

MASTER

Magical housing for status holders a research on the social environment in Magic Mix projects

Dorsman, Bram

Award date:
2021

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Magical housing for status holders

A research on the social environment in Magic Mix projects

Bram Dorsman 1388274

Supervisors

dr. ir. A.D.A.M. (Astrid) Kemperman

dr. ir P.E.W. (Pauline) van den Berg

dr. O. (Oana) Druta

Final

Rotterdam

Wednesday 31st March, 2021

Preface

Dear reader,

This research was written to finalize the last part of my master track Urban Systems Real Estate. Starting in the midst of the first lockdown of the COVID-19 pandemic, finishing this research was a challenge. Concurrent with the lockdown, I started an adventure with my girlfriend by moving in together and a third challenge presented itself by our landlord, who started a long planned renovation of the facade that created construction noise for several months. Working from home during these months was quite challenging.

Because I have a practical background, starting with working on a construction site as a carpenter when I was 16 and later as a technical engineer, I wanted to finish my master track with a research that had a connection with the practical world. To conduct such a research, I contacted Platform 31. Without the help of Frank Wassenberg and Jeroen van der Velden from Platform 31, this research would not have succeeded. Especially their help as being sparring-partners brought the practical knowledge and feasibility for this research.

The scientific side was covered by Pauline van den Berg, Oana Druta and Astrid Kemperman. Without their patience with me, and their enthusiasm towards the research, I wouldn't be able to keep confidence to conduct the research as planned.

I would also like to thank the Magic Mix projects who joined this research in this uncertain time. Without all the strategic managers, housing managers and residents who helped me connecting the research to status holders and spreading the questionnaire, this research would never have succeeded. They also showed me all the ins and outs of their projects.

To be able to ask status holders questions in their own language, I received some welcome help from people who helped me translating my questions. Without Abdullah and Tigisti I would not be in the position to ask status holders anything.

Lastly, I would like to thank my girlfriend Elsemieke. She became also some kind of colleague due to pandemic and supported me in every uncertainty and challenge I shared with her. Dealing with these extra distractions would not always have been easy for her.

I hope that this research might bring a bit more insight in the way we, as a society, 'deal' with our new residents. I was highly impressed by the achievements of the status holders I spoke to. Integrating into the Dutch society is anything but easy. I am not so sure if I would be able to do the same if I had to flee to Syria or Eritrea.

Bram Dorsman

Rotterdam, March, 2021

Summary

Abstract

The Dutch housing market is dire, especially for people who find themselves in urgent need of a home and who do not have the (financial) resources to solve that need easily (urgent seekers). A possible solution might be the housing product called 'Magic Mix'. The Magic Mix projects mix different target groups for a fixed period of time. Since the refugee crisis in 2014-2015, some Magic Mix projects have been created specifically to mix status holders with Dutch residents. The goal of these Magic Mix projects is not only to house status holders, but also to help them with their integration challenge. It can be expected that these Magic Mix projects support the status holders by providing them with a cohesive group they can become a part of. The aim of this study is to investigate this cohesive environment within several Magic Mix projects in The Netherlands. An online and physical questionnaire was developed in 4 languages (English, Arabic, Tigrinya and Dutch) to collect data from the status holders. The questionnaire was distributed in 16 Magic Mix projects. Based on the framework of Ager and Strang (2008) this study shows that there is a strong emphasis on the social components an individual needs in order to integrate. Based on the data ($N = 58$) a path model and Bayesian Belief Network was created. The results of the analyses show that housing satisfaction is an important variable that influences the social environment of status holders. Being satisfied with your house contributes to higher positive scores in components of the social environment in which a status holder needs to integrate. Status holders are especially more content with their Magic Mix when this is placed in a residential area. Also, being part of a cohesive social environment, and participating in it, influences the subjective well-being of status holders, and is positively influenced in a residential area with a participating neighborhood. These findings point out that the physical environment of status holders influences the social environment. Building homes for people who need to integrate into the Dutch society should provide them with sufficient support to successfully integrate. Having a supportive home is part of a successful integration.

Keywords: Magic Mix, status holders, integration, social capital, social cohesion, housing satisfaction, path analysis, Bayesian Belief Network

Introduction

A significant increase of asylum seekers in the years 2014-2015 was measured in The Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). The increase has slowed down but expectations are that the number of issued residential permits is going to increase again due to delays in the process of assessing the applications for a status in the Netherlands (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, 2020a). When a residential permit is received by an asylum seeker, he or she becomes a status holder and has the same rights and duties as any other Dutch resident (Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland, 2020). Examples of these rights and duties are the right to live in a house and the obligation to integrate into the Dutch society.

The research of Costarelli et al. (2019, 2020) and Czischke and Huisman (2018) indicates that mixed housing projects could support status holders in their integration challenge. The mixed housing projects (called Magic Mix) provide support. This is mainly achieved by mixing status holders with other target groups (e.g. Dutch students, elderly) to facilitate the needed social

environment which a status holder can connect to and can use. However, an understanding of which (personal and housing) characteristics are decisive within a mixed housing project is lacking. Because of this gap in knowledge it is difficult for housing associations and municipalities to develop new improved Magic Mix projects that house status holders.

To investigate the social environment that is provided in Magic Mix projects, this research started with a literature review. The outcome of this review was a conceptual model that will be tested. The data was gathered from status holders with the use of a questionnaire. The conceptual model was tested with a path analysis and a Bayesian Belief Network.

This research answers the main question: *Which characteristics of Magic Mix projects are related to the social environment of status holders (and to what extent)?*

Literature

To gain insight in the social environment of status holders who live in a Magic Mix, the group status holders itself is first researched in the literature study. The literature study gives answers on how somebody becomes a status holder and what are the obligations for a status holder towards integration. In the second part of the literature study, the concepts concerning the social environment are defined.

Status holders and integration

Status holders have a residential permit for a fixed time and are obliged to integrate into the Dutch society (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018). The Dutch government measures this integration using general indicators like income and educational level. However, integration can be viewed in a wider perspective. The research of Korac (2003) found that the connection with the host society, attending a study and a job are important indicators for status holders in their integration process. The model of Ager and Strang (2008) shows the needed social components in figure 1. Social bridges (connections with other communities), social bonds (connections with similar individuals like family or religious groups) and social links (connection with the state) are needed for individuals to reach their means like employment or education. An example of social bonding and social bridging can be found in being a member of a political party. A political party bonds the members together and bridges over social economic characteristics of individual members. Magic Mix projects might stimulate these social components and help status holders with their integration challenge. The social components from this study are more difficult to capture in a model compared to the outcomes of integration (e.g. having a job), but are important for status holders to be able to integrate.

Sufficient social integration into a society can lead to higher levels of subjective well-being (Appau et al., 2019). However, the effect of the social integration depends on the existing social environment. In order to stimulate social bridges and social bonds, opportunity needs to rise for individuals.



Figure 1: The core domains of integration (Ager & Strang, 2008)

Housing satisfaction

The type of house and the satisfaction of the resident towards the house does play a role in the social environment. The research of Adriaanse (2007) found that housing satisfaction is highly influenced by the residential social climate. This social climate is formed by the perspective of the resident on the interaction between residents and spatial characteristics. The outcome of a positive opinion towards housing satisfaction results is linked to positive levels of subjective well-being (Vera-Toscano & Ateca-Amestoy, 2008). It can be expected that people will choose the best (available) home to live in. This will increase their personal utility and with that, their subjective well-being (choose what is best for yourself). Status holders are much more depending on the municipality to receive sufficient housing. It is therefore important to understand which housing forms score high in respect to housing satisfaction for status holders. Sufficient housing satisfaction scores can indicate that a status holder has a house that complies with their desires.

It should be noted that due to the cultural differences between the home country of status holders and the Netherlands, the residential social climate can be quite different and challenging. A mix in which status holders also live with residents who have a comparable (cultural) background is important to support a sufficient social climate (Dekker et al., 2011; Giusta & Kambhampati, 2008). A Magic Mix creates the opportunity to support this social climate because of its mix of target groups and other status holders.

Social cohesion

A Magic Mix project could create a cohesive environment in which status holders could connect to others and create new social bonds and social bridges. The research of Kearns and Forrest (2000) showed that there are 4 dimensions of social cohesion: 1) common values, 2) social control, 3) social capital and 4) territorial belonging. Social control and social capital are the two most important dimensions of social cohesion (Kearns & Forrest, 2000). Social control is needed for social cohesion because it creates reciprocity (Turner, 1991). This allows different actors to exchange goods or services following certain 'rules' (Kearns & Forrest, 2000). The Magic Mix projects have certain social programs and have these certain rules residents should follow. This

is the reason Magic Mix projects provide social control and create a certain community. With these social programs, residents can be included into these norms and interact with each other following the norms. The interaction makes it possible to exchange certain goods and services. It was found by Buckner (1988) that residents experiencing a strong sense of community increases the contact between them and create more attractive living situations.

Social capital

Subtracted from the model of Ager and Strang (2008) and the explanation of Kearns and Forrest (2000), social networks of individuals within a certain group can stimulate exchanges of services and goods. An individual can use a social network in order to create social capital. Finding a job with the help of an acquaintance is an example of mobilizing and using social capital. This research uses the explanation of Van Der Gaag and Webber (2008) to define social capital: *'Social capital is the collection of resources owned by the members of an individual's personal social network, which may become available to the individual as a result of the history of these relationships'*.

The creation of social capital starts with relationships between individuals or organizations (Flap, 2004). Exchanges with the use of these relationships can only arise when there is trust between the involved stakeholders. The stakeholders need to trust each other so that both stakeholders will comply with reciprocity (Putnam, 1995). The 'giving' actor wants something in return from the receiving one. In order to be able to exchange goods or services with the use of social capital, an opportunity needs to be present (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008).

Magic Mix projects might have the ability to provide a needed opportunity and stimulate the exchange between their residents. New social bonds and social bridges might be formed within the cohesive group. The research of Czischke and Huisman (2018) already indicated that these housing projects could support status holders in their integration challenge.

Conceptual model

Based on the literature study a conceptual model has been proposed. Figure 2 shows this conceptual model that has been tested in the analysis of this research. The dependent characteristics exist of personal characteristics of the status holders and the housing characteristics of the Magic Mix projects. The dependent variables are the social components social cohesion, social bonding, social bridging and subjective well-being. Also housing satisfaction has been included as a central variable, as well as integration. Integration measures the subjective integration of the status holders.

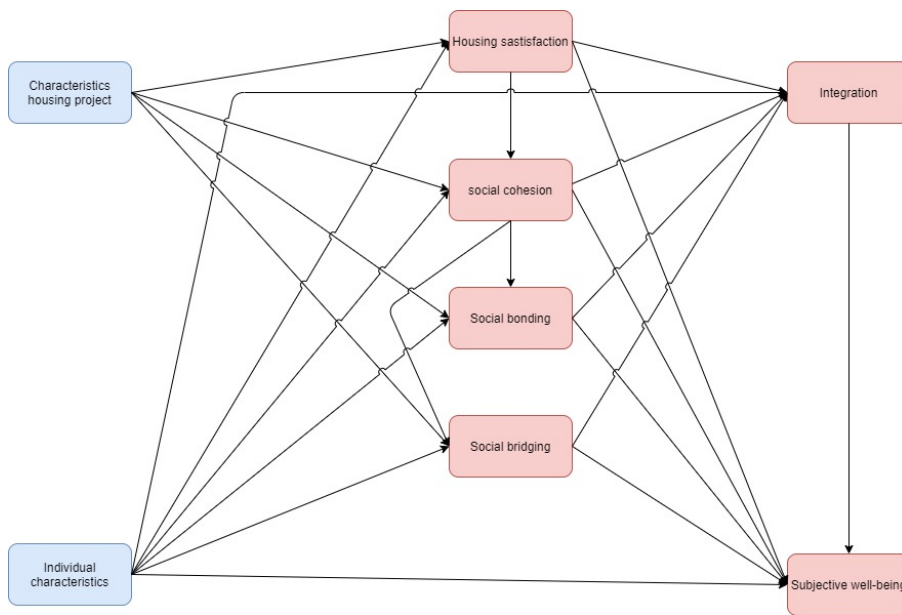


Figure 2: Conceptual framework

Methodology

The methodology consists of the description of the cases and the data collection. A bi-variate analysis was conducted based on the conceptual model from the literature study. The same goes for the path model. Because the sample size of this model is relatively small for a path model ($N = 58$), a Bayesian Belief network is created in order to run different scenarios.

Cases

The used Magic Mix projects in this research have some similarities. Most of the Magic Mix projects offer youth contracts (jongerencontracten) to their residents. These residential contracts are for a fixed period (5 years) and in most cases the residents keep their registration to qualify for another social dwelling. Almost all Magic Mix projects are temporary housing solutions for their residents. Most Magic Mix projects are also temporary as a project. These zoning plans have approved a temporary permit for the Magic Mix of 10 years.

The mix within the Magic Mix almost always consists of (Dutch) students and status holders in a 50 / 50 ratio. The ratio between the mixed groups can be a part of the social program of a Magic Mix. Most projects have a social program in which residents receive (formal) responsibilities for which they get compensated.

8 Magic Mix projects, scattered throughout The Netherlands, managed to include status holders in the research. To measure housing characteristics the Magic Mix projects were divided into different groups. These groups were: Modular units - re-purposed, Number of residents (in 3 categories), social program, location (in residential area or not) and shared facilities. These groups were used in the data analysis.

Data collection

To analyse the conceptual framework, data was collected from status holders via a paper or a digital questionnaire. The questionnaire was approved by the ethical review board from the university and was offered in four languages: English, Arabic, Tigrinya and Dutch. The questionnaire was distributed in 11 Magic Mix projects. The COVID-19 pandemic made the process of including status holders into the research more difficult. 149 respondents entered the (digital) questionnaire. 58 questionnaires (paper and digital) could be used for this research. A bi-variate analysis, path model and Bayesian Belief Network (BBN) has been conducted.

After giving consent for the research, respondents were asked about their personal characteristics. The second part focuses on their housing satisfaction in their Magic Mix. The third part asks about their subjective well-being, followed by questioning their opinion about the social cohesion. Then the research asks about the social bonds and social bridges of status holders. The last part asks about their subjective integration level and about integration scores that Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2020) also measures.

Results

The results were created with a bi-variate analysis, a path model and a Bayesian Belief Network. In the first part the data has been described. The next part will summarise the bi-variate analysis, the path model and the BBN.

Data description

The data was collected from 8 Magic Mix projects. A large part of the sample is male ($N = 49$), the mean age of the respondents is 25.16 years old. Most of the respondents were born in Syria ($N = 30$) and Eritrea ($N = 9$). Most of the residents have lived almost two years in the Magic Mix project already (mean score of 21.28 months) and show positive scores on subjective well-being (mean score of 4.03 with a maximum score of 7). The group show diverse social bridges (mean score of 7.80 with a maximum score of 10) and an average score on social bonding (mean score 3.66). An average score is as well found for housing satisfaction (mean score 3.05 with a maximum of 5) and a below average score for social cohesion (mean score 3.18 with a maximum score of 7). It was not possible for this research to make a comparison between the general population of status holders measured by Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2020) and the respondents of this research. However, this research indicated that the respondents score higher on education levels.

Bi-variate analysis

The bi-variate analysis used different tests to search for the relationships between the dependent and independent variables. The independent samples t-test, ANOVA, Chi-square, Cronbach's Alpha and correlation tests have been performed. The outcome is a conceptual model in which only the significant relationships are included ($P \leq 0.05$).

The different methods within the bi-variate analysis show that the dependent variable 'housing satisfaction' has a central role towards the other dependent variables. Also almost all the independent variables show significant differences towards the variable housing satisfaction. The

link with housing satisfaction is as expected following the study of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008). They argued that housing satisfaction has relationships with social environment. Only one personal characteristic shows a significant score towards a dependent variable: gender. Gender has a significant score with housing satisfaction and social bridges. Figure 3 shows the outcome of an adjusted conceptual model based on the model after the literature study has been adjusted according to the outcomes of the bi-variate analyses.

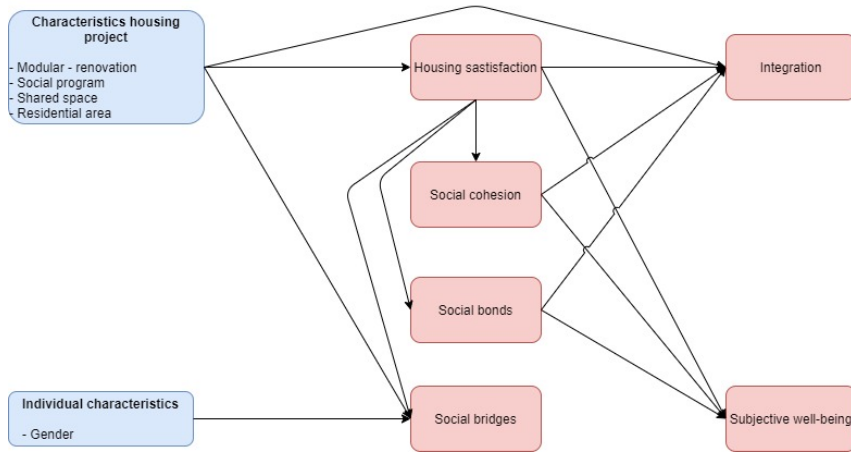


Figure 3: Conceptual framework after bi-variate analysis

Path analysis

A path analysis is a series of multiple regressions using a structure based on theory. With the use of exogenous (independent) and endogenous (dependent) variables (Williams & Dame, 2015) a path model is created. The exogenous variables have a relationship with the endogenous variables based on the described theory because the path model is not able to find relationships but can only test the relationships. The goal of the path analysis is to test the structure of the model and to estimate both direct and indirect effects. The path analysis excluded insignificant paths ($P > 0.05, t < 1.96$) from the conceptual model. The path model has fewer significant paths compared to the model that resulted from the bi-variate analysis. Only the exogenous variable 'residential area' stays significant in the model. Figure 4 shows the final path model. The scores of the corresponding paths can be found in table 2. The paths that are included have positive standardized scores, meaning that the independent variable influences the dependent variable positively. The goodness of fit for the path model was determined with the Chi-square test as well with the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA). Table 1 shows the goodness of fit scores. The Chi-square divided by the degrees of freedom is lower than 5, which is sufficient (Golob, 2001). The RMSEA shows a score of 0.9, which indicates a mediocre fit. The score should be lower than 0.08 to be sufficient. However, Breivik and Olsson (2001), Kenny and McCoach (2003) argued that a small sample size and a low degree of freedom cause insufficient scores on RMSEA, which doesn't mean that the model has a poor fit. The Goodness of fit index score (0.90) is in this case acceptable (Golob, 2001).

The research of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) confirmed the relation between 'residential area' and 'housing satisfaction'. Living in a neighborhood is related to housing satisfaction.

Table 1: Goodness of fit statistics

Degrees of freedom	Min. Fit function	Chi-square	Chi-square / degrees freedom	RMSEA	RMSEA with 90% confidence interval	Goodness of fit index
14	18.96		1.354	0.085	0.0 ; 0.17	0.9

Also, it was discussed by the same research that there is a link between housing satisfaction and subjective well-being. The path model also found this relation. The research of Buckner (1988) argued that feeling part of a group is needed to be able to socially connect with other individuals. The path model finds this link partially. The path model showed that social cohesion has a significant link with subjective well-being. Being and feeling part of a cohesive environment in which individuals can participate, is important. However, the link from social cohesion towards social bonds and social bridges was not significant in the path model. Also, based on the research of Ager and Strang (2008) the link between the social bonds and social bridges towards integration and subjective well-being was not found.

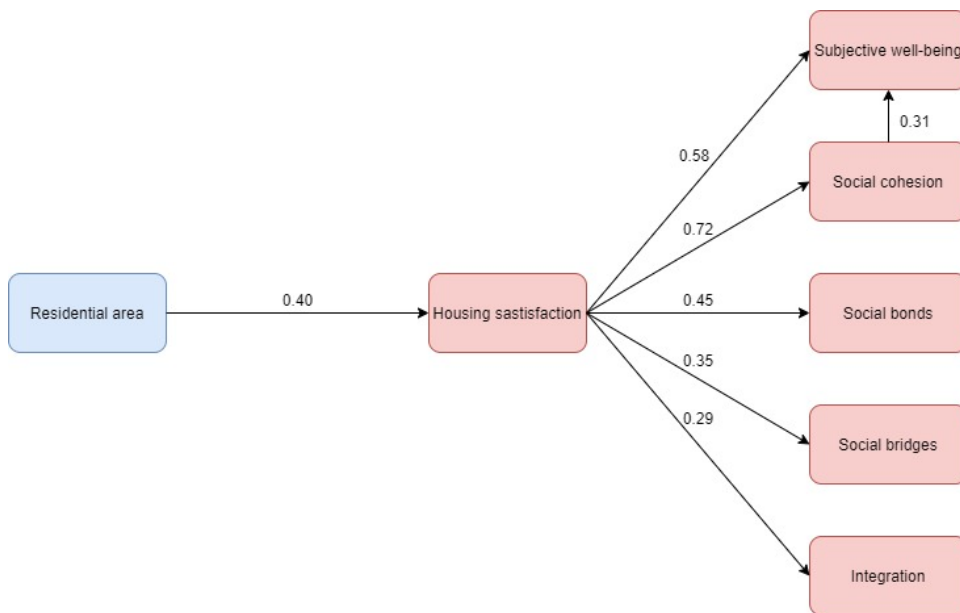


Figure 4: Path model with standardized scores

Table 2: Path analysis estimates, standardized scores t statistics

Effects From	To Housing satisfaction		Subjective well-being		Social cohesion		Social bonds		Social bridges		Integration	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Residential area Estimates	0.78	-	-	0.77	-	0.55	-	0.33	-	0.83	-	0.22
Residential area Standardized scores	0.40	-	-	0.23	-	0.29	-	0.18	-	0.14	-	0.12
<i>T-value</i>	3.25	-	-	2.78	-	3.00	-	2.45	-	2.13	-	1.86
Housing satisfaction Estimates	-	-	0.98	0.31	0.70	-	0.41	-	1.06	-	0.28	-
Housing satisfaction Standardized scores	-	-	0.58	0.23	0.72	-	0.45	-	0.35	-	0.29	-
<i>T-value</i>	-	-	5.36	2.01	7.83	-	3.73	-	2.81	-	2.27	-
Social cohesion Estimates	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social cohesion Standardized scores	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>T-value</i>	-	-	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bayesian Belief Network

A BBN is a directed acyclic graph composed of a set of variables that are connected by links. When there is a link going from variable X to variable Y, X is called a parent of Y, and Y a child of X (of course, Y could be the parent of other variables). Estimating a BBN is a two-step approach: first the network structure is learned and secondly conditional probability tables for each included variable need to be found. BBN network learning is based on the Greedy Thick Thinning structure learning algorithm and for the second step in estimating a BBN, conditional probability tables are estimated using the expectation–maximization algorithm. They express the probabilities for that variable, conditioned on the values of its parent variables (if any) and are referred to as the parameters of the network. The outcome, the a-cyclic directed graph, can be found in figure 5. Certain scenarios can be tested with a BBN. This has been done by setting a category of a variable to 100%. The model calculates the conditional probabilities for the other categories of variables in that specific situation.

The estimated BBN shows that the variable 'residential area' has a central place in the model. The link towards housing satisfaction is as expected. However, social cohesion is in the middle of these two variables. Noticeable is also that 'social bonds' has a direct relation with 'residential area'. This link is unexpected, but not strange. Connecting to like-minded people could be easier in a residential area. At last, it is striking to notice that the variables 'integration' and 'social bridges' do not have any link with other variables.

Living in a residential area creates the most positive outcomes, according to the BBN. Lavis and Stoddart (2003) showed in their research that living in a residential area could create more opportunity to become part of a specific place (place attachment) and learn and use the norms. This results placing trust in this community. The link between 'residential area' and 'social bonds' indicates that status holders also form bonds with people outside of their Magic Mix. Magic Mix projects that are placed in residential areas do have (more) involvement with direct neighbors into the project. As expected following the research of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008), subjective well-being was influenced by housing satisfaction.

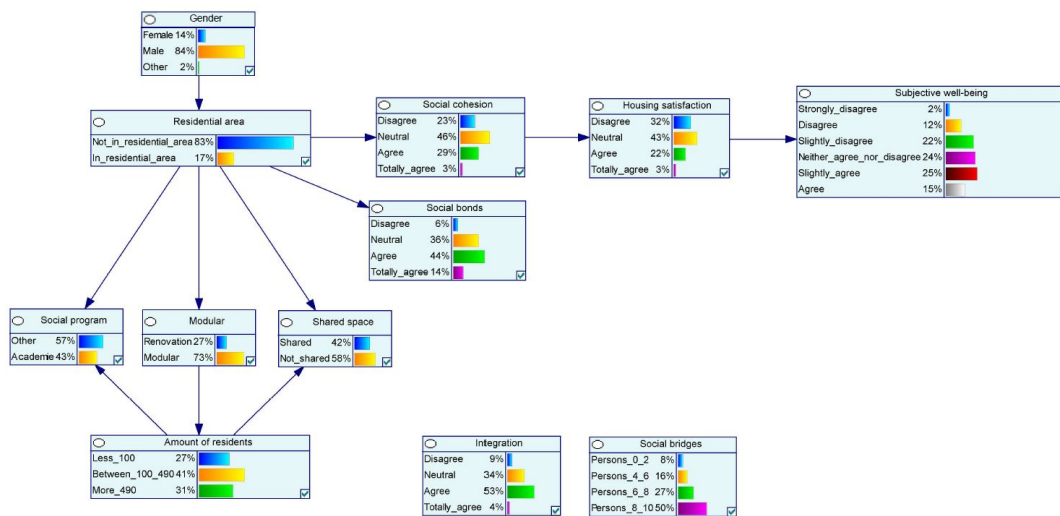


Figure 5: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities

Discussion and limitations

The goal of this research was to gain insight in the social environment of status holders who are living in a Magic Mix project. It was argued that the social environment consists of social cohesion and social capital. Also, the social environment has effects to the subjective well-being. This research showed that housing satisfaction influences the social environment.

The research found in the path analysis as well as in the Bayesian Belief Network that living in a residential area determines the housing satisfaction and influences the levels of subjective well-being and social bonds. The path model showed that being part of a cohesive social environment, and participating in it, is linked to the subjective well-being of status holders. In the BBN, social cohesion influences also the housing satisfaction. Feeling part of a community is of influence on the housing satisfaction and therefore has an effect towards subjective well-being. Both models also showed that living in a residential area is an important factor for the social components. Especially social bonding and housing satisfaction show significant correlation scores within a residential area. Noticeable is that Magic Mix projects that share facilities, do not have a significant positive increase of the measured social variables. This might be unexpected, but can be easily imagined. Status holders might not need shared facilities to become in contact with other residents because most of the Magic Mix projects have social programs in place. The social programs stimulate and support the status holders (and other residents) in making contact.

The main implications of these findings is that new Magic Mix projects with an integration goal for their status holders, should be located in residential areas. The Magic Mix projects should also have a social program in order to create a cohesive environment in which it stimulates its residents and neighbors to participate in. Secondly, satisfaction scores are lower in modular units. Therefore, the use of these units should be reconsidered. However, in this respect it must be kept in mind that the location is more important. The project Zandewierde, located in Hummeloo, showed that a residential area does not mean located in highly wanted (dense) locations, the

project focuses on having direct (Dutch) neighbors who are included in the Magic Mix project. A status holder becomes not only part of the cohesive environment of the Magic Mix itself, but also part of a large group.

The research was not able to conduct the data collection as optimal as hoped. Due to the restrictions triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, a small number of status holders was included in this research. Also some questions had to be excluded. Especially social bridging was not measured by the validated question battery. However, the questions did show the different contacts a status holder has. It should also be noted that the questionnaires were translated to Dutch, Arabic and Tigrinya. The English questions were validated and used in other research. However, interpretation of terms might be lost or construed slightly different during the translation. A clear view of how status holders interpreted the questions was not fully given. The cause was the distance between the researcher and respondents due to the restrictions in meeting respondents. However, feedback from the status holders was received and some questions were excluded from this research.

The study shows a relationship between integration and the housing situation of status holders. However, more research is needed to grasp the integration process of status holders in the Dutch society. It became possible to create a more in-depth view of the opinion of status holders and their needs in a Magic Mix project by successfully including status holders in this research.

Contents

Summary	iv
Contents	xv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Research questions	4
1.2 Relevance	5
1.2.1 Societal relevance	5
1.2.2 Scientific relevance	5
1.3 Research design	5
1.3.1 Structure report	6
2 Status holders and Integration	7
2.1 Status holders	7
2.1.1 Individual characteristics	7
2.2 Integration	9
2.3 Conclusion	11
3 The social and physical environment	12
3.1 The social environment and housing satisfaction	13
3.1.1 Housing satisfaction for status holders	14
3.1.2 Subjective well-being	14
3.2 Social cohesion	15
3.2.1 Social cohesion in the built environment	16
3.3 Social capital	17
3.3.1 Definition	17
3.3.2 Creation of social capital	18
3.3.3 Social capital and integration	20
3.4 Conclusion	21
4 Methodology	24
4.1 Questionnaire	24
4.1.1 General characteristics	24
4.1.2 Housing satisfaction	24
4.1.3 Social cohesion	25
4.1.4 Social bonds	25
4.1.5 Social bridges	26
4.1.6 Integration	27
4.1.7 Subjective well-being	27
4.2 Methodology	28
4.2.1 Interviews	28
4.2.2 Data descriptions	28
4.2.3 Bi-variate analysis	28
4.2.4 Path model	28
4.2.5 Bayesian Belief Network	29

5	Case studies	31
5.1	Selection	31
5.1.1	Magic Mix	31
5.2	Selected cases	31
5.2.1	Description cases	34
5.3	Clustering cases	38
5.4	Conclusion	41
6	Data collection	43
6.1	Procedure data collection	43
6.1.1	Interviews	43
6.2	Design and feedback questionnaire	44
6.3	Conclusion	45
7	Data description	47
7.1	Sample description	47
7.1.1	Personal characteristics	47
7.1.2	Housing characteristics	49
7.1.3	Dependent variables	50
7.2	Conclusion	56
8	Bivariate analysis	57
8.1	methods	57
8.1.1	Independent t-test	57
8.1.2	One-way ANOVA	57
8.1.3	Pearson's correlation	57
8.1.4	Chi-square test	57
8.2	Influence of housing characteristics	58
8.2.1	In which project do you live?	58
8.2.2	Modular dwellings	59
8.2.3	Amount of residents	59
8.2.4	Social program	60
8.2.5	Shared facilities	61
8.2.6	Located in a residential area	62
8.3	Influence of personal characteristics	62
8.3.1	Gender	62
8.3.2	Lived somewhere else	63
8.3.3	Country of birth	64
8.3.4	Age and months lived in this housing project	65
8.4	Correlations	65
8.5	Conclusion	66
9	Path analysis	68
9.1	Results path analysis	68
9.1.1	Model	68
9.1.2	Goodness of fit	69
9.1.3	Outcomes path analysis	69
9.2	Conclusion	71

10 Bayesian belief model	72
10.1 Results	72
10.1.1 Scenarios	74
10.2 Conclusion	84
11 Conclusion, discussion and implications	86
11.1 Conclusion	86
11.2 Discussion	87
11.3 Implications	89
11.4 Limitations and further research	91
Appendix	100
A Questionnaire	101
A.1 English	101
A.2 Arabic	118
A.3 Dutch	134
A.4 Tigrinya	151
B Bivariate tables	168
B.1 ANOVA tables: In which project do you live?	168
B.2 ANOVA tables: In which country are you born?	169
C Bayesian belief network	171
C.1 Updated probabilities	171

Chapter 1

Introduction

The demand for social housing is dire in the Netherlands. Trying to keep up with the demand, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has the ambition to lower the shortage of housing to 2 percent in 2035, the same as it was before the financial crisis of 2008 (Rijksoverheid, 2018). This pressing demand is noticeable for different groups in the Netherlands including status holders. The increasing demand has its origin in the financial crisis of 2008 and the rapid increase of refugees becoming status holders during the refugee crisis of 2014-2015 in the Netherlands (Rijksoverheid, 2018). This increase of more than 12.000 granted residence permits in one year was mainly due to people fleeing from countries with a civil war, like Syria, or countries where parts of the inhabitants live oppressed lives like in Eritrea. Prior to this rapid increase of status holders, the effects of the economic recession of 2008 triggered a series of reforms through social services (Dijkhoff, 2014) while stricter rules for housing associations concerning allocation of residents were responsible for an already calamitous situation. The rising demand together with the stricter rules created a narrower focus for the housing associations. The smaller work field led to a wider group (called urgent seekers - spoedzoekers in Dutch) in the Dutch society who were forced to take care of their own living situation and status holders who are forced to live longer in a central reception locations before finding suitable housing (Costarelli et al., 2019). A dire situation.

Status holders are a different group in these 'urgent seekers' group, because of their integration track. Whenever refugees receive their residence permit (of a maximum period of 5 years), they are entitled to a home arranged for them by the Dutch national government (who delegated this responsibility to individual municipalities and the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018). The Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers or COA) and municipalities determine (each half year) how many status holders each municipality has to house (called 'taakstelling' or goal) and the ministry obliges the municipality to do so. If a municipality fails its goal, the province takes over the task at the expense of the municipality. The forced goal combined with the existing pressure from the shortage of social housing to develop new housing projects is urgent.

At the beginning of the refugee crisis in 2014, status holders were in some cases mixed with other groups of urgent seekers (e.g. students, elderly) to creatively use the existing experimental housing product 'Magic Mix'. A Magic Mix houses different target groups into one building, or on the same plot, who have the commitment to the project to be (socially) involved. A Magic Mix project expect, in most cases, a certain reciprocity of their inhabitants. The goal of housing associations and municipalities with the use of these Magic Mix projects was to house the status holders within a short time frame, and avoid stigmatization towards status holders from neighbouring citizens by mixing status holders with other urgent seekers (e.g. students, elderly, starters and others in urgent need from the group urgent seekers). In theory a sufficient outcome for an existing, urgent, challenge: House status holders relatively quickly and combine them with people who could help them to (socially) integrate into the Dutch society and at the same time house urgent seekers which should lower the demand on social housing (e.g. students). However, it is not clear what the effects are of mixing status holders with others within these projects.

Social mixing of status holders can help to create stable living environments and is an urban planning technique that is widely applied in planning neighbourhoods in Europe. For instance, the research of Giusta and Kambhampati (2008) showed that female migrant workers who settle permanently get used quicker to their new living situation when they are placed in a social mix: they have contact with the local community as well as with comparable neighbours who have been through the same situation. It is thought by policymakers and researchers that the social mix triggers a dominant resourceful group, with desirable social behaviours, to include the smaller vulnerable group and teach them the norms and values by including ‘them’ in ‘their’ society (Andersson et al., 2007).

The social mix in a Magic Mix project (most of the times apartment buildings) is created by the owner using imposed social contacts that residents are urged to participate in. The available resources for the owners to create a mix are the ability to determine the ratio between resourceful and vulnerable residents, the ability to give social responsibility to residents, include social supporting organizations into the project, the layout of the dwelling and many more components. Owners of a Magic Mix believe, most of the time housing associations, that having a strong grip on the social mix and belief that the use of social instruments can create a sufficient new housing project that supports status holders (Van de Velden et al., 2017). However, research shows a variety of outcomes when focused at the actual effect of social mixing. In contrast to the outcome of the study from Giusta and Kambhampati (2008), the amount of contact in practise between the different groups is actually less present than thought, which flattens the actual effect of social mixing (Slater, 2006; Smets, 2017; Watt, 2009). Also the fact that most of the research is focused on a neighbourhood scale and shows contradicting results, makes it difficult to generalize and use social mixing theory for the Magic Mix situation. It should be recognized that the means to create a social mix on a neighbourhood level differ significantly compared to the means that are available for social mixing on a more local level (e.g. building level), which is the case for Magic Mix projects. The effect of social mixing within a Magic Mix is therefore not completely known.

One of the assumed benefits of Magic Mix is that it creates a small community from which people (mostly the status holders) can profit. This community provides certain access to social resources for status holders that is more difficult to obtain in other living situations. The community is not something that is ‘just’ present, but is created by the residents that live there. The degree of cohesiveness of the residents determines to what extent a community is formed and what the community is able to provide (Buckner, 1988). This ‘social cohesion’ consists of three dimensions following Dragolov et al. (2016): 1) social relations, 2) connectedness and 3) focus on the common good. Including these three dimensions, a community with strong social cohesion is defined as a community that has strong relations, the members have a positive connectedness with the community and the common good is well guarded by this community. Within this cohesive sphere individuals could create value for their own lives. This value, or social resource, has an important role in an individual’s life.

