The effect of perceived opinions of relatives on the social integration

of migrants in the Netherlands

Based on participation in associations and minority-majority contacts

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Abstract

Pressure from relatives could withhold migrants from gaining bridging social capital, since family is shown to be an important factor regarding the integration of migrants (Kalmijn, 2019). Bridging social capital is positively associated with better social integration and opportunities in the host society for migrants (Kalmijn, 2019; Kogan, 2016; Lancee, 2010; Maliepaard et al., 2017; WODC, 2007). A way to increase bridging social capital is participating in associations and obtaining minority-majority contacts (Handy & Greenspan, 2008; Lancee, 2010). However, little focus is found in existing research on whether pressure from relatives affects minority-majority contacts and the participation in associations and thus social integration. Therefore, this research focuses on the influence of the perceived opinions of relatives on the participation in majority group associations and minority-majority contacts for migrants. Existing data from LISS database was used, obtained via an online survey among migrants in the Netherlands, on which a linear regression and two binary logistic regression analyses were performed. No significant relation was found between the perceived opinions and minority-majority contacts. Significant influence was found regarding the effect of perceived opinions on the participation in associations and the effect of minority-majority contacts on the participation in associations. Based on the results it can be concluded that minority- majority contacts stimulate social integration through participating in associations with majority group members. Migrants with more minority-majority contacts participate more in associations then migrants with less minority-majority contacts. Further research could provide more insights regarding these results.

1. Introduction

In 2019 the amount of people migrating to the Netherlands was 269 064, which is an increase of 9.4% in comparison to 2018 (CBS, 2020a). In the Netherlands, 24,6% of the inhabitants have a migration background of which 53,7% are first generation migrants (CBS, 2020b). In the Netherlands, the biggest minority groups consist out of Turkish, Moroccan, and Surinamese immigrants as shown in figure 1 (CBS, 2020b; Weijters & Scheepers, 2003). Though second-generation immigrants are better integrated then first-generation immigrants, the awareness of the importance of integration opportunities for minority groups is growing to become part of the society (Huijnk, Dagevos & Miltenburg, 2017; Kalmijn, 2019; Rijksoverheid, 2020).

Immigrants use human and social capital to place themselves within a society and thus integrate (WODC, 2017). Social capital (the network of people one knows) has an important influence on the degree of social integration, contributes to better utilization of human capital and is seen as access to resources for immigrants as members of minority groups (Kogan, 2016; Lancee, 2010; Weijters & Scheepers, 2003; WODC, 2007). Studies have shown that social integration benefits labour market opportunities, the wellbeing and lifespan of immigrants (Koopmans & Veit, 2014; Lancee, 2010; Mckenzie, Neiger &Thackeray, 2017; WOCD, 2007). Reducing risk for the wellbeing and lifespan with social integration provides opportunities and challenges for societies and the improvement of health care (Holt-Lunstad & Smith, 2012).

One way of gaining social capital and fostering social integration is participation in associations and contacts between minority and majority group members in society (Handy & Greenspan, 2008; Lancee, 2010). However, immigrants are less often members of associations then natives and gaining social capital may come at the cost of strained

relationships with family and friends, due to the solidarity threat relatives experience and differences in norms and values (Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016; Kalmijn, 2019).

Though the scientific attention for family relations of migrants is increasing (Albertini, Mantovani & Gasperoni, 2019), little focus is found in existing research on whether pressure of relatives affects gaining social capital for immigrants and participation in associations. Stating that the social capital and participation in associations affects the degree of social integration (Handy & Geenspan, 2008; Lancee, 2010), conducting research on this matter contributes to debates on integration problems in the Netherlands. Little debates in policy making include contexts such as family, though family is shown to be an important factor regarding the integration of immigrants (Kalmijn, 2019). Moreover, the understanding of family dynamics is essential for getting to understand the first- and second-generation migrant integration experience (Foner, 2009).

Given that being a member of associations increases social capital, which in return provides better social integration and opportunities, and the indication that the pressure of relatives could withhold immigrants from social integration, it is important to conduct research on whether this pressure withhold immigrants from obtaining social capital. This could provide new insights into the social integration process and obstacles ethnic minority groups experience and influence policy and intervention making (WODC, 2007).

Therefore, this study focusses on the influence of the perceived opinions of relatives on the participation of minority group members in activities of majority group associations and minority-majority contacts, based on the social capital theory by Lancee (2010) and the social exchange theory by Emerson (1976). This study has a quantitative nature and will be conducted on the basis of data from the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) Database (Scherpenzeel & Das, 2010). The findings of this research point at the

consequences of migration for minority groups and their families and highlight the social

dilemmas of minority groups regarding integrating in the host society.

Figure 1

Top 6 origin of residents with a migration background
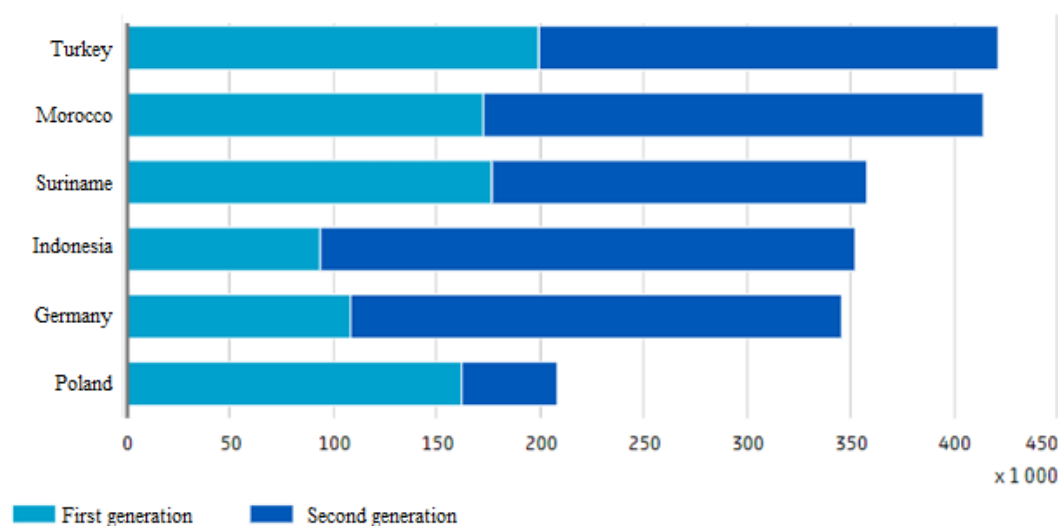
Note. Adapted from 'Hoeveel mensen met een migratieachtergrond wonen in Nederland' by CBS, 2020b, December 9. Retrieved from https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/dossier/dossier-asiel-migratie-en-integratie/hoeveel-mensen-met-een-migratieachtergrond-wonen-in-nederland-

1.1 Previous research

As mentioned, the awareness of the importance of integration opportunities for minority

group members is growing (Huijnk, Dagevos & Miltenburg, 2017; Kalmijn, 2019). When

migrants arrive in the host society the first concern is regulating housing and care (short term

issues), but after this the question rises how these migrants best integrate (long term issue)

and secure a future in the host society (Huijnk et al., 2017). Immigrants use social capital to

place themselves within a society and thus foster integration and securing a future in the host

society (WODC, 2007). Social capital allows immigrants to use resources available via their

bonds with other people in the host society, and particularly in bonds with non-immigrants

(WODC, 2007). Social capital is an important factor of influence on the degree of integration

on different levels for entire groups in host societies (WODC, 2007). When social capital exists out of contacts/relations with natives in the host society the social integration particularly is strengthened (Tselios et al., 2014). Strong social integration benefits labour market opportunities, the wellbeing and lifespan of immigrants (Koopmans & Veit, 2014; Lancee, 2010; Mckenzie, Neiger &Thackeray, 2017; WOCD, 2007).

