other, a second LRA is executed. This time, variables have been entered stepwise, according to the theory. First, all the individual demographic variables have been entered and in the second model all social psychological variables have been entered. A summary of the data that has been obtained from the analysis is presented (see figure 5.3).

The zero model is the constant model, without any variables added. This model is used to compare the other two models. As one can see, with every addition of variables the model tends to improve. The $\chi 2$ decreases from model 1 (12.094) to model 2 (8.004). However, in none of the models the $\chi 2$ is significant, which means none of the estimation models is a good fit for the data. The pseudo R2 confirms this. While the Nagelkerke R2 increases from .227 to .356, this still is proof that the variables in the model do not explain all of the variance in the data. This means that there probably are other factors, that have not been investigated, that explain whether or not residents are willing to participate in neighborhood participation.

When looking at this data, the hypotheses for willingness can be either confirmed or rejected. The Wald statistics are used to test whether or not the variable is a significant predictor for the outcome. As one can see, for model 2 (which is the model that is the best fit for the data, however, still not significant) none of the variables have a significant Wald statistic (figure 5.3). This means that we can now reject or confirm the hypotheses.

Demographic Characteristics

Hypothesis 1a: It is expected that older age groups are more willing to participate than younger age groups in middle class neighborhoods.

The results show that age is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = 1.396, p = .706). Hypothesis 1a is rejected, while age does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 2a: It is expected that women are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than men.

The results show that gender is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = 3.031, p = .082). Hypothesis 2a is rejected, while gender does not seem to predict willingness.

Table 5.3: LRA Willingness

	Model 0				Model 1				Model 2			
	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Constant	.431	2.924	.087	1.538	1.524	.531	.466	4.590	-1.240	.117	.733	.289
Demographic Characteristics												
Age						1.497	.683			1.396	.706	
Gender(1)					1.014	2.490	.115	2.757	1.255	3.031	.082	3.508
Residential_Intention(1)					-.014	.000	.984	.986	-.107	.018	.893	.899
Home_owner(1)					.819	.623	.430	2.269	.883	.688	.407	2.419
Nationality_bin(1)					-.494	.243	.622	.610	.001	.000	1.000	1.001
Work_hour_bin(1)					.460	.176	.674	1.585	.802	.400	.527	2.231
Marital_bin(1)					-.381	.319	.572	.683	-.420	.307	.579	.657
Children_bin(1)					-.906	.627	.428	.404	.300	.048	.827	1.350
Educ_bin(1)					-1.295	3.245	.072	.274	-1.174	2.274	.132	.309
Occup_bin(1)					-.518	.221	.638	.596	-1.088	.717	.397	.337
Social Psychological Characteristics												
Active_Engmnt									-.275	.416	.519	.760
Citizen_duty									.250	.454	.500	1.284
Trust_Polit									.280	.610	.435	1.323
Talk_Polit									.226	.499	.480	1.254
Locus_bin(1)									-1.614	3.787	.052	.199
Nagelkerke Pseudo R2					.227				.356			

Note: * p <.05 and ** p < .01

Hypothesis 3a: it is expected residents with the Dutch nationality are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than immigrant residents.
The results show that nationality is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .000, p = 1). Hypothesis 3a is rejected, while nationality does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 4a: it is expected that residents with a higher educational level will be more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents with lower educational levels.
The results show that educational level is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = 2.274, p = .132). Hypothesis 4a is rejected, while educational level does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 4c: it is expected that residents with no job or a part-time job are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents with full-time jobs.
The results show that occupation is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .717, p = .397). Hypothesis 4c is rejected, while occupation does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 5a: it is expected that residents that live in the neighborhood longer are more willing to participate than residents that live in the neighborhood for a shorter time.
The results show that residential intention is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .018, p = .893). Hypothesis 5a is rejected, while residential intention does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 5c: it is expected that home-owners are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents that rent their houses.
The results show that home-ownership is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .688, p = .407). Hypothesis 5c is rejected, while home-ownership does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 6a: it is expected that single residents are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than married residents.
The results show that marital status is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .307, p = .579). Hypothesis 6a is rejected, while marital status does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 6c: it is expected that residents without children under 17 years old living in the house are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents with children under 17 years old.
The results show that having children under 17 is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .048, p = .827). Hypothesis 6c is rejected, while having children under 17 does not seem to predict willingness.

Social Psychological Characteristics

Hypothesis 7a: it is expected that residents with an internal locus of control are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents with an external locus of control.
The results show that locus of control is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = 3.787, p = .052). Hypothesis 7a is rejected, while locus of control does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 9a: it is expected that residents with a higher sense of citizen duty are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower sense of citizen duty.
The results show that citizen duty is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .454, p = .500). Hypothesis 9a is rejected, while citizen duty does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 9c: it is expected that residents with more active engagement are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents without active engagement.
The results show that active engagement is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .416, p = .519). Hypothesis 9c is rejected, while active engagement does not seem to predict willingness.

Hypothesis 10a: it is expected that residents with a higher perception of political influence are more willing to participate in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower perception of political influence.
After the factor analysis this concept has been divided into two different factors: Trust in Politics and Talking about Politics. The results show that trust in politics is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .610, p = .435). The results show that talking about politics is not significantly related to willingness (Wald = .499, p = .480). Hypothesis 10a is rejected while neither trust in politics nor talking about politics seems to predict willingness.

Neighborhood Participation

For the dependent variable participation an exploratory LRA has been executed (See table 5.4).
This shows that for participation when all variables have been entered into the model, $\chi 2$ is 19.534 and not significant (.191). Effect size is .418 (Nagelkerke). This means that with all the variables in the model, all the variables together predict 41.8% of whether or not someone participates. The $\chi 2$ is not significant, which means that the model with all the variables in it is a not a better fit than the constant model without variables.

A second LRA is executed in order to test whether some variables might be better predictors than others. Again, the variables have been entered stepwise. First all the individual demographic variables have been entered and in the second block the social psychological variables have been entered. Figure 5.5 is a summary of the data that has been obtained from this analysis.

Table 5.4: Exploratory LRA Participation

Variables in the Equation

	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Gender(1)	,654	,385	,535	1,923
Residential_Intention(1)	1,798	2,584	,108	6,038
Home_owner(1)	4,345	4,833	,028	77,116
Active_Engmnt	1,511	4,184	,041	4,532
Citizen_duty	,867	2,077	,150	2,379
Trust_Polit	,001	,000	,997	1,001
Talk_Polit	,485	,918	,338	1,624
Age_bin(1)	-3,043	2,520	,112	,048
Nationality_bin(1)	2,370	2,274	,132	10,697
Work_hour_bin(1)	-1,203	,627	,428	,300
Marital_bin(1)	-1,162	,927	,336	,313
Children_bin(1)	-4,616	5,321	,021	,010
Educ_bin(1)	-1,365	1,239	,266	,255
Occup_bin(1)	-1,113	,621	,431	,329
Locus_bin(1)	-,108	,011	,916	,898
Constant	-9,716	4,369	,037	,000

Model Summary		
		Sig.
Chi Square	19,534	,191
Nagelkerke R Square	,418	

As one can see, with the addition of individual demographic variables the model improves, however, not significantly. The $\chi 2$ is increases from 8.675 (sig. .563) to 10.858 (sig. .054). This means that model 2 is a better fit than model 1. The effect sizes confirm this. The Nagelkerke R2 increases from .201 to .418, however, this still is proof that the variables in the model do not explain all of the variance in the data. This means that there probably are other factors, that have not been investigated, that explain whether or not residents participate in neighborhood participation. For this thesis, the best fit of the model is the second one. Therefore, this model will be used to confirm or reject the hypotheses.

Demographic Characteristics

Hypothesis 1b: It is expected that older age groups participate more than younger age groups in middle class neighborhoods.

The results show that age is not significantly related to participation (Wald = 2.520, p = .112). Hypothesis 1b is rejected, while age does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 2b: It is expected that women participate more in middle class neighborhoods than men.