Social capital describes the social resources that are available for an individual (Bourdieu, 1983). This means that if an individual is well connected to other individuals, that individual has ‘better’ or ‘more’ access to different social resources. The importance of having access to social capital and being able to mobilize and use it has been already proven by several studies (Bourdieu, 1983; Putnam, 1995; Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). However, studies that quantify social capital and ‘count’ the amount of social capital and the strength of social cohesion on an individual level are scarce (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). A discovery of how a Magic Mix

project provides a cohesive community and the presence or absence of social capital for its inhabitants could broaden the understanding of how a mixed living concept works. How do status holders perceive their mixed living environment and in what way does it create an added value for their own lives? A sufficient social environment triggers the ability to gain (positive) social capital, but also has a relationship with someones housing satisfaction and therefor his subjective well-being. The research of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) showed that housing satisfaction is of influence on the subjective well-being of individuals and has a link with social capital. Selecting a fitting home is important for structuring a life as one wishes. Because available housing for status holders is dire, a 'real' choice for status holders is lacking.

Van de Velden et al. (2017) showed in their publication that Magic Mix projects are viable in housing different groups of people into one project. The Magic Mix projects have a clear positive added value for status holders, but the knowledge to create the most ideal living situation for the status holders is lacking. Several housing associations are experimenting with the housing project trying to find this ideal situation. Because status holders are a prominent target group in these projects, understanding in what way they could benefit from a Magic Mix could be very useful. It has already been indicated by Czischke and Huisman (2018) with the use of a qualitative approach, that status holders could benefit from a Magic Mix. The advantage could be found in 'more' or 'better' social bonds or bridges (parts of social capital) that could lead to the gain for measurable elements of integrating into a society like finding a job or succeeding in an education. In this research it is hypothesized that status holders that are being housed by a Magic Mix project would gain a more elaborated social network, which will increase their access to social capital and could optimize the integration track. This is hypothesized because status holders in a magic mix should have more 'opportunity' to form new relationships in their social network compared to status holders that are housed in a more anonymous location with more physical distance between the status holder and the neighbors. This is accomplished throughout weak relations (acquaintance) as well as strong relations (family/friends) (Verbrugge, 1977). But, notice should be given to negative or indecisive conclusions from existing literature about social mixing and living in a temporary housing project. Mixing different groups within temporary housing in a Magic Mix is not per definition a sufficient solution. The research of Tinnemans et al. (2019) showed that it is hard to determine if the mix of status holders and supporting groups like students is beneficial for the status holders and if they gain (more) access to social capital by living in a Magic Mix. Costarelli et al. (2020) showed that this division of tenants in resourceful versus dependent can bring an unknown negative effect. However, Van de Velden et al. (2017) show in their research that there are a lot of positive outcomes in practice: avoiding stigmatization of neighbouring citizens, (partially) house groups that are threatening to fall outside the housing market and creating a more financially viable social housing project.

Despite some positive outcomes from developed Magic Mix projects in the Netherlands, a deeper understanding of mixing target groups with status holders is missing. Are status holders who are housed in a Magic Mix 'better off' in a Magic Mix that have a lot of residences or, on the contrary, in a Magic Mix that is more intimate with a planned social program? And if so, why? An answer to these examples of questions is needed for policy makers and housing associations to decide to incorporate or adjust their housing policy. At the moment, there is limited supportive policy, legislation and scientific research to decide what the next step should be for new Magic Mix projects.

The aim of this research is to measure in what way and to what extent status holders in a Magic Mix project are part of a cohesive community, what their resourceful position (having

gained social capital) in this mixed living situation is, and if this is more or less in different Magic Mix projects. The outcome of the research will be used to compare the different characteristics of Magic Mix projects with each other. This comparison will lead to a conclusion about the support of Magic Mix projects for status holders.

1.1 Research questions

Main question

Which characteristics of Magic Mix projects are related to the social environment of status holders (and to what extent)?

Sub questions

- 1 What components determine someone's social environment and how does it influence someone's life?

This question will be answered with a literature study. It will provide insight in the components that form someone's social environment and how it influences someone's life. It will also create a perspective on how this social environment could be measured.

- 2 Who are status holders and how do they integrate in the Netherlands?

This question will be answered with a literature study. It will provide insight in the characteristics of status holders and the integration track in the Netherlands. The insights created by answering this question was used to create the questionnaire for this research. A detailed description of the questionnaire can be found in chapter 4

- 3 How do different characteristics of housing projects and personal characteristics relate to social integration, subjective well-being and housing satisfaction of status holders?

This question will be answered with unstructured interviews with owners of the selected housing projects, available information online and with the data from a questionnaire. Because the duty to house status holders has been delegated to municipalities, differences in policies can have significant influence on the way housing projects for status holders are formed. It will also outline the way status holders enter their (first) house in the Netherlands once they received their living permit. The characteristics of these housing projects should be known and included in the research. The answer to this question also will give insight in the similarities and differences between different projects for status holders, focused on the social environment of status holders.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Societal relevance

This research found its base at a number of challenges concerning the housing market in the Netherlands. First of all the general shortage of houses for inhabitants. Because of the increase of the shortage in available homes, a new group of home seekers arose. The second challenge was formed by the rapid increase of status holders in the Netherlands that created more pressure on the existing housing market and its living environment. In addition, status holders form a group of people that gets stigmatized. There are several heated discussions in the societal spheres focused on in what way someone should get a residential permit and where the status holder should live and how to integrate. This research tries to help in both challenges by researching a new housing product on the Dutch residential market, namely Magic Mix projects, and by researching status holders who are residents in these projects. Because municipalities and housing associations have a central role in housing status holders, this research has a last social goal by giving advice for new Magic Mix projects. The advice will be based on the status holders who filled out the questionnaire and create new insights in what characteristics new Magic Mix projects should have. Also more insight in the support of a social environment towards the integration track of status holders create a broader understanding of how Magic Mix projects should be formed.

1.2.2 Scientific relevance

Studies focused on the living environment of status holders are rare at the moment. Especially the ones focused on less evident characteristics like social cohesion and social capital. While these factors are important, these terms that are connected to status holders are relatively new and have only been investigated for over the last few years (Czischke & Huisman, 2018; Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). In the research of Czischke and Huisman (2018) the connection between integration and these unexploited social components were researched in a qualitative way. This research is going to focus on the present social community in a Magic Mix and how status holders experience this living environment. The research of Ager and Strang (2008) already showed that social bridging and social bonding, both part of social capital, are means to integration for status holders that can be strengthened in a Magic Mix. Interestingly, the way status holders perceive this living environment has not been studied. Understanding how status holders perceive this social environment can help to create knowledge in what way a Magic Mix works and what an 'ideal' Magic Mix project would be, in order to support the integration track, not only by increasing the number of status holders that finds a job or goes to school, but also by integrating in social networks within the Dutch society and by being able to become a part of it.

1.3 Research design

This study searched for an explanation focused on the support of a Magic Mix for status holders in their social environment. The target group of this study were people with a living permit for 5 years (status holders) in the Netherlands and who are housed in a Magic Mix project in the Netherlands.

The perspective of the research was formed by a literature study on the social environment in a Magic Mix of a status holder and on the characteristics of status holders in the Netherlands. This

literature study was complemented with information about housing projects for status holders. The characteristics of these housing projects differ significantly from each other due to different policies from one municipality to another or due to differences in objectives from a housing association which Magic Mix projects are subjected on.

The status holders received a questionnaire that was based on different topics from the literature study: social cohesion, social capital and the characteristics of status holders.

The research starts with the literature study on social cohesion, social capital and status holders in order to create a theoretical base for the research. The second step of the research was the selection of the magic mix housing projects. The cases were selected throughout the Netherlands. The third step was to create an overview of the housing projects, their characteristics and the status holders who live in them (e.g. selection criteria for residents, number of residents, urban density, type of building) and to create the questionnaire. Then, in the fourth step, the questionnaire was sent to the status holders. In the fifth step the outcomes of these questionnaires were analyzed. The last, sixth step, conclusions were drawn from the analysis.

The research test the effects between different components of a (social) living environment for status holders in a mixed housing project. With the use of a bi-variate analysis a conceptual model was created. Based on the outcomes of this analysis, a path model was created and analysed, as well as a Bayesian belief network (BBN). This BBN, just as the path model, has the ability to show direct and indirect relationships, but has also the ability to explore different scenarios.

1.3.1 Structure report

This report continues with a literature study on the status holders and integration in the Netherlands in chapter 2, followed by a discussion of the literature on the social environment in chapter 3. The outcome of the two literature chapters is a conceptual framework that was used in the analysis. The next part of the research starts with the description of the methodology in chapter 4. In chapter 5 the case studies have been explained in detail. A list with characteristics from the cases is presented. Because the data collection was a difficult process, chapter 6 defined the data collection process with the description of including status holders and the received feedback from the status holders on the questionnaire. The collected data has been described in chapter 7. The first conducted analysis in this research is the bi-variate analyses. Chapter 8 shows the outcomes of the Chi-sqaure test, independent t-test, one-way ANOVA and the Pearson's correlation. Based on the results of the bi-variate analyses a path model has been created in chapter 9. The result in this chapter is a path model. In chapter 10 a Bayesian Belief Network has been created. The network is presented based on a Greedy Tick Thinning algorithm and different scenarios have been conducted. The last chapter, chapter 11, discusses the used methods and analysis in this research and concludes the findings from the gathered information. Implications based on the research have been formed and opportunities for further research have been formed.

Chapter 2

Status holders and Integration

The Dutch society experienced a significant increase of asylum seekers in the years 2014-2015. The amount of asylum seekers jumped from around 25000 in 2014 to almost 55000 in 2015. Especially people fleeing from Syria and Eritrea arrived in the Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). These asylum seekers are being accommodated by the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (in Dutch: COA) and were housed in temporary housing locations (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). After 2015 the amount of new asylum seekers decreased each year with the estimation that in the year 2018 around 28000 asylum seekers landed in the Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). Not all asylum seekers get a housing permit, the approval to stay in the Netherlands is temporary (3 years) and different processes need to be followed to extend this time. In the following chapters the process of integration and the target group of this research with their characteristics has been described.

2.1 Status holders

The integration of status holders in the Netherlands is sub optimal. This sub optimal integration process manifests itself in the high unemployment rate (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2018), the poor mental and physical health status (Ikram & Stronks, 2016) and the weak proficiency of the Dutch language (Rekenkamer, 2017). The integration of status holders who were forced to flee to the Netherlands have a poorer starting point compared to other migrants. Their traumatic and forced flee period, their asylum period and their non-western origin create this difficult start in Dutch society (Bakker et al., 2016).

Becoming a resident in the Netherlands is preceded by a complex process with different characteristics. This chapter describes the general process of an asylum seeker becoming a status holder and gives insight in the characteristics of the asylum seekers in the Netherlands. In base: a status holder is an asylum seeker with a residence permit for a fixed time period (maximum of 5 years) (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018).

2.1.1 Individual characteristics

The individual characteristics of the status holders who live in the Netherlands are described in the next part.

Nationalities

The people that asked for asylum in the Netherlands are most of the time fleeing from Arabic or African countries like Syria, Eritrea, Somalia, Irak and Iran (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). In the years between 2014 and 2018, the greatest amount of people asking for asylum in the Netherlands were arriving from Syria (total of 77.260) and Eritrea (total of 22.410) (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). With the remark that in the recent years there is an increase in people arriving from 'safe' countries like Morocco, Algiers and Turkey (Centraal Bureau voor

de Statistiek, 2019), almost half of all new arrivals in the Netherlands are individuals from Syria (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). This is due to an ongoing civil war in Syria (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018).

Second traveller

The number of people arriving in the Netherlands following their partner increased in the last years. This is a logic consequence from the increase of asylum seekers in the years 2014 - 2015. From all the arrivals in 2017, 39 % where people traveling after their spouse. Since this year this percentage is slowly dropping to 28% in 2018, most of them arriving from Syria or Eritrea (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019).

Waiting time

The most 'successful' asylum seekers in obtaining a first permit are the Syrians and Eritreans. They manage to obtain a temporary permit in about 12 months. In that time period almost 90% of the requests were successful (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). This percentage is significantly lower for people arriving from Irak (25 - 40%), Afghanistan (20 - 50%) and Iran (15 - 50%) (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). Because these countries are considered not as dangerous compared to Syria and Eritrea, refugees from these countries are refused. When an asylum seeker has a permit, they are entitled to a home. The waiting time to get a home differs per nationality. Syrians have a dwelling the fastest (in about 12 months from arrival in the Netherlands) in comparison with Eritreans (in about 24 months from arrival in the Netherlands). Asylum seekers traveling to their spouse have, of course, a shorter waiting period. The effect of waiting time lags behind because of the second travellers arriving a few years after their spouses.

Social guidance

The research of Dourleijn and Dagevos (2011) showed that asylum processes that take up a long time could have negative effects on the future status holders living in a asylum centre. Due to the uncertainty about their future, the process has a negative effect on their mental health, creating a less functional integration process the longer the waiting period is.

Age and gender

It is remarkable that the average age of status holders in the Netherlands is below 35 and that men are over-represented (68%) (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018). This over-representation of men started in the first year of the increase in Syrian asylum seekers with 75% being men. Due to reuniting with spouses, most of whom are women, the percentage of men dropped. The age distribution of Syrians arriving in the Netherlands is stable for each year from the start of 2014: Syrians between 15 and 34 years old form the biggest group each year for almost 60%, with the group of 25-34 years as dominant subgroup (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018).

Household composition

The household composition of Syrians in the Netherlands exists for the most part of families (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018). Only 30 percent of the Syrians lives as a single, 30 percent as child living at home and 20 percent as partner in relationship with child, the remaining 20 percent is divided into partner in relationship without child, deceased or departed or a single parent.

Residential situation

The research of Dagevos, Huijnk et al. (2018) focused on Syrians and showed that more than 90% expects to still live in the Netherlands five years from now. The expectation of Dagevos, Huijnk et al. (2018) is that this group is therefore willing to put the necessary effort in to the integration process.

Permanent residence

As mentioned, status holders have the right to a proper home. Most of the time status holders rely on voluntary organizations and the municipality in order to receive a designated home. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2019) showed that on average a Syrian status holder waits for a home around 12 months. As studied, this waiting period can have serious negative effects for a status holder. Especially for the mental health of status holders and its chances to participate in the Dutch society (Bakker et al., 2016). It should be noted that there are several reasons possible for a status holder to have a longer period in an asylum centre; lack of an available dwelling is the most obvious one, but also obtaining the residence permit through an appeal in court can create a serious delay (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018).

Social economic position

The amount of status holders that has a job is limited. Only after two years the first status holders are able to find a job (2% of total) (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, n.d.). This percentage grows to 18% after three years. Focused on Syrians, the data showed that this group is scoring below this average with 1% after two years and 16% after three years (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, n.d.). For Eritreans, the scores are a bit different: 0% has a job after two years, however, after 3 years this number increases to 26%. An explanation for this increase could be the relatively long waiting time for a home compared to Syrians. But the percentage for status holders receiving a social payment from the government is higher: around 70% for Eritreans compared to 59% for Syrians (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, n.d.). A second explanation could be the amount of status holders that goes to school. For Eritreans this percentage lies around 20% compared to 38% for Syrians (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, n.d.). Participating in 'school' means for the bigger part participating in language lessons.

2.2 Integration

The process of becoming a status holder starts with an application at a specific centre. The asylum seekers get six days to 'rest' in a process reception location before being interviewed by the immigration and naturalisation service (IND). The asylum seeker gets a lawyer and different interviews with the IND in order to determine if the asylum seeker has rights to obtain a living permit. After 4 to 8 days the IND determines if one should receive a permit for the coming 5 years. At that moment, the asylum seeker becomes a status holder (Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland, 2020). After the 5 years the status holder is able to request for an even more permanent status in the Netherlands (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, 2020b). The status holder needs to have passed the integration exam in order to qualify for the permit with an unspecified period. Status holders are obliged to start their integration exam 3 years after they received their permit. This is stated in the integration law 2013 (Dagevos, Huijnk et al., 2018).

Whenever an asylum seeker receives the permit, he or she has the same duties and rights as any other person with a Dutch nationality. This means that the status holder is able to work in the Netherlands and has the right to proper housing. Before receiving a home from the government (they can also search for one on their own), status holders reside in a asylum centre (Rijksoverheid, 2020a). The municipalities in the Netherlands are responsible for housing these status holders. The housing act in the Netherlands determines how many status holders a municipality should house in their jurisdiction. The municipality has the power to determine in what way they house these status holders, using their local ordinances (Rijksoverheid, 2020b). It is therefore possible that there are differences between municipalities in the policies around housing status holders.

The described form of integration (passing the integration exam) is the formal explanation that the government is using in their policy and reflects, combined with the use of some general indicators (such as income, educational level or language level), to measure the effect of the integration policy. These indicators were supported by the research of Korac (2003) which found different components which refugees value when they were in the process of integration. Having a connection with the host society, having an education and a job are the important indicators. To obtain these goals, having a social network that gives opportunities to obtain these goals are of most importance (Czischke & Huisman, 2018). Korac (2003) emphasises that integration is not only represented in the mentioned indicators and integration is therefore more difficult to measure. The quality of the social network and the extend of this network connected to the host society is of real importance for status holders (Korac, 2003). Meaning that different social components need to be in place in order for a status holder to succeed in creating a sufficient income, succeed in their language lessons or obtaining their integration exam. The social network of a status holder is a mean in order to obtain the goal to integrate as successful as possible. Three types of connections form the core domains of integration according to Ager and Strang (2008). These are made visible in figure 2.1. The figure illustrates the link between the facilitator and the means from an individual. Their table discerns three types of connections individuals can have: 1) social bridges (connections with people from other groups), 2) social bonds (connections with similar individuals like family or a religious group), and 3) social links (connection with the state). Following the explanation of (Ager & Strang, 2008), integration has an important social component that needs to be taken into account when one speaks of integration.

Social integration is important for status holders. The research of Appau et al. (2019) showed that social integration is connected with higher levels of subjective well-being. They found that an increase in contacts between neighbors shows an increase in subjective well-being. Also the length of residence in a particular neighborhood creates an increase in subjective well-being. Because this study was based on the community within the United Kingdom, the length of residence for status holders might not create the same increase in the Netherlands due to factors like stigmatization from the host society, insufficient language skills or other reasons. This described effect depends on the social environment in a neighborhood, the social cohesion. People try to be a part of a group in which they want, or need, to live (Bourdieu, 1987). So in order to integrate into a new group, a socially cohesive environment can provide opportunity for status holders to socially integrate and to develop their own lives. The opportunity in this social environment can lead to strong bonds between individuals as visualized in figure 3.1. A lack of social cohesion can lead to a insufficient integration and social isolation of individuals. This negative effect can trigger deterioration in phenomenons that decrease ones well-being, like a weakened immunity, depression, alcoholism et cetera (Cacioppo et al., 2009). It should be noticed that supportive social cohesion depends on if an individual likes the group he or she integrated into (Penn et al., 1993; Simmel, 2010).



Figure 2.1: The core domains of integration (Ager & Strang, 2008)

2.3 Conclusion

In order to be able to integrate in to a new society, different (social) components need to be available for newcomers. In order to reach the markers and means from the model of Ager and Strang (2008), a newcomer needs to have rights and citizenship. In the Netherlands newcomers receive these rights and citizenship when one becomes a status holders. The facilitators are provided by the municipality in which the status holder is going to live. The third layer, social connections, is a more difficult part. The social link to governmental organizations is provided by the municipality and other social organizations like vluchtelingenwerk. However, social bridges and social bonds are determined by the situation and ability of the individual itself. This social component has an important part in the integration process. Being part of a group could create stronger social bonds and more social bridges which could lead to a higher subjective well-being.

An individual becomes a status holder when he or she receives a temporary residential permit. The biggest group of status holders living in the Netherlands are Syrians and Eritreans. Half of the status holders that live in the Netherlands has no income or receives a social payment by the government. The other half is going to school or has a job.

Chapter 3

The social and physical environment

At the moment several researchers are trying to connect the (physical) living environments of status holders with the theory of social environments (Costarelli et al., 2019, 2020; Czischke & Huisman, 2018). Forrest and Kearns (2001), Stafford et al. (2003) already described this connection, but on a neighborhood level. The magic mix, the new housing form focusing on mixing groups at the building level, creates a new possible scope when investigating the social environment. Magic Mix projects exist of a single, or several apartment buildings, which function and create a cohesive group on a building level, but also on a neighborhood level. This chapter describes the link between the social environment of individuals related to the physical living environment.

As mentioned in chapter 2, status holders left their country because of their own safety. The journey itself as well as the first months in their new country can both be experienced as traumatic (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2019). One could imagine that being satisfied with life or even being happy is not something that might be obvious for this group. Individual (perceived) well-being describes in what way an individual sees how his or her life is going (Fitzgerald et al., 2015). Following the utility theory explained in Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008), individuals will always choose the best option for themselves. Choosing your living environment is an important component of increasing one's own utility (Vera-Toscano & Ateca-Amestoy, 2008). Status holders are limited in that choice and are depending on their placement by the municipality. In order to find out in what way a Magic Mix supports a status holder, the analysis of their social environment is split into two perspectives: the social network of the individual status holder and the living environment where the individual social network is depending on. These two levels can be defined as social capital (individual) and social cohesion. Social capital describes a type of capital that an individual can use in order to obtain a certain goal (for instance finding a job using a friend as contact) and therefore increase utility. Social cohesion represents the community that is brought together with norms and trust and where inhabitants can take action (Lavis & Stoddart, 2003). Following the descriptions of social capital, there is a dependency relation towards social cohesion. Social cohesion provides or creates the opportunity for people to exchange, use or create social capital (Stafford et al., 2003).

The research of Stafford et al. (2003) described that social cohesion has structural and cognitive aspects. Structural aspects exist, other than ties with family and friends and formal contacts, of integration into a wider community. The quality of these structural aspects influence the health of a person. Trust, attachment to a neighborhood, practical help and tolerance or respect were considered in the research of Stafford et al. (2003). To understand social cohesion on a building level, first the connection between the individual and the social environment needs to be looked at. When an individual has strong (friends) and weak (acquaintances) ties within his living environment, the individual can form attachments to the cohesive sphere. Social networks run through this cohesive sphere (Berkman et al., 2000). A condition for this attachment is that

individuals receive an opportunity to do so. Magic Mix projects might provide this opportunity. Status holders are given accessible opportunities to form the strong and weak ties within the cohesive sphere. This research describes this cohesive sphere and its components within a Magic mix project together with social capital of an individual in this chapter. These components are valuable for individuals to achieve their personal goals.

This chapter starts with a definition of the connection between the physical environment and the social environment, because this research posit that the physical environment influences the social environment. The last part of the chapter defines social cohesion and continues with the explanation of social capital and how it is created. Because social capital has an important role for individuals in their integration process, the link between social capital and integration has also been included.

3.1 The social environment and housing satisfaction

The research of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) argued that housing satisfaction plays an important role in the subjective well-being of an individual. The research reasons that housing satisfaction is a complex concept because a house facilitates, besides a roof, also social relationships with neighbors, privacy, services and, in the case of mixed housing, also the access to a specific community and shared facilities. When you derive housing satisfaction levels from individuals, using the utility theory, it could be assumed that these individuals want to maximize their utility with their housing situation. This could lead to the fact that the housing satisfaction scores are a determinant for subjective well-being of an individuals. Individuals want to reach the highest levels of well-being as possible.

It is known that measuring housing satisfaction consists of two parts (Vera-Toscano & Ateca-Amestoy, 2008). The first is about the actual housing situation, the second one about the desired housing situation (Galster, 1987; Galster & Hesser, 1981; Max, 1999). This means that high scores of housing satisfaction could indicate that the actual and desired situations are almost at the same level. The other way around for dissatisfaction. The research of Morris and Winter (1975, 1978) showed that individuals score their housing satisfaction following normative norms (internal norms, cultural norms and external norms).

The housing satisfaction of an individual with certain normative norms is influenced by other individuals. This influence is explained by two types of behavior. The first is conspicuous consumption by Veblen (1899), which means behavior to impress others. The second is the behaviour that individuals show because everyone else is doing the same. Housing characteristics are part of the normative norms. For example, it is generally expected that Dutch students live in (small) shared housing projects during their twenties, but for status holders arriving from different cultures, this might be unacceptable. So this theory states that people show higher scores on housing satisfaction when they are able to impress others with their housing situation, or if they can meet the standard of their peer group. This makes clear that social relationships have a link with the housing satisfaction levels of residents. These social relationships can be divided into social bonds and bridges and can be conceptualized in the explanation of social capital (Vera-Toscano & Ateca-Amestoy, 2008). These concepts are explained further in this chapter.

The Magic Mix projects that have been selected in this research can be seen as shared housing projects. The effects of shared housing on the social environment has already been researched upon. Glass (2020) is one of the latest studies that showed that shared housing can have positive effects on loneliness and satisfaction of its residents. Having a sense of community seems to have an important role that is created in shared housing projects. However, because most of the shared housing projects house elderly in the Netherlands, research on the social effects for status holders is missing. It could be expected that the same results will be found when status holders live in shared housing projects during their integration process.

3.1.1 Housing satisfaction for status holders

It should be noted that the general theory about maximizing utility and housing satisfaction explained in the research of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) is used in this research. The theory states that individuals try to maximize their utility with choices they can make. However, status holders do not have the opportunity to maximize their utility with their housing situation so freely. They get assigned to a specific location by the government. The status holders do have the opportunity to refuse but because of the dire housing market in The Netherlands and the sub-optimal housing facilities for newcomers and the asylum locations, turning down a new dwelling is not likely and highly illogical. It could also be argued that the living situation in the home country of status holders is significantly different compared to the situation in The Netherlands. The effects of the normative norms might have a different influence on the housing satisfaction of status holders than it has on people living in their country of birth. The status holders are young people who live in these mixed housing projects for a couple of months. It could be conceptualized that positive scores on housing satisfaction translate to housing facilities in which social networks can be created and in which becoming part of a group and increasing the number of friends and relatives are possible. Having institutional organizations that provide this type of housing is therefore important for status holders. Especially in the overheated housing market as it is. Having institutional organizations providing these type of housing has also a positive influence on housing satisfaction for students. The research of Thomsen and Eikemo (2010) showed that students most likely want to live in housing provided by institutional organizations. However, the previous research of Thomsen (2007) already argued that the residents should have some form of personification of their studios to reduce the feeling of the ownership of institutionalization (e.g. every studio is the same in a long hallway with only doors).

Adriaanse (2007) found that the residential social climate is important for housing satisfaction. This residential social climate is formed by the perception a resident has of how people interact with each other and how spatial characteristics define their environment (Adriaanse, 2005). It can be imagined that living with people with a significantly different cultural background, one might be less satisfied with the living environment because of the different norms and customs people use to interact with each other. Also, people would be more satisfied when one lives with people that have a comparable cultural background. Dekker et al. (2011) found that this is the case for immigrant families. This group shows higher levels of housing satisfaction (especially for the estate). It could be imagined that the Mix in the Magic Mix projects providing contacts for status holders to which they can relate to, is important.

3.1.2 Subjective well-being

The term well-being is used in order to describe the quality of someone's life (*OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*, 2013). Because well-being is a multidimensional topic (Huppert

& So, 2009), it is a difficult topic to define. Pavot et al. (1991) showed that subjective well-being can be seen as a relatively wide range phenomenon. Unzicker and Anderson (2014) mentioned three types of well-being that are reflected by positive or negative emotions. This is labeled as the emotional well-being. Psychological functioning as well as social well-being can be considered as the base of a person's well-being (Diener et al., 1985; Unzicker & Anderson, 2014). Because status holders were born in a significant different culture compared to the Netherlands, with often a traumatic trip in order to reach The Netherlands, it could be expected that status holders have low levels of psychological functioning when arriving. However, their experience on well-being could differ across different Magic Mix projects due to the present social cohesion and connected social capital. The 'satisfaction with life scale' from Diener et al. (1985) is being used in this research to investigate the perceived well-being of status holders. This model fits to investigate a person's subjective view on life satisfaction which depends on a person's life circumstances. Several studies already showed that well-being can be an outcome of social capital (Helliwell & Putnam, 2004; Kawachi et al., 1999; Lindén-Boström et al., 2010) as well as social cohesion (Cramm & Nieboer, 2015) and that well-being has a strong connection to socio-economic characteristics of individuals like educational level, income and health (Clark et al., 2005; Frey et al., 2014; Shields & Price, 2005) that are also taken into account in this research.

3.2 Social cohesion

This chapter started with the description that social cohesion facilitates social capital (Zetter et al., 2006). It was found by Jenson (2010) that people who are living and working within a social network are happier and healthier than others. In this statement social cohesion functions as a mean that produce access to social capital that can be used for individuals for their personal goals. Being part of a community is therefore important in order to obtain access to social capital.

Following the research of Kearns and Forrest (2000), four dimensions of social cohesion are useful for defining social cohesion on a local (neighborhood) level: 1) common values, 2) social control, 3) social capital and 4) territorial belonging (with the comment that common values and place attachment have a relative smaller role compared to social control and social capital). Interesting is that the earlier research of Buckner (1988) already created a measurement instrument to measure social cohesion, only lacking the part about social capital. The instrument of Buckner (1988) focused on the psychological sense of community of an individual. Terms that were used to define the instrument have the same explanation as Kearns and Forrest (2000) gives, except for social capital. This is defined as "a unity that gives purpose and work in harmony toward a common goal" (Hartman, 1981), "a feeling of we-ness" (Cartwright, 1968).

Common values

Common values of a specific community define if different individuals find the same things important, identify themselves with them and use these values to strive for the same objective. The community has a set of moral principals that the actors of the community follow (Kearns & Forrest, 2000).

Social control

Social control can be seen as a construct that is a necessary outcome of the everyday life (Kearns & Forrest, 2000). The research of Turner (1991) gives a practical view of this necessity. He argued, following the theory of reciprocity, that in order to succeed in needed exchanges, there needs to

be a practical system that creates responsibilities within a network in order to exchange goods or services. Inter-dependency is important for the actors, having a defined place in the network (Kearns & Forrest, 2000). Having a balance (or order) in this system creates the opportunity for the actors to work towards the same goal (Wrong, 1994).

Social capital

Because of the extensiveness of the subject and the importance when linked to integration, this dimension has been described more in-depth in chapter 3.3. Social capital is therefore also seen as a separate concept, independent from social cohesion.

Territorial belonging

An individual can feel being associated with a specific place or community through activities, value he adds to a community or physical characteristics (Relph, 1976). More practical this can happen also through memories and images of places (Kearns & Forrest, 2000). Having a strong attachment to a place creates space for actors to contribute in existing social networks (Massey, 1991). A side effect of being strongly attached to a specific place is the danger of living in a 'small' world, losing the connection with the wider community (Kearns & Forrest, 2000). But, because this research is focused particularly on Magic Mix projects, this negative effect will not be studied.

3.2.1 Social cohesion in the built environment

With the creation of a Magic Mix project, the owner tries to make a community on a local building level and to implement to some extent (intended or not) the above dimensions of social cohesion in the housing project. These dimensions are at the moment not yet translated to this local (building) level in research. Research like that of Kearns and Forrest (2000) described social cohesion in detail, started with the national scope and narrows down to the neighborhood level. Following the explanation on the neighborhood level, social control is expressed in (fear of) crime or anti-social behavior (Office, 2001). It could easily be imagined that if a neighborhood has a low level of sufficient social networks and of local support from social organisations, control on accepted behaviour in that area is lacking (Sampson & Groves, 1989). Common values are missing in the neighborhood and are also not created by or with the help of an social organisation. This results in inhabitants that will not form a community with same common values and are not motivated to 'teach' someone else their principles and norms. This lack of social control is known to cause a possible rise in negative happenings like offences (Shaw & McKay, 1969).

It is known that inhabitants living in a neighborhood with a high score of social cohesion and thus experiencing a strong sense of community, often have contact with neighbors and are attracted to live in the community (Buckner, 1988). A mixed housing project with a social program could create principles and norms for its inhabitants, creating a situation where inhabitants become owner of these principles and norms and live by them. With these common values it should be possible to defend the values against those who are not following the principles and norms. Also the participation of social supporting organizations within a Magic Mix guard these principles and norms more formally. It could stimulate contact between its residents and could create a certain feeling of place attachment for residents. New residents can become part of the cohesive sphere within the Magic Mix.

3.3 Social capital

Social capital is mainly defined by a couple of widely known concepts of Putnam, Coleman, Bourdieu and Lin (Hauberer, 2010). The introduced concepts have a similarity in them. All the concepts agree on the fact that social capital can be defined as part of objective and subjective relationships between individuals (Hauberer, 2010), and that the key components of social capital are trust and participation (Brehm & Rahn, 1997). Trust is a component that is already studied extensively in scientific studies (Knack & Keefer, 1997). The studies describe a wide range of levels of trust, starting from an individual in close by contacts, like a neighbor, to the level of trust in one's national society. The components can refer to three defined levels: a social (individual) level, trust in organizations and at last a political level that represents the sphere of the state (Beuningen et al., 2011). Because this research focuses on several local projects, the political level is excluded from this research. However, the political level does have an influence on social capital available for an individual.

3.3.1 Definition

In order to understand the process of social capital in a more practical way, Flap (1991), Lin (2001) defined three stages that come along with social capital: 1) the creation of social capital, 2) the organization of social capital, 3) the gain from mobilised social capital. The first step is created by specific components that facilitate the access to social capital and is created at the three levels that were discussed earlier: personal level (contribution put in relationships, available resources and individual characteristics), the political conditions in society and the combination of both, meaning the hierarchical position of an individual (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). To be able to quantify social capital, the goal of an individual should be taken into account. When the goal is set, the individual selects a specific type of resources in order to obtain the goal through the use (actions) of social capital (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). Social capital can be created with two different actions: 1) instrumental actions and 2) expressive actions. Instrumental actions have the goal to achieve different resources that an individual did not own (for instance searching for a new job), expressive actions have the goal to keep and strengthen the already owned resources of an individual (like receiving personal support) (Lin, 2001). The third stage of social capital is linked to the described instrumental and/or expressive actions. Instrumental actions have economic (wealth), political (power) and social (status or reputation) returns that can be added to the resources of an individual (Lin, 2001). The expressive actions can result in physical health (physical functioning), mental health (cognitive and emotional balance) or life satisfaction (in different domains like work or having a family) (Lin, 2001). One can imagine that both results can also influence and strengthen each other.

Social capital is important for individuals because it can be converted to other types of capital like physical, natural and human capital (Neira et al., 2016). As already mentioned, the possibility to create benefits from social capital and to transform it to an other type is depending on the trust and cooperation (or association between individuals) that is available (Neira et al., 2016).

To create a uniform definition of social capital, the clear explanation of Van Der Gaag and Webber (2008) will be used: '*Social capital is the collection of resources owned by the members of an individual's personal social network, which may become available to the individual as a result of the history of these relationships*'. The important part of this statement is the collection of resources that an individual can own. In the next sub chapters it will be explained that the

access to these resources together with the one who is giving the access can be measured and counted.

3.3.2 Creation of social capital

In order to create a measurement model for social capital, this sub chapter provides insight in the base of social capital measurements. This section explains the underlying arguments and creation of the resources that are being measured. Creation of social capital starts with relationships between individuals or organizations, without a relationships there cannot be social capital. In order to create social capital an exchange is needed between the individuals or organizations, made possible by the relationship. To create the exchange, there needs to be some sort of trust towards each other focused on the agreement that with the exchange reciprocity is demanded by the giving actor towards the receiving one. This process of exchanging social capital only happens when there is an opportunity created by one of the actors.

Relationships

Individuals on an individual or organizational level can be connected with each other through two types of associations: through informal relationships (family, friends) and through formal relationships (being a member of a certain group) (Paxton, 1999). Informal relationships are shaped by the ties between the individuals, where the formal relationships continue to exist beyond individual members of a specific group. In a Magic Mix project the ties between the residents on an informal level are not the only working component, but the fact that new residents join a specific group which creates the opportunity to pursue a specific target of the collective (certain norms or goals by means of a social program) (Lipset et al., 1956) works as well. Social capital can create different resources for individuals in a group, as well as for the group as a whole, when present. This social capital can therefore occur at different levels in the network, on a personal base, as well as on an aggregated level.

The type of link between individuals can also differ. Lin (2001) argues that the social network of an individual should consist of both weak (acquaintance) as well as strong (family) ties and should have features of an open as well as from a closed structure. In an open structure an individual is able to add a missing resource to his own network. A closed structure is responsible for strong reciprocal relations in one's network, depending on the capability of an individual to do so. A network consists of a couple of characteristics that are, when dealing with a small group, relatively easy to sum. The size, density, range and openness (or closeness) of the network can create the total network of an individual linked to a specific group in order to measure social capital. The bigger the group, the higher the possibility for inaccurate calculations by the use of estimations (Paxton, 1999). Ties between individuals that form a social network are not 'fixed' resources of an individual. The ties are outcomes of a process between different actors which result in a relationship with a transitory character (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). As mentioned in the introduction, individuals need to meet others in order to form a new tie (Verbrugge, 1977). This is also known as the opportunity structure (van de Bunt, 1999). The better the opportunity structure, the bigger the size of a social network can be and the more it can stimulate 'better' social capital (Blau et al., 1997).

Exchanges

Because individuals are pursuing individual goals with the use of social capital, exchanging resources is necessary. In order for exchanging of resources to happen, there needs to be an

opportunity for an individual to exchange (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). The concept of exchanging social capital can be explained with the use of trust and reciprocity. These components are not going to be measured, but should be examined for the group that is researched upon.