Besides social capital, the degree of social integration is related to aspects of the immigrants residential locality and to the generation of the immigrant, which are used as control variables in this study (Tselios et al., 2014). Studies show that second-generation immigrants are more socially integrated than first-generation immigrants (Kalmijn, 2019; Tselios et al., 2014). This can be explained by the fact that most first-generation immigrants arrive in the Netherlands, find work in low-wage industries, and are constrained to housing in areas with high ethnic concentrations and their low socio-economic status (Tselios et al., 2014). Especially Turkish and Moroccan first-generation immigrants arriving in the Netherlands with labour intentions was high in the 60s (Jennissen, 2013). Most of these labour migrants stayed in the Netherlands, which could explain why Turkish and Moroccan immigrants form the two biggest minority groups in the Netherlands as shown in figure 1.

Due to successful employment trajectories of the first-generation immigrants, the second-generation can benefit from the advantages that come with this successful employment. Second-generation migrants are therefore more likely to move to more prosperous localities, which facilitates their needs better than the locality they grew up (Tselios et al., 2014). Especially living in urban area's provides opportunities for immigrants to create social capital and finding resources due to higher mobility and population density. Interaction with local urban residents enhances social integration (Chen & Wang, 2015).

Though immigrants make use of social capital, existing research shows that migrant groups in general, participate less socially than Dutch natives (Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016).

Migrants are less often members of associations, less often participate in voluntary work and provide less informal help than Dutch natives (Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016). Multiple studies show that being a member of associations, such as a volunteering or sports association, enhances social capital (Handy & Greenspan, 2008; Verhagen & Boonstra, 2014). This enhancement provides a so-called 'steppingstone' for the social integration of immigrants into the host society (Handy & Greenspan, 2008).

Besides the lack off association participation, studies show a 'migrant gap' which entails that immigrants have a lower income and less opportunities on the labour market than natives (Huijnk et al., 2017; Maliepaard, Witkamp & Jennissen, 2017). This is partially due to a lack of (or weak) social network in the host society and a lack of exchange of resources within a social network (Coulson, MacLaren, McKenzie, & O'Gorman, 2014; Maliepaard et al., 2017). For social capital to foster the integration of immigrants there must be an exchange of resources within their social network (Lancee, 2010). Parties involved first determine what this social contact will benefit and cost them before they decide to invest in the social contact and the exchange of resources (Coulson et al., 2014; Emerson, 1976).

Related to the migrant gap, the findings of the research by Lancee (2010) indicate that people with a high level of social capital are two times more likely to be employed than those with a weak or absent social capital. Contacts with majority groups in the host country reduce the gaps in labour market participation strongly for minority group members (Koopmans & Veit, 2014). The scientific research and documentation center (WODC) showed similar findings on this matter. The WODC (2007) states that immigrants with a rich social network, find a job faster than those who do not have a rich social network. Based on these findings and the above, one could state that becoming a member of associations will benefit better outcomes for immigrants. Besides better outcomes on the labour market, there is a positive association between social capital and health and wellbeing (McKenzie et al., 2017). Holt-

Lunstad and Smith (2012) even state that the degree of social integration influences the lifespan. This indicates that investing in social capital and social integration benefits the health and wellbeing of societies. This research fills a gap in knowledge about existing family ties affecting bridging social capital and the participation in associations.

1.2 Theoretical exploration

The most important concepts for this study that are pointed out in the existing research are social capital and social integration, as it is shown that the use of bridging social capital is positively associated with better social integration (Kogan, 2016; Lancee, 2010; Maliepaard et al., 2017; WODC, 2007). Both are very broad concepts and therefore will be defined and further explained with the social capital theory by Lancee (2010) and social exchange theory by Emerson (1976).

Social capital entails the social network one has (Lancee, 2010). Regarding this study with social capital the social network, including minority-majority contacts, of the immigrant is intended, since these contacts particularly strengthen the social integration (Tselios et al., 2014). As mentioned, immigrants use human and social capital to place themselves within a society (WODC, 2017). With human capital, the knowledge and skills of a person is meant (WODC, 2007). Regarding human and social capital, social capital is seen as the one that contributes to the better utilization of human capital, influences the degree of integration, and is seen as access to resources for immigrants (Kogan, 2016; Lancee, 2010; Weijters & Scheepers, 2003; WODC, 2007). Therefore, this study focuses on social capital as it strengthens the utilization of human capital and enhances the integration of the immigrant.

Social capital is an important factor of influence on the degree of integration on different levels for entire groups in host societies, such as the social and economic integration (WODC, 2007). Immigrants with a rich social capital and higher degree of social integration

show a reduced gap in labour market participation and thus a higher degree of economic integration (Koopmans & Veit, 2014). Regarding this study social integration entails the following: the magnitude of contacts the ethnic minority group members have with the majority group members (autochthonous) and the way in which minority group members participate within associations and the social contacts that come with participating within these associations. Because of the influence of social integration on different levels of integration and the relation with social capital, this study focusses on social integration.
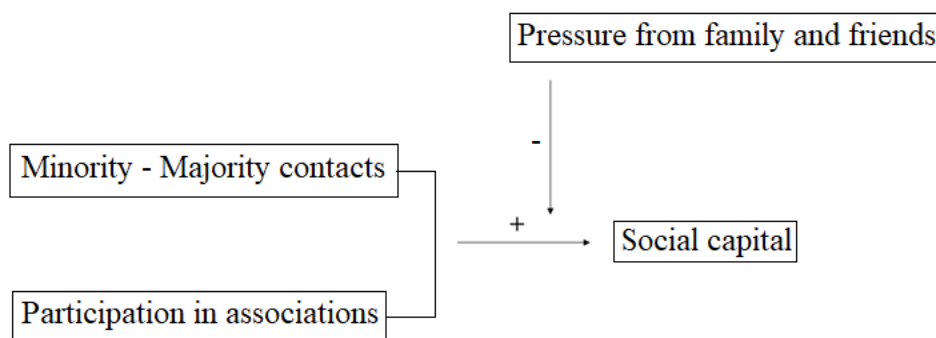
1.2.1 The social capital theory

As an overarching theory regarding this study the social capital theory reflects on multiple levels and relates to gaining social capital of which several studies state it contributes to better integration (Kogan, 2016; Lancee, 2010; McKenzie et al., 2017; WODC, 2007). It contains the relationships and structures within a community as well as the contacts between individuals and efforts for social contact made by individuals. The social capital theory states that people with social resources, a social network, and the resources of others they can call upon, succeed better in achieving their goals (Lancee, 2010; McKenzie et al., 2017). This statement is of importance regarding this study, since multiple studies have shown that social capital does contribute to the better utilization of human capital, is seen as access to resources for immigrants and is an important predictor of the degree of integration (Kogan, 2016; Lancee, 2010; Weijters & Scheepers, 2003; WODC, 2007). Social capital is thus of great importance for the social integration of minority group members.