The results show that gender is not significantly related to participation (Wald = .385, p = .535). Hypothesis 2b is rejected, while gender does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 3b: it is expected that native Dutch residents participate more in middle class neighborhoods than immigrant residents.
The results show that nationality is not significantly related to participation (Wald = 2.274, p = .132). Hypothesis 3b is rejected, while nationality does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 4b: it is expected that residents with a higher educational level participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents with lower educational levels.
The results show that educational level is not significantly related to participation (Wald = 1.239, p = .266). Hypothesis 4b is rejected, while educational level does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 4d: it is expected that residents with no job or a part-time job participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents with full-time jobs.
The results show that occupation is not significantly related to participation (Wald = .621, p = .431). Hypothesis 4d is rejected, while occupation does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 5b: it is expected that residents that live in the neighborhood longer participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents that live in the neighborhood for a shorter time.
The results show that residential intention is not significantly related to participation (Wald = 2.584, p = .108). Hypothesis 5b is rejected while residential intention does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 5d: it is expected that home-owners are participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents that rent their houses.
The results show that home-ownership is significantly related to participation (Wald = 4.833, p = .028*). Hypothesis 5d is confirmed while home-ownership seems to predict participation.

Hypothesis 6b: it is expected that single residents participate more in middle class neighborhoods than married residents.
The results show that marital status is not significantly related to participation (Wald = .927, p = .336). Hypothesis 6b is rejected while residential intention does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 6d: it is expected that residents without children under 17 years old living in the house participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents with children under 17 years old.
The results show that having children under 17 is significantly related to participation (Wald = 5.321, p = .021*). However, hypothesis 6d is rejected while it was expected that not having children under 17 would predict participation. This data seems to refute the theory.

Table 5.5: LRA Participation

	Model 0				Model 1				Model 2			
	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Constant	-1.504	22.211	.000	.222	-.193	.007	.932	.824	-9.716	4.369	.037*	.000
Demographic Characteristics												
Gender(1)					.290	.131	.718	1.337	.654	.385	.535	1.923
Residential_Intention(1)					.850	1.033	.309	2.340	1.798	2.584	.108	6.038
Home_owner(1)					2.302	3.564	.059	9.991	4.345	4.833	.028*	77.116
Age_bin(1)					-2.219	2.260	.133	.109	-3.043	2.520	.112	.048
Nationality_bin(1)					1.387	.866	.352	4.001	2.370	2.274	.132	10.697
Work_hour_bin(1)					.090	.006	.937	1.095	-1.203	.627	.428	.300
Marital_bin(1)					-.306	.113	.737	.736	-1.162	.927	.336	.313
Children_bin(1)					-2.887	3.645	.056	.056	-4.616	5.321	.021*	.010
Educ_bin(1)					-.620	.390	.532	.538	-1.365	1.239	.266	.255
Occup_bin(1)					-.482	.182	.670	.617	-1.113	.621	.431	.329
Social Psychological Characteristics												
Locus_bin(1)									-.108	.011	.916	.898
Active_Engmnt									1.511	4.184	.041*	4.532
Citizen_duty									.867	2.077	.150	2.379
Trust_Polit									.001	.000	.997	1.001
Talk_Polit									.485	.918	.338	1.624
Nagelkerke Pseudo R2					.201				.418			

Note: * p <.05 and ** p <.01

Social Psychological Characteristics

Hypothesis 7b: it is expected that residents with an internal locus of control participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents with an external locus of control.
The results show that locus of control is not significantly related to participation (Wald = .011, p = .916). Hypothesis 7b is rejected while locus of control does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 9b: it is expected that residents with a higher sense of citizen duty participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower sense of citizen duty.
The results show that citizen duty is not significantly related to participation (Wald = 2.077, p = .150). Hypothesis 9b is rejected while citizen duty does not seem to predict participation.

Hypothesis 9d: it is expected that residents with higher active engagement participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents without active engagement.
The results show that active engagement is significantly related to participation (Wald = 4.184, p = .041*). Hypothesis 9d is confirmed while active engagement seems to predict participation. Fröding et al. (2011) found that people that have participated in the past developed the attitude that active engagement is important. This explains participation in the present and future. This hypothesis confirms the finding of Fröding et al. (2011).

Hypothesis 10b: it is expected that residents with a higher perception of political influence participate more in middle class neighborhoods than residents with a lower perception of political influence.
After the factor analysis this concept has been divided into two different factors: Trust in Politics and Talking about Politics. The results show that trust in politics is not significantly related to participation (Wald = .000, p = .997). The results show that talking about politics is not significantly related to participation (Wald = .918, p = .338). Hypothesis 10b is rejected while neither trust in politics nor talking about politics seems to predict participation.

In sum, for willingness to participate no hypotheses were confirmed. All the hypotheses have been rejected. For participation two hypotheses were confirmed: home-ownership and active engagement. Also, a relation was found between participation and having children under 17. The other hypotheses were rejected. In the following chapter the conclusions will be presented.

6. Conclusion

This thesis focused on what demographic and social psychological characteristics predict willingness to participate in neighborhood projects and what demographic and social psychological characteristics predict neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood. In order to answer these research questions, ten different hypotheses have been tested. These hypotheses have been tested with the use of a Logistic Regression Analysis in SPSS, as presented in the previous chapter. This chapter will give an answer to the different research questions. The research will be critically reviewed. To conclude this thesis, some recommendations for further research will be presented.

6.1 Research questions

In order to answer the two research questions, four subquestions were developed. The first subquestion was what individual demographic characteristics predict willingness to participate in middle class neighborhoods. Ten different hypotheses about the different characteristics have been tested. The different demographic characteristics were: age, gender, nationality, residential mobility (divided into home-ownership and intention to stay in residence), availability for participation (divided into: hours in work, marital status, and having children under 17 years old), and socioeconomic status (divided into: educational level and occupation). The social psychological characteristics were: locus of control, need for independence (deleted after the reliability analysis), prior experience (divided into: active engagement and citizen duty) and political influence (divided into: trust in local politics and talking about politics). According to the findings of the analyses all the hypotheses about the demographic characteristics have been rejected. This means that none of the demographic characteristics predict willingness to participate. This is important information, because it seems to refute earlier research. For example, Wandersman et al. (1987), Fröding et al. (2011) and Ziersch et al. (2011) found that demographic characteristics predict willingness to participate. However, these previous studies have been executed in disadvantaged neighborhoods in the United States and Scandinavia. This means that residents in middle class neighborhoods in the Netherlands are very different from residents in the disadvantaged neighborhoods that have been examined in the studies of Wandersman et al. (1987), Fröding et al. (2011) and Ziersch et al. (2011). This implies that there are important differences between disadvantaged neighborhoods and middle class neighborhoods. It is therefore important to get more understanding about the differences between disadvantaged neighborhood and middle class neighborhoods.

The second subquestion was what demographic characteristics predict neighborhood participation in a middle class neighborhood. The same ten characteristics were used to test neighborhood participation. According to the analysis, there were two individual characteristics that predict neighborhood participation: home-ownership and having children under the 17 years old. This means that home-ownership and having children younger than 17 are important characteristics of

people that indicate whether or not people are active in neighborhood participation. Previous research found that all demographic characteristics examined in this thesis would predict participation (Wandersman, et al., 1987; Ziersch, et al., 2011). Ziersch et al. (2011) found that having children younger than 17 would be a predictor for not participating. In this research having children under 17 was a predictor for participation. This can be explained by the fact that Ziersch et al. (2011) focused on disadvantaged neighborhood while this thesis focused on a middle class neighborhood. This implies that participation in middle class neighborhoods works differently from participation in disadvantaged neighborhoods. It might be explained by the fact that people in middle class neighborhoods are more connected to others because of their children, for example by volunteering at the children's school. This is not specifically investigated in this thesis. In order to get more understanding about the motivations of residents in middle class neighborhoods, more research is needed.

The third subquestion was what social psychological characteristics predict willingness to participate. As explained earlier, four social psychological characteristics were tested: locus of control, need for independence (deleted during analysis), prior experience (divided into active engagement and citizen duty) and political influence (divided into trust in local politics and talking about politics). The analysis showed that none of the social psychological characteristics that were investigated predict willingness. This seems to refute earlier research, for example, Fröding et al. (2011) found that these different social psychological characteristics would predict willingness to participate.

The final subquestion was what social psychological characteristics predict participation. The analysis showed that active engagement is a characteristic that predicts neighborhood participation. Fröding et al. (2011) found that active engagement was an important predictor for participation because people that had been participating before developed an attitude that active engagement is important and this might stimulate participation in the present and future. This thesis found that active engagement was also an important predictor for participating in a middle class neighborhood. Once again, this seems to imply that neighborhood participation is different in middle class neighborhoods than in disadvantaged neighborhoods. However, it might mean that other, not investigated, social psychological characteristics predict neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods.