Trust Trust is a sufficient explanation for mutual positive ties when one wants to measure aggregated social capital (Hauberer, 2010). Putnam (1995) showed in his study that this priority of trust is important because of the strong link with generalized reciprocity. Reciprocity is needed in order to exchange goods or services with social capital.

Trust can be divided into three types of trust where the first two are the most common: trust between specific individuals, trust between systems (abstract) and generalized trust (van Beuningen & Schmeets, 2013). Following the explanation from Hauberer (2010), the abstracted trust is the defining factor when focused on the national level of social trust. This means that stakeholders not only have an opinion about an individual inside an organization (individual trust based on characteristics), they also can have an opinion about generalized others (aggregated group) (Hauberer, 2010). When this aggregated group forms a system (e.g. association), an individual could also have an opinion about trusting that abstract system. Between the type of individual trust and the trust towards aggregated groups there are other types of trust. Individuals can give a specific sub group or individuals inside an aggregated group more or less trust compared to the given trust to a standard person. This is triggered by the applied norms established in that specific group and the sanctions of breaking that trust (Hauberer, 2010). Some of the Magic Mix projects can be a good example of creating norms that are applied inside the project, but do not apply to a regular apartment building. For example, some mixed housing projects create a situation where it is expected that residents contribute at certain (social) support for the status holders, organize certain activities or create groups of residents that take care of parts of the project (e.g. garden commission). When someone does not contribute to their chores, other inhabitants can address this lack of contribution to the individual itself or even to the housing association. The generalized trust is responsible for the reciprocal ties with individuals, that trigger one's willingness to act in favor of the community (or, trust in the average person) (van Beuningen & Schmeets, 2013).

Reciprocity Reciprocity is the mechanism that balances taking and receiving social capital between actors (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). Depending on the type of tie, reciprocity plays a different role. Because strong ties rely more on trust between the actors, reciprocity will play a smaller role (Busschbach, 1996). Reciprocity also varies along the received type of resource. Some resources (for instance information) can be exchanged for free between actors. It could be imagined that a Magic Mix project 'demands' a certain attitude and participation from its inhabitants for the fact that they get selected to live in the project. For instance, many of the mixed housing projects use Dutch students to be socially involved in the lives of the status holders and help them with different kinds of challenges (Platform31, 2019).

Opportunity As mentioned, an individual needs an opportunity in order to exchange resources (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). Because most of the time the exchange is not needed within a short time period, individuals are able to create this opportunity by themselves. For status holders that have left their home country, these opportunities could be more difficult to create. When individuals move, their social network (the structure and composition) disrupts, in particular their most familiar ones (Coleman, 1988). This disruption is more applicable to weaker ties, strong ties are able to hold up over larger distances (Busschbach, 1996). The preconditions

of the status holders are therefore important to include in this research. One could imagine that a Magic Mix project tries to stimulate the opportunity for status holders in order to exchange (most of the time receive) resources they would not have found in their lives when they would not live in a Magic Mix project. It can be assumed that meeting other people would have been greatly reduced and less opportunity would therefore be available.

3.3.3 Social capital and integration

Czischke and Huisman (2018) referred to integration as the extent to which an individual can participate in the arrived society. This explanation creates a two way process, the individual that arrives needs to adapt to the hosting society and the hosting society needs to facilitate integration and needs to accept the arrival of an individual (Bakker et al., 2014). A second interpretation of the process is that the individual should completely adjust to the host society (Strang et al., 2018), also known as assimilation. As already mentioned in the chapter about status holders, the lack of knowledge of the culture of the host society creates a disadvantage. Any (professional) skills that one might have are therefore difficult to implement in the host society. Because of this, Czischke and Huisman (2018) argued that a more successful integration process can be found in social components from status holders because they need to create a new social network through which they can obtain their goals in their new community (e.g. finding a job, integrate sufficiently).

Looking at the core domains of integration following the research of Ager and Strang (2008), it becomes clear what the role of social capital (defined in the research as social bonding - social link - social bridging) is in integrating in the host society. The research of Korac (2003) found different components which refugees value when they need to integrate. Having a connection with the host society, having an education and a job are important components. To obtain these goals, having access to social capital is important. Korac (2003) emphasises that integration is more difficult to measure than only measuring components like economic status or the percentage of individuals that has a job (outcomes of the integration process). The quality of the social network and the quantity of this network connected to the host society is of real importance for these newcomers (Korac, 2003). The core domains of integration are made visible in the research of Ager and Strang (2008) in table 2.1. Social bonding is the domain in which individuals form a relation towards each other. This tie can be strong (e.g. family), weak (e.g. friends) or formally weak (acquaintance) (Hauberer, 2010). The diversity in the social network can be described as social bridging. As Pajak (2006) argued, social bridges have three dimensions: outgroups, other likes and various lifestyles. For example, being a member of a political party might bond the members together and bridges over social economic characteristics.

In the research of Czischke and Huisman (2018) they argued that collaborative housing forms might have the opportunity to facilitate the connections (with bonding and bridging) between residents. This research concurs with the assumption that more contact between individuals in their direct living situation (home) could increase social bonds, social bridges and might create stronger social links with the state. The increase of elements of social connections could increase higher employment rates or better educational scores.

Measurements of social capital

For the mentioned stages of social capital (the access to social capital, the use of social capital and the result of social capital) different models can be developed (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). The model for access to social capital is called network resources (Degenne et al., 2004) and measures only the potential access to social capital with the use of the available resources of an individual. It should be noted that a small part of the potential social capital is organized by an individual. As stated in the previous sub chapters, there needs to be a relationship as well as opportunity in order to exchange social capital. Having different actors in a network does not mean that these members have access to different resources (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008).

The use and result (stage 2 and 3) of social capital focuses on which of the available resources from an individual have been used. This type of social capital has been studied under the name contact resources (Lin, 1999). In this type of research the researcher examines afterwards in what way and with who's help in resources people achieved their goal (Lin & Bian, 1991). It investigates the productivity and goal specificity compared to the network resources (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). The received resources an individual got, depended highly on the decision process of that individual that also depended on the position on the hierarchical ladder within a specific group or society (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). The intrinsic need for help, possible future repayment (reciprocity) for help and the ability to mobilise social capital determine if someone is able to use social capital and to achieve its individual goal (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008).

As already mentioned, social capital is multidimensional with the two main components trust and participation not highly correlated to each other (Newton, 2001). It is therefore needed to see these two components (indicators) as the cause instead of the effect of social capital (Beuningen et al., 2011). Brehm and Rahn (1997) showed in their research that there is a recursive relationship between these two components trust and participation. Which is easy to imagine: trust can increase participation, but participation can also create trust (Beuningen et al., 2011).

In the research of Van Der Gaag and Webber (2008) four groups were distinguished in their resource generator to measure social capital: 1) prestige and education, 2) political and financial skills, 3) personal skills and 4) personal support. One could imagine that some of these groups are better in creating new resources (for instrumental actions) and other to maintain these resources (for expressive actions). Because status holders need to start building their social capital almost from the start, resources concerning instrumental actions are of more importance compared to the one supporting expressive actions. Results from instrumental actions can create wealth, power or reputation. There is a second reason to focus on instrumental actions: receiving access to resources helping one with instrumental actions is less common. There are fewer people who can help you finding a new job compared to people who can help you with moving into a new house. A Magic Mix provides more easily contact that support status holders for expressive actions because these types of actions are accessed more through stronger ties (family and friends).

3.4 Conclusion

The concept housing satisfaction is an important topic to consider when the physical environment is connected to the social environment. The link with subjective well-being is an interesting one, considering that this link is found when an individual has a choice to select the dwelling that

generates the highest scores of utility. Housing satisfaction could have a key role in explaining the levels of the used social components (social cohesion, social capital and subjective well-being). It was shown that the social climate for residents is important and that the social climate could be positive for status holders when they are surrounded by residents with a comparable background. Providing some individual opportunities for residents to personalize their living environment could increase the housing satisfaction as well. However, in order to create exchanges within this social environment and create new social bonds and bridges, trust, reciprocity and opportunity are needed for the residents.

This chapter explained the social environment of individuals. It focused on housing satisfaction, social cohesion, social capital and subjective well-being. This chapter led to the conclusion that the topics are multidimensional concepts and exist of different parts. The multidimensional parts of social capital have been explained as opportunity, trust and reciprocity. These are components that are needed to create exchanges between individuals. The term social cohesion should be shaded in the light of a collective-level, because variables like the size of the community, a specific goal the community strives or the boundaries of who belongs to the community influence the degree of feeling part of a community (Cartwright, 1968). An important part of social cohesion is the access to social capital because of its support concerning integration. Besides having these relations inside a cohesive sphere, the quality of them is also important. Having social bonds to create a dense social network and having the ability to create new contact (via social bridging) are important factors in order to sufficiently create access to social capital when there is opportunity, trust and reciprocity. The opportunity does not 'magically' happen for individuals and it could be imagined that status holders, fled from a different society, not speaking (sufficiently) Dutch and becoming part of a minority group form a complex (disadvantaged) social group. It could also be imagined that if you do not trust someone or he/she does not follow the rules of reciprocity, you probably would not give that person access to your social network. A Magic Mix project, with a social program for its residents, can support the cohesive social environment and stimulate residents to participate in this social environment. To measure social capital, the resource generator from Van Der Gaag and Webber (2008) can be used with the focus on the parts that measures instrumental actions that are needed to create new relationships.

Social cohesion was defined following the explanation of Buckner (1988) stating that social cohesion is a term that characterizes a collection of individuals that form a community. With the help of the owner from a magic mix, a base is set that all inhabitants should follow. This base creates a common 'goal' and could create some grip for status holders. Social cohesion is therefore an important component that creates a context for people in which they feel comfortable enough to connect with their social network. Social cohesion on a community-level and social capital on an individual level are therefore two parts which work together to describe the social environment of an individual on a local level. Understanding in what way a status holder is connected to the community within the Magic Mix can increase the knowledge on how a Magic Mix can support status holders in becoming part of the Dutch society.

Based on the findings in the literature study in chapter 2 and this chapter, a conceptual model could be formed. Figure 3.1 shows this conceptual model.

Effects between variables

The conceptual model contains several relations based on described theory. Housing satisfaction is a characteristic that influences the subjective well-being of individuals. Being satisfied with

your dwelling is an indicator of someone’s overall happiness. A sufficient dwelling might also create opportunities for residents to interact with each other and participate in the cohesive social environment. Secondly, a known influence of social capital is on well-being. (Helliwell & Putnam, 2004; Kawachi et al., 1999; Lindén-Boström et al., 2010) showed that well-being is influenced by social capital and that socio-economic characteristics of an individual also play a role in the levels of well-being. In the research of Appau et al. (2019) it was shown that people who were well integrated in their neighborhood had higher levels of subjective well-being.

Characteristics of the magic mix projects and social cohesion are connected to each other. Social cohesion functions as an environment which people use for exchanging social capital (Zetter et al., 2006). This research defines integration following the research of Ager and Strang (2008) that showed that integration is linked to the social environment of an individual. Social bonding and social bridging are the two components implemented in this research. It tries to measure in what way they influence the integration of a status holder living in a Magic Mix project. Research indicates that individual characteristics can also be linked to integration. Characteristics as age, gender or country of birth tend to show coherence with integration variables (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2020).

A Magic Mix project provides a certain social cohesion. Social capital is used following the research of Ager and Strang (2008) and measures the access to social capital with social bonding and social bridging. Because opportunity (Busschbach, 1996; Coleman, 1988), trust (Hauberer, 2010) and reciprocity (Busschbach, 1996) are fundamental topics of social bridging and social bonding, the characteristics of a living environment play a role in a social network of an individual. It is easy to imagine when a living environment has no public space for people to use, opportunity decreases. The same when a living environment mixes different groups from different cultures, trust towards the different cultures (social bridging) to form strong ties could be less, but could trigger stronger ties between people from the same culture (social bonding) or influence the trust towards a specific group as a whole (Beuningen et al., 2011; Hauberer, 2010). Individual characteristics have also an influence on social capital.

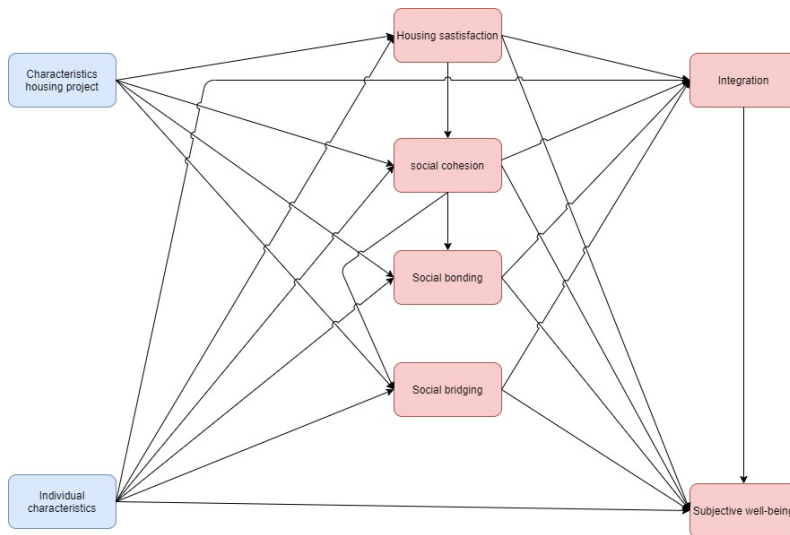


Figure 3.1: Conceptual framework

Chapter 4

Methodology

This part will present the methodologies that are used in this study.

4.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire consists of six defined content parts and a part with control questions. The controlling part asked about general characteristics of the respondent. The used questions for the questionnaire are described in the next sub chapters. The used questionnaire can be found in appendix A.

The questionnaire was spread as a physical questionnaire on paper and in a digital form. Depending on the possibilities to research the status holders both options were available. To increase the number of respondents, the questionnaire was available in four languages: English, Dutch, Arabic and Tigrinya. A detailed explanation of the data gathering has been separately explained from this chapter and can be found in chapter 7.

4.1.1 General characteristics

The questionnaire starts with questions focused on personal characteristics of the respondent, followed by a few questions asking about the housing satisfaction. The questions focused on the personal characteristics are: 'What is your gender?', 'What is your age?', 'In which project do you live?', 'How many months have you already lived in this housing project?', 'From your arrival in The Netherlands at an asylum centre and your current living place, did you live somewhere else?', 'If yes, for how many months?', 'What is the household size you live in?' and 'In which country were you born?'. These questions can be used to determine to what extent the group respondents is representative for the total population of status holders in the Netherlands and what their personal characteristics are. The outcome of these questions are also used to focus on specific groups within the group respondents.

4.1.2 Housing satisfaction

The selected item battery is based on the research from Adriaanse (2007) that contains 18 housing demand questionnaire items and measures the personal satisfaction of the housing project that status holders have. It was argued in the research of Adriaanse (2007) that the degree of social cohesion not explains the residential satisfaction. The questions used to measure the housing satisfaction are only focused on the part containing housing satisfaction. The used questions are: 'I am satisfied with my dwelling', 'The layout of this dwelling is convenient', 'The dwelling is poorly maintained', 'The dwelling has a pleasing ambience', 'The dwelling has enough outdoor space (balcony, garden)', 'I am satisfied with my living environment', 'The buildings in this housing project are attractive', 'I am satisfied with the diversity of people in this neighbourhood'. The answer respondents can give on these questions are based on a 5 point scale starting from 'Totally disagree', 'Disagree', 'Neutral', 'Agree', 'Totally agree'. Because the respondents might not fully understand the questions or terms, they can also choose the option 'Don't know'.

4.1.3 Social cohesion

To measure social cohesion, this research uses the item battery from Buckner (1988) has been used. The items created by Buckner (1988) are an instrument to measure social cohesion on a neighborhood scale. The list has been often used to measure social cohesion in different situations (Fone et al., 2006; Schmeets & Coumans, 2013). The questions in the questionnaire are: ‘Overall, I am attracted to living in this housing project’, ‘Living in this housing project gives me a sense of community’, ‘I feel like I belong to the community in the housing project’, ‘If the people who live in my housing project were planning something, I’d think of it as something ‘we’ were doing rather than ‘they’ were doing’, ‘I think I agree with most people within the housing project about what is important in life’, ‘I feel loyal to the people in my housing project’, ‘The friendships and associations I have with other people in my housing project mean a lot to me’, ‘Given the opportunity, I would like to move out of this housing project’, ‘I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my housing project’, ‘I plan to remain a resident of this housing project for a number of years if possible’, ‘I rarely have a neighbour over to my house to visit’, ‘I regularly stop and talk with people in my housing project’. Because there are no instruments available measuring social cohesion within an apartment building (of which magic mix is an example), the list is adjusted to the current situation. The following questions are excluded from the battery: ‘I visit my friends in their homes’, ‘If I need advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood’ (this question is included in the part about social bonding), ‘I believe my neighbours would help in an emergency’ (a similar question is included in the part about social bonding) and ‘I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in this apartment building’ (this question could emphasize that the status holder is a ‘different’ person while status holders are already struggling to become part of the Dutch society). Besides excluding these questions, the remaining questions are altered to be fit to a magic mix. The word ‘neighborhood’ is replaced for ‘housing project’. Most of the magic mix projects are located within one building. The physical definition creates a dividing line between those who are part of the community (the inhabitants of the magic mix project) and those who are not.

4.1.4 Social bonds

Because social capital can only be used when there is an opportunity for an individual to create a tie with someone who can give access to a specific resource, the ability of an individual to actually create (and use) this link, is highly important. The resource generator will only measure if there is any potential access and for which type of action (expressive or instrumental) it can be used. This approach is not able to investigate the ability of using or mobilizing social capital and the final results from the use of social capital. The resource generator has been created by (Van Der Gaag & Snijders, 2005) based on the questionnaire on the Social Network of the Dutch. This model takes several principles into consideration: 1) The generator focuses on the access to social capital with the definition of social capital as ‘the collection of all potentially available network members’ resources’ (Van Der Gaag & Snijders, 2005). 2) In order to measure the correct resources that are important for an individual in the Dutch society, (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008) selected social resources that fulfilled the needs of an person in modern, industrial society. 3) Overestimation of social capital has to be avoided. Because not every resource has the same ease of access, the availability of the resources should be included into the model.

The created questionnaire asks the individual about a list of resources which are representing a sub collection of social capital. Each availability of access can be checked through the strength

of the tie with which the resource is accessed. The individual indicates who he or she knows in the Netherlands that gives them the access (acquaintance, friend or family member). So, the most important question is if the respondent knows someone giving them access to one of the resources. Knowing someone in this case means that the respondent knows the name of the person giving them access and not someone accidentally met on the street.

Having access to resources with instrumental actions, as mentioned in the chapter 3 are rare in a Magic Mix. Prestige education and political / financial resources seems to be more related to instrumental actions (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). Because these skills are of less importance for status holders and because status holders are almost always mixed in Magic Mix projects with students, it seems unlikely that they have contacts with people who are active in political parties. Therefore, this topic has been excluded in order to keep the questionnaire as economical as possible. Prestige and education part of the resource generator has questions which are unlikely to be answered by status holders. For instance the question 'Do you know anyone in The Netherlands who 'has knowledge of literature' or 'earns \geq 2500,- euro' are difficult to answer. Therefore this part is replaced by three questions from Hauberer (2010) where she asked about the contacts a respondent has within their network (friend and family) and if a respondent is a member of an association. The first question is about the associations a status holder might be a member of: 'Of how many associations are you a member (e.g. sport / fitness club, church, cultural organisation, charity)?' The questions are asked in the following form starting with: 'Over the last month...' and followed by 'How many times you been in touch (personal, telephone or e-mail contact) with your family?' (other two questions ending with friends and acquaintances). The fourth question 'How often do you spend time with Dutch people in your free time?' is added to the list found in the research of Lubbers et al. (2018). These questions connect to the view of Czischke and Huisman (2018) where they argued that social bonds describe the link between an individual and their family, co-ethnic, co-religious or other groups. The respondents can give answer by responding with a number.

The second part concerning measuring social bonds focuses on the personal support a status holder can have. The selected questions from Hauberer (2010), part of personal support, were adjusted to fit in a Likert scale in order to combine these questions with the questions about the social network that are ratio. Every question starts with 'I can easily go to someone who...' followed by the questions 'can give advice concerning a conflict with family member or friend', 'can give advice on matters of law (problems with landlord, boss, municipality)', 'can help when moving to a new house (packing, lifting)', 'can lend me things and which I exchange favours with', 'could put me in contact with a quality doctor when needed'. The questions are changed only grammatically to connect the questions to the opening line.

4.1.5 Social bridges

Pajak (2006) created an item battery for the measurement of bridging social capital. Hauberer (2010) already improved the item battery by adding the number of strong contacts (family), weak contacts (friends) and formal weak ties (acquaintances from a group) in a second list. The item battery has already been tested on a population of students from the university of Warsaw and the population of Czech. In order to also measure the bridging capacity of a network from a status holder, the items regarding the three dimensions should be included (outgroups, other likes and various lifestyles) Pajak (2006). This research expects that the part outgroups would score relatively high because of the 'forced' mix between the tenants in a magic mix. We reproduce the 10 selected items the research of Hauberer (2010) based on Pajak (2006) used in

her model. For outgroups these are: different nationality, different ethnicity and different sexual orientation. For different lifestyle these are: different age, generation, much poorer, who lives in town, is believing if you are non-believer or is non-believer, if you are believing. For different likes, these are: different free-time activities, different political attitude, different cultural taste and being much wealthier Hauberer (2010). The question 'if you live in the country or who lives in the country, if you live in a town' has been excluded from the item battery because the selected projects are all in a urban city. Each question starts with 'Do you know anyone in The Netherlands who. . .' followed by the above described questions. The responded checks the box if he or she knows anyone. If the answer is yes, they specify this contact by choosing if the contact they know is a friend, family member or acquaintance.

4.1.6 Integration

As motioned in chapter 3 integration is a goal that can be (partially) obtained with the means provided through social capital (bridging and bonding). To be able to create an overview in the effect of a Magic Mix, not only the means are measured, but also three indicators concerning integration. These three topics, education - civic integration and jobs and social payment, are known for the status holders in The Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2020). When measured, it should become visible if status holders in a Magic Mix integrate 'better' compared to the general population status holders. Meaning, it would be possible to compare scores from status holders living in a Magic Mix with the general population of status holders in The Netherlands. Also, and more important, different Magic Mix projects should be compared with each other to see if there are projects that are more sufficient in stimulating the integration process for status holders. The three main variables concerning integration are measured with the following questions: 'Do you go to school?', 'If yes, on which level?', 'which one is applicable to you?' (not subject to integration requirement - exceeding maximum period of obtaining exam - In process to conduct exam - Exemption of exam -Obtained exam, or not yet subject to integration requirement), 'Do you have a job?', 'If yes, after how many months after receiving your residential permit?', 'Do you receive a social payment?' (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2020). Besides the 'traditional' integration variables, five questions were included that measure the perceived integration of status holders. The first two questions; 'I feel part of the Dutch society' and 'I feel at home in The Netherlands' are based on the research of Laurentsyeva and Venturini (2017). This research uses the questions in order to capture social integration in the host society. The last three questions; 'I understand someone when he or she speaks Dutch to me', 'I speak Dutch fluently' and 'How often do you spend time with Dutch people in your free time?' are based on the standard questions from Lubbers et al. (2018). The first two questions of Lubbers et al. (2018) were adjusted in order to be measured on the Likert scale already used with the measurement of social cohesion. The last question was added to the part of social bonding.

4.1.7 Subjective well-being

To measure the perceived well-being the research uses the research of Diener et al. (1985). The five questions to measure perceived well-being are used: 'In most ways my life is close to my ideal', 'The conditions of my life are excellent', 'I am satisfied with my life', 'So far I have gotten the important things I want in life', 'If I could live my life over I would change almost nothing'. The respondent has the opportunity to agree or disagree with the statements on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree up to strongly agree.

4.2 Methodology

This section describes the methods used in order to create a sufficient overview of the support from a Magic Mix for status holders.

4.2.1 Interviews

This research was conducted with the use of a questionnaire and observations of the magic mix projects. The questionnaire focused on the support a magic mix gives to their status holders. Because the questionnaire was not fit to be used as instrument to describe the magic mix itself, interviews with key players were added which has the function to describe the used cases in the research. The information the interviews collected be divided into two themes: physical and social components of the project. The physical components are: the number of residents living in the housing project, the percentage status holders living in the housing project, the distribution of status holders within the project, type of rental contract (temporary or not), is the function of the housing project fixed or not, the type of general space in the housing project and the general lay out of the project. The social components are: selection of inhabitants, social structure within the project, activities within the project (before and during the corona period), involvement of supporting organizations and the use of public rooms in the project. Based on the answers of the questionnaire, several quantitative analyses were conducted. With the outcomes of the first analysis, bi-variate analysis, a model of significantly correlated variables was created. The creation of the model used the conceptual model that has been formed on the literature study. The adjusted conceptual model was used for a path analysis and a Bayesian belief model.

4.2.2 Data descriptions

The analysis of this research starts with a descriptive analysis. This analysis has the aim to summarize the sample group. Characteristics of the respondents as well as demographic characteristics are shown. The findings of the literature study are combined in the conceptual framework.

4.2.3 Bi-variate analysis

A bi-variate analysis will be conducted in order to explore the existence of relationship between two variables. Based on the created conceptual framework it will be tested if the variables have significant correlations corresponding with the conceptual framework. If not, the model can be adjusted to visualize the outcomes of the bi-variate analysis.

4.2.4 Path model

In order to understand the relationships between the living situation of a status holder, the magic mix project, and their integration process a path model was created. A path analysis is a series of multiple regressions following a specific structure based on theory. The model uses exogenous (independent) and endogenous (dependent) variables (Williams & Dame, 2015). The exogenous variables have a relationship with the endogenous variables based on the described theory because the path model is not able to find causal effects. The goal of the path analysis is to test the structure of the model and to estimate both direct and indirect effects. The analysis will be conducted with the use of path coefficients that are calculated as standardized regression coefficients between two variables.

The bi-variate analysis shows that some variables, for instance housing satisfaction, correlate significantly with multiple other variables. If the variables are put into a model based on the

bi-variate outcomes, a conceptual model arises. The bi-variate analysis tested the conceptual model from the literature study. In order to investigate the relationship between variables in this conceptual model, indirect effects that run through other variables should be included in the analysis. The path model gives insight in what way specific characteristics of the mixed housing projects determine the outcomes on the dependent variables, such as the subjective well-being or integration. In the path analysis it is assumed that the used variables in the model are measured without error, meaning that all variables are observed. The path model results in standardized regression coefficients for the paths between variables. In order to conclude if the used data fits the created path model, a Chi-square goodness-of-fit test is conducted. The Chi-square goodness-of-fit test indicates if the observed data differ significantly from the predicted data (Golob, 2001). The score of the Chi-square divided by the degrees of freedom should be below 5. For the path model it is important that the Chi-square is not significant and that therefore the difference is not significant. The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) is also generated by the path analysis. The RMSEA test is a null hypothesis stating that the model has a poor fit. It was shown by Golob (2001) that a score of the RMSEA should be lower than 0.05. The score of the RMSEA should at least be smaller than 0.08 (Xia & Yang, 2019).

The path analysis has been performed with the use of the program LISREL. The variables that show a correlation with other variables have been included in the path model. The exogenous variables in the model are already dummy variables and there are no endogenous variables that are categorical. So no variables had to be excluded from the path model. With the use of the stepwise method, the paths have been determined. At first, all the paths have been added in the model that represent the significant outcomes from the bi-variate analysis. Second, the paths that show an insignificant relation ($p \geq 0.05, t \leq 1.96$) have been excluded from the model. It should be noted that the path analysis is sensitive to the used sample size. Because in this case the sample size is low $N = 58$ significant differences are more difficult to find in the model.

The goodness-of-fit will be conducted simultaneously with the calculation of the model in order to create the best possible model. The goodness-of-fit uses the Chi-square. The larger the outcome of the Chi-square, the poorer the fit of the structure. With the degrees of freedom the model can be under-identified (parameters cannot be uniquely identified), just-identified (correlations can be predicted perfectly with the chosen parameters) or over-identified (parameters can be uniquely identified but model is not perfect) model. The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RSMEA) will be used to conduct a goodness of fit measure. The Chi-square is used to identify the fit and helps with the optimization of the model. Paths can be added or removed in order to optimize the model, the Chi-square gives insight if the model is better compared to the original model.

4.2.5 Bayesian Belief Network

Bayesian belief networks (BBN) is a data-mining technique. In the situation of this research, the path model was difficult to conduct and a BBN could help to gain deeper insight in the relationships between variables. Because a BBN is based on conditional probabilities, the model is less influenced by the sample size of the research compared to a path model. Also, a BBN has, just like a path model, the ability to show indirect effects as well as direct effects between variables. different from a path model, a BBN can be used to test certain scenarios. A scenario is created by changing one or more scores of a category to 100%. The scores of the dependent variables will change accordingly, following the a-cyclic graph.

Because little is known about the social environments within mixed housing projects and insights in opinions of status holders are lacking from earlier research, testing certain scenarios could help to create insight in the characteristics that are important for status holders and their social environment. This is helpful to understand in what way scores on variables are influenced in certain situations.

A third difference compared with the path model is that a BBN deals with discrete variables, while a path model can not deal with these variables. A BBN network can be estimated based on a dataset with the use of the Greedy Thick Thinning algorithm. The algorithm estimate the conditional probabilities of the variables in the network. When there is a link going from variable X to variable Y, X is called a parent of Y, and Y a child of X (of course, Y could be the parent of other variables) Zong and Wang (2015). Estimating a BBN is a two-step approach: first the network structure is learned and secondly conditional probability tables for each included variable need to be found. BBN network learning is based on the Greedy Thick Thinning structure learning algorithm and for the second step in estimating a BBN, conditional probability tables are estimated using the expectation–maximization algorithm. They express the probabilities for that variable, conditioned on the values of its parent variables (if any) and are referred to as the parameters of the network.

Chapter 5

Case studies

This research focuses on Magic Mix projects that mix status holders with other people. This chapter presents the cases that have been included into the research. Two main themes ('Layout and construction' and 'Mix of residents') of each case that contribute to the research by providing respondents are described in detail in this chapter. The part Layout and construction describes the technical aspects of the included cases as well as their location. The second theme focuses on the social mix and the the management of this mix.

5.1 Selection

In order to find status holders for this research, housing associations that accommodate status holders in Magic Mix projects as well as in regular housing were approached. As mentioned in the previous chapters, municipalities have various policies with regard to the housing of status holders. This deviation in policy creates different types of Magic Mix projects.

5.1.1 Magic Mix

The term Magic Mix is a general created term by Platform 31 in order to indicate a new type of housing (Van de Velden et al., 2016). This new type of housing combines several 'target groups' of people that are in an urgent need for a home. The magic Mix projects are almost always in ownership of housing associations who create own visions on their magic mix projects. In the summarising overview of Platform 31 Van de Velden et al. (2017) showed that some Magic Mix projects were used to house status holders together with other type of people like students or elderly. These projects select their residents and most of the projects have several social activities or structures are obliged for inhabitants. So, Magic Mix projects are housing situations that do not (always) apply the same rules for selection for new residents. Some projects pre-select their tenants based on several criteria.

As concluded in the chapter 3, different positions within the hierarchical societal ladder can create different types of resources (Van Der Gaag & Webber, 2008). For status holders, having an opportunity to create a tie with someone and creating the most sufficient tie (making a friend or acquaintance) determines if the status holder has access to social capital. Being able to mobilize the friend or acquaintance is conditional for access to this social capital. Because status holders are mixed with different target groups (students, elderly, divorcees) in a Magic Mix, different types of resources can become available. In order to establish a research group of comparable projects, only Magic Mix projects with the combination status holders - students are included. To find the status holders and Magic Mix projects, different housing associations were contacted. Contacts were provided via a research company, Platform 31, that is supporting this research.

5.2 Selected cases

Table 5.1 shows the projects that have been approached in this research.

Table 5.1: Projects included in research

Owner / responsible company	Project
De Alliantie	Baak Zuid Lohuizen SET
Mitros Wooninc	De Nieuwe Eyk Genderhof Josephinehof
Rochdale Sité Gemeente Delft Stadgenoot	Spark Village Zandewierde Woondiversiteit Delft Stek Oost Stek West Stek Noord Stek Zuid
Idealis Portaal & Mitros De Key Stichting De Kleine Wereld Woonstichting Thuis	- Place2BU Elzenhagen De Kleine Wereld -

After the exploratory meeting with the owner of the mixed projects, contacts were established between the researcher and the project manager. Together with the project manager, the research has been discussed as well as an approach to involve status holders in the research by spreading the questionnaire. Table 5.1 shows all the contacts which generated a serious opportunity for the research, unfortunately, not all owners joined the research in the end and not all the joined projects generated respondents among the status holders. The detailed description of the data collection will only focus on the joined projects which led to the completed questionnaires. These projects can be found in the next table 5.2. The included projects that contributed with completed questionnaires are visualised in figure 5.1.

Table 5.2: Projects that participated in this study

Owner / responsible company	Project	Location
Rochdale	Spark village	Amsterdam
Stadgenoot	Stek Oost	Amsterdam
De Alliantie	Lohuizen	Amsterdam
	Baak Zuid	Amsterdam
	SET	Amsterdam
Mitros	De Nieuwe Eyk	Utrecht
Protaal & Mitros	Place2BU	Utrecht
Gemeente Delft	Woondiversiteit Delft	Delft
De Key	Elzenhagen	Amsterdam
Sité	Zandewierde	Hummelo
Stichting De Kleine wereld	De Kleine Wereld	Wageningen



Figure 5.1: Location of included projects

5.2.1 Description cases

Based on available information online and supporting interviews with the project owners, the mixed housing projects are being described in the next part. Chapter 6 gives insight in the approach of this research in contacting the projects.

Spark village

Spark Village is one of the larger and newer projects in Amsterdam. The owner of the project is Rochedale (Housing association) and Rochedale uses the location of the University of Amsterdam (UvA). It is situated at the end of the campus Science Park. There are no direct neighbors who also live on the campus and the location is available for this project for a maximum of 10 years.

Layout and construction

Spark Village is one of the mixed housing projects that uses modular units and has 240 of them. The modular units are $24m^2$. The project exists of several rows of two-storey high buildings where every resident has its own entrance from public space. The project has a small communal garden at the front of the project and between the rows of houses. At the entrance of the area, a shared living room is situated which residents can book, as well as a shared laundry room and offices for the two translators and other supporting social organizations. Each modular unit has its own kitchen, bathroom and living space.

Mix of residents

The mix of Spark Village exists of status holders, students and underage residents. In total there are 240 residents, 120 residents are status holders, 80 residents are students and 40 residents are minor. As mentioned, Spark village has several rows of dwellings. Each row, or block, has its own community builder. This community builder has some specific responsibilities for which he or she gets compensated. The community builders are in contact with the housing association Rochedale and Academie van de Stad who guide the community builders group. These community builders have been selected before the start of the housing project, based on motivation. The status holders are not selected. Also, the residents have a temporary lease contract of 5 years. The status holders are not placed in a pattern, but scattered throughout the project.

Stek Oost

Stek Oost is located near Spark village, just outside of the campus area next to the train station Amsterdam Science park. The project has 250 studios.

Layout and construction

Stek Oost is also a project that uses containers as dwellings. The containers are stacked four layers high and form an apartmentbuilding with one entrance for all residents. At the ground floor there are some offices for supporting social organizations, a shared living room with kitchen, a shared laundry room and a communal garden. There is also an office which residents can use for studying. Each dwelling has its own kitchen, bathroom and living space. The dwellings are $18m^2$.

Mix of residents

Stek Oost has 250 studios available for students and status holders. Half of the residents are status holders, the other half are students. The residents are between the age of 17 and 27. They get a temporary lease contract of 5 years. Like Spark village, Stek Oost has community builders,

one per hallway, who are supporting the project and receive a compensation for their work. The owner Stadgenoot guides these community builders, together with the company Academie van de Stad. The students are getting selected, the status holders are not. All the residents have a temporary lease contract of 5 years. The status holders and students are placed alternately, each status holders has two students as neighbor.

Baak Zuid

The housing project Baak Zuid is a smaller mixed housing project. The project is located in the midst of the Rivierenbuurt in Amsterdam and used to be a monastery built in 1925. Baak Zuid is the newest project that started in February 2020 and has 35 studios.

Layout and construction

Baak Zuid, an apartment block, provides 35 studio's in the renovated monastery. The studios have a direct connection with the community centre of the neighborhood. The studios, suited for one person, are equipped with a bathroom, kitchen and living space. On the ground floor the old chapel has been turned into a shared living room and kitchen which can be reserved by the residents. Baak Zuid also provides a roof terrace and a garden in the middle of the monastery.

Mix of residents

The mix of status holders and students is 50 / 50. The residents of Baak Zuid have a temporary lease contract of 5 years. Identical to Stek Oost and Spark village, Baak Zuid also has community builders that are guided by Academie van de Stad. The community builders have been selected in advance based on their motivation. Also in this project, students are being selected based on their motivation, status holders are not.