     A distinction is made between bonding and bridging social capital within the social capital theory (Lancee, 2010). Bonding social capital refers to a close network with thick trust and is measured as the strength of family ties and trust in the family. Bridging social capital refers to an open network with thin trust and is measured as interethnic contacts and outward

orientation (Lancee, 2010; Tselios et al., 2014). Results of the research by Lancee (2010) shows that contacts with majority groups in host societies (bridging networks) are positively associated with better labour market outcomes. Bridging social networks can fill the gaps in an immigrants' network and opportunities for immigrants will come into reach (Lancee, 2010; Maliepaard et al., 2017). This study will take bonding social capital in consideration regarding the perceived opinions of relatives and friends and bonds with relatives and friends. Bridging social capital will reflect on the minority-majority contacts within this study. The conceptual model regarding this study is visualized in figure 2, which provides an overview of these factors involved.

Besides the distinction between bonding and bridging social capital, a distinction is made within social capital with a structural and cognitive component (Lancee, 2010). The cognitive component refers to the nodes in a network, meaning attitudes and values. This will reflect on the perceived opinions of relatives of the immigrant within this study. The structural component refers to the wires in the network, meaning the intensity and quantity of connections between people, preferably interethnic. The structural component will be considered within this study since it will be of meaning for the minority-majority contacts and exchange of resources. When these interethnic ties are embedded within institutions it is more likely that resources will be exchanged (Lancee, 2010).

Figure 2

Conceptual model

1.2.2 The social exchange theory

It can be concluded that for social capital to influence the social integration of the immigrant there must be an exchange of resources of which costs and benefits will be determined. The social exchange theory is one of the major theories of social interaction and exchange of resources, of which Emerson (1976) is one of the key theorists (Cook, 2015). Within this theory clear links to social capital can be made since it concerns the exchange of resources within social networks.

The social exchange theory by Emerson (1976) relates to the conclusion that there must be an exchange of resources and interaction between minority and majority groups to foster social integration (Lancee, 2010). This theory states that for two parties to get involved and exchange resources they first determine what this social contact will benefit and cost them (Coulson et al., 2014; Emerson, 1976). In his theory Emerson (1976) does not focus on the values of the parties involved or the cognitive components of interest in the relation. He assumes that people engage in exchange relations for reasons of reward and tries to understand different aspects of the relation and the structural components of the networks (Cook, 2015; Emerson, 1976). The cognitive and structural components are also included

within the social capital theory, showed in figure 2 as the perceived opinions (cognitive) and minority-majority contacts (structural), where Emerson thus mainly focusses on the structural component and additional the understanding of this component.

The most important aspects within the social exchange theory are power and dependence and costs and benefits (Cook, 2015; Emerson, 1976). Dependence relates to the dependence on the other to receive certain resources to reach a certain goal. Power relates to the dependence of one person on the other in a social relation. The more dependence of one person on the other, the more power the other has over that one person. Though there is much more to mention on the social exchange theory, the most interesting aspect regarding this study, is the consideration of costs and benefits within an exchange of resources and social interaction. As Kalmijn (2019) states, interethnic relations can come with the cost of strained relationships with relatives for the immigrant. Pressure from family could withhold migrants from gaining bridging social capital (Kalmijn, 2019). This study examined if the pressure from families affected gaining bridging social capital and thus influenced the social integration of migrants.

1.3 Factors to consider

Several factors need to be considered in relation to social integration, obtaining social capital and the exchange of resources when reviewing the existing literature and theories. The first factor concerns especially the second-generation migrants and the social exchange theory.

Second-generation immigrants face competing push and pull pressures, which entails that integration may come at the cost of strained relationships with relatives and friends (Kalmijn, 2019). Immigrants at a younger age will be more affected by culture, norms, and values of the host society, since they are more susceptible to outside forces. Exposure to the host society facilitates cultural assimilation and the adoption of more liberal values (Kalmijn,

2019; Rooyackers et al., 2016). The study by Kalmijn (2019) focusses on the effect of social integration on the family ties and indicates that family ties could withhold immigrants from social integration. Ties to the family are weaker when the immigrant is more liberal in values and behaviour and when they have contact with majority group members. Most families try to keep their children tied to the ethnic and religious beliefs of their own community (Kalmijn, 2019). These children can experience the struggle with their parents wish to maintain the culture of origin and involvement in the host society and contact with the majority group members (Kalmijn, 2019; Rooyackers et al., 2016).

Furthermore, parents can see bonds with majority group members as a threat to solidarity with their minority group (Kalmijn, 2019). The beliefs about filial obligations are found less strong when the immigrant is involved with majority group members (De Valk & Schans, 2008). This could increase the feeling of threat for the parents. Parents can feel a distance toward their children which can put the relationship under pressure (Kalmijn, 2019). This could withhold migrants from gaining social capital. Overall, refugees tend to have more inter-ethnic contacts than classic migrant groups like Moroccans and Turks (Huijnk et al., 2017). Huijnk et al. (2017) state this with the assumption that the refugee groups are relatively small, and that Moroccans and Turks have a larger in-group. Kalmijn (2019) adds to this argument that Moroccan and Turkish immigrants have more frequent contact and experience a larger sense of loyalty with their family then other minority groups.

Besides the competing push and pull pressures, an important factor concerning social capital can be summarized as 'the bubble' (Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016). Minority group members who live in the same neighbourhood marry someone within their own community, and work at places with a more-than-average amount of immigrants, most often do not leave their bubble and thus do not integrate as well as potentially possible (Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016). Though Tselios et al. (2014) state that first-generations find themselves in more

favourable positions, this confirms the statements made above by Tselios et al., (2014) that the residential locality of the immigrants plays an important role in relation to (social) integration, the possibilities of gaining social capital and exchanging resources.

Other research confirms 'the bubble' and shows that migrant groups in general, participate less socially than Dutch natives (Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016). Migrants are less often members of associations, less often participate in voluntary work and provide less informal help than Dutch natives (Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016). Multiple studies show that being a member of associations improves the integration of the migrant. For example, a study by Handy and Greenspan (2008) showed that being a member of a volunteering association includes several benefits, one of them being the enhancement of social capital. This enhancement provides a so-called 'steppingstone' for the integration of immigrants into the host society (Handy & Greenspan, 2008). Besides volunteering associations, sports associations also contribute to the social integration of minority groups (Verhagen & Boonstra, 2014). However, Verhagen and Boonstra (2014) state that besides the fact that (sport) associations can lead to an increase in social networks, they can also exclude people by only bringing together like-minded people. This way it will lose the power to foster the social integration.

Based on these factors described it is important to realize that though contact and social exchange with majority groups can come with benefits for the minority groups regarding integration, as described above, there are factors that can withhold immigrants from gaining social capital and participate in social exchange of resources even though they would have been willing to.