All these subquestions lead to the research questions of this thesis. The analysis showed that none of the investigated characteristics were predictors for willingness to participate in middle class neighborhoods. This seems to prove that residents in middle class neighborhoods are stimulated by other things than people in disadvantaged neighborhoods. The analysis showed three characteristics that predict neighborhood participation: home-ownership, having children under 17 years old and active engagement. However, having children younger than 17 was an important predictor for not participating in disadvantaged neighborhoods (Fröding et al, 2011), while this was an important predictor for participating in middle class neighborhoods. Once again, this shows that there are important differences between middle class neighborhoods and disadvantaged neighborhoods.

6.2 Discussion

There are some issues that might have had influence on the outcomes of this research. First of all, during the testing of assumptions, there were signs of multicollinearity. This means that the results might be biased. However, according to Field (2013) there is no easy way to resolve multicollinearity. Therefore, it is important to understand that the results of the analyses might be biased and the conclusions should be drawn with caution.

Secondly, the response for the survey was very low. Several ways to get more response had to be executed. The researcher has asked people directly to complete the questionnaire and several other people (for example the head of the neighborhood network) have asked people in their social network to complete the questionnaire. This might influence the respondents because it might be more difficult to reject the questionnaire when asked by people they know. This might also lead to socially desirable answers, because it might have affected the anonymity of the respondents.

The survey questions might have been too complicated. At the end of the questionnaire, respondents could comment on the questionnaire. Some of the respondents commented on the difficulty. Therefore, it is important to keep in mind that some of the questions have been misinterpreted by respondents, which might give biased results. This might have been prevented by giving more explanation about the different questions.

Finally, the analyses were based on approximately 66 completed questionnaires, because SPSS deleted every respondent that did not answer all the questions. This might have serious implications for the reliability of the outcomes of this research. This also had implications for the analyses. Some categorical items had too little data in order to use them for the analysis. Therefore, these categories were transformed into binary categories. This led to less detailed information about these characteristics. In order to get more understanding about these variables, more data is needed. However, because the characteristics were made into binary categories, these characteristics could still be tested. Otherwise they had to be removed from the analyses completely, which would have led to less information about the characteristics. Therefore, the transformation to binary categories could be seen as a proper solution, considering the circumstances and the limited time that was available for this thesis.

6.3 Recommendations

To conclude this research some recommendations for further research will be presented. While the results showed no evidence that the different characteristics might predict willingness, it is important to keep in mind that the response of the survey was very limited. Further research might give more information about these characteristics. Because no evidence was found for these characteristics, it is important to look for other characteristics that might predict willingness to participate.

As stated earlier, the questionnaire that was used for this thesis might have been too complicated for some residents. Therefore, for future research it is advised to give more explanation in the survey. By explaining the purpose of the different questions it might be avoided that people misinterpret the questions.

The response was very low. People are not willing to complete questionnaires. Therefore, it might be better to use other research instruments, for example interviews or focus groups. This might give more information about the motivations for neighborhood participation.

This thesis showed proof that there are important differences between the residents in middle class neighborhoods and disadvantaged neighborhoods. All the characteristics that were investigated were investigated previously in disadvantaged neighborhoods. In the previous research they found proof that these characteristics predict neighborhood participation. Only three of these characteristics predict neighborhood participation in middle class neighborhoods. This implies that there are important differences between middle class neighborhoods and disadvantaged neighborhoods. Future research should focus on these differences.

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Annex 1: Questionnaire

Beste inwoner van Zuilenstein,

Dit onderzoek gaat over de invloed van karaktereigenschappen van bewoners van Zuilenstein op het (willen) meedoen met buurtparticipatie. Buurtparticipatie wil zeggen alle vormen van vrijwilligerswerk in uw buurt, zoals bijvoorbeeld: het organiseren van een straatspeeldag of buurtfeest, het bijhouden van de gemeentelijke natuur, maar ook uw buren helpen bij het bijhouden van de administratie of een maaltijd koken voor een hulpbehoevende oudere buurtbewoner. Het invullen van deze vragenlijst zal ongeveer 15 minuten duren.

Graag wil ik u erop wijzen dat uw antwoorden anoniem zullen worden bijgehouden. De resultaten van ingevulde vragenlijsten zullen zorgvuldig worden behandeld en alleen worden gebruikt om algemene uitspraken te kunnen doen over uw buurt. Er zal vertrouwelijk worden omgegaan met deze data. Deze vragenlijsten zullen dus niet worden gebruikt voor het benaderen van nieuwe vrijwilligers.

Als dank voor het invullen van deze vragenlijst krijgen alle deelnemers van dit onderzoek een koffiebon van FAIR'S, die geldig is bij buurtplein Batau of Zuid. Daarnaast maakt u ook kans op een lunch-bon van FAIR's ter waarde van 25 euro. Deze zal worden verloot onder de deelnemers.

Ik wil u bij deze alvast hartelijk bedanken voor het invullen van deze vragenlijst.

Met vriendelijke groet,
Tinka van der Loo
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Studie: Arbeid, Zorg en Welzijn: Sociaal Beleid en Interventies
In samenwerking met MOvactor, de organisatie op het gebied van welzijn en maatschappelijke ondersteuning in Nieuwegein

Start

Deel 1: Buurtparticipatie

In dit onderdeel krijgt u enkele vragen over uw bereidheid om mee te doen met buurthulp en of u op dit moment meedoet met buurthulp.

Huidige situatie:

1.

Doet u op dit moment actief vrijwilligerswerk binnen uw buurt?*

- Ja
- Nee

Volgende pagina

2.

Wat is de reden dat u op dit moment geen vrijwilligerswerk in uw buurt doet?

- Omdat de gezinssituatie dat op dit moment niet toelaat
- Omdat ik weinig tijd heb naast mijn werk
- Ik mis een activiteit waarin ik mijn talenten kan inzetten
- Anders, namelijk: [ ]

Volgende pagina

3.

Op welk terrein of welke terreinen bent u actief in uw buurt?
(u kunt meerdere antwoorden aangeven)

- ☐ Jeugd- en jongerenwerk
- ☐ Voor- of naschoolse activiteiten en kinderopvang
- ☐ Kunst, cultuur of media
- ☐ Belangenbehartiging
- ☐ Politiek
- ☐ Verkeer en veiligheid
- ☐ Sport
- ☐ Recreatie en vrije tijd
- ☐ Welzijn en sociaal cultureel werk
- ☐ Wijk, buurt en bewonerszaken
- ☐ Zorg en hulpverlening
- ☐ Goede doelen
- ☐ Informatie en advies
- ☐ Religie of levensbeschouwing
- ☐ Natuur en milieu
- ☐ Dierenverzorging
- ☐ Educatie en onderwijs
- ☐ Anders, namelijk: [ ]

4.

Wat voor activiteiten onderneemt u in uw buurt wat betreft vrijwilligerswerk?

[ ]

5.

Hoeveel uur per week besteedt u aan activiteiten in uw buurt?

6.

Bent u de enige in uw huishouden die betrokken is bij activiteiten in uw buurt?*

- Ja
- Nee

Volgende pagina

7.

Wie van de mensen in uw huishouden zijn nog meer betrokken bij activiteiten in uw buurt?
(u kunt meerdere antwoorden aangeven)

- Mijn partner
- Mijn kinderen
- Anders, namelijk:

Volgende pagina

8.

Wat is de belangrijkste motivatie om actief te worden bij activiteiten in uw buurt?
(u kunt meerdere antwoorden aangeven)

- ☐ Om andere mensen te kunnen helpen
- ☐ Om dingen te kunnen doen waar ik goed in ben
- ☐ Om nieuwe ervaringen op te doen en nieuwe vaardigheden te leren
- ☐ Om de gelegenheid te krijgen om mensen te ontmoeten en vrienden te maken
- ☐ Om iets te kunnen doen voor een groepering in de samenleving waartoe ik mezelf reken
- ☐ Om met mensen te kunnen omgaan die dezelfde ideeen hebben als ik
- ☐ Om mijn eigen ideëen te ontwikkelen en toe te passen
- ☐ Om te kunnen werken aan maatschappelijke veranderingen
- ☐ Ik zie het als mijn plicht om dit werk te doen
- ☐ Om waardering te genieten door mijn werk als vrijwilliger
- ☐ Om ervaring op te doen die nuttig is voor een beroep of om een baan te vinden
- ☐ Omdat ik het idee heb dat het werk anders niet of minder goed gedaan wordt
- ☐ Om te kunnen handelen overeenkomstig met mijn geloof of politieke overtuiging
- ☐ Anders, namelijk: ☐

9.