SET

The housing project SET is also located in Amsterdam in the neighborhood IJburg-west. The direct neighbors of SET were closely involved in the development of the project. They suggested that the original project should be trimmed down to 141 apartments and asked for a pleasant appearance of the container dwellings. The involvement of the neighbors in the beginning of the project created a long lasting bond between the neighbors and residents (status holders).

Layout and construction

The project consists of 141 modular units that provide a kitchen, bathroom and living space. The modular units are, just like Stek Oost, placed to create an apartment building with a single main entrance every resident uses. There are two types of modular units, 103 units ($24m^2$) are for one person households the other 38 ($32m^2$) are suitable for a two person household. At the ground floor there is a shared living room and an office that can be used by the community builders and supporting social organization. There is a communal garden and some small places to study. The shared living room is also a spot which is being used by neighbors. It should be noted that SET has a distinctive architectural style. The modular dwellings are not 'as obvious' in appearance compared to other modular projects. The project has a permit for a maximum of 10 years from the municipality.

Mix of residents

50 percent of the residents of SET are status holders. The status holders are being mixed with students. All the residents have a temporary lease of 5 years until a resident reaches the age of 27 years. The students are being selected based on their motivation. The project has also residents

who have extra responsibilities towards the project. They are called 'pand beheerders' (property managers) and 'gang beheerders' (hallway managers). The property managers (2 residents) are in close contact with the managing organisation (Socius). Also, the property managers are in contact with the hallway managers. The managing organization Socius also has a position for a communication manager and a social manager. Socius tries to fill the other two positions with residents from the project as well.

Place2BU

Place2BU is one of the more well-known projects in The Netherlands. The project consists of prefabricated rectangular boxes that are stacked together. The project is placed at the outskirts of Utrecht near the train station Utrecht Leidsche Rijn. The project is a collaboration between housing associations Mitros and Portaal. Also the social organisations Vluchtelingenwerk, COA, Lister, de tussenvoorzienning and Leger des Heils are involved in the project.

Layout and construction

The dwellings exist of container like (modular), prefabricated units that form four residential towers. The modular units are $21m^2$. In the middle of these towers a communal building with offices is located together with a common living room and kitchen. Also a communal garden is in the heart of the project. At the entrance some smaller dwellings are located that house people coming from a social institution where they lived with guidance of social workers. The project has 490 dwellings on the location. Half of the 490 dwellings are suited for residents that aged between 23 - 27. The other dwellings are available for status holders and people from a social institution. The residents are mixed together in each of the four towers, except for the last mentioned group. Each modular box has its own kitchen and living space. The project has a fixed permit for the duration of 11 years.

Mix of residents

The mix of residents of Place2BU exists of students between the age of 23 - 27 years old, status holders and a smaller group of people arriving from a social institution. Each hallway uses two of the so called 'gangmakers' (community builders) in the project. These community builders function as contact for status holders and try to include the residents. Besides these community builders, all the residents are a member of the residential association. The association is responsible for the contact with external parties, the organization of commissions (e.g. garden commission) and also for the selection of a new resident. So in this case the housing association has a trimmed role and shares responsibilities with all the residents of the project.

Woondiversiteit Delft

This is the only mixed housing project included in this research that was formed out of an old office. The municipality of Delft is owner of the building and transformed the office into a mixed housing project combined with some studios for underage refugees. The project is located near the train station on the edge of an neighborhood and on an industrial site. The project has 46 studios.

Layout and construction

The re-purposed office building has a communal entrance for all residents. On the ground floor the underage refugees live, separated from the other residents, under guidance. The building exists of multiple floor levels that share different facilities. Each level shares a bathroom, kitchen and living room. The studios do not provide for any of these facilities. The building has a permit

for the fixed duration of 10 years.

Mix of residents

The Woondiversiteit Delft has so called 'Buddy's'. These (Dutch) students have the task to help the status holders in their integration process or with other small daily struggles. Beside these buddy's there are a few captains that have been selected by the managing company (Villex). These captains are responsible for the social cohesion within the project and guard the house regulations. They also form the link between Villex, the municipality Delft, other social organisations and the residents. The captains get a compensation for their contribution. The residents get selected based on a motivational letter.

Elzenhagen

This other modular project Startblok Elzenhagen is located in the northern part of Amsterdam. The project is surrounded by a few building projects. It is one of the biggest housing projects participating in this research. Startblok Elzenhagen facilitates 540 residents. Housing association Eigen Haard is the owner of the project and De Key is responsible for the social management of the project. The project has a permit with a fixed term of 10 years on the location.

Layout and construction

The project Startblok Elzenhagen has a lay out of a campus. Elzenhagen has six apartment blocks spread over a green field. The blocks differ in height from three till six levels high. Each floor has a communal living room and kitchen. At different spots there are communal gardens and some of the floors also have a communal balcony. In the main building some offices are located as well as a launderette. The studios itself provide in a kitchen and a bath room. The studios are between 20 – 25m. The project was even nominated for the Zuiderkerkprijs: a nomination for the best housing project in Amsterdam.

Mix of residents

The mix of residents in Elzenhagen exists of a combination of students and status holders. Half of the residents are status holders. The status holders are housed scattered around the building blocks. De Key is responsible for the social management of the project. De Key does this by guiding residents of Elzenhagen in certain (professional) positions. The positions communication, administration and technical management are filled by residents of the project itself. Besides these jobs filled by residents, there are also project makers and community developers. These are responsible for the social management of the project. The team has around 55 residents working in this management team. A resident who is part of this team receives a fee for the work. They are trained and guided by De Key. New residents in the project are selected based on their motivation and are aged between 18 and 27. Status holders are not getting selected but are placed. Everyone has a temporally rental contract of 5 years and keeps on building up their waiting period to find an other place.

Zandewierde

One of the smaller projects is the mixed housing project Zandewierde. The project is also one of the two projects included in this research that is not located in the Randstad. The project is located in Hummeloo, north of Doetinchem. Housing association Sité is the owner of the project and developed the project together with the help of the town counsel of Hummeloo. The project Zandewierde is a transformation project that originally housed elder people.

Layout and construction

The mixed housing project is located in an old elderly home, located in the middle of a residential area. The apartment building has a communal entrance, a communal living room and kitchen. The communal living room is also accessible for residents of Hummeloo. The project houses not only single person households, but has also families. The status holders and other residents are therefore placed in dwellings that fit their needs. But, alternate as much as possible. Zandewierde has about 20 apartments with 10 apartments available for status holders. The apartments are equipped with a kitchen, bathroom and living space. Some of the dwellings have also a small garden or balcony and there is a communal garden at the front of the project.

Mix of residents

The (social) management is mostly taken care of by one of the people from the town counsel employed by Sité. Together with the residents of Hummeloo there is a buddy system. This means that each status holder has a buddy that lives in town. At first, the buddy system was internally focused. Dutch residents would help status holders. But because not every Dutch resident had a strong connection to the mixed housing project and wanted to commit to it, the system was adjusted.

5.3 Clustering cases

The described mixed housing projects have much similarities between them. Most noticeable is that most projects are located in larger cities of The Netherlands. These housing associations most often have resources to join this research and to share information. The housing associations located in other, smaller, cities were all positive about the research but joining the research was not possible, except for the project Zandewierde.

The Magic Mix projects can be clustered based on their characteristics. In this sub chapter the clusters have been described. Also, the clusters have been used for the conducted analyses later in this research.

Modular units - re-purposed

Every newly built housing project has used a modular building system as dwellings. The other projects are re-purposed projects with one project located in a old office (Woondiversiteit Delft) and the others are placed in old nursery homes. An effect of using a modular system as dwelling is that every single dwelling has all the 'basic needs' to live sufficient: a private kitchen, bathroom and bed / living room. These dwellings are between 20 – 30m and these projects only have one shared living room. This might influence the amount of contact residents have with each other. Also, these modular projects might be less sound proof and are more influenced by weather compared to a renovated nursing home. This could trigger less satisfied residents.



Figure 5.2: Example of a modular Magic Mix: Elzenhagen



Figure 5.3: Example of a re-purposed Magic Mix: Zandewierde (De Vries, n.d.)

Amount of residents

A distinction can be made between projects based on the amount of residents in a mixed housing project. The percentages status holders and Dutch residents are in almost every project both 50 percent. One could imagine that a bigger project might influence the cohesive feeling compared to smaller ones. The distinction between projects can be formed in several ways. On a continuous scale, in to groups of below and above 100 residents or in three groups with the categories 0 - 46 (3 cases), 46 - 250 (3 cases), 250 - 540 (2 cases). The three deviations have been used in the bi-variate analysis.



Figure 5.4: Example of low number of residents: Baak Zuid(Gemeente Amsterdam, n.d.)



Figure 5.5: Example of high number of residents: Spark Village

Social program

Each of the included mixed housing projects has a specific vision of how their residents support each other in a sufficient manner. Almost every project has Dutch residents who have responsibilities towards the housing project and its other residents. They get a compensation for these responsibilities. These Dutch residents are most of the time a member of a commission that is in contact with the project manager and in some cases under the supervision of a company that is responsible for the guidance of the social program within the project. Not every project has these Dutch residents with extra responsibilities and also not every project hires a company for this part of the social project. However, some projects have the same company who takes care of the social program, to some extent. It would be interesting to see if there are differences between the projects that use this company and the ones who do not. The projects which do not use this company, besides Zandewierde, have a same structure with Dutch residents which have specific responsibilities, but take care as owner of the social program themselves.

Location of projects

Every project, besides Zandewierde, is located in a large city. However, the projects are located in significant different parts of these cities. Most of the projects which use a modular system are located outside of a neighborhood, in some cases between several building projects at the outskirts of these large cities. This variable divides the projects into groups where projects have direct neighbors and projects who do not have neighbors.



Figure 5.6: Example of a Magic Mix in a residential area: Baak Zuid (Gemeente Amsterdam, n.d.)



Figure 5.7: Example of a Magic Mix not in a residential area: Place2BU

Shared space in projects

An important character of producing social capital is opportunity. Opportunity can prevail itself when residents are forced to meet each other. Some projects in this research have shared space that all the residents need to use. Meaning most of the residents do not have a kitchen and sufficient living space in their own room. They have to use the shared kitchen and living room which is available for each residential group. For this use they need to interact and make contact with each other. Interesting to see is that most of the newly built housing projects do not have these shared facilities but have an own (small) kitchen and living place in each dwelling. However, these projects do have a shared space that can be used for specific activities (e.g. studying, movie night). These shared spaces are used significantly less compared to the projects where residents are dependent on the shared space. The project Startblok Elzenhagen has both options. Each

residential group has its own living room and kitchen, but residents also have own individual facilities in their own studio. Because the shared space in this project has been used intensively, Startblok Elzenhagen falls within the category shared space.



Figure 5.8: Example of shared facilities: Woondiversiteit Delft



Figure 5.9: Example of a Magic Mix not in a residential area: Place2BU (Leidsche-Rijn nieuws, n.d.)

5.4 Conclusion

The projects differ from each other in many ways. They vary in the building method, layout, residential area, and size of the project. But most of the projects also have some similarities. Almost every project offers temporary lease contracts for their residents of 5 years and/or limited by the age of 27 years. These contracts are called youth contracts (*jongerencontracten*). Most of the projects are temporary projects, meaning that the location is only available for a fixed period of time (mostly 10 years). Residents, besides status holders, are getting selected. Based on their position on the subscription list (e.g. top 10), people get an invitation for an interview and to deliver a motivation letter. Most of the residents keep collecting months of registration that they can use to subscribe for other housing projects, even though they live in the mixed housing project. Almost every project has a mix where status holders make up 50 percent of the residents. Almost every project has residents that have some responsibility towards the housing project (e.g. be the contact person between the residents and owner, help status holders with small questions, organize activities and commissions). The residents get compensated for their task. At last, interesting to see is that the social program and execution of that program in many cases has been outsourced. *Academie van de Stad* is a company that guides some of the projects (with different owners) in their social program and support of the residents. In other cases the social program is part of the management plan. *Socius* is a company that has a social program, but also takes care of the (technical) management of the project.

Layout and construction

The construction of the housing projects could be divided into two main categories based on the building structure. Only two types of structures were present: 1) the ones who are newly built

with the use of a modular steel frame and 2) the ones who were re-purposed. Interesting to notice is that this deviation also split the projects into the ones with a large group of residents > 100 , the ones that use a modular structure, and a smaller group of residents (< 100), the re-purposed buildings. In order to use this variable, the research also made a continuous variable based on the amount of residents and a second deviation with the groups < 100 , $100 - 490$, > 490 . Second, the location of the housing projects can also be divided into two groups. The projects that are located in a residential area, and the ones that are not. Interesting to see is that it seems that the newly built housing projects are almost all placed on transition sites. Quite a few of these projects have building projects surrounding them. As described in the introduction, projects that house status holders in residential areas can get difficulties due to the stigmatization of this group from surrounding neighbors. However, this study shows that there are projects that benefit from the location in a residential area. Thirdly, projects can be distinguished based on the living facilities they provide (e.g. kitchen, bathroom) in the apartment itself. Some projects have these facilities shared and not offered inside the individual apartments. An argument to facilitate these functions for residents, beside offering comfort, could be that when a renter has the facilities in his or her own apartment, the renter could qualify for a rental subsidy. As mentioned in the introduction, most of the projects are built for a fixed term of 10 years and offer temporary rental contract of 5 years.

Mix of residents

Almost all of the projects have a 50 - 50 deviation in categories of residents (status holders - Dutch residents). Only in Zandewierde, the Dutch residents were not only students but also adults and elderly. The other projects all house younger Dutch residents (between 18 - 27, some projects had their age limit at 35). Second, every mixed housing project has a selection procedure for the students based on their motivation. However, the social programs that are being used differ from each other. Some of the housing projects include the residents of the project in a lot of formal activities, train them, and give them responsibilities (e.g. enforcing the house rules).

The outcome of the selection of residents, and the goal to guarantee a certain involvement (participation) of the residents in the project is questionable. Because the housing associations are forced by law to use the registration list that people can use to qualify for a social housing, selection of new residents is a grey area. Most mixed housing associations invite the first X of people on the list for an introduction and ask the potential residents for a motivational letter. Especially smaller housing projects are influenced (positively or negatively) by new residents. Because the housing projects need the participation of its residents, some housing associations would like to have stricter selection procedures for apartments in these housing projects.

Based on the description, different types of deviations can be made based on the characteristics of the projects. Table 5.3 show the used projects in this research with characteristics.

Table 5.3: Magic Mix projects with characteristics

Project	Modular \ re-purposed	amount of levels	Building type	Shared space	Residential area	# studios	Social program	Location
Baak Zuid	Repurposed	2	Appartment building	No	Yes	35	Academie	Amsterdam
Sparkvillage	Modular	2	rowstudios	No	No	240	Academie	Amsterdam
Elzenhagen	Modular	5	Different Appartment buildings	Yes	No	540	De Key	Amsterdam
SET	Modular	5	Appartment building	No	Yes	141	Socius	Amsterdam
Stek Oost	Modular	4	Appartment building	No	No	250	Academie	Amsterdam
Place2BU	Modular	6	Different Appartment buildings	No	No	490	Portaal/Mitros	Utrecht
Zandewierde	Repurposed	2	Appartment building	No	Yes	20	Sité	Hummeloo
Woondiversiteit Delft	Repurposed	3	Appartment building	Yes	No	46	Villex	Delft

Chapter 6

Data collection

Scientific research with status holders in The Netherlands is rare. Besides the lack of knowledge this research tries to fill, the approach to include status holders in scientific research also creates new insights. This chapter describes how status holders were approached for this research and what their response was. The data collection of this research started at the end of November 2020 and lasted until the end of January 2021. This period was in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic which restricted the execution of this research significantly. The main question of the research 'Which characteristics of Magic Mix projects are related to the social outcomes of status holders (and to what extent)?' will be answered with the data collected from the status holders.

6.1 Procedure data collection

In order to recruit the status holders living in a Magic Mix, the network from Platform 31 is used for first contact with the housing associations. Because most Magic Mix projects have some predefined form of social structure in their project, using the responsible manager to establish first contact with status holders was the start. Through this first contact with a status holder, snowball sampling was used to try to find more residents. The created questionnaire was spread in different ways, depending on the possibilities in the project itself. The questionnaire could be completed online, physically through a hard copy or face to face with the interviewer.

The Magic Mix projects were divided into different classes to construct a comparison: Low amount of residence compared to high amount, a specific social program from Academie van de stad compared to the ones with another social program, selection of tenants compared to the ones that do not have a selection (if present), specific placement of status holders in the Magic Mix compared to the ones that do not have a specific placement (composition of tenants) and location of the magic mix.

6.1.1 Interviews

The first goal of the interviews with each owner of the project was to gather information about the project that was joining. The information needed for the research was: number of renters, percentage of status holders, placement of renters in the project (e.g. scattered or grouped together), the social program that is in place, the selection of residents, duration of rental lease, duration of the project itself, the presence of a supporting organization on site (e.g. Vluchtelingenwerk) and the ambition of the owner. Because the information differs in topic (some parts are about the approach of the owner towards the projects and some about the day to day activities) a second interview was (almost always) held to gather missing information. Most of the interviews were held with the responsible manager on site and a strategic manager. Information of these interviews has been added in the case descriptions in chapter 5.

6.2 Design and feedback questionnaire

The data for this research was gathered via a questionnaire (described in more detail in Chapter 4). The questionnaire was presented to status holders in Dutch, English and in their native language (Arabic and Tigrinya) as well, to prevent confusions due to poor understanding of Dutch or English. Most of the questions were in a Likert scale through which status holders were able to express their opinion towards the questioned topic. In this way open answers were avoided.

To bypass restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Dutch residents of the housing projects were contacted, and asked to introduce the research as well as to distribute the questionnaire. This introduced yet another step in the process, in which it was necessary for the researcher to inform and prepare the Dutch residents.

The questionnaire was approved by the ethical review board of the Eindhoven University of Technology. All the respondents gave their informed consent before starting the questionnaire. These consent forms, with clarification, can be found in appendix A.

Introducing and spreading the questionnaire

With the help of the project manager the researcher identified if Dutch residents could help introducing and spreading the questionnaire. In some cases the project manager or communication manager helped out instead of residents itself. The projects Spark Village, Baak Zuid, Stek Oost, Elzenhagen, SET, Lohuizen and Woondiversiteit Delft residents helped to spread the questionnaire on paper and/or digital. Each project started participating in the research with a meeting which was organized to explain the goal of the research and what was asked of the residents. In all cases the residents were inhabitants that contributed also in other ways to the project by organizing (before the COVID-19 pandemic) activities, helping out residents or being responsible for the communication between the housing manager and the residence. In the projects De Nieuwe Eyk, PLace2BU, Woondiversiteit Delft, Zandewierde and De Kleine Wereld the housing manager helped with the introduction and spreading the questionnaire. Only at the projects Zandewierde and SET the opportunity presented itself, after the help of the project manager, to be present and become in contact with the status holders when they filled out the questionnaire.

Paper and digital

The questionnaire was distributed both on paper and digitally. The paper version seemed to be a bit more difficult for status holders compared to the digital version. This was because some questions only needed to be answered with 'Yes', instead some respondents gave answers that were not useful. In the digital version respondents did not have the option to fill out own answers. At the projects Lohuizen, SET, PLace2BU the paper version was spread. At Spark village, Stek Oost, Baak zuid, Woondiversiteit Delft, and Elzenhagen both the digital version and the paper version were spread. The projects De Nieuwe Eyk and De Kleine Wereld only spread the digital version of the questionnaire. It was interesting to see that the digital version was used as a first introduction to the questionnaire. Depending per project, the digital version has been shared in Whatsapp groups, Facebook groups or via other digital channels. A total of 149 times status holders opened the questionnaire but did not fill it out. Most of the respondents stopped after the first page. The consent page, which is after the introduction, might have had a deterrent effect on the respondents. The page might look too formal with difficult text to read. 36 of the filled out digital versions were usable. After spreading the digital version, it became easier

to introduce the paper version. The paper version was helpful for the residents who tried to include status holders. It helped them to keep track on who already participated, and who did not. However, because some status holders had some questions about the research, the helping resident became in some cases 'owner' of the questionnaire which was sub optimal. This was because the Dutch residents were gatekeepers, and also needed to demonstrate a high degree of ownership over the process. The researcher for the questionnaire was only visible through a name and contact information on the questionnaire or, in some cases and not for every one, in the first introduction presentation with the residents.

Reminders

The helping residents and project managers played an important role in reminding the status holders to fill out the questionnaire. Due to the opportunity to run into status holders in the project the helping residents and project managers had the overview of the feedback of the status holders on the questionnaire and the willingness of status holders to contribute. The digital version of the questionnaire was sent out around 2 to 3 times in each project. Almost every reminder got more responses compared to the first introduction of the questionnaire. The reminders of the paper versions were a lot harder to keep track of. Each project had their own social network and approach in contacting other residences. The research was therefore dependent on the willingness of the helping project manager or helping residences to remind status holders about the questionnaire.

6.3 Conclusion

Conducting research with the use of a questionnaire is difficult in the COVID-19 pandemic. The correct explanation of the research and the inclusion of respondents had to be consigned to supporting individuals within the projects. It was noticed that there are significant differences between the projects and the ability to organize response on the questionnaire. Not only had the supporting individuals an important role in including status holders in the research, the individuals also received questions or remarks concerning the questionnaire. It is expected that the lack of a bond between the researcher and the status holders was partly responsible for the fact that status holders gave their feedback indirectly instead of direct via the contact information attached to the questionnaire. Another challenge was connecting with the level of language comprehension of the status holders. Especially when the respondents group does not fully understand English or Dutch. Most of the filled out questionnaires are Arabic (41.4%). However, a sufficient overview of the level of understanding in the questions and the opinion of the status holders in the questionnaire was received. Not all questions were understood sufficiently, that led to the exclusion of several questions, see chapter 7 for a more elaborate description about which questions were excluded from the analysis.

This research shows that it is possible to include status holders in a quantitative approach to gain insights about their opinion on a larger scale. The first step, including these mixed housing projects in research, was relatively easy. Housing associations and other involved supporting organizations have a large interest in new research about their housing projects. The second step, including the manager on site and creating a plan to include status holders was also fairly easy. Having a digital questionnaire that is easily accessible helped to display the questions and the format of the questionnaire towards the owners of the project. The third step, including residents into the research to reach status holders was more difficult as already described in the previous paragraph. Depending on the opportunities the residents and housing manager had

(amount of contact with status holders or a social structure in which status holders were already included or not), status holders were asked to fill out the questionnaire. The fourth step, sending out reminders, was in this research project difficult to keep track on. The degree of urgency residents and housing managers gave to the questionnaire was not visible. This is nevertheless understandable: residents who were involved in helping this research are also 'just' residents of the housing project. The last step, gathering the questionnaires and feedback was received despite the fact that the researcher was not in direct contact with most of the respondents.

Chapter 7

Data description

Chapter 4 showed the conceptual model with the relationships that are formed based on the literature study. The conceptual model served as a base for the questions included in the questionnaire. This chapter describes the data as well as the results from the questionnaire and interviews.

7.1 Sample description

The total number of respondents that filled out a questionnaire that could be used for this research is 58. The questions that asked about the number of memberships one has and about the amount of contact a respondent has with their family, friends, acquaintance, Dutch people (4 questions in total) were deleted from the dataset because feedback from some respondents showed that these questions were not fully understood or were answered wrongly. On paper some respondents answered with terms like 'sometimes' or 'all the time'. The digital version gave only an option to answer the question with numbers but resulted in some cases in extreme numbers (1000 times or even 10.000 times). A second variable that was not fully reliable was the sub question in the part that asks about social bridging 'If Yes, who...' with the possibilities 'friends', 'family', acquaintance'. These questions were difficult to answer for some status holders because the terms friends, family, acquaintance have a different meaning in some cultures. A 'good' friend in the West might be considered as family for others. Therefore, these sub questions were also excluded from the data set.

7.1.1 Personal characteristics

The lack of publicly accessible information about the status holders who lived in a mixed housing project has the effect that it is not possible for this research to compare the personal characteristics of the respondents with the general population. However, this research could make a comparison with the general population of status holders who live in the Netherlands based on some part of the variable integration. It should be noticed that most of the mixed housing projects mix status holders with students. Most of these projects do not have dwellings that are sufficient for families or households with a partner. This component can be responsible for a difference between the research group status holders in Magic Mix projects compared to the general population of status holders in The Netherlands. Also the fact that the owner (housing associations) of the mixed housing projects often has specific agreements about their Magic Mix housing strategy with the municipality. These agreements are not easily tracked down, a comparison between the two groups based on country of birth is therefore also difficult. Also due to the relatively low amount of cases this research has, $N = 58$, a comparison might be difficult. The small respondents group makes it impossible to conclude that the studied group of status holders in this research represents the whole population.

Gender

Male respondents form the dominant group in this research. 84.5 percent is male (49 respondents), 13.8 percentage is female (8 respondents) and 1 respondent (1.7%) checked other as gender. It is known that refugees who are fleeing to the Netherlands are mostly men. Women are most of the time arriving later when men. This is because men receive a status which gives them the opportunity for family reunification in the Netherlands. Because most of the mixed housing projects are not designed for households bigger than one, and men flee most of the time first to another country, the amount of women who responded is lower.

Table 7.1: Gender distribution

Gender	Frequency	%	Cumulative Percent
Female	8	13.8	13.8
Male	49	84.5	98.3
Other	1	1.7	100

Age

Age was asked by means of an open question. The age of the respondents has a mean of 25.16 years. The standard deviation is 4.272. As already mentioned, the mixed housing projects do not suit households bigger than one (with the exception of Zandewierde). An explanation for the fact that the respondents are of relatively young age is that the Magic Mix projects focus on mixing status holders together with students.

Table 7.2: Age distribution

N		Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Minimum	Maximum
Valid	Missing						
56	2	25.16	25.50	4.272	23	17	40

Country of birth

Table 7.3 shows that most of the respondents were born in Syria (51.7 %, 30 respondents). The second biggest group are respondents born in Eritrea (15.5 %, 9 respondents) and same number of people checked the box 'other'. 3 respondents were born in Afghanistan and Turkey (5.2 %), 2 in Iran, 1 in Morocco and 1 in Iraq.

The CBS provides data of the general population of status holders and about their country of birth. The CBS shows a different group composition than found in this research: in the period 2016 - 2019 21 % was born in Syria and only 10 % in Eritrea (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2020).

Table 7.3: Country of birth

Country	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Other	9	15.5	15.5	15.5
Syria	30	51.7	51.7	67.2
Eritrea	9	15.5	15.5	82.8
Afghanistan	3	5.2	5.2	87.9
Iran	2	3.4	3.4	91.4
Turkey	3	5.2	5.2	96.6
Morocco	1	1.7	1.7	98.3
Iraq	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Amount of months lived in project

Table 7.4 shows that the respondents have lived in their mixed project on average for 18.38 months. The standard deviation is 12.9 months. A part of the respondents also have lived somewhere else between their current place and the asylum centre (60%).

Table 7.4: Amount of months lived in housing project

N		Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Minimum	Maximum
Valid	Missing						
58	0	21.28	22.00	12.921	48	1	49

7.1.2 Housing characteristics

The projects can be divided into different groups in order to investigate if specific characteristics of a project influence status holders based on the questionnaire. Because there is limited amount of cases, different groups were created in order to have an acceptable amount of cases per group. In table 7.5 the amount of residents per Magic Mix project, deviated on several topics have been showed. It should be noted that the projects which use a modular system as apartments are the same projects as the ones that have more than 100 residents. Any outcomes are for these projects the same. Also, there have been used a second deviation on the amount of residents living in a Magic Mix with the use of three group (< 100, 100 – 490, > 490).

Table 7.5: Deviation projects based on characteristics

Project	Amount of respondents				Specific social program	Located in residential area
	Modular project	Shared facilities	>100 residents	< 100, 100 – 490, > 490		
Baak Zuid (Amsterdam De-alliantie)	0	0	0	1 (< 100)	1	1
Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)	10	0	10	10 (100 – 490)	10	0
Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)	16	16	16	16 (> 490)	0	0
SET (Amsterdam - Socius)	1	0	1	1 (100 – 490)	0	1
Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)	13	0	13	13 (100 – 490)	13	0
Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)	2	0	2	2 (> 490)	0	0
Zandewierde (Hummelo - Site)	0	0	0	8 (< 100)	0	8
De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)	0	7	0	7 (< 100)	0	0
Total	42	23	42	24	10	

7.1.3 Dependent variables

The dependent variables have been described below. The questions that have been involved with these variables can be found in the previous chapter 4. All the combined items per variable are checked with Cronbach's Alpha in order to investigate if the questions measure the same topic (test the internal consistency). The score for Cronbach's Alpha should be higher than 0.7 (Kline, 1999). The Cronbach's Alpha is showed for each variable. Also, the Cronbach's Alpha scores are showed if an item would be deleted. Because every variable has a sufficient score, no items are deleted. The used questions (in 4 languages) for measuring the dependent variables can be found in appendix A.

Housing satisfaction

The item battery list of housing satisfaction has one item in it that has to be mirrored. The scores of the question 'The dwelling is poorly maintained' is mirrored. The Cronbach's Alpha of the questions concerning housing satisfaction is $\alpha=0.816$ with $N=58$, see table 7.6. The mean score of housing satisfaction is $M = 3.05$. The higher the score, the more respondents (on average) marked the involved questions as totally agree which translates to a positive opinion towards the mixed housing project. The standard deviation of this variable is 0.75. The highest possible score is 5.

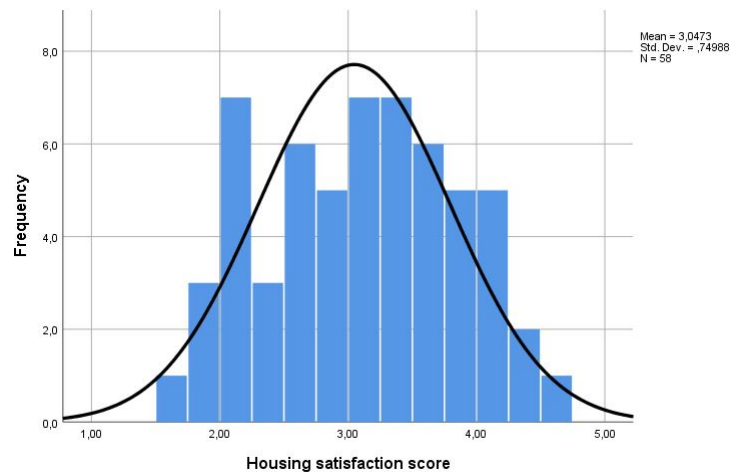


Figure 7.1: Scores of housing satisfaction

Social cohesion

Before this dependent variable has been checked, two questions have been mirrored. These questions measure a negative opinion instead of a positive one. The scores of the two questions, 'I would like to move out of this housing project' and 'I rarely have a neighbour over to my house to visit', have been mirrored. The score of Cronbach's Alpha for this variable is $\alpha=0.838$, see table 7.7. The mean score on social cohesion is $M = 3.12$ with a standard deviation of 0.73. The same as with housing satisfaction, the higher the score, the more respondents marked the involved question as totally agree which represents a positive attitude towards social cohesion. The highest possible score is 5.

Table 7.6: Cronbach's Alpha Housing satisfaction

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.816	8
Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	
[I am satisfied with my dwelling]	0.766
[The layout of this dwelling is convenient]	0.802
[The dwelling is poorly maintained]	0.842
[The dwelling has a pleasing ambience]	0.761
[The dwelling has enough outdoor space (balcony, garden)]	0.788
[I am satisfied with my living environment]	0.779
[The buildings in this housing project are attractive]	0.776
[I am satisfied with the diversity of people in this neighbourhood]	0.830

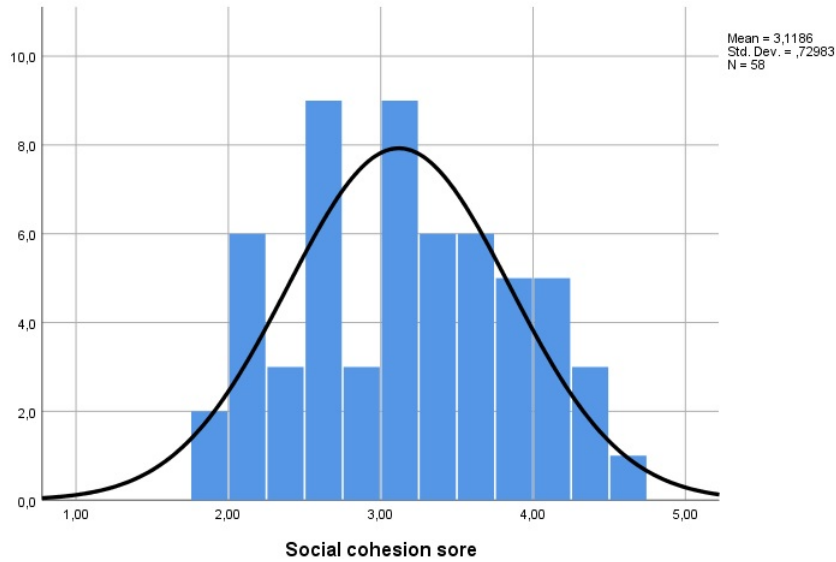


Figure 7.2: Scores of social cohesion

Table 7.7: Cronbach's Alpha social cohesion

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.838	12
Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	
[Overall, I am attracted to living in this housing project]	0.818
[Living in this housing project gives me a sense of community]	0.821
[I feel like I belong to the community in the housing project]	0.804
[If the people who live in my housing project were planning something, I'd think of it as something 'we' were doing rather than 'they' were doing]	0.819
[I think I agree with most people within the housing project about what is important in life]	0.817
[I feel loyal to the people in my housing project]	0.834
[The friendships and associations I have with other people in my housing project mean a lot to me]	0.821
[Given the opportunity, I would like to move out of this housing project]	0.843
[I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my housing project]	0.829
[I plan to remain a resident of this housing project for a number of years if possible]	0.810
[I rarely have a neighbour over to my house to visit]	0.845
[I regularly stop and talk with people in my housing project]	0.839

Social bonding

From the questions about social bonding, 5 questions have been excluded from the data set. The questions about the number of times someone has had contact with a friend, family member, acquaintance, Dutch person and the number of memberships has been excluded. These questions have been removed because the answers on the paper versions were most of the time descriptive, e.g. 'a lot' or 'sometimes'. The digital version also shows strange numbers like 1000 or 10.000. This results in a combined variable of social bonding that exist of the mean score of the questions from the item battery asked in question 16 (5 sub questions). See appendix A for the questions. The Cronbach's alpha score is $\alpha=0.757$, see table 7.8, with a mean of $M = 3.66$ and a standard deviation of 0.70. The higher the mean score, the more respondents marked the involved question as totally agree, which represents a positive attitude towards social bonding. The highest possible score is 5.

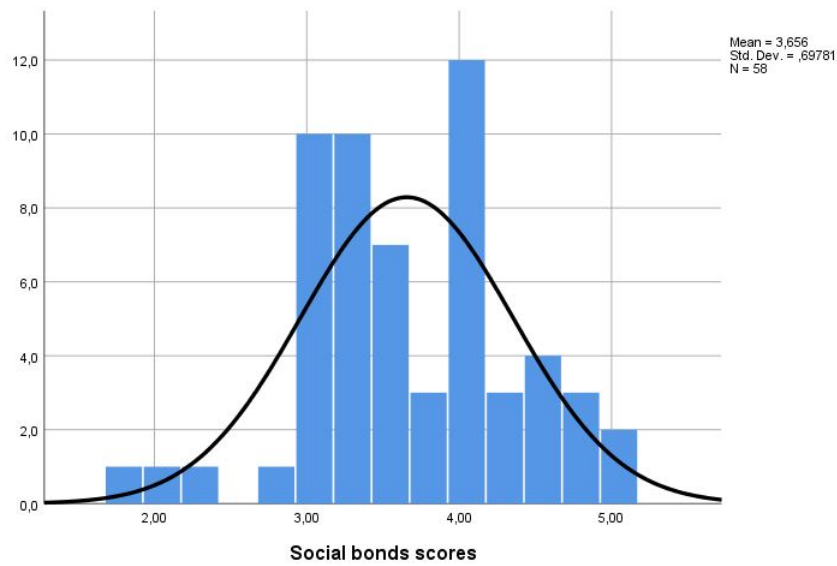


Figure 7.3: Scores of Social bonding

Table 7.8: Cronbach's Alpha social bonding

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.757	5
Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	
[can give advice concerning a conflict with family member or friend] I can easily go to someone who...	0.754
[can give advice on matters of law (problems with landlord, boss, municipality)] I can easily go to someone who...	0.739
[can help when moving to a new house (packing, lifting)] I can easily go to someone who...	0.730
[can lend me things and which I exchange favours with] I can easily go to someone who...	0.679
[could put me in contact with a quality doctor when needed] I can easily go to someone who...	0.664

Social bridging

The item battery for social bridging has some of the same objections towards the reliability as social bonding. The questions involved start with the question if the respondent knows someone who.... It seems like the respondents understood this question. However, the followup question 'if yes, who...' seemed to be less reliable, especially the answers to this question filled out on paper were most of the times incorrect or missing. So the measurement of social bridging is done only by the first part of the questions. A combination with the followup question would be less reliable. The scores of social bridging are calculated by counting the times someone answered 'yes' at the question. The Cronbach's alpha concerning these questions is $\alpha=0.76$, see table 7.9. However, because it was not possible to use the full original questions in the analysis, the Cronbach's alpha is of less importance. The maximum score can be 10 (the amount of questions). The variable shows a mean score of $M = 7.80$ with a standard deviation of 2.42.