1.4 Research question

Little focus is found in existing research on whether pressure of relatives affect gaining bridging social capital and the participation in associations. To measure the effects of the pressure from family on gaining social capital and fostering social integration, the following research question is stated: *'To what extent do the perceived opinions of relatives influence the participation of minority group members in activities of majority group associations and minority-majority contacts'.* The following hypotheses are analysed based on the conceptual model (figure 2).

Hypothesis 1: The perceived disapproving opinions of relatives and friends negatively influence minority-majority contacts.

Hypothesis 2: The perceived disapproving opinions of relatives and friends lead to less participation within associations with majority groups.

Hypothesis 3: Minority-majority contacts have a positive effect on the participation in the activities of an association for minority groups and thus the social integration.

2. Methods

This study has a quantitative nature and is conducted on the basis of data from the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) Database (Scherpenzeel & Das, 2010). The LISS panel is a core project from the year 2006 to 2014 which exist out of 3 partners, namely the Measurement and Experimentation in the Social Sciences (MESS), the official Dutch statistics and the Department of Cross-cultural psychology of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Tilburg University. This project is financed by these partners (Scherpenzeel & Das, 2010). For this study data is used from a special sample of immigrant data retrieved in June 2013, initiated by the LISS panel in 2010, obtained by the official Dutch statistics (CBS, 2014) from the population register characterized by country of origin.

All immigrant households were contacted and asked to participate in the questionnaire, which resulted in the Immigrant panel database.

2.1 Participants and sample

Of the special sample of immigrant data 1877 (100%) household members were selected for the dataset used for this study. 497 (26,5%) members did not respond. 1380 (73,5%) members did respond of which 1372 (73,1%) members completed the online questionnaire. However, due to much missing's of which possible reasons could be having trouble with the language or understanding the questionnaire it is decided to exclude the missing values. Furthermore, respondents listing their country of origin as the Netherlands are excluded from this study since no comparison is made with natives. The final participants (N=823) are of the age 15 years and older. Background information is retrieved from the special sample of immigrant data of June 2013 which includes the participants for this study. Participants with different backgrounds (Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, Indonesian, Antillean, or other non-specified origin) are included in this study as well as first- and second-generation migrants. This range of differences has been chosen to include to represent the population of migrants as much as possible, were included in the existing data, and reflect on the existing literature and theories as described above.

2.2 Data collection instruments

The data used for this study is retrieved via an online survey. The panel members were asked to complete the online survey taking 15 to 30 minutes in total. The panel members received a simPC and broadband internet access if they did not have access to a computer and/or internet connection. For each completed questionnaire they received a financial compensation of 15 euros per hour (Scherpenzeel & Das, 2010; TILCOM, 2013). To have access to the data as a

researcher, the researcher is registered and published this study based on the existing data including a reference on the LISS panel (Scherpenzeel & Das, 2010).

Background information is retrieved from a separate dataset as each household member participating has been assigned on the basis of a specific number. The second dataset used for this study is based on the first wave questionnaire 'Contact between different communities'. This questionnaire is about the relationships and contacts participants have with people of different backgrounds. In the first part of the survey information is conducted on the opinion of the participant. An example question/statement: 'it is important to me that my friends live according to the same cultural values that I endorse'. This is measured with a 5-point Likert scale. In the second part of the survey information is conducted on the perceived opinions of relatives of the participant. An example question/statement is: 'there are people in my circle of family and relatives who would disapprove of me having native Dutch friends'. This is measured with a 5-point Likert scale. In the third and last part of the survey information is conducted on the (inter-ethnic) contacts the participant has and to which extent the participants participate in activities of an association, including people with different ethnic backgrounds. An example question is pointing out if they hang out with people of different ethnic backgrounds and whether they participate in associations yes or no.

For the dependent variables in the analyses of this research items were combined to create 'minority-majority contacts' and 'participation in an association'. The variable 'minority-majority contacts' is listed as a continues variable (-6 meaning low minority-majority contact to 6 meaning high minority-majority contact). 'Participation in an association' is listed as a categorical variable consisting out of 2 categories (yes/no). Participation is categorised as yes when at least 40% of the people involved consist out of native people.

The variable 'minority-majority contacts' is also used as an independent variable, the

variable 'perceived opinions' too. The variable 'perceived opinions' is listed as a continues variable (1 meaning negative perceived opinions to 5 meaning positive perceived opinions).

As control variables gender, age, place of residence and generation are used. Gender being a categorical variable (men/female), age being a categorical variable (15 – 24 years, 25 – 34 years, 35 – 44 years, 45 – 54 years, 55 – 64 years and 65 years and older), place of residence being a categorical variable (1 meaning not urban to 5 meaning extremely urban) and generation being a categorical variable (first/second generation).

2.3 Data analysis approach

The analyses for this study are conducted with the use of the statistical program IBM SPSS statistics 27 and based on the procedures of Field (2017). Within this study, a significance level of $\alpha=.05$ was used. Prior to the analyses the missing's and the assumptions were checked based on Field (2017). For hypothesis 1 a linear regression was performed. The following assumptions were checked prior to the analyses: linearity, normality, homoscedasticity, multicollinearity, and distribution of the variables. No assumptions were violated. As a second analysis a Spearman Correlation Test was conducted to confirm the outcomes of the linear regression. An additional Pearson Chi-Square Test was conducted to include the control variables gender, age, place of residence and generation.

For hypotheses 2 and 3 a binary logistic regression was performed. Assumptions were checked prior to the analyses following the procedure by Field (2017). The assumptions linearity and overdispersion were med due to the type of analysis (Field, 2017). Correlations, extreme SE's and expected frequencies were checked. A more thorough check for complete separation was performed using the criteria that expected frequencies must be greater than 1 and no more than 20% must be less than 5 (Field, 2017). To check for bias, outliers were checked by looking at the standardised residuals and DFBeta. To check for exceptionally

influential cases Cook's distance and leverage values were examined. Prior to the definitive analyses, interaction effects were checked with the control variables. No interaction effects were significant, and therefore not included in the definitive analyses.

2.4 Data management

The data were managed according to the official rules of LISS database (Scherpenzeel & Das, 2010; TILCOM, 2013). The data were available for everyone registered and granted permission for the use of the data. The researcher stored the dataset on the secured online environment of Utrecht University.

3. Results

3.1 Participants

The final study sample included 823 participants. The descriptive statistics of the characteristics of the participants are summarized in table 1 and table 2. The sample of this study consisted out of 823 migrants (56.9% first generation and 43.1% second generation). The biggest group has the age between 35-44 years (22.8%) and is listed with another origin (60.2%) than Turkish (8.9%), Moroccan (8.6), Surinamese (8.3), Indonesian (6.8%) or Antillean (7.2%). Furthermore, this sample consisted out of 54.8% female and 45.2% male migrants. Most of the migrants labelled their place of residence as very urban or extremely urban (total 59.3%). The migrants rated their minority-majority contacts with a mean of .5395 (SD=2.14682), where 0 means equal balance between minority and majority contacts on a scale from -6 to 6. Of those migrants the mean regarding the opinions of relatives on those minority-majority contacts is 4.1990 (SD=.78175) on a scale from 1 (negative opinions) to 5 (positive opinions).