Zou u bereid zijn om actief vrijwilligerswerk te doen in uw buurt?*

- Ja
- Nee

Volgende pagina

10.

Wat voor activiteiten zou u willen doen in uw buurt?
(u kunt meerdere antwoorden aangeven)

- [ ] Buurthulp
- [ ] Activiteiten organiseren
- [ ] Hulp bij huishouden van buren
- [ ] Hulp bij administratie van buren
- [ ] Anders, namelijk:

Volgende pagina

11.

Tegen welke problemen loopt u aan in uw eigen buurt wat betreft buurthulp?

12.

Ik wil best iets doen voor (iemand in) mijn buurt, maar:
(u kunt meerdere antwoorden aangeven)

- ☐ Ik heb ondersteuning nodig
- ☐ Ik weet niet hoe ik mijn eigen talent kan aanbieden
- ☐ Ik weet niet wat het bestaande aanbod in buurthulp is
- ☐ Ik weet niet welke vragen mijn buren hebben, waarbij ik zou kunnen helpen
- ☐ Ik durf mijn hulp niet aan te bieden
- ☐ Anders, namelijk: [ ]

13.

Wat zou u nodig hebben aan ondersteuning om vrijwilligerswerk te gaan doen in uw buurt?
(u kunt meerdere antwoorden aangeven)

- ☐ Een digitaal platform waarop vraag en aanbod duidelijk staan vermeld
- ☐ Een warme bemiddeling tussen de vrager en aanbieder
- ☐ Vierkante meters (een ruimte/plek) om vrijwilligerswerk te doen
- ☐ Anders, namelijk: [ ]

Volgende pagina

Deel 2: karaktereigenschappen:
Dit deel bestaat uit verschillende onderdelen.
Het eerste onderdeel bestaat uit 13 stellingen waarin getoetst wordt in welke mate u denkt controle te hebben op de dingen die in uw leven gebeuren. In dit onderzoek zal gekeken worden of deze karaktereigenschap de bereidheid van burgers voor het meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren en of deze karaktereigenschap meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren.

Bij de 13 stellingen kunt u aangeven welke van de twee het beste bij u past. Het is van belang om de stellingen te lezen en niet te lang stil te staan bij het beantwoorden van deze vragen.

14.

Kies de stelling die voor uw gevoel het beste bij u past:

Veel narigheid die mensen overkomt is domme pech.	○ ○	Tegenslagen zijn het gevolg van de fouten die mensen maken.
Op de lange termijn krijg je precies zoveel respect als je verdient.	○ ○	Helaas blijft de waarde van veel mensen onopgemerkt, hoe ze ook hun best doen.
Hoe je ook je best doet, sommige mensen mogen je eenmaal niet.	○ ○	Mensen die door anderen niet aardig gevonden worden, begrijpen niet goed hoe ze met hen moeten omgaan.
Erfelijkheid is bepalend voor je persoonlijkheid.	○ ○	Je ervaringen maken je tot wie je bent.
Mijn ervaring is dat je aan het lot meestal niets kunt veranderen.	○ ○	Vertrouwen op het lot heeft mij nooit zoveel gebracht als het nemen van een weloverwogen beslissing.
De gemiddelde burger kan invloed hebben op beslissingen van de overheid.	○ ○	Een paar mensen zijn de baas op de wereld, en daar kan de kleine man weinig tegen doen.
Als ik plannen maak, weet ik bijna zeker dat ze gaan lukken.	○ ○	Te ver vooruit plannen is niet altijd slim; de uitkomst hangt toch vaak af van de omstandigheden.
In mijn geval heeft mijn kans van slagen weinig te maken met geluk.	○ ○	Vaak kan je net zo goed een munt opgooien als je een keus moet maken.
Op wereldschaal zijn de meeste van ons het slachtoffer van krachten die we niet kunnen begrijpen of beheersen.	○ ○	Door deel te nemen aan politieke en sociale activiteiten kan het volk invloed hebben op hoe het in de wereld gaat.
De meeste mensen beseffen niet in welke mate hun leven wordt beheerst door het toeval.	○ ○	In feite bestaat zoiets als 'gelukkig toeval' niet.
Met voldoende inspanning	○ ○	Het is lastig voor het volk om

15.

In hoeverre bent u het met de volgende stellingen eens?

	Helemaal mee oneens	Een beetje mee	Niet mee eens, niet oneens	Een meebeetje mee eens	Helemaal mee eens
Ik vind het belangrijk om het gevoel te hebben dat ik mijn eigen leven kan regelen zonder afhankelijk te zijn van mensen die ouder en meer ervaren zijn dan ikzelf					
Ik volg andermans suggesties op zonder ze enigszins aan te passen					
Ik vind dat ik bescheiden moet zijn naar degene die ik respecteer en bewonder					

Ik vind dat ik respect moet tonen aan gezaghebbers (zoals politie-agenten), ook wanneer zij niet aan het werk zijn	○	○	○	○	○
Ik vind dat de persoon die de leiding heeft over een groep moet vertellen wat ik moet doen	○	○	○	○	○
Ik vind het moeilijk om het met iemand oneens te zijn	○	○	○	○	○
Als ik over iets heb nagedacht en tot een conclusie ben gekomen is het moeilijk voor iemand anders om mij van gedachten te veranderen	○	○	○	○	○
Ik vind het vervelend als mij verteld wordt om iets te doen door een leidinggevende die mijn wensen tegenspreekt	○	○	○	○	○

Volgende pagina

De volgende vragen gaan over actieve betrokkenheid. In dit onderzoek zal gekeken worden of deze karaktereigenschap de bereidheid van burgers voor het meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren en of deze karaktereigenschap meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren.

16.

Wat verstaat u onder uw buurt?

- ○ Alleen de aangrenzende huizen om mij heen
- ○ Mijn straat
- ○ Een aantal straten om mijn woning heen
- ○ Anders, namelijk: [ ]

17.

In hoeverre bent u het met de volgende stellingen eens?

	Helemaal mee oneens	Een beetje mee oneens	Niet mee eens, niet mee oneens	Een beetje mee eens	Helemaal mee eens
Ik voel mij betrokken bij de mensen die in mijn buurt wonen.	○	○	○	○	○
In deze buurt houden de mensen bij elkaar een oogje in het zeil.	○	○	○	○	○
In mijn buurt voelen bewoners zich medeverantwoordelijk voor de leefbaarheid van de buurt.	○	○	○	○	○
Ik geef regelmatig hulp aan buren of kennissen in de buurt bij dingen die zij zelf niet (meer) kunnen.	○	○	○	○	○

Dit deel gaat over in hoeverre u het gevoel heeft dat u als burger de plicht heeft om actief te zijn in uw gemeente. In dit onderzoek zal gekeken worden of deze karaktereigenschap de bereidheid van burgers voor het meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren en of deze karaktereigenschap meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren.

18.

In hoeverre bent u het met de volgende stellingen eens?

	Helemaal	Een beetje	Niet mee eens,	Een

	mee oneens	mee oneens	niet mee oneens	beetje mee eens	Helemaal mee eens
Als een burger van de gemeente Nieuwegein, moeten we samen verantwoordelijkheid nemen voor de mensen die het slechtst af zijn	○	○	○	○	○
Als een burger van de gemeente Nieuwegein, moet ik zelf initiatief tonen en niet verwachten dat de maatschappij alle problemen oplost	○	○	○	○	○
Als een burger van de gemeente Nieuwegein, moet ik een actieve rol spelen in het proberen te beïnvloeden van politieke beslissingen	○	○	○	○	○

De volgende stellingen gaan over de mate waarin u vertrouwen heeft in de lokale politiek en overheid. In dit onderzoek zal gekeken worden of deze karaktereigenschap de bereidheid van burgers voor het meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren en of deze karaktereigenschap meedoen met buurthulp kan verklaren.

19.

In hoeverre bent u het met de volgende stellingen eens?