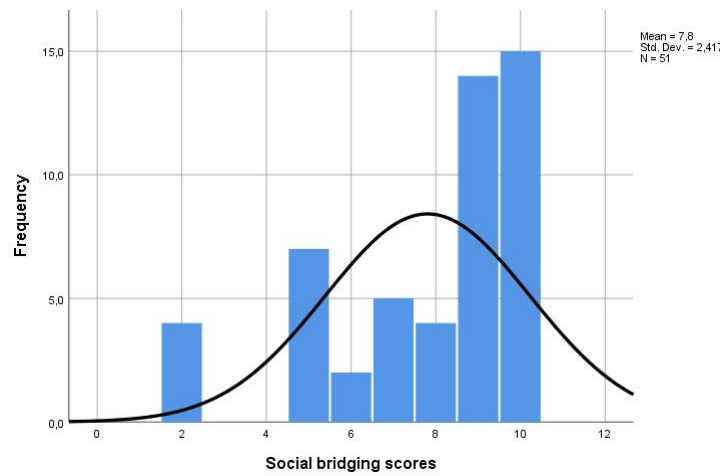


Figure 7.4: Scores of social bridging

Table 7.9: Cronbach's Alpha social bridging

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.759	10
Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	
is of a different nationality than me	0.729
is of different race than me	0.711
has a different sexual orientation than me	0.707
is much older than me	0.722
is much poorer than me	0.737
believes (if you are a non-believer), or vice versa	0.707
has different free-time activities	0.730
has different political attitude	0.688
has different cultural taste	0.728
is much wealthier	0.864

Subjective well-being

The Cronbach's alpha for subjective well-being is $\alpha=0.791$, see table 7.10. The mean score of this variable is $M = 4.03$ with a standard deviation of 1.26. The higher the mean score, the more respondents marked the involved questions as totally agree which represents a positive attitude towards their subjective well-being. The highest possible score is 7.

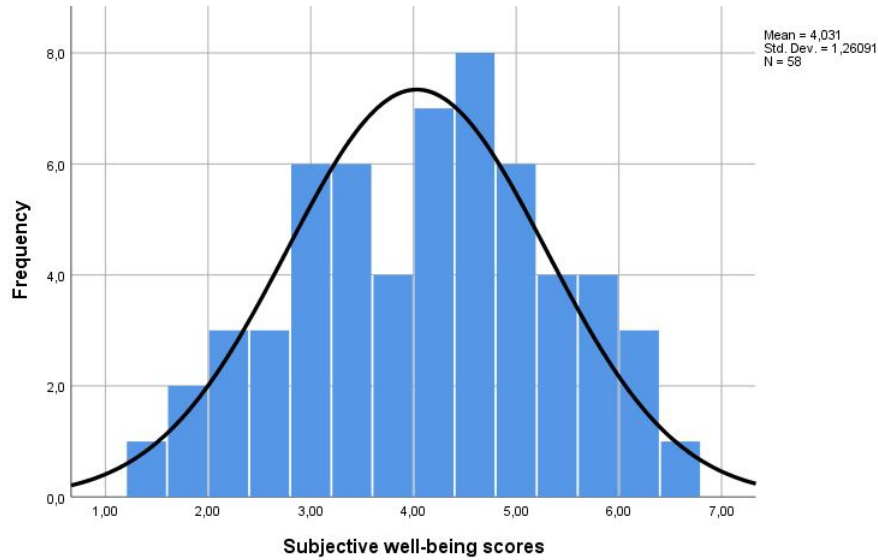


Figure 7.5: Scores of subjective well-being

Table 7.10: Cronbach's Alpha subjective well-being

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.791	5
Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	
[In most ways my life is close to my ideal]	0.722
[The conditions of my life are excellent]	0.740
[I am satisfied with my life]	0.731
[So far I have gotten the important things I want in life]	0.771
[If I could live my life over I would change almost nothing]	0.794

Integration

The last questions of the questionnaire focus on integration. The first part of this topic is an item battery that can be used in the data set. The last three questions are questions that could be compared to the scores of CBS and are not combined in this variable. The questions of the item battery show a Cronbach's alpha of $\alpha=0.741$, see table 7.11. The mean score on this variable is $M = 3.63$ with a standard deviation of 0.72. The higher the mean score, the more respondents marked the involved questions as totally agree which represents a positive attitude towards integration. The highest possible score is 5.

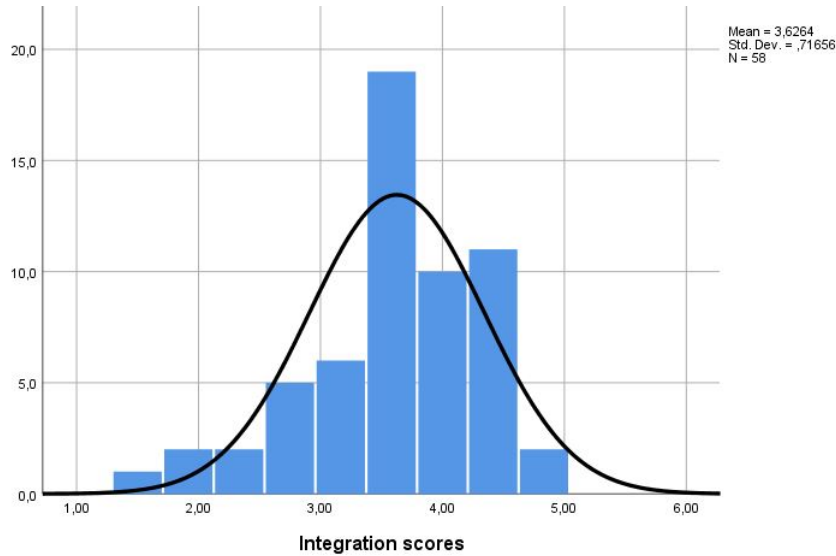


Figure 7.6: Scores of integration

Table 7.11: Cronbach's Alpha integration

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.741	4
Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	
[I feel part of the Dutch society]	0.655
[I feel at home in The Netherlands]	0.722
[I understand someone when he or she speaks Dutch to me]	0.594
[I speak Dutch fluently]	0.755

Integration and students

A statistical comparison between the respondents and the general data available of status holders was not possible. However, an overview based on percentages of the respondents and the general group of status holders, described in chapter 2, was possible with the use of Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2020).

Based on the age groups Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2020) uses, the data-set from this research used the same deviation in age. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2020) showed that 37% of the status holders in the age of 18 - 22 years did not follow a study. The dataset of the research shows a lower percentage of 3.6%. However, only $N = 11$ respondents are of this age group and answered this question. In the group 22 and older in the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2020), 85% did not follow a study, 9% followed a vocational training, 2% studied for a bachelor degree. Of the same group in the dataset ($N = 45$) from this research, 33.9% answered to not follow a study and 29.3% followed a vocational training, 15.5% studied for a bachelors degree. Because no statistical analysis has been conducted between the respondents group and the general group, the difference in outcomes could have numerous explanations. Therefore the outcomes can not be included in to the other analyses (Path model and Bayesian Belief Network).

7.2 Conclusion

This chapter described the data subtracted from the questionnaire, which was completed by 58 status holders living in 8 different mixed housing projects. The sample distribution of the variables has been displayed in the chapter. Also, the missing values have been described and some questions were excluded. It should be noted that it was not possible to make a comparison between the sample group and the general population of status holders in The Netherlands. The described variables in this chapter are going to be used in the bivariate analysis (chapter 8), the path model (chapter 9) and for the Bayesian belief network (chapter 10).

The lack of ability to compare the results from the integration scores that the Centraal bureau voor Statistiek is tracking makes it impossible to create a sufficient conclusion of the differences between the general population of status holders and the sample size. It appears that the status holders living in a mixed housing project show higher scores on education compared to the general group. The other two topics measured in this research besides the level of education, are employment and income. It is not clear if this study measures the same aspects of these topics compared to Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (2020) and are therefor excluded from this research.

Chapter 8

Bivariate analysis

The bi-variate analysis has been used in order to test if there is a relation between the used variables from the conceptual model. The analysis has been conducted for all the dependent and independent variables. If variables show a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) with any other variable, the relationship is considered in the path model as well as in the Bayesian belief network.

8.1 methods

8.1.1 Independent t-test

With the independent t-test it is possible to compare the mean scores of two variables based on deviation of groups on the dependent variable (Field, 2013). The used null hypothesis in the independent t-test states that the mean scores from the groups are equal. At first, the Levene's test has been executed in order to check if the variance of the group is significant. If the significance score for Levene's test is $p \leq 0.05$ equal variances are not assumed. The corresponding significance score for the independent t-test shows if the differences of mean scores from the groups are significant. Significance is assumed for the independent t-test when $p \leq 0.05$. The null hypothesis should be rejected when this is the case.

8.1.2 One-way ANOVA

Whenever the independent variable has more than two categories, the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) should be used (Field, 2013). Equal as the independent t-test, the hypothesis for the ANOVA states that the mean scores of the categories are equal. When the significance score $p \leq 0.05$ the hypothesis should be rejected. The ratio between systematic variance and unsystematic variance is expressed in the F-ratio.

8.1.3 Pearson's correlation

In order to test for the relationship between interval or ratio variables a Pearson's correlation has been executed. The test shows if there is a relation (Field, 2013). The correlation coefficient shows how strong the relation between two variables is. If the Pearson's correlation shows a significant outcome ($p \leq 0.05$) the variables are related and the null hypothesis (there is no relation) is rejected.

8.1.4 Chi-square test

The Chi-square test can be used to check the relations between categorical variables. The observed frequencies are compared with the expected frequencies. The expected frequencies have a certain chance (Field, 2013). Also, the variables need to have more than one independent group (Field, 2013). It should be stated that a relatively large sample size is needed to conduct a Chi-square test. However, the sample size of this research is relatively small. If the Chi-square test show a significant score ($p \leq 0.05$) the variables are related.

8.2 Influence of housing characteristics

In order to answer the research question, different combinations of projects have been made to see which of the dependent variables show a significant difference in the means. The respondents are divided in groups based on housing characteristics. These groups are combined as dichotomous variables (each time two groups). These dichotomous variables have been compared with the dependent variables which are all continuous. The comparisons have been executed with the Independent t-test. With the exception of the mean of the variable 'in which project a respondent lives'. That comparison is executed with a one-way ANOVA, due to the fact that the variable is not a dichotomous variable.

8.2.1 In which project do you live?

There are 8 projects that provided respondents. In table 8.1 the projects can be seen together with the number of respondents per project (N), the mean and the standard deviation. The groups on this variable have been compared with an one-way ANOVA. The tables with the variable that shows significantly different means for each project have been added below in 8.2 and 8.4. The other tables can be found in Appendix B.1. The difference in mean scores on housing satisfaction differ significantly ($p = 0.024$). The projects SET and Zandewierde show the highest means (3.75 and 3.74). The projects Stek Oost and Place2BU show the lowest means (2.63 and 2.19). Also for the comparison with the variable social bridging a significant difference is shown ($P = 0.024$). However, the test of homogeneity of variances shows that this assumption has been violated so the significant difference of means on social bridging cannot be concluded. Because some cases only have one respondent, an additional test with Welsch or Brown-Frskythe is not possible.

Table 8.1: Group statistics lived in which project - housing satisfaction

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Baak Zuid (Amsterdam De-alliantie)	1	3.25					3.25	3.25
Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)	10	2.92	0.80	0.25	2.35	3.49	1.63	3.88
Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)	16	3.13	0.67	0.17	2.77	3.49	2.00	4.25
SET (Amsterdam - Socius)	1	3.75					3.75	3.75
Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)	13	2.63	0.58	0.16	2.28	2.98	2.00	4.00
Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)	2	2.19	0.44	0.31	-1.78	6.16	1.88	2.50
Zandewierde (Hummelo - Site)	8	3.74	0.47	0.17	3.35	4.14	3.25	4.63
De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)	7	3.14	0.94	0.36	2.28	4.01	1.88	4.43
Total	58	3.05	0.75	0.10	2.85	3.24	1.63	4.63

Table 8.2: ANOVA lived in which project - housing satisfaction

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8.508	7	1.215	2.581	0.024
Within Groups	23.544	50	0.471		
Total	32.052	57			

Table 8.3: Group statistics lived in which project - Social bridges

Project	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Baak Zuid (Amsterdam De-alliantie)	1	10.00					10	10
Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)	10	8.00	1.70	0.54	6.78	9.22	5	10
Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)	14	8.57	2.28	0.61	7.26	9.89	2	10
SET (Amsterdam - Socius)	1	5.00					5	5
Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)	12	6.75	3.08	0.89	4.79	8.71	2	10
Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)	1	2.00					2	2
Zandwierde (Hummelo - Sité)	7	9.29	0.49	0.18	8.83	9.74	9	10
De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)	5	7.00	1.22	0.55	5.48	8.52	5	8
Total	51	7.80	2.42	0.34	7.12	8.48	2	10

Table 8.4: ANOVA lived in which project - Social bridges

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	86.932	7	12.419	2.604	0.025
Within Groups	205.107	43	4.770		
Total	292.039	50			

8.2.2 Modular dwellings

The first group consists of the residents who live in modular dwellings, the second group are residents who live in renovation projects. This deviation includes all projects. As table 8.5 shows, the number of respondents living in a modular dwelling is 42, 16 live in a renovated project. The table also shows the scores on the independent samples. The difference in mean scores on housing satisfaction of residents who live in a modular dwelling (M=2.89, Std=0.70) and residents who live in a renovated project (M=3.45, Std=0.74) are significant (p=0.01) with a t-value of 2.66. The other differences are not significant.

Table 8.5: Group statistics modular - renovation projects

Dependent variable		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-test for Equality of Means	Sig. (2-tailed)
Housing satisfaction	Renovation	16.00	3.45	0.74	0.19	2.66	0.01
	Modular	42.00	2.89	0.70	0.11		
Subjective well-being	Renovation	16.00	4.05	0.89	0.22	0.09	0.93
	Modular	42.00	4.02	1.39	0.21		
Social cohesion	Renovation	16.00	3.36	0.80	0.20	1.58	0.12
	Modular	42.00	3.03	0.69	0.11		
Social bonds	Renovation	16.00	3.56	0.95	0.24	-0.54	0.59
	Modular	42.00	3.69	0.58	0.09		
Social bridges	Renovation	13.00	8.46	1.45	0.40	1.50	0.14
	Modular	38.00	7.58	2.65	0.43		
Integration	Renovation	16.00	3.79	0.81	0.20	1.05	0.30
	Modular	42.00	3.57	0.68	0.10		

8.2.3 Amount of residents

The amount of residents has been researched upon with three methods. The first one is a independent sample t-test. The group consists of residents living in a project with more than 100 residents, the other group of residents living in a project with less than 100 residents. Also, this research divided the amount of residents into three group (< 100, 100 – 490, > 490) based on the amount of residents. These second deviation has been created because the spread between the amount of residents who have more or less than 100 residents is still large. This has been

researched with an ANOVA. Lastly, the amount of residents have been included in the bi-variate analysis as a continuous variable. This has been done because a path model only can deal with continues or dichotomous variables. In the correlation matrix, table 8.17, the continues variable can be found.

As table 8.6 shows, there are 43 respondents who live in a housing project with more than 100 residents, 15 live in a project with less than 100 residents. The difference in mean scores on housing satisfaction of residents who live in a housing project with more than 100 residents ($M = 2.90, Std = 0.70$) and residents who live in a housing project with less than 100 residents ($M = 3.45, Std = 0.74$) is significant ($p = 0.01$) with a t-value of 2.66. The other differences are not significant. The ANOVA with the variable amount of residents divided into three groups shows similar outcomes. Table 8.7 shows the group statistics. It shows that status holders who live in smaller Magic Mix projects (< 100) value their housing satisfaction higher. The significant difference value can be found in table 8.2.

Table 8.6: Group statistics more than 100 residents

Dependent variable		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-test for Equality of Means	Sig. (2-tailed)
Housing satisfaction	Less than 100	16.00	3.45	0.74	0.19	2.66	0.01
	More than 100	42.00	2.89	0.70	0.11		
Subjective well-being	Less than 100	16.00	4.05	0.89	0.22	0.09	0.93
	More than 100	42.00	4.02	1.39	0.21		
Social cohesion	Less than 100	16.00	3.36	0.80	0.20	1.58	0.12
	More than 100	42.00	3.03	0.69	0.11		
Social bonds	Less than 100	16.00	3.56	0.95	0.24	-0.54	0.59
	More than 100	42.00	3.69	0.58	0.09		
Social bridges	Less than 100	13.00	8.46	1.45	0.40	1.50	0.14
	More than 100	38.00	7.58	2.65	0.43		
Integration	Less than 100	16.00	3.79	0.81	0.20	1.05	0.30
	More than 100	42.00	3.57	0.68	0.10		

Table 8.7: Group statistics amount of residents - housing satisfaction

Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<100	16	3.45	0.74	0.19	3.06	3.85	1.88	4.63
100 - 490	24	2.80	0.70	0.14	2.50	3.09	1.63	4.00
>490	18	3.02	0.71	0.17	2.67	3.38	1.88	4.25
Total	58	3.05	0.75	0.10	2.85	3.24	1.63	4.63

Table 8.8: ANOVA Amount of residents - housing satisfaction

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.135	2	2.067	4.073	0.022
Within Groups	27.917	55	0.508		
Total	32.052	57			

8.2.4 Social program

The first group consists of residents living in a project that has the social guidance of the Academie van de Stad, the second group are residents who live in projects that have an other construct for their social program. Interesting to see is that every mixed housing project has some

sort of social program in place. Table 8.9 shows that the difference in mean scores on housing satisfaction of residents who live in a housing project with the social program of Academie van de Stad ($M = 2.78, Std = 0.67$) and residents who live in a housing project with another social program ($M = 3.24, Std = 0.75$) is significant ($p = 0.02$) with a t-value of 2.42. Also, the difference in mean scores on integration of residents who live in a housing project with the social program of Academie van de Stad ($M = 3.36, Std = 0.70$) and residents who live in a housing project with another social program ($M = 3.81, Std = 0.68$) is significant ($p = 0.02$). Both mean scores are relatively high based on the maximum score of 5. The other differences are not significant. The less positive scores of housing satisfaction in projects that have a social program from Academie van de Stad might be triggered due to the fact that all the projects that have this social program are modular projects. It can be clearly seen that people are less satisfied in these types of dwellings. The contribution of the social program towards the housing satisfaction is therefore not clear.

Table 8.9: Group statistics specific social program

Dependent variable		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-test for Equality of Means	Sig. (2-tailed)
Housing satisfaction	Other	34.00	3.24	0.75	0.13	2.42	0.02
	Academie	24.00	2.78	0.67	0.14		
Subjective well-being	Other	34.00	3.95	1.30	0.22	-0.56	0.58
	Academie	24.00	4.14	1.22	0.25		
Social cohesion	Other	34.00	3.26	0.79	0.13	1.78	0.08
	Academie	24.00	2.92	0.60	0.12		
Social bonds	Other	34.00	3.65	0.74	0.13	-0.08	0.94
	Academie	24.00	3.66	0.65	0.13		
Social bridges	Other	28.00	8.11	2.28	0.43	0.99	0.33
	Academie	23.00	7.43	2.57	0.54		
Integration	Other	34.00	3.81	0.68	0.12	2.44	0.02
	Academie	24.00	3.36	0.70	0.14		

8.2.5 Shared facilities

The groups of this variable are divided based on residents who live in a project which provides a space which residents are forced to use because their own studio does not have that specific facility, and residents who have that facility for private use. The projects which have a shared public space facilitate the functions kitchen, living room and bathroom as a shared space. The residents who live in the other projects have these functions inside their own studio. The scores on each independent variable can be found in table 8.10. 35 respondents live in a project that has the facilities not shared, 23 respondents live in a project that does share these facilities. The mean score on integration differs significantly. The mean score of the group that does not share facilities ($M=3.86, std=0.61$) and the group that do share ($M=3.47, std=0.74$) has a significant difference ($p=0.04$) with a t-value of 2.09. The outcomes are unexpected. However, it might be that having a sufficient social program already creates the opportunity for residents to meet each other. Because sharing facilities can be difficult for residents with a different background, sharing the facilities might have a negative effect.

Table 8.10: Group statistics shared facilities

Dependent variable		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-test for Equality of Means	Sig. (2-tailed)
Housing satisfaction	Not shared	23.00	3.13	0.74	0.15	0.70	0.49
	Shared	35.00	2.99	0.76	0.13		
Subjective well-being	Not shared	23.00	3.90	1.41	0.29	-0.66	0.51
	Shared	35.00	4.12	1.17	0.20		
Social cohesion	Not shared	23.00	3.30	0.74	0.15	1.59	0.12
	Shared	35.00	3.00	0.71	0.12		
Social bonds	Not shared	23.00	3.65	0.66	0.14	-0.01	0.99
	Shared	35.00	3.66	0.73	0.12		
Social bridges	Not shared	19.00	8.16	2.14	0.49	0.80	0.43
	Shared	32.00	7.59	2.58	0.46		
Integration	Not shared	23.00	3.86	0.61	0.13	2.09	0.04
	Shared	35.00	3.47	0.74	0.13		

8.2.6 Located in a residential area

The residents are divided into a group that lives in a residential area with direct neighbors, and those who do not. Table 8.11 shows that 10 respondents live in a project that is located in a neighborhood and 48 do not live in a neighborhood. The 10 respondents in a neighborhood live in two different projects: Baak Zuid and Zandewierde. The difference in mean scores on housing satisfaction of residents who live in a residential area ($M=3.70$, $Std=0.44$) and residents who do not live in a residential area ($M=2.91$, $Std=0.73$) is significant ($p=0.00$) with a t-value of -4.48.

Table 8.11: Group statistics projects located in a residential area

Dependent variable		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-test for Equality of Means	Sig. (2-tailed)
Housing satisfaction	Not in residential area	48.00	2.91	0.73	0.11	-4.48	0.00
	In residential area	10.00	3.70	0.44	0.14		
Subjective well-being	Not in residential area	48.00	3.99	1.32	0.19	-0.57	0.57
	In residential area	10.00	4.24	0.92	0.29		
Social cohesion	Not in residential area	48.00	3.07	0.72	0.10	-1.21	0.23
	In residential area	10.00	3.37	0.76	0.24		
Social bonds	Not in residential area	48.00	3.67	0.61	0.09	0.24	0.81
	In residential area	10.00	3.59	1.08	0.34		
Social bridges	Not in residential area	42.00	7.57	2.52	0.39	-2.05	0.05
	In residential area	9.00	8.89	1.54	0.51		
Integration	Not in residential area	48.00	3.63	0.69	0.10	0.01	0.99
	In residential area	10.00	3.63	0.86	0.27		

8.3 Influence of personal characteristics

The following variables show the personal characteristics of the respondents. These variables are compared with the dependent dichotomous variables.

8.3.1 Gender

Male and female respondents have been compared with the use of an independent t-test. Table 8.12 shows the group statistics of this comparison. The difference in mean scores on social bridging between male ($M = 7.52$, $Std = 2.56$) and female 9 ($M = 8.00$, $Std = 0.756$) is significant ($P = 0.00$). A higher score on social bridging means that respondents know more people outside their own personal network.

Because there are relatively more male respondents compared to female ($male = 49$, $female = 8$, $other = 1$), and the variable 'country of birth' is also included in this research, a Chi-square

test has been performed to check for the relation between gender and country of birth. Table 8.13 shows the outcomes of this Chi-square test. It should be noted that the sample size of this research is relatively low which could influence the outcome of the Chi-square test. As expected there is a strong relationship between gender and country of birth ($P = 0.00$). In the other analyses (path model and Bayesian Belief Network) the variable country of birth has been excluded. The strong correlations can be explained by the fact that most of the refugees are men. Gender and country of birth are independent variables. One cannot influence the composition of the stream of refugees.

Table 8.12: Group statistics gender

Dependent variable		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-test for Equality of Means	Sig. (2-tailed)
Housing satisfaction	Female	8.00	3.47	0.99	0.35	1.75	0.09
	Male	49.00	2.97	0.70	0.10		
Subjective well-being	Female	8.00	4.08	1.56	0.55	0.09	0.93
	Male	49.00	4.03	1.24	0.18		
Social cohesion	Female	8.00	3.47	0.60	0.21	1.45	0.15
	Male	49.00	3.07	0.75	0.11		
Social bonds	Female	8.00	3.98	0.66	0.23	1.36	0.18
	Male	49.00	3.64	0.66	0.09		
Social bridges	Female	8.00	9.00	0.76	0.27	3.10	0.00
	Male	42.00	7.52	2.56	0.39		
Integration	Female	8.00	3.81	0.65	0.23	0.76	0.45
	Male	49.00	3.60	0.73	0.10		

Table 8.13: Chi-square test gender - country born

Chi-Square Tests gender - country born			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	75.987	14	0.000

8.3.2 Lived somewhere else

The variable that asks the respondents if they lived somewhere else between their first place of residence, an asylum centre, and their current residence. The comparisons, based on the means, has been conducted with the independent sample t-test. Table 8.14 shows the number of residents who lived somewhere else and who did not and shows the independent samples t-test. None of the compared means shows a significant difference for status holders who lived somewhere else before and the ones who did not. This might be unexpected. Because the Magic Mix projects are significantly different compared to regular housing, status holders who already lived somewhere else might make a comparison between their previous residential place and the one in the Magic Mix. This is not the case.

Table 8.14: Group statistics residents who lived somewhere else

Dependent variable		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-test for Equality of Means	Sig. (2-tailed)
Housing satisfaction	Yes	23.00	3.10	0.65	0.13	0.59	0.56
	No	34.00	2.98	0.81	0.14		
Subjective well-being	Yes	23.00	4.07	1.57	0.33	0.32	0.75
	No	34.00	3.95	1.00	0.17		
Social cohesion	Yes	23.00	3.07	0.75	0.16	-0.26	0.80
	No	34.00	3.12	0.70	0.12		
Social bonds	Yes	23.00	3.70	0.72	0.15	0.61	0.54
	No	34.00	3.59	0.66	0.11		
Social bridges	Yes	21.00	8.10	2.28	0.50	0.72	0.48
	No	30.00	7.60	2.53	0.46		
Integration	Yes	23.00	3.62	0.81	0.17	0.05	0.96
	No	34.00	3.61	0.66	0.11		

8.3.3 Country of birth

The comparison of the means on this variable has been conducted with the one-way ANOVA. The variables that show a significant difference between the groups are shown below. The other tables can be found in appendix B.2. As table 8.15 shows, the variable subjective well-being shows a significant difference between countries where status holders are born. Status holders from Turkey show the highest mean score of 6.00 with a standard deviation of 0.4. The highest possible score is 7. The lowest mean scores were from the respondents who were born in Morocco ($M = 3.60$, 1 case) and Syria ($M = 3.65$, $Std = 1.15$). The test of homogeneity of variances shows a sufficient significant score based on the mean. The ANOVA shows a significant difference in mean scores of 0.011.

Also, for the variable social bonds a significant difference has been found. In table 8.16 the descriptive scores and ANOVA outcomes are shown. The lowest score is 2.00 for status holders from Morocco (1 case), the highest from Turkey with 4.60 and a standard deviation of 0.20. The maximum score is 5.00. The table also shows the significance of the scores for the between groups ($P = 0.001$).

Table 8.15: Descriptives and ANOVA of Country of birth - Subjective well-being

Descriptions									
Country	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Other	9	3.62	1.22	0.41	2.69	4.56	2.00	5.00	
Syria	30	3.65	1.15	0.21	3.23	4.08	1.40	5.80	
Eritrea	9	4.91	1.17	0.39	4.01	5.81	2.40	6.20	
Afghanistan	3	4.00	1.04	0.60	1.42	6.58	3.40	5.20	
Iran	2	4.20	0.85	0.60	-3.42	11.82	3.60	4.80	
Turkey	3	6.00	0.40	0.23	5.01	6.99	5.60	6.40	
Morocco	1	3.60					3.60	3.60	
Iraq	1	5.40					5.40	5.40	
Total	58	4.03	1.26	0.17	3.70	4.36	1.40	6.40	

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	26.505	7	3.786	2.953	0.011
Within Groups	64.119	50	1.282		
Total	90.624	57			

Table 8.16: Descriptives and ANOVA of Country of birth - Social bonds

Descriptbions									
Country	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Other	9	3.78	0.58	0.19	3.33	4.22	3.00	4.80	
Syria	30	3.49	0.54	0.10	3.29	3.69	1.80	4.60	
Eritrea	9	4.17	0.63	0.21	3.68	4.65	3.00	5.00	
Afghanistan	3	3.00	0.60	0.35	1.51	4.49	2.40	3.60	
Iran	2	4.00	1.41	1.00	-8.71	16.71	3.00	5.00	
Turkey	3	4.60	0.20	0.12	4.10	5.10	4.40	4.80	
Morocco	1	2.00					2.00	2.00	
Iraq	1	3.00					3.00	3.00	
Total	58	3.66	0.70	0.09	3.47	3.84	1.80	5.00	

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.664	7	1.523	4.457	0.001
Within Groups	17.091	50	0.342		
Total	27.755	57			

8.3.4 Age and months lived in this housing project

The two variables age and how many months a respondent has already lived in a housing project are compared with each other and the dichotomous dependent variables in a correlation table. The Table 8.17 shows that the first two variables are correlated to each other with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.395 with a significance of ($p = 0.004$). This is quite obvious, the older a respondent is, the bigger the chance that someone lives longer in a housing project. Especially because most of the Magic Mix projects only allow residents with the minimum age of 18 years old.

8.4 Correlations

The dependent variables have been checked for correlations between them. In table 8.17 the Pearson correlation scores can be found. It shows that housing satisfaction is correlated with every other dependent dichotomous variable. Subjective well being shows a Pearson correlations score of 0.582 with a significance score of ($P = 0.000$) with housing satisfaction. This is expected following the study of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008). Housing satisfaction seems to influence subjective well-being.

Social cohesion shows a Pearson correlations score of 0.571 with a significance score of ($P = 0.000$) with housing satisfaction. Social bonding shows a Pearson correlations score of 0.5446 with a significance score of ($P = 0.000$) with housing satisfaction. Social bridging shows a Pearson correlations score of 0.375 with a significance score of ($P = 0.007$) with housing satisfaction. These findings were as expected following the outcomes of the literature study. As Buckner (1988) explained, feeling and being part of a social cohesive environment (with a dense and diverse social network) is important for people. Having these relationships and being part of a cohesive environment can influence the housing satisfaction (Vera-Toscano & Ateca-Amestoy, 2008).

Integration shows a Pearson correlations score of 0.290 with a significance score of ($P = 0.027$) with housing satisfaction. Social bonding also shows a correlation with integration of 0.279 ($P = 0.034$). As Ager and Strang (2008) argued in their paper, having a dense and diverse social network can help status holders with their integration process. The correlation score directly between integration and housing satisfaction is more difficult to explain following the explanation of Ager and Strang (2008). It might be that being satisfied with a home might support residents

to connect with other residents and be a part of the cohesive group. It could also be that a Magic Mix provide a stable environment that is sufficient. Not having to worry about a home, or not experiencing negative influence from a insufficient home. It is known that welfare measures from residents improve when one is satisfied with their housing (Cattaneo et al., 2009). Also, having a dense network (social bonding) can create more support for a status holder in their integration process.

The variable subjective well being has been correlated with social cohesion with a Pearson correlation score of 0.449 with a significance score of ($P = 0.000$) and with social bonding with a Pearson correlation score of 0.338 and a significance of ($P = 0.009$). These outcomes are as expected. Jenson (2010) already showed that when people are part of a social cohesive environment they are happier and healthier.

Table 8.17: Correlations between personal characteristics and independent variables

Variables		Total amount residents	Age	How many months have you already lived in this housing project?	Housing satisfaction	Subjective well-being	Social cohesion	Social bonds	Social bridges	Integration
Total amount residents	Pear. Corr.	1	0.038	-0.115	-0.187	-0.120	-0.092	0.019	-0.001	0.024
	Sig.	0.782	0.392	0.160	0.372	0.491	0.887	0.993	0.857	0.857
	N	58	56	58	58	58	58	58	51	58
Age	Pear. Corr.	0.038	1	.563**	0.067	-0.029	-0.070	-0.040	0.194	-0.078
	Sig.	0.782	0.000	0.624	0.829	0.606	0.772	0.176	0.568	0.568
	N	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	50	56
How many months have you already lived in this housing project?	Pear. Corr.	-0.115	.563**	1	0.123	-0.052	-0.127	-0.025	0.129	-0.079
	Sig.	0.392	0.000	0.357	0.699	0.341	0.854	0.366	0.555	0.555
	N	58	56	58	58	58	58	51	58	
Housing satisfaction	Pear. Corr.	-0.187	0.067	0.123	1	.582**	.723**	.446**	.375**	.290*
	Sig.	0.160	0.624	0.357	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.027	0.027
	N	58	56	58	58	58	58	51	58	
Subjective well-being	Pear. Corr.	-0.120	-0.029	-0.052	.582**	1	.571**	.338**	-0.042	0.115
	Sig.	0.372	0.829	0.699	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.772	0.390	0.390
	N	58	56	58	58	58	58	51	58	
Social cohesion	Pear. Corr.	-0.092	-0.070	-0.127	.723**	.571**	1	.345**	0.238	.269*
	Sig.	0.491	0.606	0.341	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.092	0.041	0.041
	N	58	56	58	58	58	58	51	58	
Social cohesion	Pear. Corr.	0.019	-0.040	-0.025	.446**	.338**	.345**	1	0.089	.279*
	Sig.	0.887	0.772	0.854	0.000	0.009	0.008	0.537	0.034	0.034
	N	58	56	58	58	58	58	51	58	
Social bridges	Pear. Corr.	-0.001	0.194	0.129	.375**	-0.042	0.238	0.089	1	0.202
	Sig.	0.993	0.176	0.366	0.007	0.772	0.092	0.537	0.156	0.156
	N	51	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Integration	Pear. Corr.	0.024	-0.078	-0.079	.290*	0.115	.269*	.279*	0.202	1
	Sig.	0.857	0.568	0.555	0.027	0.390	0.041	0.034	0.156	0.156
	N	58	56	58	58	58	58	58	51	

*Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed); **Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

8.5 Conclusion

The bi-variate analysis was conducted to create a better understanding of the relationships between the included variables. The significant variables that were conducted from this analysis are included in the path model as well as in the Bayesian belief network. Figure 8.1 shows the variables in the conceptual model based on the significant relationships.

It seems that the dependent variable housing satisfaction has a central role. Due to the relations with the other dependent variables and its correlation scores with the dichotomous variables, the variable housing satisfaction has a central position. Almost all other dependent variables do not show significant correlations with the dichotomous variables. These relationships follow the conclusion from the finding in the literature from chapters 2 and chapter 3. It was stated in these chapters that a sufficient housing satisfaction shows a positive influence on the subjective well-being of residents. But maybe more important, being satisfied with a home also creates the opportunity for people to focus on other things in their lives instead of finding a 'more' suiting home.

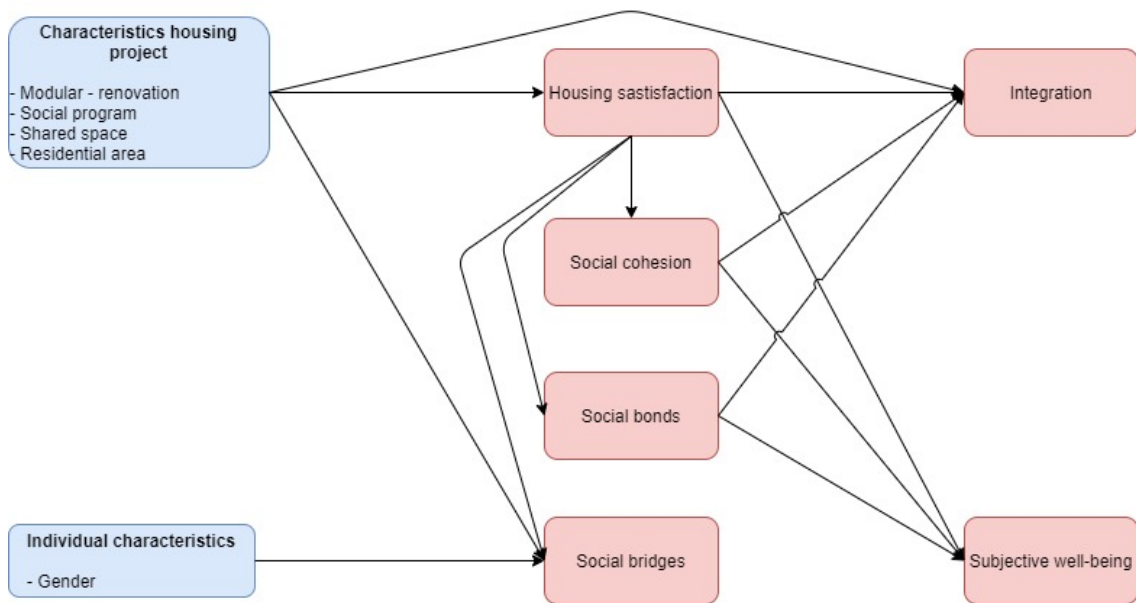


Figure 8.1: Conceptual framework after bivariate analysis

Chapter 9

Path analysis

Based on the outcomes of the bi-variate analysis and the created model, a path model was formed and tested. The strength, significance as well as direction of the relationships between variables are discovered with the path model.