Table 1

Descriptive statistics frequencies

Variable	N	Percent
Gender		
Female	451	54.8
Male	372	45.2
Total	823	100.0
Generation		
First generation	468	56.9
Second generation	355	43.1
Total	823	100.0
Country of origin		
Turkey	73	8.9
Morocco	71	8.6
Suriname	68	8.3
Indonesia	56	6.8
Netherlands Antilles	59	7.2
Other origin	596	60.2
Total	823	100.0
Age		
15 – 24 years	88	10.7
25 – 34 years	128	15.6
35 – 44 years	188	22.8
45 – 54 years	159	19.3
55 – 64 years	124	15.1
65 years and older	136	16.5
Total	823	100.0
Participation in associations		
Yes	276	33.5
No	547	66.5
Total	823	100.0
Urban character of place of residence		
Not urban	47	5.7
Slightly urban	111	13.5
Moderately urban	170	20.7
Very urban	226	27.5
Extremely urban	262	31.8
Total	816	99.1

Table 2

Descriptive statistics

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Minority-majority contact	823	-6 (low)	6 (high)	.5395	2.14682
Opinions of relatives	823	1 (negative)	5 (positive)	4.1990	.78175

3.2 The influence of the perceived opinions of relatives using linear regression

To understand to what extent the perceived opinions of relatives influence the participation of minority groups in activities of majority group associations and minority-majority contacts, the effect of these opinions is measured in relation to the participation in the activities of an association and minority-majority contacts.

The first hypotheses of this study '*The perceived disapproving opinions of relatives and friends negatively influence minority-majority contacts*' is tested with a linear regression analysis to investigate a possible relation between the perceived opinions (independent continues variable) and minority-majority contacts (dependent continues variable). No assumptions were violated. 0.4% of the variance in minority-majority contacts could be explained with the perceived opinions. The regression coefficient of the perceived opinions was .169 and not significant (t (821) = 1.76; p = .078) based on a significance level of α=.05. In addition, a Spearman Correlation Test is conducted. This analysis with the perceived opinions as an independent continues variable and minority-majority contacts as a dependent continues variable also showed no significant correlation between the perceived opinions and minority-majority contacts (r = .062; p = .077; N = 823) based on a significance level of α=.05 and a 2-tailed significance. Table 3 shows the correlation data on hypothesis I.

Table 3

Correlation hypothesis 1

		Contact	Opinions
Contact	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.062
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.077
	N	823	823
Opinions	Correlation Coefficient	.062	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.077	.
	N	823	823

Note. * p < .05

3.2.1 Additional measurements

Additional measurements have been conducted to understand possible relationships between the perceived opinions and gender, age, place of residence and generation and minority-majority contacts and gender, age, place of residence and generation. To test this possible relationship a Pearson Chi-Square Test is conducted for both the perceived opinions as minority-majority contacts. The perceived opinions rated from 1 to 3 are listed as negative opinions (rate 1 to 3) and positive (rate 3 to 5). Minority contacts are listed as low contact with majority groups (-6 to 0), medium contact with majority groups (0 to 3) and higher contact with majority groups (3 to 6).

Table 4 shows the results of the Pearson Chi-Squared Test with the perceived opinions as a categorical variable. The largest group who receives positive opinions has an extremely urban place of residence (31%). Of this group 57% are first generation migrants and mostly female (55.7%) with the age 35 – 44 years (23%). The results did not show a significant (α=.05) relation between the perceived opinions and place of residence (p=.069), generation (p=.091), gender (p=.297) and age (p=.093).

Table 5 shows the results of the Pearson Chi-Squared Test with minority-majority contacts as a categorical variable. The largest group is rated with medium minority-majority contacts (23%). Of this group 56.4% are first-generation migrants and mostly female (55%) with the age 35 – 44 years (23.1%). The results did not show a significant (α=.05) relation between minority-majority contacts and place of residence (*p=.167*), generation (*p=.111*), gender (*p=.506*) and age (*p=.269*).

Table 4

Pearson Chi-Squared Test – Perceived opinions

	Valid N	Negative	Positive	Pearson Chi-Square	df
Urban character place of residence	**816**	**27**	**789**	**.069**	**52**
Not urban	47	3	44		
Slightly urban	111	6	105		
Moderately urban	170	4	166		
Very urban	226	5	221		
Extremely urban	262	9	253		
Generation	**823**	**27**	**796**	**.091**	**13**
First generation	468	14	454		
Second generation	355	13	342		
Gender	**823**	**27**	**796**	**.297**	**13**
Male	372	19	353		
Female	451	8	443		
Age	**823**	**27**	**796**	**.093**	**65**
15 – 24 years	88	2	86		
25 – 34 years	128	3	125		
35 – 44 years	188	5	183		
45 – 54 years	159	6	153		
55 – 64 years	124	3	121		
65 years and older	136	8	128		

Note. * p < .05

Table 5

Pearson Chi-Squared Test – Minority-majority contacts

	Valid N	Low (-6 to 0)	Medium (0-3)	High (3-6)	Pearson Chi-Square	df
Urban character place of residence	**816**	**133**	**549**	**134**	**.167**	**48**
Not urban	47	8	29	10		
Slightly urban	111	17	73	21		
Moderately urban	170	28	111	31		
Very urban	226	34	148	44		
Extremely urban	262	46	188	28		
Generation	**823**	**134**	**555**	**134**	**.111**	**12**
First generation	468	85	313	70		
Second generation	355	49	242	64		
Gender	**823**	**134**	**555**	**134**	**.506**	**12**
Male	372	59	250	63		
Female	451	75	305	71		
Age	**823**	**134**	**555**	**134**	**.269**	**60**
15 – 24 years	88	13	66	9		
25 – 34 years	128	25	89	14		
35 – 44 years	188	36	128	24		
45 – 54 years	159	20	112	27		
55 – 64 years	124	24	76	24		
65 years and older	136	19	84	33		

Note. * $p < .05$

3.3 Likeliness of participation using binary logistic regression

Following the procedure suggested by Field (2017), a binary logistic analysis is run to predict the likeliness of participating in a majority group association for minority group members based on the second hypotheses of this study '*The perceived disapproving opinions of relatives and friends lead to less participation within associations with majority groups'*. The results of the model predicting the likeliness of participating with the indicators opinions, gender, age, generation, and place of residence are shown in table 6 and table 7. The results shown in table 7 include bootstrapping.

The omnibus model for the logistic regression was statistically significant X^2 (df = 12,

N = 816) = 34.362, p <.001, Cox and Snell R^2 = .041, Nagelkerke R^2 = .057. The model was 65.7% correct in its predictions of participating in an association with majority groups. Hosmer and Lemeshow test showed that the model was a good fit for the data X^2 (df = 8, N = 816) = 8.140, p > .05. The analysis showed that the perceived opinions have a significant effect (p=.005) on the participation in associations. Migrants receiving positive opinions have 33.9% more chance to participate than migrants receiving negative opinions. Generation (p=.971) and the place of residence (p=.254) are not significantly of influence on the participation in an association. However, gender did show significant results. Regarding gender, women are 71.4% less likely to participate in an association than men (p=.027). The different age categories as a total show a significant different result on participating in an association (p=.002). However, the results per age category do not show a significant influence on participating in an association.