	Helemaal mee	Een beetje mee	Niet mee eens, niet mee	Een beetje	Helemaal mee eens
Actieve inbreng van inwoners leidt tot beter beleid in mijn gemeente	○	○	○	○	○
Actieve inbreng van inwoners leidt te vaak tot de behartiging van deelbelangen	○	○	○	○	○
Actieve inbreng van inwoners leidt tot beleid dat aansluit bij wat de mensen in de gemeente willen	○	○	○	○	○

	○	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○	○

20.

Kunt u aangeven in hoeverre u het eens bent met de volgende stellingen?

	Helemaal mee oneens	Een beetje mee oneens	Niet mee eens, niet mee oneens	Een beetje mee eens	Helemaal mee eens
Ik denk dat ik beter op de hoogte ben over politiek en overheid dan de meeste mensen	○	○	○	○	○
Ik heb de afgelopen maanden met familie of vrienden over politiek gepraat	○	○	○	○	○
Ik heb de afgelopen maanden met vrienden of familie over de overheid gepraat	○	○	○	○	○
Ik heb de afgelopen maanden met vrienden of familie over verkiezingen gepraat	○	○	○	○	○

Ik heb veel kennis van zaken over politiek	○	○	○	○	○

Deel 3: Persoonlijke situatie
Tot slot nog enkele vragen over uw persoonlijke situatie.

21.

Wat is uw leeftijd?*

- ○ 18-32 jaar
- ○ 33-48 jaar
- ○ 49-64 jaar
- ○ 65+ jaar

22.

Wat is uw geslacht?*

- ○ Vrouw
- ○ Man

23.

Wat is uw geboorteland?*

- Nederland
- Turkije
- Marokko
- Suriname
- (voormalige) Nederlandse Antillen
- Aruba
- Anders, namelijk: [ ]

24.

Wat is het geboorteland van uw moeder?*

- Nederland
- Turkije
- Marokko
- Suriname
- (voormalige) Nederlandse Antillen
- Aruba
- Anders, namelijk: [ ]

25.

Wat is het geboorteland van uw vader?*

- Nederland
- Turkije
- Marokko
- Suriname
- (voormalige) Nederlandse Antillen
- Aruba
- Anders, namelijk: [ ]

26.

27.

Wat is uw hoogst afgeronde opleiding?*

- Basisschool of lager
- Mavo/VMBO
- Havo
- VWO
- MBO
- HBO
- WO
- Anders, namelijk:

28.

Wat is uw huidige beroepsstatus?*

- Betaalde baan
- Studie
- Werkzoekend
- Niet beschikbaar voor arbeidsmarkt (AOW, WAO, VUT, etc.)

Anders, namelijk:

29.

Hoeveel uur per week werkt u?*

Ik werk niet
0-20 uur
20-25 uur
25-32 uur
32-40 uur
Anders, namelijk:

Volgende pagina

Hoeveel kinderen onder de 17 jaar wonen bij u in huis?*

- Ik heb geen kinderen onder de 17 jaar in huis wonen
- 1
- 2
- 3
- Anders, namelijk: [ ]

32.

Heeft u een koopwoning of een huurwoning?*

- Koopwoning
- Huurwoning

33.

Hoe lang woont u al in Zuilenstein?*

- 3 jaar of minder lang
- 4 - 9 jaar
- 10 jaar of langer

34.

Hoe lang denkt u in deze wijk te blijven wonen?*

- 5 jaar of minder lang
- Langer dan 5 jaar

Volgende pagina

Afsluiting vragenlijst:
Tot slot enkele afsluitende opmerkingen. Uw gegevens zullen niet worden gekoppeld aan de antwoorden die u in de vragenlijst heeft gegeven.

35.

Heeft u nog vragen en/of opmerkingen over deze vragenlijst? U kunt deze hieronder aangeven. Ik zal uw vragen of opmerkingen zo spoedig mogelijk in behandeling nemen.

36.

Wilt u op de hoogte blijven van de resultaten van dit onderzoek? U kunt hieronder uw e-mailadres invullen. Ik zal de resultaten van dit onderzoek te zijner tijd via e-mail naar u toesturen.

37.

Als dank voor het invullen ontvangt u een koffiebon van FAIR'S, deze is geldig bij buurtplein Batau of Zuid in Nieuwegein. Als u deze koffiebon wilt ontvangen, kunt u hieronder uw adresgegevens achterlaten. U krijgt de koffiebon zo spoedig mogelijk toegestuurd.
Hiermee maakt u ook kans op de lunch-bon van FAIR's ter waarde van 25 euro. U hoort te zijner tijd of u gewonnen heeft.

Einde van de enquête

Hartelijk bedankt voor het invullen van deze vragenlijst!

Annex 2: Sources of Survey Questions

Not every survey question will be discussed in this annex, while some of the questions were asked on behalf of MOvactor, however these questions did not contribute to the analyses of this thesis. Therefore, these questions have not been operationalized and thus will not be discussed here.

Vraag	Variabele	Naam schaal	Bron	Jaar	Aanpassing	Bijzonderheden
1	Participation		Thomas et al.	2004	Translated to Dutch	
9	Willingness		Thomas et al.	2004	Translated to Dutch and transformed to fit the situation	"are you willing to become involved in any issue in the neighborhood?" transformed to "are you willing to active in voluntary work in the neighborhood?"
14	Locus of Control	"Locus of Control"	Based on Rotter's test, found on Dutch website	2010		Selected 13 relevant statements
15	Need for Independence	Need for Independence Test	Vroom	1960	Translated to Dutch and transformed to fit the situation	Deleted from analysis after factor analysis
17	Active Engagement	Measurement social cohesion in neighborhood	Frieling & Niemeijer	2007	Transformed to fit the situation	Answering scales transformed to 5-point Likert scale from "totally disagree" to "totally agree"
18	Citizen Duty	Sense of citizen duty	Fröding et al.	2011	Translated to Dutch	

19	Trust in Politics	Trust in Politics	Van Houwelingen et al.	2014		
20	Talking about Politics	Interpersonal communication about politics	Eveland	2008	Translated and transformed to fit the situation	Instead of asking to name four people you have talked to about politics, questions were asked whether they talked about politics with 5-point Likert scale answers ranging from “totally disagree” to “totally agree”
21	Age		Fröding et al.	2011		
22	Gender		CBS	2015		
23, 24, 25, 26	Nationality		CBS	2015		
27	Educational level		CBS	2015		
28	Occupation		CBS	2015		
29	Hours in work		CBS	2015		
30	Marital Status		CBS	2015		
31	Children under 17		Wandersman et al.	1987	Translated to Dutch and ransformed	Answer options transformed to “no children”, “1”, “2”, “3”, “other, namely”
32	Home-ownership		Ziersch et al.	2011	Translated to Dutch	
33, 34	Residential Intention		Ziersch et al.; Wandersman et al.	2011; 1987	Translated to Dutch	

Annex 3: Tests of Normality

Factor analysis Need for Independence:

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.600
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	50.680
	df	28
	Sig.	.005

Total Variance Explained		
Factor	Initial Eigenvalues	
	Total	% of Variance
1	1,903	23.786
2	1,374	17.173
3	1,075	13.433
4	0,926	11.574
5	0,808	10.104
6	0,707	8.840
7	0,681	8.511
8	0,526	6.578

Pattern Matrix		
	Component	
	1	2
Bescheiden	.679	
Oneens	.637	-.300
Opvolgen	.575	
Leider	.539	
Onafhankelijk van ouderen	.411	
Respect		.728
Vervelend als leider me tegenspreekt	-.314	.636
Conclusie moeilijk van gedachten veranderen		.555

Component Correlation Matrix		
Component	1	2
1	1	-.089
2	-.089	1

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.

Factor analysis Prior Experience:

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.641
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	125.771
	df	21
	Sig.	.000

Total Variance Explained		
Component	Initial Eigenvalues	
	Total	% of Variance
1	2.475	35.356
2	1.473	21.043
3	.982	14.032
4	.800	11.426
5	.497	7.097
6	.450	6.431
7	.323	4.615

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. When components are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.

Pattern Matrix		
	Component	
	1	2
Oogje in zeil	.858	
Betrokken bij buurt	.799	
Medeverantwoordelijk	.779	
Regelmatig hulp	.332	
Zelf initiatief tonen		.815
Actieve rol		.765
Samen verantwoordelijkheid nemen		.618

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.
a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Component Correlation Matrix		
Component	1	2
1	1	.205
2	.205	1

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.