9.1 Results path analysis

The path analysis generates three components: 1) A path model based on stepwise method, 2) a goodness of fit score, and 3) the path coefficients from the analysis.

9.1.1 Model

The goal of the research is to find out if there are characteristics that influence the integration process, subjective well-being and social environment of status holders. It was shown in the bi-variate analysis that there are three housing characteristics that correlate to housing satisfaction. Housing satisfaction itself showed significant correlation scores with all the other endogenous variables. The three housing characteristics were used in the first path model. The first outcome of this model are the paths that are created based on the outcomes of the bi-variate analysis and the downward method to exclude any insignificant variables. The path model exists of endogenous variables (y) from which variation is determined inside the model, and exogenous variables (x) from which variation is determined outside the model. Figure 9.1 shows the path model that has been used for the final path analysis. The path model differs significant from the conceptual model. Interesting to see is that the paths between the endogenous variables (with the exception of housing satisfaction) are insignificant. In the conceptual model it was shown that there would be a link from social cohesion towards social bonding and social bridging. These three variables would also have a link towards integration and subjective well-being. The path model only found a link from social cohesion towards subjective well-being and from housing satisfaction towards subjective well-being. Also, two of the used exogenous variables showed an insignificant path coefficient to housing satisfaction, leaving only the exogenous variable 'residential area'. The conceptual model also showed that personal characteristics had a link towards all of the independent variables. The path model did not find these links.

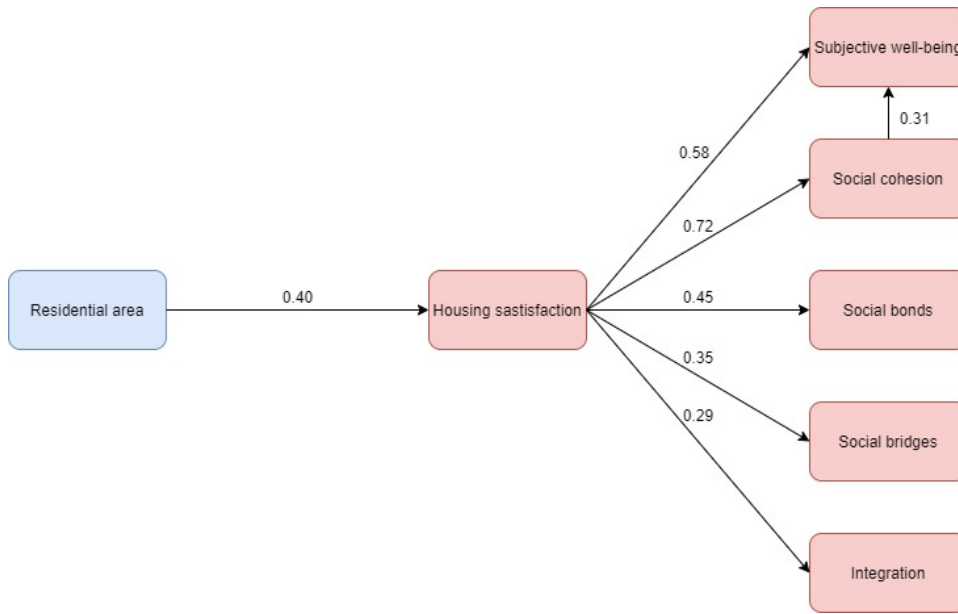


Figure 9.1: Path model with standardized scores

9.1.2 Goodness of fit

As explained in the introduction of this chapter, the Chi-square as well as the RMSEA scores test the goodness-of-fit of the model. Table 9.1 shows the scores of the path model that has been created. The Chi-square score divided by the degrees of freedom indicates the goodness of fit (Golob, 2001). This should be lower than 5. The table 9.1 shows that this value is lower than 5 for the used model. The RMSEA score is not lower than 0.08, which indicates a mediocre fit. It was shown by Breivik and Olsson (2001), Kenny and McCoach (2003) that the RMSEA show lower scores on larger studies with a large sample size. Because this research has a relatively small sample size, the RMSEA might be higher as ideal. Kenny et al. (2014) strengthen these results by focusing on studies with a small sample size ($N \leq 100$) and low degrees of freedom. At last, the Goodness of fit index shows a score that is equal to 0.90 which is sufficient (Golob, 2001). It could be concluded that the model has a sufficient fit.

Table 9.1: Goodness of fit statistics

Degrees of freedom	Min. Fit function	Chi-square	Chi-square / degrees freedom	RMSEA	RMSEA with 90% confidence interval	Goodness of fit index
14	18.96		1.354	0.085	0.0 ; 0.17	0.9

9.1.3 Outcomes path analysis

The outcomes of the path analysis can be found in table 9.2. The table shows the estimates from the model, the standardized scores and the t-values. As indicated before, the number of respondents is low ($N = 58$). It is therefore difficult to find significant paths between variables. The table shows positive scores which indicate that the increase in one variable creates an increase in the other. Interesting to see is that the model shows an effect using the projects that are placed

in a residential area, and those who are not. Housing satisfaction seems to have a prominent role in this model.

Table 9.2: Path analysis estimates, standardized scores t statistics

Effects From	To		Subjective well-being		Social cohesion		Social bonds		Social bridges		Integration	
	Housing satisfaction		Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Residential area Estimates	0.78	-	-	0.77	-	0.55	-	0.33	-	0.83	-	0.22
Residential area Standardized scores	0.40	-	-	0.23	-	0.29	-	0.18	-	0.14	-	0.12
T-value	3.25	-	-	2.78	-	3.00	-	2.45	-	2.13	-	1.86
Housing satisfaction Estimates	-	-	0.98	0.31	0.70	-	0.41	-	1.06	-	0.28	-
Housing satisfaction Standardized scores	-	-	0.58	0.23	0.72	-	0.45	-	0.35	-	0.29	-
T-value	-	-	5.36	2.01	7.83	-	3.73	-	2.81	-	2.27	-
Social cohesion Estimates	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social cohesion Standardized scores	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-value	-	-	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As expected after the bi-variate analysis, the endogenous variable housing satisfaction gained a central position in the path model. It was shown that the model with the exogenous variable 'residential area' would provide the best fit. The other exogenous variables were excluded from the path model. Housing satisfaction is positively related to the other endogenous variables.

Living in a neighborhood shows positive outcomes towards housing satisfaction. Living in a residential area is associated with an increase in housing satisfaction. The space surrounding the projects that are not located in residential areas consists almost always of building projects and are located at city borders. Following the theory of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008), living in a residential area increases the overall utility of residents compared to locations with an insufficient residential area that has a lower housing satisfaction. It could indicate that living in a residential area is closer to their ideal housing situation for these status holders. This is strengthened with the (lower) positive scores that have been found in indirect relations between residential area and subjective well-being, social cohesion, social bonds, social bridges and integration.

The scores in this path analysis indicate that living in an residential area creates an increase in the social variables and housing satisfaction. It could be imagined that living in a residential area might evoke more involvement of neighbors and therefore more and meaningful relationships and is located close to facilities. The project Zandewierde is an example where neighbors are participating, connecting with status holders and helping them, and is located near facilities. The same for project SET.

The positive relation between subjective well-being and housing satisfaction also is in coherence with Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008). The path model shows that an increase in housing satisfaction creates an increase in the subjective well-being of status holders. Being satisfied with your dwelling is an indicator that status holders are closer to the ideal living situation.

The relationship between housing satisfaction and social bonds and social bridges (social capital) has also been argued by Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008). The path model shows that an increase in housing satisfaction is related to an increase towards social capital as expected. Having stronger relationships (social bonds) and a more diverse social network (social bridges) can increase social capital and could therefore trigger higher utility scores for individuals. It was argued that for these social bonds and bridges, being and feeling part of a group is needed, following the research of Buckner (1988). This is explained as social cohesion. However, the path model does not show any significant paths between these variables. Being satisfied with your Magic Mix might create opportunities for status holders to participate more in the cohesive group, bond with neighbors and expand their network, without the need for social cohesion to interfere.

A rather unidentified relationship is the link between housing satisfaction and integration that has been found in the path model. Because relationships between the exogenous variables seemed insignificant in the path model, the argumentation from Ager and Strang (2008) was not found in this research. Social cohesion, social bonding and social bridging do not show significant paths towards subjective well-being or integration. However, it can be imagined that not being satisfied with your home can create distress and make it more difficult for the individual to not worry about their home. Being satisfied with your dwelling might support the individual in focusing on other important parts of someone's life.

The last link is the relation from social cohesion towards subjective well-being. It was already shown by Jenson (2010) that individuals who are part of a social network with others are happier and healthier. The same effect was found in the path model. Being part of a cohesive group increases subjective well-being. Also, housing satisfaction has an indirect effect via social cohesion on the subjective well-being. Being satisfied with a house increases the willingness to become part of a cohesive group.

9.2 Conclusion

Table 9.2 showed the significant relationships and indicated that living in a residential area is positively related to the endogenous variables. However, it should be noted that the sample size is relatively low for a path model ($n = 58$). There might be more, or stronger relationships with other variables that were not found in this path model.

This model shows that the effect from the exogenous variable 'residential area' to housing satisfaction (endogenous) has the highest standardized coefficient. It also found that housing satisfaction has a central role and showed positive relations with the other endogenous variables (social cohesion, social bonding, social bridging, subjective well-being and integration), from which the strongest relationship existed with subjective well-being. The relation confirms the study from Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) that described the relation between these variables.

It was also shown that being part of a cohesive group influences the subjective well-being of status holders. The indirect effect from residential area to the other dependent variables might be an explanation for this link. However, this link is difficult to interpret. Probably, respondents that live in a Magic Mix that is located in a neighborhood have a strong bond with neighbors. These neighbors most of the time participate in a specific social program and help status holders. Also the residential locations might offer more facilities close-by and support in daily life needs. Status holders are not only part of the cohesive sphere within the Magic Mix project itself but also becoming part of the group on a neighborhood level.

Chapter 10

Bayesian belief model

In this chapter the bayesian belief network is presented. The goal of the use of this network is to find direct and indirect links between the used variables from the bi-variate analysis.

10.1 Results

Table 10.1 shows the variables that are being estimated in the BBN. The table also shows the probabilities that are being estimated in the BBN. For this BBN the dependent variables (scale variables) have been transformed to categorical variables because a BBN requires discrete variables. During this transformation information was lost due to the rounding of the scores in order to fit the scores in the categories. The categories have been rounded on half scores. For example, the maximum score of a variable is 5, the scale scores ranging from 4.5 until 5 are included in the category 5. The scores between 3.5 and 4.5 are connected to the score 4, and so on. The network that is shown in figure 10.1 includes the conditional probabilities in bar diagrams for each categorical variable in the network. With this network it is possible to set one of the categories to a certain score. Subsequently, the network can be updated and new probabilities of each variable are shown. In the appendix C all the scores, changing each category, are shown. In the following part the most important relationships of the network are described and displayed. The produced BBN deviates significantly from the model from the bi-variate analysis. Two variables which show significant scores from the bi-variate analysis have been excluded from the BBN. The variable 'project' (in which project do the respondents live) has been excluded because of the strong differences in amount of respondents for each project (e.g. SET has only 1 respondent, Place2BU 2) and the strong relation towards the variables that represent the characteristics of the projects. The second excluded variable is country of birth. Because there is a strong dependency between country of birth and gender, including country of birth would also have the effect of male / female in itself.

Striking is that the variables 'integration' and 'social bridges' are left out of the network by the algorithm. It could be that because of the inability to use the full item battery from 'social bridges', the relation with other variables was lost. More striking is the exclusion of the variable 'integration'. The bi-variate analysis found a significant difference for integration, as did the path model. However, the BBN shows, in coherence with the bi-variate analysis and path model, that the independent variable 'residential area' has a central place in the network, as has 'housing satisfaction'. It is remarkable that 'social cohesion' is placed between the two variables instead of linked from 'housing satisfaction' to itself. Social cohesion becomes the parent of housing satisfaction. Also, the variable 'social bonds' is directly linked to 'residential area'. Evidence of the link between residential area and social bonding on a building level is lacking from earlier research. However, the link is not unexpected. Finding like-minded people would become more easy in a residential area that has more people and facilities (more opportunity). The variables that are linked together under 'residential area' (social program, modular building, shared space and amount of residents) translate the distribution of the characteristics of projects in the network. It shows the percentages from the characteristics of a Magic Mix project.

Table 10.1: Variables used in the Bayesian belief network ($N = 58$)

Variables	Level	Original network
		%
Gender	Female	14
	Male	84
	Other	2
Residential area	Not in residential area	83
	In residential area	17
Modular - renovation	Renovation	27
	Modular	73
Shared space	Shared	42
	Not shared	58
Social program	Other	57
	Academie	43
Amount of residents	<100	27
	100 - 490	41
	>490	31
Social cohesion	Disagree	23
	Neutral	45
	Agree	29
	Totally agree	3
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	32
	Neutral	43
	Agree	22
	Totally agree	3
Social bonds	Disagree	6
	Neutral	36
	Agree	44
	Totally agree	14
Subjective well-being	Strongly disagree	2
	Disagree	12
	Slightly disagree	22
	Neither agree or disagree	24
	Slightly agree	25
	Agree	15

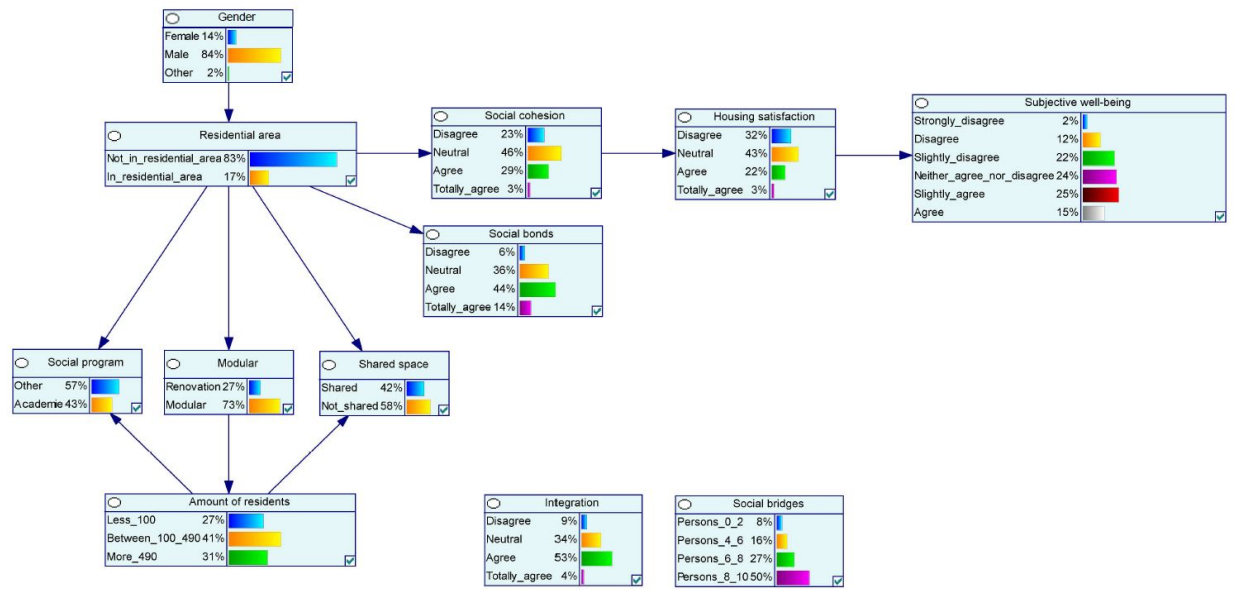


Figure 10.1: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities

10.1.1 Scenarios

Based on the original BBN, different scenarios have been investigated. In appendix C the percentile scores are presented next to the original model. Also the appendix shows these scenarios along with the original BBN compared to each dependent variable. Because knowledge is lacking on the effects of housing characteristics towards the used social components for status holders, each variable that represent a characteristic (independent variable in the bi-variate analysis) has been checked in different scenarios. This means that the most positive category (totally agree) of those variables are changed to a 100%. The network is changed according to that setting and described.

Gender

Differences between gender can be expected. The research of Batz-Barbarich and Tay (2017) describes differences between men and women for the levels of well-being. However, the results of changing that category female to 100% show only a slightly better outcome on the dependent variables. The outcomes differ per category only 1%. The female group is underrepresented in this study as well as in the general group of status holders in The Netherlands. But, women do integrate to The Netherlands after their partner has established a status. The BBN scenario shows that the scores for women do not differ compared to men.

Living in a residential area

The scenario in which every status holder would live in a residential area shows a lot of different scores. See table 10.2 for the updated probabilities. Large (positive) changes were found in social cohesion and housing satisfaction by changing the variable residential area. Living in a residential area influences the opinion towards social cohesion and housing satisfaction. But also subjective well-being shows a positive influence by the change.

Following the scenario as described, changing the category 'not in residential area' shows more negative scores compared to the original BBN. However, these differences are smaller compared to the previous described scenario (in residential area) because the data set consists of more projects that are not places in a residential area. Table 10.2 shows the difference of this scenario compared to the scenario that has set 'in residential neighborhood' on 100%.

Table 10.2: Comparison BBN with updated probabilities for variable residential area

Variables	Level	Scenarios			Difference %
		Original network %	Residential area (residential) %	Residential area (not residential) %	
Gender	Female	14	20	12	
	Male	84	71	87	
	Other	2	9	0	
Residential area	Not in residential area	83	0	100	
	In residential area	17	100	0	
Modular - renovation	Renovation	27	90	15	
	Modular	73	10	85	
Shared space	Shared	42	56	39	
	Not shared	58	44	61	
Social program	Other	57	87	51	
	Academie	43	13	49	
Amount of residents	<100	27	90	15	
	100 - 490	41	6	49	
	>490	31	4	37	
Social cohesion	Disagree	23	24	23	1
	Neutral	45	9	53	44
	Agree	29	66	21	45
	Totally agree	3	1	3	2
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	32	20	34	14
	Neutral	43	40	43	3
	Agree	22	35	20	15
	Totally agree	3	5	3	2
Social bonds	Disagree	6	21	3	18
	Neutral	36	21	39	18
	Agree	44	29	47	18
	Totally agree	14	29	11	18
Subjective well-being	Strongly disagree	2	2	2	0
	Disagree	12	7	13	6
	Slightly disagree	22	18	23	5
	Neither agree or disagree	24	24	24	0
	Slightly agree	25	29	25	4
	Agree	15	19	14	5

It is clear that living in a residential area influences the other variables the most. The connection between the residential area and social cohesion was already described by Buckner (1988), Kearns and Forrest (2000), Sampson and Groves (1989) that positive social cohesion can be created with the help of social control and residents living by the specific rules. Figure 10.2 shows that living in a residential area increases the score on social cohesion positively. Not living in a residential area shows an increase in the score 'neutral'.

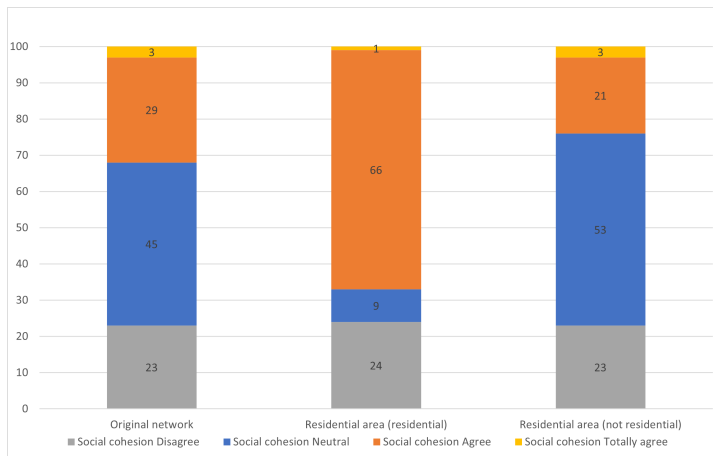


Figure 10.2: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, residential area - social cohesion

The updated probabilities from table 10.2 also shows that living in a residential area increases the housing satisfaction. The comparison can be found in detail in figure 10.3. This is in line with the previous finding concerning the social cohesion. Living in a residential area provides more opportunity for status holders to connect with neighbors. Also, residential areas provide more needed facilities close by. The aesthetically characteristics of Magic Mix projects which are not located in a residential area might also influencing the housing satisfaction. At the moment, many of the Magic Mix projects not in a residential area are placed in transition areas where construction work is in process. In some cases also the infrastructure is not present.

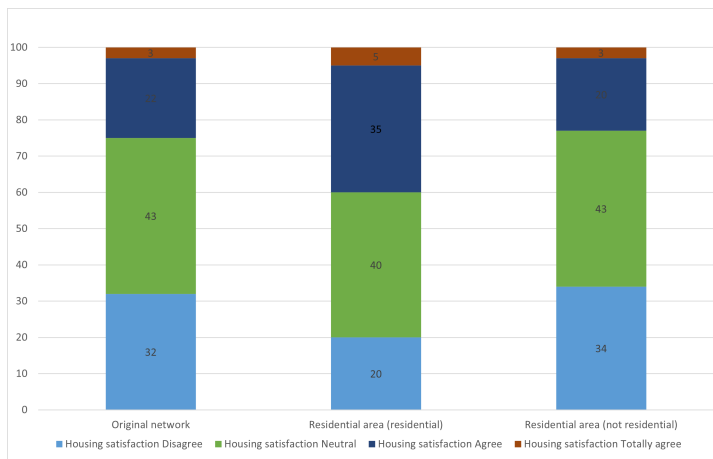


Figure 10.3: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, residential area - housing satisfaction

In line with the previous mentioned scores, the social bonds have been influenced. In figure 10.4 it was shown that not living in a residential area decreases the negative score, compared

to living in a residential area increases the score. It might be that status holders bond less with other residents when they have easier access to others outside the Magic Mix project in a residential area. This explanation is formed based on the Magic Mix project in residential areas. Status holders have intensive contact with neighboring residents outside of the Magic Mix project who help them. For instance by baby sitting (example in Zandewierde), intensive language lessons or including the status holders in neighborhood activities. However, evidence for this outcome have not been found in different research.

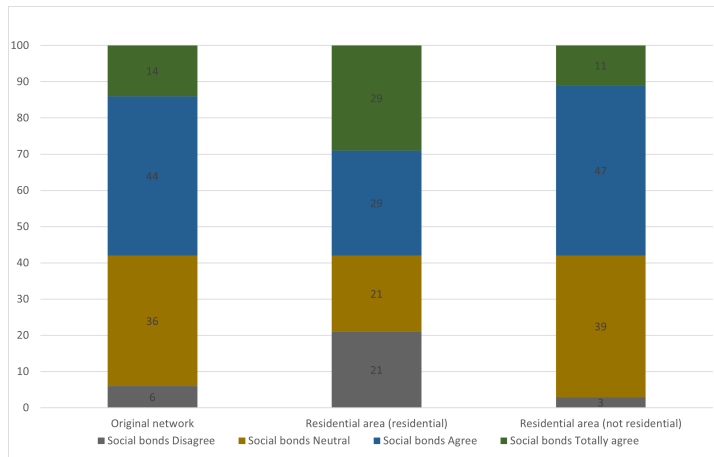


Figure 10.4: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, residential area - social bonds

Modular or re-purposed

Changing the category 'renovation' to 100% shows positive differences in the dependent variables. These changes are in the identical categories as the previous scenario (residential area), only with smaller differences compared to the original BBN. Table 10.3 shows the updated probabilities. It should be noted that in the scenario of re-purposed, the amount of residents changed for 100% to <100.

Following the scenario as described, changing the category 'modular' shows more negative scores compared to the original BBN. However, these differences are smaller compared to the scenario (re-purposed) because the data set consists of more projects that are not placed in a residential area. Also, the two categories show different probabilities for the variable social cohesion and social bonds. Figure 10.5 indicates that re-purposed Magic Mix projects show higher positive probabilities for social cohesion. This is as expected, mainly because of the link towards the variable in residential area. Most of the modular Magic Mix projects in this research are located outside of residential areas. A second argumentation for this finding could be the fact that the re-purposed Magic Mix projects are all apartment buildings. The residents share an entrance and common space (e.g. hallways, bicycle parking), making it more easy to meet each other and feel part of a community. It might also be that residents feel more easy part of a community in smaller Magic Mix projects, compared to larger ones.

Lastly, the variable social bonds showed different probabilities. Figure 10.6 shows that the re-purposed Magic Mix projects have higher probabilities towards the outer categories 'disagree'

and 'totally agree'. This is an expected score. The re-purposed Magic Mix projects are most of the time located in residential areas. But also, as mentioned, the re-purposed Magic Mix projects create more opportunity to meet other residents by its layout (e.g. shared common space, entrance).

Table 10.3: Comparison BBN with updated probabilities for variable modular-renovation

Variables	Level	Scenarios				Difference %
		Original network %	Modular - re-purposed (re-purposed) %	Modular - re-purposed (modular) %		
Gender	Female	14	17	13		
	Male	84	78	87		
	Other	2	5	0		
Residential area	Not in residential area	83	44	98		
	In residential area	17	56	2		
Modular - renovation	Renovation	27	100	0		
	Modular	73	0	100		
Shared space	Shared	42	47	40		
	Not shared	58	53	60		
Social program	Other	57	94	44		
	Academie	43	6	56		
Amount of residents	<100	27	100	0		
	100 - 490	41	0	57		
	>490	31	0	43		
Social cohesion	Disagree	23	24	23	1	
	Neutral	45	29	52	23	
	Agree	29	46	22	24	
	Totally agree	3	2	3	1	
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	32	26	34	8	
	Neutral	43	41	43	2	
	Agree	22	28	20	8	
	Totally agree	3	4	3	1	
Social bonds	Disagree	6	13	3	10	
	Neutral	36	29	39	10	
	Agree	44	37	47	10	
	Totally agree	14	21	11	10	
Subjective well-being	Strongly disagree	2	2	2	0	
	Disagree	12	10	13	3	
	Slightly disagree	22	20	23	3	
	Neither agree or disagree	24	24	24	0	
	Slightly agree	25	27	25	2	
	Agree	15	17	14	3	

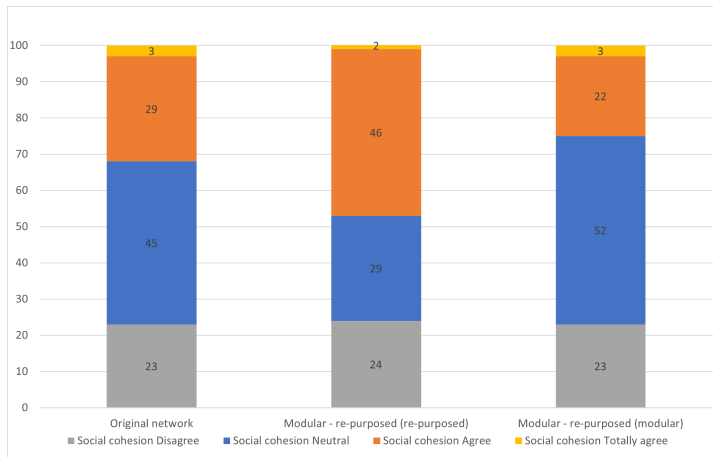


Figure 10.5: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, modular - re-purposed - social cohesion

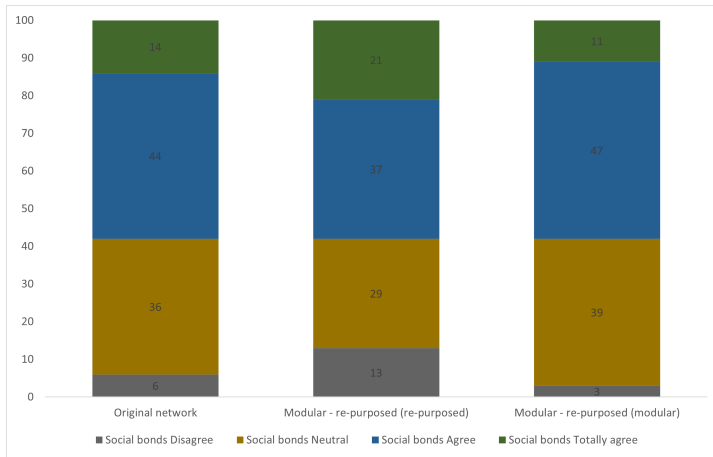


Figure 10.6: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, modular - re-purposed - social bonds

Sharing space

Results for changing the category 'shared' to 100% are shown. The changes in categories compared to the original network are limited. Also, differences in scores between sharing space and not sharing space is show also limited scores. The scores can also been found in appendix C.

Social program

Changing the category 'other' from the variable social program to 100% shows small differences in the dependent variables and its categories. As can been seen in table 10.4. Interesting is that the scores do differ between the two scenarios, 'other' and 'Academie'. Especially on the scores of social cohesion.

Figure 10.7 show the differences of both scenarios on social cohesion. The figure indicate that the housing projects with an other social program show higher positive scores on social cohesion. This is an unexpected score. Because Academie van de Stad has the role of community builder in the Magic Mix projects, it would be expected that positive scores would be shown on the topic social cohesion. It should be noted that other social programs do have similarities with the program in which Academie van de Stad is involved. The use of some residents as community builders who have some extra responsibilities and the use of a committee structure (e.g. garden committee, activity committee) can also be found in other projects.

Table 10.4: Comparison BBN with updated probabilities for variable social program

Variables	Level	Scenario		Difference %
		Social program (other) %	Social program (Academie) %	
Gender	Female	14	13	
	Male	83	87	
	Other	3	1	
Residential area	Not in residential area	74	95	
	In residential area	26	5	
Modular - re-purposed	Re-purposed	45	4	
	Modular	55	96	
Shared space	Shared	25	64	
	Not shared	75	36	
Social program	Other	100	0	
	Academie	0	100	
Amount of residents	<100	45	4	
	100 - 490	2	95	
	>490	54	1	
Social cohesion	Disagree	23	23	0
	Neutral	42	51	9
	Agree	33	23	10
	Totally agree	3	3	0
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	30	33	3
	Neutral	42	43	1
	Agree	24	20	4
	Totally agree	4	3	1
Social bonds	Disagree	8	4	4
	Neutral	34	38	4
	Agree	42	46	4
	Totally agree	16	12	4
Subjective well-being	Strongly disagree	2	2	0
	Disagree	11	12	1
	Slightly disagree	22	22	0
	Neither agree or disagree	24	24	0
	Slightly agree	26	25	1
	Agree	15	14	1

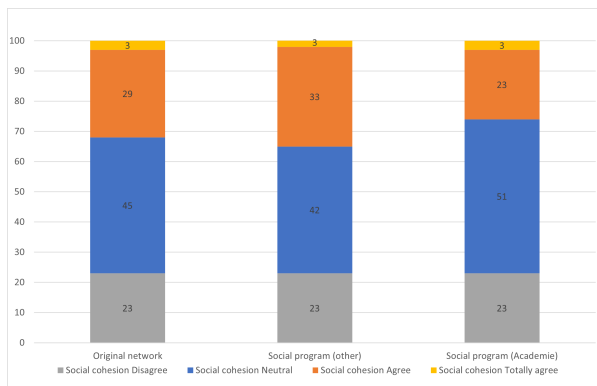


Figure 10.7: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, social cohesion - social program

Number of residents

The final independent variable, number of residents was set on the highest amount of residents (> 490) for 100%. Small changes were found in this scenario compared to the original network. However, between the categories are some noticeable differences. Table 10.5 show the adjusted probabilities. Noticeable is the the scores for the variable modular - re-purposed are also shifting to a deviation of 0 - 100% for the two categories. This is expected because all the smaller Magic Mix projects are housed in re-purposed buildings. The updated probabilities for the categories 100-490 and >490 show the same scores.

As expected changing the categories of this variable does not show unexpected results. Because the variable is not linked directly to a variable that is treated as dependent in the bi-variate analysis, most of the change can be explained by the variable residential area (residential area is directly connected towards the dependent variables).

Table 10.5: Comparison BBN with updated probabilities for variable number of residents

Variables	Level	Scenario		
		Amount of residents (<100)	Amount of residents (100-490)	Amount of residents (>490)
		%	%	%
Gender	Female	17	13	13
	Male	78	87	87
	Other	5	0	0
Residential area	Not in residential area	44	98	98
	In residential area	56	2	2
Modular - re-purposed	Re-purposed	100	0	0
	Modular	0	100	100
Shared space	Shared	47	64	9
	Not shared	53	36	91
Social program	Other	94	2	99
	Academie	7	98	1
Amount of residents	<100	100	0	0
	100 - 490	0	100	0
	>490	0	0	100
Social cohesion	Disagree	24	23	23
	Neutral	29	52	52
	Agree	46	22	22
	Totally agree	2	3	3
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	26	34	34
	Neutral	41	43	43
	Agree	28	20	20
	Totally agree	4	3	3
Social bonds	Disagree	13	3	3
	Neutral	29	39	39
	Agree	37	47	47
	Totally agree	21	11	11
Subjective well-being	Strongly disagree	2	2	2
	Disagree	10	13	13
	Slightly disagree	20	23	23
	Neither agree or disagree	24	24	24
	Slightly agree	27	25	25
	Agree	17	14	14

Living in a re-purposed Magic Mix within a residential area

Combining the variables 'residential area' (100% in residential area) and 'modular - re-purposed' (100% re-purposed) might create a sufficient situation for status holders. The BBN showed positive increased scores in table 10.6. The table shows an improvement for every child variable within the network. Interesting is that the increase is not more sufficient compared to that only changed the scenario 'residential area' (100% in residential area).

Table 10.6: Comparison BBN with updated probabilities for variable residential area modular-
renovation

Variables	Level	Original network	Scenario
		%	In residential area & renovation %
Gender	Female	14	20
	Male	84	71
	Other	2	9
Residential area	Not in residential area	83	0
	In residential area	17	100
Modular - renovation	Renovation	27	100
	Modular	73	0
Shared space	Shared	42	58
	Not shared	58	42
Social program	Other	57	89
	Academie	43	11
Number of residents	<100	27	100
	100 - 490	41	0
	>490	31	0
Social cohesion	Disagree	23	24
	Neutral	45	9
	Agree	29	66
	Totally agree	3	1
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	32	20
	Neutral	43	40
	Agree	22	35
	Totally agree	3	5
Social bonds	Disagree	6	21
	Neutral	36	21
	Agree	44	29
	Totally agree	14	29
Subjective well-being	Strongly disagree	2	2
	Disagree	12	7
	Slightly disagree	22	18
	Neither agree or disagree	24	24
	Slightly agree	25	29
	Agree	15	19

Social cohesion, housing satisfaction and subjective well-being

The BBN also found direct links between social cohesion - housing satisfaction and housing satisfaction - subjective well-being. As can be seen in the previous tables, these variables are affected the most by the variable 'residential area' and 'modular - re-purposed'. The first link has been researched upon in table 10.8. The table shows that housing satisfaction is positively increased when the category within social cohesion, totally agree, was set to 100%. The study of

Buckner (1988) showed that high scores of social cohesion can make a neighborhood attractive for its residents. The BBN finds also this outcome.

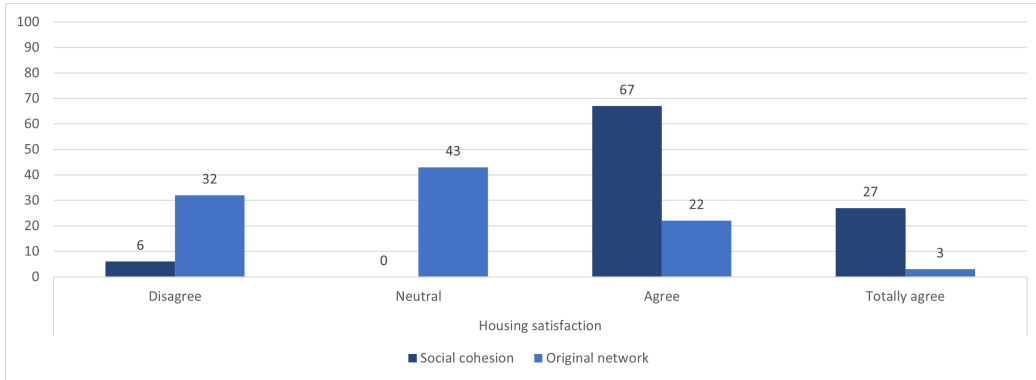


Figure 10.8: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, social cohesion - housing satisfaction

Housing satisfaction had a direct link towards subjective well-being in the BBN. The research of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) argued that being satisfied with your home, increase the subjective well-being. The BBN also showed this relationship in table 10.9. The category within housing satisfaction, totally agree, was set to 100%. The subjective well-being was increased by this change in a positive way.