Table 6

Binary logistic regression – Hypothesis 2

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Opinions	.292	.103	7.954	1	.005*	1.339	1.093	1.640
Gender(1)	-.337	.152	4.874	1	.027*	.714	.530	.963
Age			18.538	5	.002*			
25 – 34 years (1)	-.428	.305	1.966	1	.161	.652	.359	1.185
35 – 44 years (2)	-.538	.296	3.309	1	.069	.584	.327	1.043
45 – 54 years (3)	-.142	.300	.225	1	.635	.867	.482	1.562
55 – 64 years (4)	.144	.309	.218	1	.641	1.155	.630	2.117
65 years and older (5)	.401	.300	1.786	1	.181	1.493	.829	2.689
Generation (1)	.006	.168	.001	1	.971	1.006	.724	1.398
Urban character place of residence			5.338	4	.254			
Slightly urban (1)	.899	.415	4.696	1	.030*	2.458	1.090	5.543
Moderately urban (2)	.726	.402	3.266	1	.071	2.067	.940	4.542
Very urban (3)	.591	.393	2.262	1	.133	1.806	.836	3.900
Extremely urban (4)	.744	.392	3.607	1	.058	2.105	.976	4.536
Constant	-2.301	.650	12.544	1	.000*	.100		

Note. * $p < .05$

Table 7

Binary logistic regression bootstrap – Hypothesis 2

	B	Bias	Std. Error	Sig. (2-tailed)	95% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
Opinions	.292	.006	.107	.006*	.096	.507
Gender(1)	-.337	-.010	.149	.023*	-.637	-.052
25 – 34 years (1)	-.428	-.001	.311	.158	-1.044	.173
35 – 44 years (2)	-.538	-.004	.305	.069	-1.163	.047
45 – 54 years (3)	-.142	-.002	.313	.656	-.740	.468
55 – 64 years (4)	.144	.010	.331	.670	-.511	.802
65 years and older (5)	.401	.017	.318	.192	-.202	1.052
Generation (1)	.006	-.002	.165	.964	-.328	.325
Slightly urban (1)	.899	.058	.443	.025*	.118	1.836
Moderately urban (2)	.726	.049	.439	.075	-.025	1.699
Very urban (3)	.591	.049	.423	.140	-.130	1.504
Extremely urban (4)	.744	.050	.424	.046*	.041	1.619
Constant	-2.301	-.080	.680	.001*	-3.752	-1.149

Note. * $p < .05$

Regarding the third and final hypothesis '*Minority-majority contacts have a positive effect on the participation in the activities of an association for minority groups*' the procedure suggested by Field (2017) is also followed. A binary logistic analysis is run to predict the likeliness of participating in an association with majority groups using minority-majority contacts, gender, age, generation, and place of residence as indicators. The results of the model are shown in table 8 and table 9. The results shown in table 9 include bootstrapping.

The omnibus model for the logistic regression was statistically significant X^2 (df = 12, N = 816) = 53.680, p <.001, Cox and Snell R^2 = .064, Nagelkerke R^2 = .088. The model was 66.3% correct in its predictions of participating in an association with majority groups. Hosmer and Lemeshow test showed that the model was a good fit for the data X^2 (df = 8, N = 816) = 12.507, p > .05. The analysis showed that minority-majority contacts have a significant effect (p < .001) on the participation in associations. Migrants with high minority-majority contacts have 21.3% more change to participate than migrants with low minority-majority contacts. Generation (*p*=.626) and the place of residence (*p*=.201) are not significantly of influence on the participation in an association. However, gender did show significant results. Regarding gender, women are 72% less likely to participate in an association than men (*p*=.033). The different age categories as a total show a significant result on participating in an association (*p*=.024). The age category 35 – 44 years in specific shows that people in this category are 51.5% less likely to participate in an association than people in the age category 15 – 24 years (*p*= .024).

Table 8

Binary logistic regression – Hypothesis 3

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Contact	.193	.038	25.626	1	.000*	1.213	1.126	1.307
Gender (1)	-.329	.154	4.554	1	.033*	.720	.532	.974
Age			12.958	5	.024*			
25 – 34 years (1)	-.427	.308	1.921	1	.166	.653	.357	1.193
35 – 44 years (2)	-.663	.299	4.912	1	.027*	.515	.287	.926
45 – 54 years (3)	-.285	.303	.885	1	.347	.752	.415	1.362
55 – 64 years (4)	-.021	.312	.005	1	.945	.979	.531	1.805
65 years and older (5)	.111	.300	.137	1	.711	1.118	.620	2.014
Generation (1)	-.083	.170	.237	1	.626	.921	.660	1.284
Urban character place of residence			5.975	4	.201			
Slightly urban (1)	.890	.419	4.504	1	.034*	2.435	1.070	5.538
Moderately urban (2)	.697	.406	2.944	1	.086	2.007	.906	4.447
Very urban (3)	.614	.397	2.394	1	.122	1.848	.849	4.021
Extremely urban (4)	.856	.396	4.664	1	.031*	2.353	1.082	5.117
Constant	-1.070	.482	4.939	1	.026*	.343		

Note. * $p < .05$

Table 9

Binary logistic regression bootstrap – Hypothesis 3

	B	Bias	Std. Error	Sig. (2-tailed)	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
Contact	.193	.007	.040	.001*	.123	.277
Gender(1)	-.329	-.012	.164	.039*	-.667	-.036
25 – 34 years (1)	-.427	-.008	.324	.178	-1.045	.227
35 – 44 years (2)	-.663	-.011	.312	.032*	-1.272	-.059
45 – 54 years (3)	-.285	-.013	.316	.363	-.893	.361
55 – 64 years (4)	-.021	.002	.320	.950	-.624	.650
65 years and older (5)	.111	.006	.307	.707	-.507	.726
Generation (1)	-.083	-.004	.171	.629	-.431	.255
Slightly urban (1)	.890	.060	.418	.019*	.183	1.859
Moderately urban (2)	.697	.054	.422	.078	-.012	1.679
Very urban (3)	.614	.058	.404	.109	-.092	1.538
Extremely urban (4)	.856	.054	.403	.018*	.145	1.816
Constant	-1.070	-.059	.508	.025*	-2.168	-.187

Note. * $p < .05$

4. Discussion

This research was to understand the influence of the perceived opinions of relatives on the participation in activities of majority group associations and minority-majority contacts for migrants. The first hypothesis was that the perceived disapproving opinions of relatives and friends would negatively influence minority-majority contacts. The second hypothesis was that the perceived disapproving opinions of relatives lead to less participation within associations with majority groups. The third hypothesis of this study was that minority-majority contacts would have a positive effect on the participation in the activities of an association for minority groups and thus the social integration.