Reliability test Active Engagement:

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.760	.761	3

Reliability test Citizen Duty:

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.629	.632	2

Factor Analysis Political Influence:

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.717
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	329.485
	df	45
	Sig.	.000

Pattern Matrix		
	Component	
	1	2
Over politiek gepraat	.848	
Over overheid gepraat	.836	
Over verkiezingen gepraat	.814	
Veel kennis politiek	.806	
Beter op de hoogte	.769	
Zelf mooier en veiliger maken		
Beter beleid		.918
Aansluiten		.913
Behartiging deelbelangen		-.648
Eigen belang		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

Total Variance Explained			
Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	% of Variance	
1	3.499	34.990	
2	2.095	20.951	
3	1.207	12.071	
4	1.002	10.025	
5	.640	6.399	
6	.448	4.480	
7	.383	3.833	
8	.324	3.244	
9	.238	2.382	
10	.163	1.626	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. When components are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.

Component Correlation Matrix		
Component	1	2
1	1	-.042
2	-.042	1

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.

Reliability Test Trust in politics:

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.876	.876	2

Excluded items 2, 4 and 5

Reliability Test talking about politics:

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.878	.878	5

Cross tables from the tables that had missing values

Participation * Age by group Crosstabulation

Count

		Age by group			
		18-32 years	33-48 years	49-64 years	65+ years
Participation	No	5	11	32	16
	Yes	0	4	6	6
Total		5	15	38	22

Participation * Native Country Crosstabulation

Count

		Native Country		
		Dutch	non-Dutch, Western	non-Dutch, non-Western
Participation	No	58	3	3
	Yes	14	1	0
Total		72	4	3

Participation * Hours in work Crosstabulation

Count

		Hours in work					
		Not in work	0-20	20-25	25-32	32-40	40-more
Participation	No	20	5	7	7	22	3
	Yes	7	4	0	2	3	0
Total		27	9	7	9	25	3

Participation * Marital Status Crosstabulation

Count

		Marital Status						
		Single, never married	Partner, not living together	Living together, not married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Living with parents
Participation	No	3	3	5	40	9	3	1
	Yes	3	0	1	9	0	3	0
Total		6	3	6	49	9	6	1

Participation * Children under 17 in house Crosstabulation

Count

		Children under 17 in house			
		0	1	2	4
Participation	No	55	3	5	1
	Yes	12	2	2	0
Total		67	5	7	1

Participation * Educational level Crosstabulation

Count

		Educational level						
		Basisschool/lager	Mavo/VMBO	Havo	VWO	MBO	HBO	WO
Participation	No	1	6	4	2	16	29	6
	Yes	1	0	0	2	3	9	1
Total		2	6	4	4	19	38	7

Participation * Occupational level Crosstabulation

Count

		Occupational level			
		Betaalde baan	Studie	Werkzoekend	Niet beschikbaar voor arbeidsmarkt
Participation	No	41	1	3	19
	Yes	7	0	3	6
Total		48	1	6	25

Participation * Locus of Control Crosstabulation

Count

		Locus of Control									
		External Locus of Control	External Locus of Control	External Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control
Participation	No	1	1	4	11	10	8	12	6	4	3	2
	Yes	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	2	0	0
Total		2	2	4	12	12	8	14	10	6	3	2

Willingness * Hours in work Crosstabulation

Count

		Hours in work					
		Not in work	0-20	20-25	25-32	32-40	40-more
Willingness	No	8	3	4	1	15	2
	Yes	19	6	3	8	10	1
Total		27	9	7	9	25	3

Willingness * Marital Status Crosstabulation

Count

		Marital Status						
		Single, never married	Partner, not living together	Living together, not married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Living with parents
Willingness	No	0	2	2	20	5	4	0
	Yes	6	1	4	29	4	2	1
Total		6	3	6	49	9	6	1

Willingness * Children under 17 in house Crosstabulation

Count

		Children under 17 in house			
		0	1	2	4
Willingness	No	29	1	3	0
	Yes	38	4	4	1
Total		67	5	7	1

Willingness * Educational level Crosstabulation

Count

		Educational level						
		Basisschool/lager	Mavo/VMBO	Havo	VWO	MBO	HBO	WO
Willingness	No	0	4	2	3	9	12	3
	Yes	2	2	2	1	10	26	4
Total		2	6	4	4	19	38	7

Willingness * Occupational level Crosstabulation

Count

		Occupational level			
		Betaalde baan	Studie	Werkzoekend	Niet beschikbaar voor arbeidsmarkt
Willingness	No	23	1	0	9
	Yes	25	0	6	16
Total		48	1	6	25

Willingness * Locus of Control Crosstabulation

Count

		Locus of Control									
		External Locus of Control	External Locus of Control	External Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Middle Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control	Internal Locus of Control
Willingness	No	2	2	1	4	9	4	3	3	1	0	1
	Yes	0	0	3	8	3	4	11	7	5	3	1
Total		2	2	4	12	12	8	14	10	6	3	2

Annex 4: Descriptives

Correlation Matrix																	
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
1. Participation	1	,010	-,025	-,057	-,345**	,190	,097	-,089	-,030	0,000	-,037	-,150	-,051	,140	,016	,166	,039
2. Willingness	,010	1	-,139	,077	-,040	,067	,172	,230*	,013	,044	,083	-,139	,011	,068	,152	,166	,286*
3. Gender	-,025	-,139	1	,212	,006	,027	-,091	-,123	,089	,072	-,114	,145	,172	-,109	-,038	,061	,020
4. Residential Intention	-,057	,077	,212	1	,174	,172	,024	-,104	-,235*	,115	-,126	-,016	,050	,012	-,014	,139	-,004
5. Home-ownership	-,345**	-,040	,006	,174	1	,083	,027	,081	,162	,189	-,149	,006	,353**	-,036	,073	-,044	-,003
6. Active Engagement	,190	,067	,027	,172	,083	1	,282**	,019	,079	,229*	-,015	-,108	,135	-,014	-,031	,041	,116
7. Prior Experience in Voluntary Work	,097	,172	-,091	,024	,027	,282**	1	,382**	-,038	,122	-,007	-,054	-,077	,023	,040	-,040	,204
8. Trust in local politics	-,089	,230*	-,123	-,104	,081	,019	,382**	1	,130	,017	,124	,044	,024	,037	-,134	-,121	,294*
9. Talking about politics	-,030	,013	,089	-,235*	,162	,079	-,038	,130	1	,209	-,021	,039	,168	-,116	,138	-,057	,015
10. Age	0,000	,044	,072	,115	,189	,229*	,122	,017	,209	1	-,126	-,217	,074	-,647**	-,072	,295**	,064
11. Nationality	-,037	,083	-,114	-,126	-,149	-,015	-,007	,124	-,021	-,126	1	,064	-,123	,116	-,065	-,068	,216
12. Hours in work	-,150	-,139	,145	-,016	,006	-,108	-,054	,044	,039	-,217	,064	1	-,188	,102	-,100	-,757**	,173
13. Marital status	-,051	,011	,172	,050	,353**	,135	-,077	,024	,168	,074	-,123	-,188	1	,119	,180	,073	,028
14. Children under 17	,140	,068	-,109	,012	-,036	-,014	,023	,037	-,116	-,647**	,116	,102	,119	1	,035	-,272*	,293*
15. Educational level	,016	,152	-,038	-,014	,073	-,031	,040	-,134	,138	-,072	-,065	-,100	,180	,035	1	,026	,089
16. Occupation	,166	,166	,061	,139	-,044	,041	-,040	-,121	-,057	,295**	-,068	-,757**	,073	-,272*	,026	1	-,272*
17. Locus of control	,039	,286*	,020	-,004	-,003	,116	,204	,294*	,015	,064	,216	,173	,028	,293*	,089	-,272*	1

Frequency tables:

Age by group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	18-32 years	5	4,7	6,3
	33-48 years	15	14,0	18,8
	49-64 years	38	35,5	47,5
	65+ years	22	20,6	27,5
	Total	80	74,8	100,0
Missing	666	27	25,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Female	43	40,2	53,8
	Male	37	34,6	46,3
	Total	80	74,8	100,0
Missing	666	27	25,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Nationality binary

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Dutch	72	67,3	91,1
	non-Dutch	7	6,5	8,9
	Total	79	73,8	100,0
Missing	666	28	26,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Educational level binary