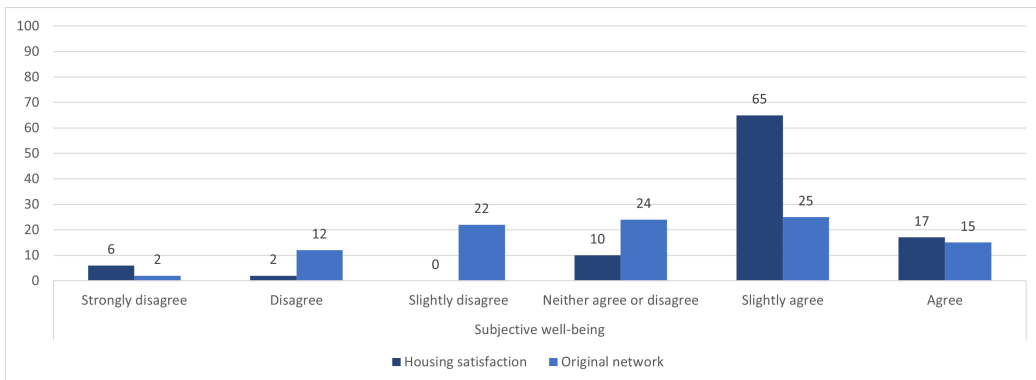


Figure 10.9: Bayesian belief network with conditional probabilities, housing satisfaction - subjective well-being

10.2 Conclusion

A BBN was created. The BBN shows that living in a residential area, or not, has a large effect on the dependent variables. Living in a Magic Mix placed in a residential area shows positive increased outcomes with every dependent variable. The same for the variable 'modular - re-purposed', only a smaller positive increase was observed. The link from social cohesion towards housing satisfaction and the link from housing satisfaction towards subjective well-being was also shown. These two links indicate that having a cohesive social environment can increase the housing satisfaction as Buckner (1988) already explained. But also increase subjective well-being of the residents following the research of Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008).

Also, a comparison between the categories of residential area and modular - re-purposed was shown. Living in a residential area shows large differences compared to not living in a residential area. Especially for the scores of social cohesion, housing satisfaction and social bonds the difference is large. The difference in social cohesion might indicate that social cohesion is also experienced outside of a magic mix and the residential area provides a cohesive sphere that is experienced by status holders who live in a Magic Mix. The residential area could provide this external social cohesion because of opportunity it offers (including neighbors to the Magic Mix, helping status holders) for status holders to feel part of a larger area (feeling of place attachment) and experience the norms and trust of the community (Lavis & Stoddart, 2003). It could indicate that status holders exchange, use or create social capital also outside of their magic mix (Stafford et al., 2003). The project Zandewierde is an example of this wider socially cohesive community. Neighbors are participating quite often in the project, making contact with the status holders and helping them. Housing satisfaction was higher in the scenario when all the status holders would live in a residential area. Following Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008), subjective well-being will also have higher sufficient scores when housing satisfaction is increased. The comparison showed that living in a residential area increased the housing satisfaction as well as the subjective well-being. It should be noticed that the variable 'social bonds' was unexpectedly changed. Living in a residential area triggered higher scores on the outer two categories (disagree - totally agree). Not living in a residential area triggered higher scores on the middle categories (neutral - agree). The involved housing characteristics change as expected in this scenario. However, the number of residents shifts from 90% to < 100 residents. The projects involved within a residential area have in most cases less residents compared to the ones that are not located in a residential area.

Also a second comparison between categories of one variable were made, modular versus renovated dwellings. It was shown that living in a renovated Magic Mix triggers larger positive scores on the dependent variables compared to living in a modular Magic Mix. Especially the social cohesion, housing satisfaction and social bonding show large differences when the amount of status holders that live in a renovated dwelling is set to 100%. It is not fully understood what the trigger is for these scores. The Magic Mix projects that do house status holders in re-purposed buildings most of the time have 'forced' sharing facilities like a kitchen and living room. It might be the case that status holders have more contacts because of this and experience higher levels of social cohesion. Social bonds show an increase of 7% towards 'totally agree' in this scenario. However, the use of space within magic mix projects has not been researched upon. Also, the re-purposed projects are also most of the time located in residential areas, and might have better structural properties compared to modular dwellings.

Combining the two scenarios together shows positive scores on the dependent variables in the network. Table 10.6 shows the score of this scenario. The scores differ almost the same as the single scenario 'in residential area'. This indicates that combining the two scenarios is not as efficient as expected. Living in a residential area is therefore a more important characteristic for status holders.

Chapter 11

Conclusion, discussion and implications

This chapter discusses the results and the limitations of this quantitative research. After the results, the discussion of this research, the implications as well as opportunities for further research has been described. Because Magic Mix projects are already in use for a few years, new information for followup projects is requested by involved stakeholders. The last part of this chapter describes the practical implications of this research.

11.1 Conclusion

This research used four research techniques. The first technique was the literature study. The literature study showed that several social components should be included in the research to be able to research the social environment and connect those components to the built environment. It was shown that social cohesion creates an opportunity for individuals to participate in and obtain their own personal goals. The participation within this cohesive environment is described as social capital. Individuals exchange goods and services through the social environment they participate in. In this way social capital is used. Social bonds (density) and social bridges (diversity) forms the social network of an individual. The social components are especially important for status holders concerning their integration challenge. The link with the built environment was described with housing satisfaction. Being satisfied with a house increases the subjective well-being and could stimulate the social components for status holders.

The result of the literature study was the conceptual model that visualized the relationships between the personal and housing characteristics, the housing satisfaction and social components.

The second research technique used in this research was a bi-variate analysis. The bi-variate analysis showed that housing satisfaction differed significantly concerning housing characteristics (modular - renovation, social program, shared space and residential area) and the variable gender. Also, subjective well-being showed significant differences between housing satisfaction, social cohesion and social bonds. Integration showed significant differences with housing satisfaction, social bonds and shared facilities. At last, social bridges showed significant differences with residential area and gender.

The third research technique used was the path analysis. This analysis showed that only the exogenous variable residential area was significant towards housing satisfaction. The endogenous variable housing satisfaction had relations with all the other endogenous variables. Social cohesion was the only endogenous variable that showed a significant relation towards an other endogenous variable (subjective well-being) besides housing satisfaction.

Finally, a Bayesian Belief Network (BBN) was used. The BBN showed that the variables integration and social bridges do not have a place in the network. The variable residential area has a central place in the network. The variable had a direct connection towards social bonds and social cohesion. Social cohesion was then connected to housing satisfaction which was connected to subjective well-being.

11.2 Discussion

The aim of this research was to determine how different types of Magic Mix projects are related to different social components that support status holders in their integration process. As Czischke and Huisman (2018) already showed, in order to understand the probabilities of status holders for integrating in a new society, research connecting the housing situation of a status holder to social components that are necessary to integrate (social bonds, social bridges and social cohesion) is needed. Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) showed that housing satisfaction has an important role in determining to what extent individuals have a (positive) subjective well-being, triggered by social capital. Social capital could be explained as a concept divided into two parts: social bonding and social bridging. A certain cohesive situation for individuals is a necessity to form social bonds and social bridges (Buckner, 1988). In order to research the social components within a Magic Mix for status holder, this research used the following main question:

Which characteristics of Magic Mix projects are related to the social outcomes of status holders (and to what extent)?

The research started with a literature study focused on the characteristics of status holders as well as the social outcomes of status holders. The first sub question connected to this first step was *What components determine someone's social environment and how does it influence someone's life?* The literature study showed that social cohesion and social capital have a relationship. Feeling part of a community is an example of social cohesion. The cohesive situation should win the trust of status holders. In this way, the status holders should become willing to create new social networks within the cohesive situation. Within a community, different social networks arise and social capital can be created. These social networks exist of social bonds for a dense network and social bridges for new contacts. These two components are needed for status holders to reach the markers for integration from the model of Ager and Strang (2008). A cohesive situation creates an opportunity for individuals to build social bonds, discover a diverse network with social bridges and could create social capital. Having access to social capital is important for the subjective well-being of status holders. The literature study also concluded that housing satisfaction has a central role in influencing subjective well-being. Being satisfied with your dwelling could trigger a positive increase in subjective well-being. Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) showed that positive housing satisfaction will indeed lead to subjective well-being.

The second sub question answered with the literature study was *Who are status holders and how do they integrate in The Netherlands?* The second part of the literature study focuses this sub question. It elaborates on the characteristics of the status holders in The Netherlands and the needs of them during their integration process. The biggest group of status holders living in The Netherlands are Syrians and Eritreans. Half of the status holders that live in The Netherlands have no income and receive social payment by the government. The other half is going to school or has a job. This could be seen as a relatively low percentage for people who need to integrate

in the Dutch society. The social components that are needed for a sufficient integration process (Ager & Strang, 2008) are not measured by **CBS2019**.

The study showed the ways in which the Magic Mix projects house their residents and which practical components could support the social environment as described in the literature study. The cases in this research showed that the projects do try to create a cohesive group within the Magic Mix project. Most of the projects have social programs, that state different norms and principles residents should follow. Also a certain reciprocity is expected from the residents, from the status holders as well as from the other mixed groups. This reciprocity manifests itself through commissions or group events residents should attend. But also on a personal level: between the supporting social organizations that participate in these Magic Mix projects and the status holders, but also with Dutch residents that have more responsibilities.

The third sub question of this research is focused on relationships between the variables that were subtracted from the literature study. The sub question for this part was *How do different characteristics of housing projects and personal characteristics correlate with social integration, subjective well-being and housing satisfaction of status holders?*. Based on the general outcomes of the questionnaire, it could be concluded that status holders who live in a Magic Mix show positive mean scores on the social components. Especially social bridges and social bonding show relatively high scores. However, there are differences between different projects. This outcome is in line with the argument that instrumental actions are more important for status holders: having the opportunity to make new contacts that can be used to strive for personal goals.

The bi-variate analysis showed that not all the relations between variables found in the literature study were present in this sample. The housing satisfaction was lower in modular studios, in projects that had the social program of Academie van de Stad and in projects that were not located in a neighborhood. The scores for integration were higher when facilities were not shared and for status holders living in projects that had the social program of Academie van de Stad. The dependent variable housing satisfaction showed a correlation with every other dependent variable, indicating that housing satisfaction is important for the subjective well-being and integration scores for status holders. This was also indicated by Vera-Toscano and Ateca-Amestoy (2008) indicated. The path model showed that only the independent variable 'residential area' showed a significant relationship with 'housing satisfaction'. Only housing satisfaction had significant paths to all the other independent variables. This indicates that housing satisfaction indeed has an important role in the subjective well-being and integration scores. The Bayesian belief network confirmed these findings. The independent variable 'residential area' showed that every dependent variable positively increased when every status holder would live in a mixed project located in a residential area.

The general outcomes lead to the conclusion that status holders do not value their subjective well-being negatively and show positive scores for integration, social bonds and bridges. Looked at the different Magic Mix projects, it shows that status holders do value the components differently. It could be concluded from this research that housing satisfaction has an important role for status holders in order to actively participate in their integration process. Being content with your house is important, which is easier when you can choose your own dwelling which fits you the best. However, status holders do not have the option (or ability) to make that choice sufficiently. It is the responsibility of municipalities, housing associations and other social supporting organizations to create a positive living environment for status holders that suits

them. It should give status holders the opportunity to build social bonds and bridges within a sufficient cohesive situation. But as mentioned in the literature study, the way integration is defined is important in order to understand the expectations society has towards status holders who need to integrate. Most of the times integration is referred to as the extent individuals can participate in the arrived society. This can be explained in two manners. The first explanation is about status holders that need to adapt to the hosting society, the hosting society needs to facilitate integration and needs to accept the arrival of an individual (Bakker et al., 2014). A second explanation is that the individual should completely adjust to the host society (Strang et al., 2018), also known as assimilation.

11.3 Implications

This study generates some insights and implications for stakeholders who are responsible for the housing strategy of status holders. Municipalities, housing associations and supporting social organisations are stakeholders who could benefit from this research. As was concluded, not every Magic Mix project is just as 'magical' as any other project.

This research used the model from Ager and Strang (2008) to explain the importance of social bonding and social bridging for status holders. Subsequently, the need for a cohesive group in which these bonds and bridges could exist was also revealed. This research quantified scores on these social topics to provide insight in the position of status holders towards these topics. It showed that housing satisfaction has an important role in the scores of these social components. More importantly, locations and building method (modular versus re-purposed) of Magic Mix projects have a significant impact on all of the variables, with the location being the most important characteristic. With the inclusion of Zandewierde, located in Hummeloo, but in a residential area, it was strengthened that status holders do not necessarily need to be challengers of highly wanted (dense) locations in city centres. Not only being part of a group within the Magic Mix, but also being part of a larger group is important. Experiencing positive levels of social cohesion outside of the Magic Mix could be more easily found in residential areas. The projects in which positive scores for social cohesion are shown, also see their neighbors involved. The outcomes also imply that living in a modular studio is less sufficient than living in a re-purposed studio. The cause of this difference is rather unclear and difficult to explain. However, modular studios do offer the ability to build new studios compared to re-purposed more easily. The research shows that the location is more important compared to the technical building characteristic. Developers of this housing type should aim for residential locations (not per se in high dense city centres as Zandewierde proved) and could still use modular studios. As SET in Amsterdam proved, modular studios can also be aesthetically acceptable within a residential area. It would therefore be recommended that new Magic Mix projects which house status holders should be located directly in neighborhoods. The social program of the project should include that neighbors in the Magic Mix project.

With the described results it is important for national governmental organizations that a clear view on the goals of integration is formulated. At the moment it is rather unclear what the Dutch national government wants to achieve with the integration process. The ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for civic integration, the ministry for Justice and Security for the immigration process to The Netherlands and the ministry of Internal Affairs for the housing strategy. The practical housing strategy is executed by the central agency for the reception of asylum seekers (COA). This organization divides the status holders over the Dutch municipalities. Municipalities

like Amsterdam are highly involved with the integration process of status holders and therefore also involved with the Magic Mix projects in their municipality. Other municipalities show other views on the Magic Mix projects and therefore influence the integration process indirectly. This research shows that there is a connection between the housing project and social components. This ties the ministry of Internal Affairs (operating locally by delegating responsibilities for housing status holders to municipalities) to the ministry of Social Affairs (operating nation wide with immigration laws). The entanglement of the ministries creates a difficulty on the topic integration, which housing is a part of.

Taking the results into consideration, this research showed that the ideal Magic Mix project would be located in a residential area and should have a social program that includes the neighbors into the project. Status holders are stimulated to create a more diverse social network and a more dense social network when the neighbors help them. The social program should also create a formal relationship between the Dutch residents, that should participate in the Magic Mix, and the housing association. By giving the Dutch residents a formal role in the project and compensating them for their voluntary work, ownership and responsibility can be expected. Housing associations should have more opportunities to select these responsible residents. Mixing different people together does not 'magically' create a sufficient mix.

Also, locating new Magic Mix projects with status holders in residential areas brings a (positive) limitations for these projects. The number of residents is limited. Although this research did not found direct links between the number of residents and the social components, it became clear that smaller projects with mixed target groups are easier to manage. Not only the formal tasks are easier to handle (e.g. complains of residents, financial tasks, technical issues) but also overseeing the social structure within the Magic Mix project.

In order to develop such projects in residential areas, the housing association should be helped by the municipality. Because housing status holders is a topic that has to deal with stigmatization, municipalities should have a pro active role during the development process. In this pro active role the municipality should form, together with the housing association, a social program to involve the neighborhood in the development of the Magic Mix project. But also stimulate the neighbors to participate in the project. The projects SET and Zandewierde shows that resistance in the development of the project can change when the neighborhood is actively involved in forming the project, but also given an active role in helping the status holders (e.g. becoming a buddy, helping them with language lessons, including them in neighborhood activities).

At last, the Magic Mix project should not force their residents to share facilities. It is a subjective feeling that forcing residents to share facilities increases the amount of contacts and therefore creates a cohesive environment. Having space that *can* be shared for certain activities would be more sufficient. The status holder can choose for himself to join the shared space or not. With the use of a social program in which Dutch residents are motivated to include status holders in activities, the contact between the residents should be stimulated more natural. Also, because cultures differ a lot, having to share facilities following Dutch norms and rules could be quite challenging and maybe even frightening for status holders.

11.4 Limitations and further research

The Covid-19 pandemic created significant limitations for this research. Interaction with respondents and companies was made difficult. Therefore it was hard to convince companies and respondents to participate. Especially questioning status holders without having the opportunity to check if the questions are interpreted as expected is an important limitation of this research. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic it was not possible to check and evaluate the questions with the respondents. Because there is limited research on questioning status holders about the researched topics, it is difficult to assess the interpretation of the asked questions from the perspective of the respondents. Being able to assess the questionnaire would be an important addition. However, the researcher was in contact with part of the respondents group and received some feedback. The feedback has led to excluding some questions from this research. Also, the translation of the questionnaires to Arabic and Tigrinya could not be checked by the researcher himself. It could be the case that some of the respondents interpreted some terms different from what Western inhabitants are used to, due to cultural differences or due to the translation process. Cultural differences could also be present between different status holders.

Validated questions were used in the questionnaire. However, these questions are not all validated in the translated questionnaires. The interpretation of certain terms in Arabic or Tigrinya is unclear and resulted in the consequence that some questions had been excluded from this research and that not all the item batteries were used in their complete form. Interpretation of the outcomes of social bonds and social bridges should therefore be made carefully in this research. Future research on validation of questions in different languages could improve research that include status holders.

This research studied different social concepts on a project scale. To the knowledge of the researcher there are at the moment no studies that incorporate the used social concepts on a project scale in a quantitative approach. The work of Czischke and Huisman (2018) and Costarelli et al. (2020) laid the foundation with their qualitative approach on the subjects. This was used as a base to introduce a quantitative approach. The lack of insight in the relationship between the normative norms of individuals brought from their home country and housing satisfaction of their new place is not researched upon. In this study only a limited number of respondents has been included $N = 58$. Based on the total group of status holders that lives in these projects, a much higher number of respondents could potentially be included into research. Of course, limitations due to the Covid-19 pandemic are present. Planning small meetings with status holders in the different Magic Mix projects could increase the amount respondents because a bond can be built between the researcher and the respondent. The use of the social activities to connect with status holders could increase the number of respondents that is inclined to participate. More statistical evidence is needed to understand the Magical Mix for status holders. This will strengthen the understanding of the benefits of the Magic Mix for status holders.

In this research it was briefly mentioned that only strong bonds (most of the time with family members) can survive larger distances between the individuals for a longer period of time. Because status holders are housed in a Magic Mix for a maximum of 5 years, it can be imagined that the created social network diminish whenever the status holder needs to move (or friends). Only one of the Magic Mix cases in this research offers contracts for an indefinite period of time, Zandewierde. The effect of this temporariness could be investigated to understand this topic.

Most of the projects in this research are located within the dense cities, in the area the Randstad. However, there are a lot of Magic Mix projects located outside of this area. Including these projects as well could create more insight in the differences smaller municipalities face with housing status holders. Especially because the larger municipalities, for instance Amsterdam, are already highly involved in housing status holders and supporting the housing associations. A comparison with projects outside of this region and the involvement of the municipality and other supporting organisations with the magic mix would be interesting to study.

This study only focuses on the Magic Mix projects. Most status holders are not placed in these mixed housing projects. Because the housing projects are at the moment only designed for younger people, it would be interesting to investigate if status holders that are placed in 'traditional' dwellings show different scores on housing satisfaction, subjective well-being, integration, social cohesion and social bonding and bridging. It would be expected that the scores on integration and subjective well-being would be lower for status holders being placed in regular dwellings. The expectation for higher integration scores is because status holders who are living in a Magic Mix have easier access to help for educational challenges and achieved results could stimulate competition between individuals. The expectation for higher score on subjective well-being for status holders in Magic Mix projects could be because of higher housing satisfaction scores due to the shared facilities that can be used and the direct help of supporting organizations (most of them have their own office at a Magic Mix). At the moment, there is evidence that Magic Mix projects for status holders can have a positive impact. However, as also was described in chapter 7, an elaborate comparison between the scores on several topics concerning integration between status holders living in a Magic Mix and the general group of status holders is lacking. Deviating between the living situation could deliver some interesting results.

Also, because almost all the Magic Mix projects target only younger people, effects for other household compositions would be interesting to investigate. Only the Magic Mix Zandewierde houses actively families (Baak zuid tolerated this also). However, the support from the social environment might also help older status holders in their integration challenge. Housing is an important topic for them as well, but small modular units or re-purposed dwellings do not suit them.

Costarelli et al. (2020) already mentioned an important topic within the Magical mixed housing projects. All projects select their Dutch residents. This could create a subjective process of fitting new residents based on opinions. The ability to 'help others' could create disadvantages for people in need of a house that do not possess these skills. However, much of the included projects indicated that they would like to have more abilities to select new residents. It would be interesting to investigate in what way a more objective selection procedure could stimulate in these Magic Mix projects.

Living in flexible housing projects is becoming more 'normal' in our society. Increasing the scope of the target group to all different residents living in Magical mixed housing would be valuable. The link between supporting residents and receiving residential (status holders, but also other groups) would be an interesting point of view. Do the supporting residents have the same opinion about the housing satisfaction and the other social concepts? Do different groups of residents need different types of support or facilities?

The outcomes show that a lot more research is needed in order to grasp the integration process of status holders in the Dutch society. Despite the fact that a general view on integration exist, the link with the built environment is missing, as this research shows. This research was also able to include status holders via a questionnaire and ask them about their opinion of their social environment, living situation and integration process. Based on the results, a more in-depth view can be developed on using Magic Mix housing to support status holders in their integration process for future status holders.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire

A.1 English

Magic Mix housing project

Hello!

My name is Bram and thank you for participating in this survey. With this survey we want to figure out how you perceive your living environment. The type of dwellings where you live in are relatively new in The Netherlands (even in the world!) and with your help we can optimize them. Filling the questionnaire takes as much time as getting some groceries in your supermarket and the list is completely anonym. No personal data, like your name, email or other data will be stored that can be traced back to you.

The survey consists of several parts starting with some basic questions. In the second part we are interested in your own perceived connection to the housing project itself. The third part has some questions about knowing people in your environment.

If you have any remarks or questions, you can contact me via the following channels:

E-mail: b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

There are 44 questions in this survey.

Consent

You are asked to take part in a scientific study. Participation is voluntary. Participation requires your written consent. Before you decide whether you want to participate in this study, you will be given an explanation about what the study involves. Please read this information at the end of the survey carefully and ask the investigator for an explanation if you have any questions. You may also discuss it with your partner, friends or family.

1

- I want to participate in this study.
 - I have read the subject information form. I was also able to ask questions. My questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I had enough time to decide whether to participate.
 - I know that participation is voluntary. I know that I may decide at any time not to participate after all or to withdraw from the study. I do not need to give a reason for this.
 - I give permission for the collection and use of my data to answer the research question in this study.
 - I know that some people may have access to all my data to verify the study. These people are listed in this information sheet. I consent to the inspection by them.

2 Consent to keeping my personal data longer and to use it for future research in the field of the built environment.

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

Basic Characteristics

3 What is your gender?

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Male
- Female
- Other

4 What is your age?

Please write your answer here:

-

5 In which project do you live?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)
- Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)
- SET (Amsterdam - Socius)
- LOhuizen (Amsterdam - Socius)
- Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)
- Stek-Zuid (Amsterdam - stadgenoot)
- Stek-Noord (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)
- Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)
- De Nieuwe Eijk (Utrecht - Socius)
- Genderhof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Josephinehof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Zandewierde (Hummelo - Sité)
- De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)
- Veldhoven (Woonbedrijf)
- Zwolle (DeltaWonen)
- De Kleine Wereld (Wageningen - Stichting de kleine wereld)
- Other

6 How many months have you already lived in this housing project?

Please write your answer here:

-

7 From your arrival in the Netherlands at an asylum centre and your current living place, did you live somewhere else?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

8 If yes, for how many months?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '7' (From your arrival in the Netherlands at an asylum centre and your current living place, did you live somewhere else?)

Please write your answer here:

-

9 What is the household size you live in?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- >4

10 In which country were you born?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Syria | <input type="radio"/> Turkey |
| <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Nigeria |
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Morocco |
| <input type="radio"/> Iraq | <input type="radio"/> Algeria |
| <input type="radio"/> Iran | <input type="radio"/> Other |

Social bonds

14 Of how many associations are you a member (e.g. sport / fitness club, church, cultural organisation, charity)?

Please write your answer here:

-

15 Over the last month...

Please write your answer(s) here:

- How many times have you been in touch (personal, telephone or e-mail contact) with your family?

.....

- How many times have you been in touch (personal, telephone or e-mail contact) with your friends?

.....

- How many times have you been in touch (personal, telephone or e-mail contact) with your acquaintances?

.....

- How many times do you spend time with Dutch people in your free time?

.....

16 I can easily go to someone who...

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Totally disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Totally agree	Don't know
can give advice concerning a conflict with family member or friend	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
can give advice on matters of law (problems with landlord, boss, municipality)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
can help when moving to a new house (packing, lifting)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
can lend me things and which I exchange favours with	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
could put me in contact with a quality doctor when needed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Social bridges

Do you know anyone in The Netherlands who...*

*Knowing someone means that if the respondent accidentally meets the one he/she know, the respondent knows the name of the person and both could start a conversation with each other.

17 ...is of a different nationality than me

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

18 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '17 [F011]' (are of a different nationality than me)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

19 ...is of different race than me

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

20 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '19 [F012]' (are of different race than me)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

21 ...has a different sexual orientation than me

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

22 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '21 [F013]' (have a different sexual orientation than me)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

23 ...is much older than me

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

24 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '23 [F014]' (are much older than me)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

25 ...is much poorer than me

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

26 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '25 [F015]' (are much poorer than me)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

27 ...believes (if you are a non-believer), or vice versa

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

28 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '27 [F016]' (believes (if you are a non-believer), or vice versa)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

29 ...has different free-time activities

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

30 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '29 [F017]' (has different free-time activities)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

31 ...has different political attitude

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

32 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '31 [F018]' (has different political attitude)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

33 ...has different cultural taste

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

34 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '33 [F019]' (has different cultural taste)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

35 ...is much wealthier

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

36 If yes, who?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' at question '35 [F020]' (is much wealthier)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Friends
- Family
- Acquaintances

Integration

37

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Totally disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Totally agree
I feel part of the Dutch society	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel at home in The Netherlands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I understand someone when he or she speaks Dutch to me	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I speak Dutch fluently	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38 Are you a student?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

39 On which level?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'Yes' at question '38 [G02]' (Are you a student?)

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- High school
- Vocational training
- Associate degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- Doctorate degree
- Do not know

40 Which one is applicable to you regarding integration requirements?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Not subject to integration requirement
- Exceeding maximum period of obtaining exam
- In process to conduct exam
- Exemption of exam
- Obtained exam, or not yet subject to integration requirement
- Do not know

41 Do you have a job?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

42 If yes, for how many hours per week do you work?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'Yes' at question '41 [G04]' (Do you have a job?)
Only numbers may be entered in this field.
Please write your answer here:

-

43 If yes, after how many months after receiving your residential permit did you find this job?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'Yes' at question '41 [G04]' (Do you have a job?)
Only numbers may be entered in this field.
Please write your answer here:

-

44 Do you receive a social payment?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

Thank you for completing this survey.

PRIVACY INFORMATION

Magical housing for status holders?

Dear Sir/Madam,

This study has been designed by Bram Dorsman and is being carried out by Bram Dorsman at Eindhoven University of Technology. Platform31 – an independent network organisation with expertise on housing-related policy, based in The Hague, is supporting this study by providing contacts for the research. They will not have access to your data. With this survey we want obtain insights in how you perceive your living environment. The type of dwellings in which you live are relatively new in The Netherlands (even in the world!) and with your help we can learn and optimize them, based on your experience. Appendix A consist the information about contact information. If you might have any question or remark, please contact Bram Dorsman.

If you do not want to participate or you want to stop participating in the study

It is up to you to decide whether or not to participate in the study. Participation is voluntary.

If you do participate in the study, you can always change your mind and decide to stop, at any time during the study. You do not have to say why you are stopping.

Usage and storage of your data

Your personal data will be collected, used, processed and stored for this study. The collection, use, processing and storage of your data is required to answer the questions asked in this study and to publish the results. We ask your permission for the use of your data.

Confidentiality of your data

Your name and other information that can directly identify you will be omitted. To protect your privacy, your data will be given a code. The encryption key remains safely stored in the local research institute. Data can only be traced back to you with the encryption key. The data cannot be traced back to you in reports and publications about the study.

Access to your data for verification

A limited number of persons working at the university can access all your data at the research location, including the data without a code. This is necessary to check whether the study is being conducted in a good and reliable manner. Persons who will have access to your data for review are researchers Bram Dorsman, Pauline van den Berg, Oana Druta, and a controller / monitor working for the Eindhoven University of Technology. We ask you to consent to this access.

Retention period of your data

Your data may also be of importance for other scientific research in the field of the built environment. To this end, your data will be stored for a maximum of 10 years. You can indicate on the consent form whether or not you agree with this. If you do not agree with this, you can still participate in the current study.

Withdrawing consent

You can withdraw your consent to the use of your personal data at any time. This applies to this study and also to storage and use for future research in the field of the built environment. The study data collected until the moment you withdraw your consent will still be used in the study.

More information about your rights when processing data

For general information about your rights when processing your personal data, you can consult the website of the Dutch Data Protection Authority.

If you have questions about your rights, please contact the person responsible for the processing of your personal data. For this study, that is: Bram Dorsman from the Eindhoven university of technology. See Appendix A for contact details.

If you have questions or complaints about the processing of your personal data, we advise you to first contact the research location. You can also contact the Data Protection Officer of the institution, Annuska van den Eijnden, or the Dutch Data Protection Authority.

Any questions?

If you have any questions, please contact Bram Dorsman. If you have any complaints about the study, you can discuss this with the principal investigator Pauline van den Berg. All the relevant details can be found in Appendix A: Contact details.

Signing the consent form

When you have had sufficient time for reflection, you will be asked to decide on participation in this study and give permission for the processing of your data for the purposes described above. If you give permission, we will ask you to confirm this in writing on the appended consent form or digital. By your written permission you indicate that you have understood the information and consent to participation in the study. The signature sheet is kept by the investigator. Both the Investigator and yourself receive a signed version of this consent form.

Thank you for your attention.

Appendix A: contact details

Researcher: Bram Dorsman
b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

Complaints: Pauline van den Berg
p.e.w.v.d.berg@tue.nl

Data Protection Officer of the institution: Annuska van den Eijnden
privacy@tue.nl

A.2 Arabic

Magical housing for status holders?

مرحباً!

اسمي برام وأشكرك على المشاركة في هذا الاستطلاع. من خلال هذا الاستطلاع ، نريد معرفة كيف ترى بيتك المعيشية. تعتبر أنواع المساكن التي تعيش فيها جديدة نسبياً في هولندا (حتى في العالم!) وبمساعدتك يمكننا تحسينها. يستغرق ملء الاستبيان وقتاً مماثلاً للوقت الذي تستغرقه للحصول على بعض البقالة في السوبر ماركت الخاص بك والقائمة سرية تماماً. لن يتم تخزين أي بيانات شخصية ، مثل اسمك أو بريدك الإلكتروني أو بيانات شخصية يمكن استخدامها للوصول إليك.

يتكون الاستطلاع من عدة أجزاء تبدأ ببعض الأسئلة الأساسية. في الجزء الثاني، نحن مهتمون بمعرفة رأيك بمشروع الإسكان الخاص بك. يحتوي الجزء الثالث على بعض الأسئلة حول معرفة الأشخاص المحيطين بمكان سكنك.

في حال وجود أي ملاحظات أو أسئلة ، يمكنك الاتصال بي عبر القنوات التالية:

بريد إلكتروني: b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

يوجد 44 سؤال في هذا الإستبيان

موافقة

1

نطلب من سيادتكم المشاركة في هذه الدراسة العلمية. المشاركة طوعية. تتطلب المشاركة موافقة سيادتكم الخطية. قبل أن تقرر ما إذا كنت ترغب في المشاركة في هذه الدراسة ، سيتم إعطاؤك شرحًا لما تتضمنه الدراسة. يرجى قراءة هذه المعلومات بعناية واطلب من المحقق توضيحًا إذا كان لديك أي أسئلة. يمكنك أيضًا مناقشة الأمر مع شريكك أو أصدقائك أو عائلتك. يمكنك العثور على مزيد من المعلومات في نهاية الاستطلاع.

○ اريد المشاركة في هذه الدراسة

- لقد قرأت نموذج معلومات الموضوع. كنت أيضا قادراً على طرح الأسئلة. تم الرد على أسئلتي بما يرضي. كان لدي الوقت الكافي لأقرر ما إذا كنت سأشارك.
- -أعلم أن المشاركة طوعية. أعلم أنني قد أقرر في أي وقت عدم المشاركة بعد كل شيء أو الانسحاب من الدراسة. لست بحاجة إلى إعطاء سبب لذلك.
- -أمنح الإذن بجمع واستخدام بياناتي للإجابة على سؤال البحث في هذه الدراسة.
- -أعلم أن بعض الأشخاص قد يكون لديهم إمكانية الوصول إلى جميع بياناتي للتحقق من الدراسة. هؤلاء الأشخاص مدرجون في ورقة المعلومات هذه. أوافق على عرض بياناتي لهم.

2 أوافق على الاحتفاظ ببياناتي الشخصية لفترة أطول واستخدامها في الأبحاث المستقبلية في مجال البيئة السكنية.

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

○ نعم

○ لا

سمات اساسية

3 ما هو جنسك؟

من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- ذكر
- أنثى
- آخر

4 كم عمرك؟

من فضلك اكتب إجابتك هنا:

..... •

5 في أي مشروع تسكن؟

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)
- Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)
- SET (Amsterdam - Socius)
- LOhuizen (Amsterdam - Socius)
- Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)
- Stek-Zuid (Amsterdam - stadgenoot)
- Stek-Noord (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)
- Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)
- De Nieuwe Eijk (Utrecht - Socius)
- Genderhof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Josephinehof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Zandewierde (Hummelo - Sité)
- De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)
- Veldhoven (Woonbedrijf)
- Zwolle (DeltaWonen)
- De Kleine Wereld (Wageningen - Stichting de kleine wereld)
- آخر.....(أجب باللغة الإنجليزية من فضلك)

6 كم شهر هل عشت بالفعل في هذا المشروع السكني؟
من فضلك اكتب إجابتك هنا:

•

7 منذ وصولك إلى هولندا في مركز اللجوء ومكان إقامتك الحالي ، هل كنت تعيش في مكان آخر؟
من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
 لا

8 إذا كانت إجابتك بنعم، ما هو عدد الأشهر التي قضيتها؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:

الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '7' [A05] (منذ وصولك إلى هولندا في مركز اللجوء ومكان إقامتك الحالي ، هل كنت تعيش في مكان آخر؟)

من فضلك اكتب إجابتك هنا:

•

9 ما هو حجم الأسرة التي تعيش فيها؟

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 >4

10 بلد الميلاد

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- سوريا
- إريتريا
- أفغانستان
- العراق
- إيران
- تركيا
- نيجيريا
- المغرب
- الجزائر

○ آخر..... (أجب باللغة الإنجليزية من فضلك)

الرضا عن السكن

11 من فضلك اختر الرد المناسب لكل بند:

لا أعرف	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	متوسط	لا أوافق	لا أوافق بشدة	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أنا راضٍ عن منزلي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	تصميم مسكني الحالي مناسب لي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	مسكني لا يتم صيانته بشكل جيد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	يتميز مسكني بأجواء مبهجة
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	مسكني به مساحة خارجية كافية (بلكونة ، حديقة)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أنا راضٍ عن بينتي المعيشية
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	المباني في هذا المشروع السكني جذابة
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أنا راضٍ عن تنوع الناس في هذا الحي

الرفاه الشخصي

12 من فضلك اختر الرد المناسب لكل بند:

أوافق بشدة	موافق	أوافق قليلاً	لا أوافق ولا أرفض	أعارض قليلاً	لا أوافق	أرفض بشدة	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	في معظم النواحي حياتي قريبة من مثالي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أحوال حياتي ممتازة
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أنا راضٍ عن حياتي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	حتى الآن حصلت على الأشياء المهمة التي أريدها في الحياة
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	إذا تمكنت من عيش حياتي أكثر ، فلن أغير شيئاً تقريباً

التماسك الاجتماعي

13 من فضلك اختر الرد المناسب لكل بند:

لا أعرف	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	متوسط	لا أوافق	لا أوافق بشدة	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	بشكل عام ، أنا أفضل العيش في هذا المشروع السكني
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	العيش في هذا المشروع السكني يمنحني إحساساً مجتمعياً
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أشعر وكأني أنني إلى مجتمع مشروع السكني
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	إذا كان الأشخاص الذين يعيشون في مشروع الإسكان الخاص بي يخططون لشيء ما ، فسأفكر فيه على أنه شيء "نحن" نفعله بدلاً من "هم"
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أعتقد أنني أتفق مع معظم الأشخاص داخل مشروع الإسكان الخاص بي حول ما هو مهم في الحياة
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أشعر بالولاء للأشخاص في مشروع الإسكان الخاص بي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	الصدقات والعلاقات التي تربطني بأشخاص آخرين في مشروع الإسكان الخاص بي تعني الكثير بالنسبة لي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	إذا أتحت لي الفرصة ، أود الخروج من هذا المشروع السكني
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	سأكون على استعداد للعمل مع الآخرين على شيء لتحسين مشروع الإسكان الخاص بي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أخطط للبقاء مقيماً في هذا المشروع السكني لعدد من السنوات إن أمكن
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	نادراً ما أدعو أحد جيراني لزيارة منزلي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أتوقف وأتحدث بانتظام مع الناس في مشروع الإسكان الخاص بي

الروابط الاجتماعية

14 كم عدد الجمعيات التي أنت عضو فيها (على سبيل المثال ، نادي رياضي / لياقة بدنية ، كنيسة ، منظمة ثقافية ، خريطة)؟

من فضلك اكتب إجابتك هنا:

•

15 خلال الشهر الماضي...