4.1 Discussion of findings

This research found mixed support for these hypotheses. Regarding the first hypothesis, no significant relation was found between the perceived opinions and minority-majority contacts. The lack of a significant relation contradicts with results and indications of previous research. Kalmijn (2019) states that pressure from family could withhold migrants from gaining bridging social capital. An explanation could be that classic migrants like Moroccans and Turks tend to have less inter-ethnic contacts than refugees according to Huijnk et al (2017). However, the classic migrants (Moroccan, Turkish, Surinamese, Indonesian and Antillean) only represent 39.8% in this research. 60.2% has a non-specified origin. A follow-up research per specified origin group could be interesting. Furthermore, according to this study the perceived opinions did not influence the amount of contact with majority group members for minority group members. The place of residence, generation, gender, and age were not of influence on the relation between the perceived opinions and minority-majority contacts.

The results regarding the second hypothesis are mixed. The perceived opinions have a

significant effect on the participation in associations. Migrants receiving positive opinions have a higher change to participate than migrants receiving negative opinions. This result is in line with previous research. Participating in an association increases minority-majority contacts (Handy and Greenspan, 2008), but pressure from the family is of influence whether you engage with majority groups according to Kalmijn (2019). However, generation and the place of residence were not of significant influence. Gender did show a significant influence. Men are more likely to participate in an association than woman. Age in total showed a significant effect. However, the results per age category do not show a significant influence on participating in an association, which makes it a questionable result. A follow-up research could investigate this outcome.

Results for the final hypothesis showed that minority-majority contacts have a significant effect on the participation in associations. Migrants with high minority-majority contacts participate more in associations than migrants with low minority-majority contacts. This result is in line with previous research. Multiple studies have shown that participating in an association is related to more minority-majority contacts (Handy & Greenspan, 2008; Verhagen & Boonstra, 2014). However, generation and the place of residence were not of influence on this result. Gender did show a significant result. Men are more likely to participate than woman. Age also showed a significant effect. Migrants between 15 – 24 years are more likely to participate than migrants between 35 -44 years. The model for this hypothesis was more correct than the model for hypothesis 2 and showed a greater effect in variance. However, the difference of model correctness is little (0.6%) and the difference in variance is also shown to be little (.008).

Finally, this research shows that generation and the place of residence do not have a significant effect though a significant effect was expected. Previous research shows that second generation immigrants are more socially integrated than first generation immigrants

(Kalmijn, 2019; Tselios et al., 2014) and thus participate more in society through participation in association. Living in urban areas should provide opportunities for immigrants to create social capital (Tselios et al., 2014). This research shows that participating in an association is not one of those opportunities they make significant more use of when living in urban areas than living in non-urban areas and that generation and place of residence are not of influence on minority-majority contacts.

4.2 Limitations and strengths

Several aspects of this study in terms of its internal and external validity need to be considered. First, it is not known if pre-existing scales are used to measure the variables. The advantage of pre-existing scales is that they have been extensively tested. The way in which the variables are tested should be handled with care though Likert scales were used which increases the reliability of the questionnaire.

Secondly, the operationalisation of the variables should be handled with care. Various variables had to be created to conduct the analyses due to the reliance on existing data. Some of the measurements are assumed to be continues or ordinal. Furthermore, the outcome variable 'participation' only considers whether someone participates yes of no. The intensity of the participation is not known.

Thirdly, the sample does not represent the population correctly according to the data of CBS (2020b). The biggest groups of migrants of the population only represent 39.8% of the sample. For most of the sample the specific origin is unknown. However, the categories devised by CBS are used in this study. Finally, the missing's were excluded from the final sample since it was questionable whether these participants understood the questionnaire correctly. By excluding them valuable information could be lost. However, this research can still give an indication about the relevant factors contributing to social integration.

4.3 Discussion of the implications

Though there are some limitations, this research has several implications for both theory and practice. Regarding its academic contribution, a gap is filled with knowledge about existing family ties affecting gaining bridging social capital and the participation in associations. The findings of this research implicate that the perceived opinions of relatives do not influence minority-majority contacts and that the generation and place of residence are not of influence. This research has provided a basis for further research on this topic. Such research could include a focus on the opportunities migrants do use in urban areas to enhance their social capital (Tselios et al., 2014), since this research implies it is not the participation in associations, what the differences are between first- and second-generation migrants, and look at the differences in outcomes with native inhabitants.

The practical value of this research lies in the significant results of this study. The positive effect of positive opinions in relation to a higher chance to participate in associations and the significant effect of gender and age on the participation in an association. Further policy and intervention making could take actions and interventions in consideration knowing that men are more likely to participate than women and that younger people are more likely to participate than older people.

4.4 Conclusion

This research investigated to what extent the perceived opinions of relatives influence the participation in activities of majority group associations and minority-majority contacts. The results of this research confirmed previous research by Handy and Greenspan (2008), Kalmijn (2019), and Verhagen and Boonstra (2014) stating that the perceived opinions influence the participation in associations and that minority-majority contacts influence the participation in

associations. Therefore, it can be concluded that positive perceived opinions as a cognitive component and the minority-majority contacts as a structural component enhance the social integration of migrants since social capital has an important influence on the degree of social integration and participation in associations is seen as part of social integration (Handy & Greenspan, 2008; Kogan, 2016; Lancee, 2010). Gender and age showed a significant effect on these results. However, no significant relation was found between the perceived opinions and minority-majority contacts in contradiction to previous research by Kalmijn (2019). In addition, generation and place of residence were not of significant influence on the results.

Further research should be conducted to investigate the differences between first- and second-generation migrants regarding social integration and the opportunities migrants do use in urban areas to enhance their social capital. A comparison could be made with native inhabitants to state the difference in factors influencing social integration.

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Appendix 1. Syntax

* Encoding: UTF-8.

GET

  FILE='C:\Users\naomi\OneDrive\Documenten\Jaar 2\Periode 3 &

4\PIT\ji13a_EN_1.0p.sav'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

GET

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4\PIT\avars_201306_EN_1.0p.sav'.

DATASET NAME DataSet2 WINDOW=FRONT.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

SORT CASES BY nomem_encr.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet2.

SORT CASES BY nomem_encr.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

MATCH FILES /FILE=*

 /FILE='DataSet2'

 /BY nomem_encr.

EXECUTE.

DELETE VARIABLES ji13a001 TO ji13a012, ji13a017 TO ji13a019, ji13a023 TO ji13a024,

ji13a039 TO ji13a043, ji13a045 TO ji13a047,

ji13a050 TO ji13a057, nohouse_encr TO wave, positie TO leeftijd, lftdhhh TO woning,

belbezig TO doetmee, simpc.

SELECT IF(herkomstgroep>0).

RECODE herkomstgroep (101=1) (102=1) (201=2) (202=2) (999=SYSMIS) INTO

Generation.

VARIABLE LABELS Generation 'firstsecondgeneration'.

EXECUTE.

RECODE sted (1=5) (2=4) (3=3) (4=2) (5=1) INTO Urbanresidence.