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Low	16	15,0	20,0
	High	64	59,8	80,0
	Total	80	74,8	100,0
Missing	666	27	25,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Occupational level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Betaalde baan	48	44,9	60,0
	Studie	1	,9	1,3
	Werkzoekend	6	5,6	7,5
	Niet beschikbaar voor arbeidsmarkt	25	23,4	31,3
	Total	80	74,8	100,0
Missing	666	27	25,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Single, never married	6	5,6	7,5
	Partner, not living together	3	2,8	3,8
	Living together, not married	6	5,6	7,5
	Married	49	45,8	61,3
	Divorced	9	8,4	11,3
	Widowed	6	5,6	7,5
	Living with parents	1	,9	1,3
	Total	80	74,8	100,0
Missing	666	27	25,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Home ownership

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	11	10,3	13,8
	Yes	69	64,5	86,3
	Total	80	74,8	100,0
Missing	666	27	25,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Intention to stay in neighborhood

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No	21	19,6	26,3
	Yes	59	55,1	73,8
	Total	80	74,8	100,0
Missing	666	27	25,2	
Total		107	100,0	

Annex 5: Justification of the analyses

Some methodological considerations will be discussed in this annex. These considerations have formed the starting point of the construction of the different factors. First, some notes will be given on how missing values have been handled. Next, the different factor analyses will be discussed. Lastly, the assumptions will be discussed. These assumptions have to be met in order to be able to perform the binary logistic regression analysis.

Missing Values

Some valid and invalid (missing) values have been represented in the table below. This table shows in what way these values have been dealt with.

Table X: missing values

Variable:	Valid values:	Invalid values:	% invalid values:	Handling the invalid values:
Participation	107	0	0	Not applicable
Willingness to participate	102	5	4.7	Removed during analysis
Age	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Gender	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Occupation status	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Education level	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Nationality	79	28	26.2	Removed during analysis
Home ownership	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Residential intention	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Hours in paid work	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Marital status	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Children under 17	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Locus of control	75	32	29.9	Removed during analysis
Need for independence	85	22	20.6	Removed during analysis
Active Engagement	85	22	20.6	Removed during analysis
Citizen Duty	84	23	21.5	Removed during analysis
Trust in local politics	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis
Talking about politics	80	27	25.2	Removed during analysis

It has to be noted that the variable ‘Locus of Control’ has had more missing values than other variables. This is caused by the fact that the items of ‘Locus of Control’ all had to be answered in order to be able to test whether the respondents had an internal or external locus of control. If respondents did not answer one or more items, they had to be removed from the test completely due to inability to measure their score on this test.

Factor analyses and reliability tests

There have been selected several variables that were latent variables, these were ‘need for independence’, ‘prior experience in voluntary work’ and ‘political influence’. In order to test whether the items on these scale measured one variable a factor analysis and a reliability test had to be conducted. These analyses will be discussed here.

Need for independence

The correlation matrix of the items for need for independence showed weak correlations between the different items. The KMO and Barlett’s Test, however, shows that factor analysis appears to be possible. The KMO and Bartlett’s Test needs to have a value of .6 or above to be acceptable for factor analysis. In this case the value was .6 and thus the data appears to be suitable for factor analysis (Allen & Bennett, 2012). Also, the Bartlett’s Test needs to be significant (< .05) in order to be suitable for factor analysis. In this case, the Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity is significant (.005) and therefore factor analysis is suitable (Allen & Bennett, 2012).

The factor analysis (using Principal Component Analysis) for need for independence shows that the items load on three different factors, because three factors have an Eigenvalue greater than 1. With oblique rotation with the ‘oblimin’ method, the items still load on two different factors. One of the questions seems to be an outlier and is removed from the analysis. A third factor analysis without the items ‘Ik vind dat ik respect moet tonen aan gezaghebbers (zoals politie-agenten) ook wanneer zij niet aan het werk zijn’ and with a fixed number of factors (fixed number 2) shows that the items still load on two factors. The first factor consists of the items: ‘Ik vind het belangrijk om het gevoel te hebben dat ik mijn eigen leven kan regelen zonder afhankelijk te zijn van mensen die ouder en meer ervaren zijn dan ikzelf’, ‘ik volg andermans suggesties op zonder ze enigszins aan te passen’, ‘ik vind dat ik bescheiden moet zijn naar degene die ik respecteer en bewoner’, ‘ik vind dat de persoon die de leiding heeft over een groep moet vertellen wat ik moet doen’, and ‘ik vind het moeilijk om het met iemand oneens te zijn’. The second factor consists of the items: ‘als ik over iets heb nagedacht en tot een conclusie ben gekomen is het moeilijk voor iemand anders om mij van gedachten te veranderen’, and ‘ik vind het vervelend als mij verteld wordt om iets te doen door een leidinggevende die mijn wensen tegenspreekt’. These two factors together explain 43.514% of the total variance and thus should be used both.

The reliability tests for both factors show low Cronbach's alpha's. The first factor with five items has a Cronbach's Alpha of .524. Removal of items will not improve this score. Therefore, it is decided that these items should not be used to form one scale for need for independence. The second factor has a Cronbach's Alpha of .337. With only two items loading on this factor, removal of items is not possible. Therefore, it is decided that these items should not be used to measure need for independence.

While there is no way to measure need for independence on one scale, this variable cannot be used for this thesis and thus the variable will not be taken into account in the logistic regression analysis.

Prior experience in voluntary work

The variable 'prior experience in voluntary work' consists of two Likert-scale questionnaires, named active engagement and citizen duty, that together should form one scale, which is called prior experience in voluntary work in this thesis. The correlation matrix shows that there are strong correlations on some of the items. The KMO and Bartlett's Tests is significant (.000) with a value of .641 and therefore, a factor analysis is possible. Factor analysis (using Principal Component Analysis) with oblique rotation shows that the items load on two different factors which combined explains 56.399% of the total variance. The items that were used from the two different questionnaires load on two different factors, which means that the two questionnaires cannot be used together but will be used separately as two different subvariables. While the item 'I regularly help my neighbors or acquintances in the neighborhood with things they cannot do (anymore) themselves' loads equally strong on both factor, this item has been removed from both factors.

The reliability tests show that the first set of items, active engagement, has a Cronbach's Alpha of .760, which is good enough for a scale that makes general assumptions about groups of people. Removal of the item 'I feel engaged with people that live in my neighborhood' would increase the Cronbach's Alpha to .763. However, while the first Cronbach's Alpha is also good enough for this thesis, this item will not be removed.

The reliability test of the second set of items, citizen duty, has a Cronbach's Alpha of .603. With the removal of the item 'As a citizen of Nieuwegein, I should be actively involved in trying to influence political decisions', the Cronbach's Alpha increases to .629. While this is actually not entirely reliable, a Cronbach's Alpha of .6 is good enough to make assumptions about groups of people. Therefore this set of two items will be used to measure citizen duty.

Political influence

Finally, the variable 'Political influence' consists of two questionnaires, both of five items, which together should measure the feeling of having influence in the local politics. The correlation matrix

shows no really strong correlations between the items, but the KMO and Bartlett's Tests shows a significant value (.000) of .717 and therefore factor analysis is suitable.

The first factor analysis (using Principal Component Analysis) shows that four factors have a Eigenvalue greater than 1. However, the first two factors combined explain 55.941% of the total variance and therefore a second factor analysis with a fixed number (2) of factors is executed. This shows that the first five items load on the first factor and the last five items load on the second factor.

The reliability test of the first five items shows a Cronbach's Alpha of .316. With the removal of the items 'Active engagement of residents leads often to the representation of special interests' 'The municipality should give more responsibility to the residents to make the neighborhood nicer and safer and to maintain services' and 'people that are active in my neighborhood are usually more involved with their own interests' the Cronbach Alpha's increases to a value of .876. Therefore only two items will be included to measure the subvariable called 'Trust in local politics'.

The reliability test of the three items on the second factor shows a Cronbach's Alpha of .878. None of the items have to be removed and these five items will measure the subvariable called 'Talking about politics'.

Assumptions tests

In order to do a LRA several assumptions have to be met for both dependent variables. The first assumption for binary LRA is that the dependent variable(s) should by binary. This assumption is met while the dependent variables are whether or not people are participating and whether or not people are willing to participate.