VARIABLE LABELS Urbanresidence 'Urbanresidence'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES ji13a044, ji13a048, ji13a049.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_$=(NMISS(ji13a013,ji13a014,ji13a015,ji13a016,ji13a020,ji13a031) < 1).

```
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$

'NMISS(ji13a013,ji13a014,ji13a015,ji13a016,ji13a020,ji13a031) < 1 (FILTER)'.

VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.

FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).

FILTER BY filter_$.

EXECUTE.


FREQUENCIES ji13a044, ji13a048, ji13a049.


RECODE ji13a013 ji13a014 ji13a015 ji13a016 (1=5) (2=4) (3=3) (4=2) (5=1) INTO a13 a14

a15 a16.

VARIABLE LABELS  a13 'a13' /a14 'a14' /a15 'a15' /a16 'a16'.

EXECUTE.


COMPUTE Opinions=MEAN(a13,a14,a15,a16).

EXECUTE.


COMPUTE

minorityhangouts=MAX(ji13a025,ji13a026,ji13a027,ji13a028,ji13a029,ji13a030).

EXECUTE.
```

COMPUTE Contact=(ji13a031 - 1) - (minorityhangouts - 1).

EXECUTE.

DO IF ji13a020 = 2.

COMPUTE participation = 0.

END IF.

EXECUTE.

DO IF (ji13a020 = 1) AND (ji13a021 > 40).

COMPUTE participation = 1.

END IF.

EXECUTE.

DO IF (ji13a020 = 1) AND (ji13a021 <= 40).

COMPUTE participation = 0.

END IF.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES geslacht lftdcat Generation participation.

DESCRIPTIVES Contact Opinions.

FREQUENCIES Urbanresidence Contact Opinions.

DESCRIPTIVES herkomstland.

FREQUENCIES herkomstland.

REGRESSION

  /MISSING LISTWISE

  /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL

  /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

  /NOORIGIN

  /DEPENDENT Contact

  /METHOD=ENTER Opinions

  /SCATTERPLOT=(*ZRESID ,*ZPRED)

  /RESIDUALS HISTOGRAM(ZRESID) NORMPROB(ZRESID)

  /SAVE PRED RESID.

NONPAR CORR

  /VARIABLES=Contact Opinions

  /PRINT=SPEARMAN TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL

  /MISSING=PAIRWISE.

CROSSTABS

  /TABLES=Opinions BY Urbanresidence Generation geslacht lftdcat

  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

  /STATISTICS=CHISQ

```
 /CELLS=COUNT

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.


CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=Contact BY Urbanresidence Generation geslacht lftdcat

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /STATISTICS=CHISQ

 /CELLS=COUNT

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.



NONPAR CORR

/VARIABLES=geslacht lftdcat Generation Urbanresidence

/PRINT=SPEARMAN TWOTAIL NOSIG

/MISSING=PAIRWISE.



LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES participation

 /METHOD=ENTER Opinions

 /METHOD=ENTER geslacht

 /METHOD=ENTER Opinions*geslacht

 /METHOD=ENTER lftdcat

 /METHOD=ENTER Opinions*lftdcat

 /METHOD=ENTER Urbanresidence

 /METHOD=ENTER Opinions*Urbanresidence
```

```
/METHOD=ENTER Generation

/METHOD=ENTER Generation*Opinions

/CONTRAST (Urbanresidence)=Indicator

/CONTRAST (Opinionscat)=Indicator

/CONTRAST (geslacht)=Indicator

/CONTRAST (lftdcat)=Indicator

/CONTRAST (Generation)=Indicator

/SAVE=PRED PGROUP COOK LEVER DFBETA ZRESID

/CLASSPLOT

/CASEWISE OUTLIER(2)

/PRINT=GOODFIT ITER(1) CI(95)

/CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).




BOOTSTRAP

  /SAMPLING METHOD=SIMPLE

  /VARIABLES TARGET=participation INPUT=Opinions geslacht lftdcat Generation
Urbanresidence

  /CRITERIA CILEVEL=95 CITYPE =PERCENTILE NSAMPLES=1000

  /MISSING USERMISSING=EXCLUDE.
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES participation

/METHOD=ENTER Opinions geslacht lftdcat Generation Urbanresidence

/CONTRAST (geslacht)=Indicator (1)

/CONTRAST (lftdcat)=Indicator (1)

/CONTRAST (Generation)=Indicator (1)
```

/CONTRAST (Urbanresidence)=Indicator (1)

/SAVE=PRED PGROUP COOK LEVER DFBETA ZRESID

/CLASSPLOT

/CASEWISE OUTLIER(2)

/PRINT=GOODFIT ITER(1) CI(95)

/CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).

REGRESSION

/MISSING LISTWISE

/STATISTICS COLLIN TOL

/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

/NOORIGIN

/DEPENDENT participation

/METHOD=ENTER Opinions geslacht lftdcat Generation Urbanresidence.

 DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=COO_1 LEV_1

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=participation BY Opinions

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT EXPECTED

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=participation BY geslacht

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /CELLS=COUNT EXPECTED

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=participation BY lftdcat

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /CELLS=COUNT EXPECTED

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=participation BY Generation

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /CELLS=COUNT EXPECTED

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

 /TABLES=participation BY Urbanresidence

 /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

 /CELLS=COUNT EXPECTED

 /COUNT ROUND CELL.

```
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES participation

  /METHOD=ENTER Contact

  /METHOD=ENTER geslacht

  /METHOD=ENTER Contact*geslacht

  /METHOD=ENTER lftdcat

  /METHOD=ENTER Contact*lftdcat

  /METHOD=ENTER Urbanresidence

  /METHOD=ENTER Contact*Urbanresidence

  /METHOD=ENTER Generation

  /METHOD=ENTER Contact*Generation

  /CONTRAST (geslacht)=Indicator

  /CONTRAST (lftdcat)=Indicator

  /CONTRAST (Urbanresidence)=Indicator

  /CONTRAST (Generation)=Indicator

  /SAVE=PRED PGROUP COOK LEVER DFBETA ZRESID

  /CLASSPLOT

  /CASEWISE OUTLIER(2)

  /PRINT=GOODFIT ITER(1) CI(95)

  /CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).



BOOTSTRAP

  /SAMPLING METHOD=SIMPLE
```

```
   /VARIABLES TARGET=participation INPUT=Contact geslacht lftdcat Generation
Urbanresidence
  /CRITERIA CILEVEL=95 CITYPE =PERCENTILE NSAMPLES=1000
  /MISSING USERMISSING=EXCLUDE.
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES participation
 /METHOD=ENTER Contact geslacht lftdcat Generation Urbanresidence
 /CONTRAST (geslacht)=Indicator (1)
 /CONTRAST (lftdcat)=Indicator (1)
 /CONTRAST (Generation)=Indicator (1)
 /CONTRAST (Urbanresidence)=Indicator (1)
 /SAVE=PRED PGROUP COOK LEVER DFBETA ZRESID
 /CLASSPLOT
 /CASEWISE OUTLIER(2)
 /PRINT=GOODFIT ITER(1) CI(95)
 /CRITERIA=PIN(0.05) POUT(0.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(0.5).


REGRESSION
 /MISSING LISTWISE
 /STATISTICS COLLIN TOL
 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
 /NOORIGIN
 /DEPENDENT participation
 /METHOD=ENTER Contact geslacht lftdcat Generation Urbanresidence.
```

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=COO_2 LEV_2

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=participation BY Contact

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT EXPECTED

/COUNT ROUND CELL.