The second assumption is the test for linearity of the logit (Field, 2013). This is a test whether the continuous variables that are used in this research are linearly related to the log of the outcome variable (in this case: participation and willingness). In order to test this assumption a LRA has to be executed with creating interactions of the continuous variables. For this thesis, there were four continuous variables (Active Engagement, Citizen Duty, Trust in Politics and Talking about Politics). The following tables show the test for linearity. It shows that none of the interaction terms are significant for both participating and willingness as a dependent variable. This means that the assumption of linearity is met (Field, 2013).

Test for linearity of the logit Participation

Variables in the Equation

	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Active_Engmnt	11,531	1,244	,265	101801,505
Citizen_duty	5,955	1,534	,216	385,657
Trust_Polit	-6,555	3,481	,062	,001
Talk_Polit	-2,117	,623	,430	,120
Active_Engmnt by LnActive_Engagement	-4,756	1,168	,280	,009
Citizen_duty by LnCitizen_Duty	-2,604	1,457	,227	,074
LnTrust by Trust_Polit	2,999	3,313	,069	20,057
LnTalking by Talk_Polit	1,048	,695	,405	2,852
Constant	-18,129	1,052	,305	,000

Test for linearity of the logit Willingness

Variables in the Equation

	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Active_Engmnt	1,110	,153	,696	3,036
Citizen_duty	3,099	1,123	,289	22,180
Trust_Polit	-1,755	,453	,501	,173
Talk_Polit	1,423	,435	,509	4,151
Active_Engmnt by LnActive_Engagement	-,536	,171	,679	,585
Citizen_duty by LnCitizen_Duty	-1,319	,968	,325	,267
LnTrust by Trust_Polit	,970	,623	,430	2,638
LnTalking by Talk_Polit	-,643	,407	,523	,526
Constant	-6,278	1,041	,308	,002

The third assumption that needs to be met is the test for multicollinearity (Field, 2013). The following tables show the outputs of the tests for multicollinearity for both dependent variables. The first output (Coefficients) shows that none of the tolerance values and VIF values are showing signs of multicollinearity, both for participating and willingness. According to Field (2013) Tolerance values should be bigger than 0.1 and VIF values should not be greater than 10.

Test for multicollinearity Participation

Coefficients[a]

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Willingness	,719	1,390
Age by group	,387	2,582
Gender	,609	1,643
Native Country	,604	1,657
Intention to stay in neighborhood	,705	1,418
Home ownership	,852	1,173
Hours in work	,139	7,181
Marital Status	,451	2,219
Children under 17 in house	,693	1,443
Educational level	,755	1,325

	Occupational level	,126	7,961
	Locus of Control	,573	1,746
	Active Engagement	,673	1,487
	Prior Experience in Voluntary Work	,701	1,427
	Trust in local politics	,637	1,570
	Talking about politics	,741	1,350

a. Dependent Variable: Participation

Collinearity Diagnostics[a]

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index
1	1	14,711	1,000
	2	,645	4,775
	3	,412	5,977
	4	,237	7,881
	5	,212	8,339
	6	,171	9,283
	7	,127	10,767
	8	,101	12,065
	9	,088	12,903
	10	,072	14,245
	11	,059	15,835
	12	,045	18,078
	13	,040	19,205
	14	,033	21,104
	15	,029	22,625
	16	,014	31,958
	17	,005	56,700

a. Dependent Variable: Participation

Test for multicollinearity Willingness

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
	Age by group	,387	2,582
	Gender	,629	1,590
	Native Country	,604	1,655
	Intention to stay in neighborhood	,705	1,418
	Home ownership	,854	1,171
	Hours in work	,144	6,954
	Marital Status	,466	2,148
	Children under 17 in house	,694	1,442
	Educational level	,770	1,298
	Occupational level	,126	7,959
	Locus of Control	,609	1,642
	Active Engagement	,673	1,487
	Prior Experience in Voluntary Work	,702	1,425
	Trust in local politics	,637	1,570
	Talking about politics	,741	1,350

a. Dependent Variable: Willingness

Collinearity Diagnostics[a]

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index
1	1	14,084	1,000
	2	,623	4,754
	3	,260	7,363
	4	,226	7,895
	5	,175	8,983
	6	,129	10,434
	7	,104	11,616
	8	,092	12,392
	9	,078	13,467
	10	,063	14,966

11	,046	17,579
12	,040	18,767
13	,033	20,636
14	,029	22,135
15	,014	31,235
16	,005	54,774

a. Dependent Variable: Willingness

Secondly, the table Collinearity Diagnostics should show no Eigenvalues that are much larger than others. The output shows that, for both participating and willingness, the Eigenvalue of dimension 1 is much bigger (14.711 for participating and 14.084 for willingness) than the rest and this means that the model can be changed by small changes in the variables (Field, 2013).

Thirdly, the Condition Index in this table should not be much larger than others. In the output of both dependent variables the Condition Index value of the last dimension is much bigger than the first few. This indicates that there might be collinearity problems (Field, 2013). Lastly, the Variance Proportions should show no big values, which might indicate dependency between these variables. In the output, no big values can be found. This means none of the variables seem dependent on others.

While some of the tests for multicollinearity show signs of multicollinearity, this might be a limitation of this research. This means that it might result in bias in the model, which means the results might be unreliable (Field, 2013).

Annex 6: Results of the Logistic Regression Analyses

Table 4.2: LRA Willingness

	Model 0				Model 1				Model 2			
	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Constant	.431	2.924	.087	1.538	1.524	.531	.466	4.590	-1.240	.117	.733	.289
Demographic Characteristics												
Age						1.497	.683			1.396	.706	
Gender(1)					1.014	2.490	.115	2.757	1.255	3.031	.082	3.508
Residential_Intention(1)					-.014	.000	.984	.986	-.107	.018	.893	.899
Home_owner(1)					.819	.623	.430	2.269	.883	.688	.407	2.419
Nationality_bin(1)					-.494	.243	.622	.610	.001	.000	1.000	1.001
Work_hour_bin(1)					.460	.176	.674	1.585	.802	.400	.527	2.231
Marital_bin(1)					-.381	.319	.572	.683	-.420	.307	.579	.657
Children_bin(1)					-.906	.627	.428	.404	.300	.048	.827	1.350
Educ_bin(1)					-1.295	3.245	.072	.274	-1.174	2.274	.132	.309
Occup_bin(1)					-.518	.221	.638	.596	-1.088	.717	.397	.337
Social Psychological Characteristics												
Active_Engmnt									-.275	.416	.519	.760
Citizen_duty									.250	.454	.500	1.284
Trust_Polit									.280	.610	.435	1.323
Talk_Polit									.226	.499	.480	1.254
Locus_bin(1)									-1.614	3.787	.052	.199
Nagelkerke Pseudo R2					.227				.356			

Note: * p <.05 and ** p < .01

Table 4.4: LRA Participation

	Model 0				Model 1				Model 2			
	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
Constant	-1.504	22.211	.000	.222	-.193	.007	.932	.824	-9.716	4.369	.037*	.000
Demographic Characteristics												
Gender(1)					.290	.131	.718	1.337	.654	.385	.535	1.923
Residential_Intention(1)					.850	1.033	.309	2.340	1.798	2.584	.108	6.038
Home_owner(1)					2.302	3.564	.059	9.991	4.345	4.833	.028*	77.116
Age_bin(1)					-2.219	2.260	.133	.109	-3.043	2.520	.112	.048
Nationality_bin(1)					1.387	.866	.352	4.001	2.370	2.274	.132	10.697
Work_hour_bin(1)					.090	.006	.937	1.095	-1.203	.627	.428	.300
Marital_bin(1)					-.306	.113	.737	.736	-1.162	.927	.336	.313
Children_bin(1)					-2.887	3.645	.056	.056	-4.616	5.321	.021*	.010
Educ_bin(1)					-.620	.390	.532	.538	-1.365	1.239	.266	.255
Occup_bin(1)					-.482	.182	.670	.617	-1.113	.621	.431	.329
Social Psychological Characteristics												
Locus_bin(1)									-.108	.011	.916	.898
Active_Engmnt									1.511	4.184	.041*	4.532
Citizen_duty									.867	2.077	.150	2.379
Trust_Polit									.001	.000	.997	1.001
Talk_Polit									.485	.918	.338	1.624
Nagelkerke Pseudo R2					.201				.418			

Note: * p <.05 and ** p < .01