من فضلك اكتب إجابتك هنا:

○ كم مرة كنت على اتصال (شخصي ، هاتفي أو بريد إلكتروني) مع عائلتك؟

.....

○ كم مرة كنت على اتصال (شخصي ، هاتف أو بريد إلكتروني) بأصدقائك؟

.....

○ كم مرة كنت على اتصال (شخصي ، هاتفي أو عبر البريد الإلكتروني) مع معارفك؟

.....

○ كم مرة تقضي وقتًا مع الهولنديين في أوقات فراغك؟

.....

16 يمكنني بسهولة الذهاب إلى شخص...

من فضلك اختر الرد المناسب لكل بند:

لا أعرف	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	متوسط	لا أوافق	لا أوافق بشدة	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	يمكن أن تقدم المشورة بشأن نزاع مع أحد أفراد الأسرة أو صديق
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	يمكن أن يقدم المشورة بشأن المسائل القانونية (مشاكل مع المالك ، المدير ، البلدية)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	يمكن أن تساعد عند الانتقال إلى منزل جديد (التعبئة ، الرفع)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	يمكن أن تقرضني أشياء وأقوم بتبادل الخدمات معها
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	يمكن أن يجعلني على اتصال بطبيب الجودة عند الحاجة

الجسور الاجتماعية

هل تعرف أي شخص في هولندا*...

*معرفة شخص ما يعني أنه إذا التقى المستقّي بالخطأ بالشخص الذي يعرفه ، فإن المستقّي يعرف اسم الشخص ويمكن ل كليهما بدء محادثة مع بعضهما البعض

17 من جنسية مختلفة عني

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
 لا

18 إذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:

الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '17' [F011] (من جنسية مختلفة عني)

من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
 عائلة
 معارف

19 من عرق/أصل مختلف عني

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
 لا

20 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '19 [F012]' (من عرق/أصل مختلف عني)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

21 لدي توجه جنسي مختلف عني

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

22 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '21 [F013]' (لدي توجه جنسي مختلف عني)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

23 أكبر مني بكثير

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

24 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '23 [F014]' (أكبر مني بكثير)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

25 أفقر مني بكثير

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

26 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '25 [F015]' (أفقر مني بكثير)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

27 يؤمن (إذا كنت غير مؤمن) ، أو العكس

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

28 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '27 [F016]' (يؤمن (إذا كنت غير مؤمن) ، أو العكس)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

29 لديه أنشطة وقت فراغ مختلفة

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

30 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '29 [F017]' (لديه أنشطة وقت فراغ مختلفة)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

31 لديه آراء سياسية مختلفة

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

32 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '31 [F018]' (لديه آراء سياسية مختلفة)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

33 لديه ذوق ثقافي مختلف

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

34 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '33 [F019]' (لديه ذوق ثقافي مختلف)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

35 أكثر ثراءً

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
- لا

36 أذا كان إجابتك بنعم، من؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:
الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '35 [F020]' (أكثر ثراءً)
من فضلك اختر كل ما يمكن تقديمه:

- أصدقاء
- عائلة
- معارف

دمج

* 37 من فضلك اختر الرد المناسب لكل بند:

أوافق بشدة	أوافق	متوسط	لا أوافق	لا أوافق بشدة	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أشعر أنني جزء من المجتمع الهولندي
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أشعر أنني في بيتي في هولندا
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أفهم شخصاً ما عندما يتحدث إلي اللغة الهولندية
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	أنا أتحدث الهولندية بطلاقة

38 هل أنت طالب؟

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
 لا

39 إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، على أي مستوى؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:

الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '38 [G02]' (هل أنت طالب؟)

أختر احدى الاجابات التالية:

- من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:
 المدرسة الثانوية
 تدريب مهني
 شهادة جامعية
 درجة البكالوريوس
 ماجستير
 درجة الدكتوراه
 لا أعلم

40 أي من الجمل الآتية ينطبق عليك فيما يتعلق بمتطلبات الاندماج؟

أختر احدى الاجابات التالية:

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- لا تخضع لمتطلبات الاندماج
 تجاوز الحد الأقصى لفترة الحصول على الامتحان
 في عملية إجراء الامتحان
 معفى من الامتحان
 حصل على امتحان أو لم يخضع بعد لشروط الاندماج
 لا أعلم

41 هل لديك وظيفة؟

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
 لا

42 إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم ، كم ساعة تعمل في الأسبوع؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:

الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '41 [G04]' (هل لديك وظيفة؟) (الأرقام فقط مسموح بإدخالها في هذا الحقل).
من فضلك اكتب إجابتك هنا:

..... •

43 إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم ، فكم عدد الأشهر التي مرت بعد استلام تصريح الإقامة الخاص بك لتجد

تلك الوظيفة؟

أجب عن هذا فقط إذا تطابقت الشروط التالية:

الجواب كان 'نعم' في السؤال '41 [G04]' (هل لديك وظيفة؟) (الأرقام فقط مسموح بإدخالها في هذا الحقل).
من فضلك اكتب إجابتك هنا:

..... •

44 هل تتلقى مدفوعات اجتماعية؟

من فضلك اختر واحدا فقط مما يلي:

- نعم
 لا

شكرا لك على إكمال هذا الاستبيان.

Magical housing for status holders?

معلومات الخصوصية

سيدي العزيز / سيدي،

تم تصميم هذه الدراسة بواسطة Bram Dorsman ويتم تنفيذها بواسطة Bram Dorsman في جامعة أيندهوفن للتكنولوجيا. Platform31 - منظمة شبكية مستقلة ذات خبرة في السياسة المتعلقة بالإسكان ، ومقرها The Hague ، تدعم هذه الدراسة من خلال توفير متطوعين للبحث. لن يتمكن أحد من الوصول إلى بياناتك. من خلال هذا الاستطلاع ، نريد الحصول على رؤى حول كيفية رؤيتك لبيئتك المعيشية. يعتبر نوع المساكن التي تعيش فيها جديدًا نسبيًا في هولندا (وفي بقية العالم!) وبمساعديك يمكننا تعلمها وتحسينها، بناءً على تجربتك. يتكون الملحق أ من معلومات حول معلومات الاتصال. إذا كان لديك أي سؤال أو ملاحظة ، يرجى الاتصال بـ Bram Dorsman.

إذا كنت لا ترغب في المشاركة أو تريد التوقف عن المشاركة في الدراسة

الأمر متروك لك لتقرر ما إذا كنت تريد المشاركة في الدراسة أم لا. المشاركة طوعية. إذا شاركت في الدراسة ، فيمكنك دائمًا تغيير رأيك وتقرير التوقف في أي وقت أثناء الدراسة. ليس عليك أن تتلى بأي سبب لتوقفك.

استخدام وتخزين البيانات الخاصة بك

سيتم جمع بياناتك الشخصية واستخدامها ومعالجتها وتخزينها لهذه الدراسة. يلزم جمع بياناتك واستخدامها ومعالجتها وتخزينها للإجابة على الأسئلة المطروحة في هذه الدراسة ونشر النتائج. نطلب إذن سيادتكم لاستخدام بياناتكم.

سرية البيانات الخاصة بك

سيتم حذف اسمك والمعلومات الأخرى التي يمكن أن تحدد هويتك بشكل مباشر. لحماية خصوصيتك ، سيتم منح بياناتك رمزًا مشفرًا. يظل مفتاح التشفير مخزنًا بأمان في معهد الأبحاث المحلي. لا يمكن استخدام البيانات للوصول إليك إلا باستخدام مفتاح التشفير. لا يمكن الوصول إليك باستخدام البيانات المتاحة في التقارير والمنشورات حول الدراسة.

الوصول إلى البيانات الخاصة بك للتحقق

يمكن لعدد محدود من الأشخاص العاملين في الجامعة الوصول إلى جميع بياناتك في موقع البحث ، بما في ذلك البيانات الغير مشفرة. بعد ذلك ضروريًا للتحقق مما إذا كانت الدراسة تُجرى بطريقة جيدة وموثوقة. الأشخاص الذين سيتمكنون من الوصول إلى بياناتك للمراجعة هم الباحثون Pauline ، Bram Dorsman ، van den Berg, Oana Druta ، ومراقب يعمل في جامعة Eindhoven للتكنولوجيا. نطلب من سيادتكم السماح لهم بهذا.

فترة الاحتفاظ ببياناتك

قد تكون بياناتك ذات أهمية أيضًا لأبحاث علمية أخرى في مجال البيئة السكنية. تحقيقًا لهذه الغاية ، سيتم تخزين بياناتك لمدة أقصاها 10 سنوات. يمكنك الإشارة في نموذج الموافقة إلى ما إذا كنت توافق على هذا أم لا. إذا كنت لا توافق على هذا ، فلا يزال بإمكانك المشاركة في الدراسة الحالية.

سحب الموافقة

يمكنك سحب موافقتك على استخدام بياناتك الشخصية في أي وقت. ينطبق هذا على هذه الدراسة وأيضًا على التخزين والاستخدام للبحث المستقبلي في مجال البيئة السكنية. ستظل بيانات الدراسة التي تم جمعها حتى لحظة سحب موافقتك مُستخدمة في الدراسة.

مزيد من المعلومات حول حقوقك عند معالجة البيانات

للحصول على معلومات عامة حول حقوقك عند معالجة بياناتك الشخصية ، يمكنك الرجوع إلى موقع الويب الخاص بهيئة حماية البيانات الهولندية.

إذا كانت لديك أسئلة حول حقوقك ، فيرجى الاتصال بالشخص المسؤول عن معالجة بياناتك الشخصية. بالنسبة لهذه الدراسة ، يكون: Bram Dorsman من جامعة أيندهوفن للتكنولوجيا. انظر الملحق أ للحصول على تفاصيل الاتصال.

إذا كانت لديك أسئلة أو شكاوى حول معالجة بياناتك الشخصية ، فننصحك بالاتصال أولاً بموقع البحث. يمكنك أيضاً الاتصال بمسؤول حماية البيانات في المؤسسة ، Annuska van den Eijnden ، أو هيئة حماية البيانات الهولندية.

. أي استفسارات؟

إذا كان لديك أي أسئلة ، يرجى الاتصال Bram Dorsman. إذا كانت لديك أي شكاوى بشأن الدراسة ، فيمكنك مناقشة هذا الأمر مع المحققة الرئيسية Pauline van den Berg. يمكن العثور على جميع التفاصيل ذات الصلة في الملحق أ: تفاصيل الاتصال.

. التوقيع على استمارة الموافقة

بعد اتخاذ الوقت الكافي للتفكير ، سيطلب من سيادتكم اتخاذ قرار بشأن المشاركة في هذه الدراسة وإعطاء الإذن بمعالجة بياناتك للأغراض الموضحة أعلاه. إذا أعطيت الإذن ، فسنتطلب منك تأكيد ذلك كتابياً في نموذج الموافقة المرفق أو رقمياً. بموجب هذا الإذن الكتابي ، تشير إلى أنك فهمت المعلومات وتوافق على المشاركة في الدراسة. يحتفظ المحقق بورقة التوقيع. تتلقى أنت والمحقق نسخة موقعة من نموذج الموافقة هذا.

شكراً لك على انتباهك.

الملحق أ: تفاصيل الاتصال

الباحث: Bram Dorsman

b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

الشكاوى: Pauline van den Berg

p.e.w.v.d.berg@tue.nl

مسؤول حماية البيانات بالمؤسسة: Annuska van den Eijnden

privacy@tue.nl

A.3 Dutch

Magical housing for status holders?

Hallo!

Mijn naam is Bram en ik dank u voor uw deelname aan deze enquête! Met deze enquête willen we uitzoeken hoe u uw leefomgeving ervaart. Het type woningen waar u in woont is relatief nieuw in Nederland (zelfs in de wereld!) en met uw hulp kunnen we deze optimaliseren. Het invullen van de vragenlijst kost evenveel tijd als het doen van boodschappen in uw supermarkt en de lijst is volledig anoniem. Er worden geen persoonlijke gegevens, zoals je naam, e-mail of andere gegevens opgeslagen die naar jou kunnen worden herleid.

De enquête bestaat uit verschillende onderdelen die beginnen met een aantal basisvragen. In het tweede deel zijn we geïnteresseerd in uw eigen gepercipieerde connectie met het woningbouwproject zelf. Het derde deel bevat enkele vragen over het kennen van mensen in uw omgeving.

Als u opmerkingen of vragen heeft, kunt u contact met mij opnemen via de volgende kanalen:

E-mail: b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

Er zijn 44 vragen in deze enquête.

Goedkeuring

1

U wordt gevraagd deel te nemen aan een wetenschappelijk onderzoek. Deelname is vrijwillig. Voor deelname is uw schriftelijke toestemming nodig. Voordat u beslist of u aan dit onderzoek wilt deelnemen, krijgt u uitleg over wat het onderzoek inhoudt. Lees deze informatie zorgvuldig door en vraag de onderzoeker om uitleg als u vragen heeft. U kunt het ook bespreken met uw partner, vrienden of familie.

- Ik wil deelnemen aan dit onderzoek.
- Ik heb het onderwerp informatieformulier gelezen. Ik heb ook vragen kunnen stellen. Mijn vragen zijn naar tevredenheid beantwoord. Ik had genoeg tijd om te beslissen of ik zou deelnemen.
 - Ik weet dat deelname vrijwillig is. Ik weet dat ik op elk moment kan besluiten om toch niet deel te nemen of om me terug te trekken uit het onderzoek. Ik hoef hier geen reden voor op te geven.
 - Ik geef toestemming voor het verzamelen en gebruiken van mijn gegevens om de onderzoeksvraag in dit onderzoek te beantwoorden.
 - Ik weet dat sommige mensen toegang hebben tot al mijn gegevens om het onderzoek te verifiëren. Deze mensen staan vermeld in dit informatieblad. Ik geef toestemming voor de inspectie door hen.

2 Ik geef toestemming om mijn persoonlijke gegevens langer te bewaren en te gebruiken voor toekomstig onderzoek op het gebied van de gebouwde omgeving.

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
 Nee

Basis karakteristieken

3 Wat is je geslacht?

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Man
- Vrouw
- Anders

4 Wat is je leeftijd?

Vul uw antwoord hier in:

-

5 In welk huisvestingsproject woon je?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)
- Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)
- SET (Amsterdam - Socius)
- LOhuizen (Amsterdam - Socius)
- Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)
- Stek-Zuid (Amsterdam - stadgenoot)
- Stek-Noord (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)
- Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)
- De Nieuwe Eijk (Utrecht - Socius)
- Genderhof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Josephinehof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Zandewierde (Hummelo - Site)
- De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)
- Veldhoven (Woonbedrijf)
- Zwolle (DeltaWonen)
- De Kleine Wereld (Wageningen - Stichting de kleine wereld)
- Overige

6 Hoeveel maanden woon je al in dit woonproject?

Vul uw antwoord hier in:

-

7 Heeft u tussen uw aankomst in Nederland in een asielzoekerscentrum en uw huidige woonplek ergens anders gewoond?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

8 Zo ja, voor hoeveel maanden?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '7 [A05]' (Heeft u tussen uw aankomst in Nederland in een asielzoekerscentrum en uw huidige woonplek ergens anders gewoond?)

Vul uw antwoord hier in:

-

9 Uit hoeveel personen bestaat uw huishouden?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- >4

10 In welk land ben je geboren?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Syrië
- Eritrea
- Afghanistan
- Iraq
- Iran
- Turkije
- Nigeria
- Marrocco
- Algerije
- Overige

Sociale banden

14 Van hoeveel verenigingen bent u lid (bijv. sport/fitnessclub, kerk, culturele organisatie, liefdadigheidsinstelling)?

Vul uw antwoord hier in:

-

15 In de afgelopen maand...

Vul uw antwoord(en) hier in:

- Hoe vaak heeft u contact gehad met uw familie (persoonlijk, telefonisch of per e-mail)?

.....

- Hoe vaak heeft u contact gehad met uw vrienden (persoonlijk, telefonisch of per e-mail)?

.....

- Hoe vaak heeft u contact gehad (persoonlijk, telefonisch of per e-mail) met uw kennissen?

.....

- Hoe vaak brengt u in uw vrije tijd, tijd door met Nederlanders?

.....

16 Ik kan gemakkelijk naar iemand gaan die...

Kies het toepasselijke antwoord voor elk onderdeel:

	Helemaal niet mee eens	Niet mee eens	Neutraal	Mee eens	Helemaal mee eens	Weet ik niet
advies kan geven over een conflict met een familielid of vriend	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
advies kan geven over juridische zaken (problemen met verhuurder, baas, gemeente)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
kan helpen bij de verhuizing naar een nieuw huis (inpakken, tillen)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
me dingen kan lenen en waarmee ik gunsten uitwissel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
me in contact zou kunnen brengen met een kwaliteitsdokter wanneer dat nodig is	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sociale bruggen

Ken je iemand in Nederland die...*

*Het kennen van iemand betekent dat als de respondent per ongeluk degene ontmoet die hij/zij kent, de respondent de naam van de persoon kent en beiden een gesprek zouden kunnen beginnen met elke andere persoon.

17 ...van een andere nationaliteit is dan ik

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

18 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:
Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '17 [F011]' (van een andere nationaliteit is dan ik)
Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

19 ...van een ander ras is dan ik

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

20 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '19 [F012]' (van een ander ras is dan ik)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

21 ...een andere seksuele geaardheid heeft dan ik

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

22 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '21 [F013]' (een andere seksuele geaardheid heeft dan ik)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

23 ...veel ouder is dan ik

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

24 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '23 [F014]' (veel ouder is dan ik)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

25 ...veel armer is dan ik

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

26 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '25 [F015]' (veel armer is dan ik)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

27 ...gelooft (als je een niet-gelovige bent), of andersom

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

28 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '27 [F016]' (gelooft (als je een niet-gelovige bent), of andersom)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

29 ...verschillende vrijetijdsactiviteiten heeft

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

30 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '29 [F017]' (verschillende vrijetijdsactiviteiten heeft)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

31 ...een andere politieke houding heeft

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

32 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '31 [F018]' (een andere politieke houding heeft)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

33 ...een andere culturele smaak heeft

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

34 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '33 [F019]' (een andere culturele smaak heeft)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

35 ...veel rijker is

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

36 Zo ja, wie?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '35 [F020]' (veel rijker is)

Kies alle voor u geldende mogelijkheden:

- Vrienden
- Familie
- Kennissen

Integratie

37 Kies het toepasselijke antwoord voor elk onderdeel:

	Helemaal niet mee eens	Niet mee eens	Neutraal	Mee eens	Helemaal mee eens
Ik voel me onderdeel van de Nederlandse samenleving	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik voel me thuis in Nederland	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik begrijp iemand als hij of zij Nederlands tegen mij spreekt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik spreek vloeiend Nederlands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38 Ben je een student?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

39 Zo ja, op welk niveau ben je student?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '38 [G02]' (Ben je een student?)

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Middelbare school
- Beroepsopleiding
- Medewerkersgraad
- Bachelor
- Master
- Doctoraat
- Weet ik niet

40 Welke optie is voor u van toepassing met betrekking tot de integratievereisten?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- De integratievereisten zijn niet van toepassing op mij
- overschrijding van de maximumtermijn voor het behalen van het examen
- In proces om integratieexamen te doen
- Vrijstelling van integratieexamen
- Verkregen integratieexamen, of niet niet onderworpen aan de integratie-eis
- Weet ik niet

41 Heb je een baan?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

42 Zo ja, voor hoeveel uur per week werkt u?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:
Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '41 [G04]' (Heb je een baan?)
In dit veld mogen alleen cijfers ingevoerd worden.
Vul uw antwoord hier in:

-

43 Zo ja, na hoeveel maanden na ontvangst van uw verblijfsvergunning heeft u deze baan gevonden?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:
Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '41 [G04]' (Heb je een baan?)
In dit veld mogen alleen cijfers ingevoerd worden.
Vul uw antwoord hier in:

-

44 Krijgt u een uitkering?

Kies één van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- Ja
- Nee

Bedankt voor uw deelname aan deze enquête.

INFORMATIE OMTRENT PRIVACY OPSLAG

Magical housing for status holders?

Geachte heer/mevrouw,

Dit onderzoek is ontworpen door Bram Dorsman en wordt uitgevoerd door Bram Dorsman van de Technische Universiteit Eindhoven. Platform31 - een onafhankelijke netwerkorganisatie met expertise op het gebied van huisvestingsbeleid, gevestigd in Den Haag, ondersteunt dit onderzoek. Zij hebben geen toegang tot uw gegevens. Met dit onderzoek willen we inzicht krijgen in hoe u uw leefomgeving ervaart. Het type woningen waarin u woont is relatief nieuw in Nederland (zelfs in de wereld!) en met uw hulp kunnen wij leren de woningen te optimaliseren, op basis van uw ervaring. In bijlage A vindt u de informatie over de contactgegevens van dit onderzoek. Mocht u een vraag of opmerking hebben, neem dan contact op met Bram Dorsman.

Als u niet wilt meedoen of als u wilt stoppen met de vragenlijst

Het is aan u om te beslissen of u al dan niet deelneemt aan het onderzoek. Deelname is vrijwillig. Als u wel deelneemt aan het onderzoek, kunt u altijd van gedachten veranderen en besluiten om te stoppen, op elk moment van het onderzoek. U hoeft aan te geven waarom u stopt.

Gebruik en opslag van uw gegevens

Uw persoonlijke gegevens worden voor dit onderzoek verzameld, gebruikt, verwerkt en opgeslagen. Het verzamelen, gebruiken, verwerken en opslaan van uw gegevens is nodig om de in dit onderzoek gestelde vragen te beantwoorden en de resultaten te publiceren. Wij vragen uw toestemming voor het gebruik van uw gegevens.

Vertrouwelijkheid van uw gegevens

Uw naam en andere informatie die u direct kan identificeren wordt achterwege gelaten. Om uw privacy te beschermen, krijgen uw gegevens een unieke code. De encryptiesleutel blijft veilig opgeslagen bij de universiteit. De gegevens zijn alleen met de encryptiesleutel tot u te herleiden. De gegevens zijn niet naar u persoonlijk te herleiden in rapporten en publicaties over het onderzoek.

Toegang tot uw gegevens voor verificatie

Een beperkt aantal personen die werkzaam zijn op de universiteit heeft toegang tot al uw gegevens, inclusief de gegevens zonder code. Dit is nodig om te controleren of het onderzoek op een goede en betrouwbare manier wordt uitgevoerd. Personen die toegang hebben tot uw gegevens voor controle zijn de onderzoekers Bram Dorsman, Pauline van den Berg, Oana Druta en een controller/monitor van de Technische Universiteit Eindhoven. Wij vragen u om toestemming voor deze toegang.

Bewaartermijn van uw gegevens

Uw gegevens kunnen ook van belang zijn voor ander wetenschappelijk onderzoek op het gebied van de gebouwde omgeving. Hiertoe worden uw gegevens maximaal 10 jaar bewaard. U kunt op het aangeven of u hiermee akkoord gaat of niet. Bent u het hier niet mee eens, dan kunt u alsnog deelnemen aan het lopende onderzoek.

Toestemming intrekken

U kunt uw toestemming voor het gebruik van uw persoonlijke gegevens te allen tijde intrekken. Dit geldt voor dit onderzoek en ook voor opslag en gebruik voor toekomstig onderzoek op het gebied van de gebouwde omgeving. De verzamelde onderzoeksgegevens tot het moment dat u uw toestemming intrekt, worden alsnog gebruikt in het onderzoek.

Meer informatie over uw rechten bij de verwerking van gegevens

Voor algemene informatie over uw rechten bij de verwerking van uw persoonsgegevens kunt u de website van het College Bescherming Persoonsgegevens raadplegen.

Als u vragen heeft over uw rechten, kunt u contact opnemen met de verantwoordelijke voor de verwerking van uw persoonsgegevens. Voor dit onderzoek: Bram Dorsman van de Technische Universiteit Eindhoven. Zie bijlage A voor contactgegevens.

Als u vragen of klachten heeft over de verwerking van uw persoonsgegevens, adviseren wij u eerst contact op te nemen met de universiteit. U kunt ook contact opnemen met de functionaris voor gegevensbescherming van de instelling, Annuska van den Eijnden Dutch data protection officer van de universiteit.

Heeft u vragen?

Als u vragen heeft, neem dan contact op met Bram Dorsman. Als u klachten heeft over het onderzoek, kunt u dit bespreken met hoofdonderzoeker Pauline van den Berg. Alle relevante gegevens vindt u in bijlage A: Contactgegevens.

Ondertekening van het toestemmingsformulier

Wanneer u voldoende bedenktijd heeft gehad, wordt u gevraagd te beslissen over deelname aan dit onderzoek en toestemming te geven voor de verwerking van uw gegevens voor de hierboven beschreven doeleinden. Als u toestemming geeft, vragen wij u dit schriftelijk te bevestigen op het bijgevoegde toestemmingsformulier of digitaal. Door uw schriftelijke toestemming geeft u aan dat u de informatie heeft begrepen en toestemming geeft voor deelname aan het onderzoek. Het handtekeningformulier wordt door de onderzoeker bewaard. Zowel de onderzoeker als uzelf ontvangen een ondertekende versie van dit toestemmingsformulier.

Bijlage A: Contactgegevens

Onderzoeker: Bram Dorsman
b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

Voor klachten: Pauline van den Berg
p.e.w.v.d.berg@tue.nl

Data Protection Officer van de universiteit: Annuska van den Eijnden
privacy@tue.nl

A.4 Tigrinya

ትንግርታዊ መንበሪ አባይቲ ንወነንቲ መንበሪ-ፍቓድ?

ሰላም!

ስመይ በዚ መጽናዕቲ ስለ ዝተጠቐሰ የቐንየለይ። ኣብዚ መጽናዕቲ ናይ መንበሪ ኣከባቢ ከመይ ከምዝርድእዎ ክንፈልጥ ንደሊ። ከምዚ ዓይነት መንበሪ ገዛውቲ ብኔዘርላንድ ሓድሽ እዩ። ከምኡ ከኣ ብሓገዝኩም ከነጣዓዕዎ ንክእል። ነዚ ንሓቶ ብምሉእ ኣብቲ ናይ ዕዳጋ ውሽጢ ገለ ገለ ናይ ሸቕጣ ሸቕጣ ንምርካብ ዝኣክል ግዜ ይወስድ። ከምኡ ውን ምሉእ ብ ሙሉእ ዝርዝሩ ስም ኣልቦ እዩ። ከም ናትኩም ስም : ኢ.ሜይል ወይ ከኣ ካልእ መዝገቡ ኣባኹም ክርከብ ዝክእል ዝኾነ ናይ ውልቂ ግላዊ ሓበሬታ ኣይኣትውን እዩ።

እዚ ናይ መጽናዕቲ ዳህሰሳ ካብ ገለ ገለ መሰረታዊ ሕቶታት ጀሚሩ ብርክት ዝበለ ክፋላት የጠቓልል። ብካልኣይ ክፋል ውሽጢ ምስ ናትኩም ፕሮጀክት ብቐጥታ ዝራኸብ ናትኩም ድሌት ኣለና። ሳልሳይ ክፋል ኣብከባቢኩም ዘለዉ ሰባት ብዛዕባ ምፍላጥ ገለ ገለ ሕቶታት ኣለዎ።

ዝኾነ ዓይነት ሕቶ ወይ ርእይቶ እንተለኩም በዚ ዝሰዕብ ሰንጠረዥ ከተዘራርቡኒ ትክእሉ

ኢ.ሜይል b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

There are 44 questions in this survey.

ስምምዕ

1

አብ ሰነ-ፍልጠታዊ መጽናዕቲ ንክትሳተፉ ትሕተቱ አለኹም። ተሳትፎ ብወለንታ ማለት ብድልየት እዩ። ምእንቲ ክትሳተፉ፣ ናትኩም ጽሑፍ ፍቓድ የድልዩ። አብዚ መጽናዕቲ ንክትሳተፉ ትደልዩ ምዃንኩምን ዘይምዃንኩምን ቅድሚ ምውሳኔኩም፣ እቲ መጽናዕቲ እንታይ ከምዘጠቓልል ብዝምልከት መግለጺ ክወሃበኩም እዩ። ብኸብረትኩም ነዚ ሓበሬታ ብጥንቃቄ ኣንብብዎ፣ ከምኡ እውን እንተድኣ ዝኾነ ሕቶታት አለኩም ኮይኑ፣ ነቲ ተመራማሪ መብርሂ ንክህበኩም ሕተቱ። ንሱኹም ነዚ ምስ ናትኩም መጻምድቲ፣ ዓርኪ/መሓዛ ወይ ስድራ-ቤት ክትዘራረብሉ እውን ትክእሉ ኢኹም።

ኣነ አብዚ መጽናዕቲ ክሳተፍ ይደልይ እዩ።

- ኣነ ነዚ ናይ ተሳታፊ ቅጥዒ ሓበሬታ ኣንበብዮ አለኹ። ኣነ ሕቶታት ክሓትት እውን ክኣለ ነይረ። ሕቶታተይ ንዓይ ብዘዕግብ ኣገባብ ተመሊሶም ኣለዉ። ኣነ አብዚ መጽናዕቲ ክሳተፍ ምዃንይን ዘይምዃንይን ንምውሳኔ እኹል ግዜ ነይሩኒ።
- ኣነ አብዚ መጽናዕቲ ንምስታፍ ብወለንታ ማለት ብድልየት ምዃኑ እፈልጥ። ኣነ አብ ዝኾነ እዋን ንክይሳተፍ ወይ ካብቲ መጽናዕቲ ንምስሓብ ክውስን ከምዝክእል እፈልጥ። ነዚ ንምግባር ኣነ ምክንያት ምሃብ ኣየድልየንን እዩ።
- መጽናዕታዊ ሕቶ ናይዚ መጽናዕቲ ንምምላስ፣ ንምእካብን ምጥቃምን ናተይ ሓበሬታታት ፍቓድ ይህብ።
- ነቲ መጽናዕቲ ንምርግጋጽ፣ ገለኦም ሰባት ንኹሎም ናተይ ሓበሬታታት ናይ ምውካስ ተክእሎ ክህልዎም ከምዝክእል ኣነ ይፈልጥ። እዚኦም ሰባት አብዚ ወረቓት ሓበሬታ ተዘርዘርዎም ኣለዉ። ንሳቶም ንዝገብርዎም ምቁጻጻር ፍቓደኛ እዩ።

2 ናተይ ውልቃዊ ሓበሬታታት ንዊሕ እዋን ንምዕቃብን፣ ኣብ መጻኢ ኣብ ዓውዲ ዝተሃንጸ ክፋል ኣክባቢ ንዝግበር መጽናዕቲ ኣብ ጥቕሚ ንክውዕሉን ኣነ።

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

መሰረታዊ ባህርያት

3 ጾታ/ኪ አየናይ እዩ?

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ተባዕታይ
- አንስተይቲ
- ካልእ

4 ከንደይ ዕድመኻ?

Please write your answer here:

-

5 አባይ ትነብር?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)
- Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)
- SET (Amsterdam - Socius)
- LOhuizen (Amsterdam - Socius)
- Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgeአይኮነንot)
- Stek-Zuid (Amsterdam - stadgeአይኮነንot)
- Stek-አይኮነንord (Amsterdam - Stadgeአይኮነንot)
- Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)
- De Nieuwe Eijk (Utrecht - Socius)
- Genderhof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Josephinehof (Eindhoven - Wooninc)
- Zandewierde (Hummelo - Sité)
- De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)
- Veldhoven (Woonbedrijf)
- Zwolle (DeltaWonen)
- De Kleine Wereld (Wageningen - Stichting de kleine wereld)
- ኻልእ

6 አባዚ ፕሮጀክት መንበሪ አባይቲ ድሮ ንኸንደይ አዋርሕ ተቐጣጥካ አለኻ?

Please write your answer here:

-

7 ኣብ ናይ ኔዘርላንድ ጽግዕተኛ ማእከል ካብ ዝመጸኹሙሉ ግዜ ካብቲ ትነብሩሉ ቦታ ኣብ ካልእ ኔርኩም ዲኹም?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

8 እወ እንተኸይኑ ከንደይ ወርሒ

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'እወ' at question '7 [A05]' (ኣብ ናይ ኔዘርላንድ ጽግዕተኛ ማእከል ካብ ዝመጸኹሙሉ ግዜ ካብቲ ትነብሩሉ ቦታ ኣብ ካልእ ኔርኩም ዲኹም?)

Please write your answer here:

-

9 ናይ ውሽጢ ገዛ መጠን

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- >4

10 ኣባይናይ ሃገር ኢኹም ተወሊድኩም

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- ሶርያ
- ኤርትራ
- ኣፍጋኒስታን
- ዲራቭ
- ኢራን
- ቱርኪ
- ናይጆርያ
- ሞሮኮ
- ኣልጄሪያ
- ኻልእ (እንግሊዘኛ በጃኻ)

ማሕበራዊ ምትስሳር

14 ናይ ክንደይ ማሕበራት ኣባል ኢኻ (ንኣብነት ስፖርት/ኣካላዊ ብቕዓት ማለት ፊትነስ ክለብ፣ ቤተ-ክርስቲያን፣ ባህላዊ ትካል፣ ግብረ-ሰናይ)?

Please write your answer here:

-

15 ኣብ ላዕሊ ዘሎ ዝሓለፈ ወርሒ...

Please write your answer(s) here:

- ክንደይ ግዜ ምስ ናትካ ስድራ-ቤት ተራኺብካ ኣለኻ (ብኣካል፣ ርክብ ብተሌፎን ወይ ኢ-መይል)?
.....
- ክንደይ ግዜ ምስ ናትካ ኣዕሩኽ/መሓዙት ተራኺብካ ኣለኻ (ብኣካል፣ ርክብ ብተሌፎን ወይ ኢ-መይል)?
.....
- ክንደይ ግዜ ምስ ትፈልጦም ሰባት ተራኺብካ ኣለኻ (ብኣካል፣ ርክብ ብተሌፎን ወይ ኢ-መይል)?
.....
- ኣብ ነጻ ግዜኻ፣ ክንደይ ግዜ ምስ ኔዘርላንዳውያን ሰባት ግዜ ተሕልፍ?
.....

16 ኣነ ብቐሊሉ ...

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ብፍጹም ኣይሳማማዕን	ኣይሳማማዕን	ንጹል	እሳማማዕ	ሙሉእ ብ ሙሉእ ይሳማማዕ	ኣይፈልጥን
ምስ ኣባል ስድራ-ቤት ወይ ዓርኪ/መሓዛ ንዝህሉው ግርጭት ብዝምልከት፣ ምኽሪ ክህብ ናብ ዝኸእል ሓደ ሰብ ክኸይድ ይኸእል።	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ኣብ ጉዳይ ሕገ ምኽሪ ምሃብ ይከኣል (ምስቲ በዓል ንብረት ምስ ዓምኻ ምስ መዛጋጃቤት ዘለዉ ጸገማት)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ኣብ ሓድሽ ገዛ ክትግዕዝ ከለኻ ክሕግዝ ይኸእል(ምዕሻግ ፡ምልዓል)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ሓደ ነገራት ከለቐሓኒ ወይ ምስኡ ጥቕሚ ከለዎወጠሉ ናብ ዝኸእል ሓደ ሰብ ክኸይድ ይኸእል	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ኣድላይ ኣብ ዝኸነሉ ግዜ ምስ ብቀሓሕሒ ሓኪም ክራኸበኒ ናብ ዝኸእል ሓደ ሰብ ክኸይድ ይኸእል	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ማሕበራዊ ድልድላት

ኣብ ውሽጢ ኔዘርላንድ ዝኾነ ሰብ ዝፈልጥዎ ኣሎ ዶ...*

*ደ ሰብ ምቕታል ማለት ተጸዋዒ ቢጋጣሚ ንዝፈልጦ/ትፈልጦ/ ምስ ዝፈልጥ ተራኺቡ ተጸዋዒ ናይቲ ሰብ ስም ይፈልጥ እም ክልቲኦም ንሓድሕዶም ክረዳድኡ ይኸእሉ ማለት እዩ

17 ካባይ ዝተፈለየ ዜግነት ዘለዎም እዮም

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

18 ኣወ ተኸይኡ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
 Answer was 'እወ' at question '17 [F011]' (ካባይ ዝተፈለየ ዜግነት ዘለዎም እዮም)
 Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

19 ካባይ ዝተፈለየ ዘርኢ እዮም

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

20 ኣወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'እወ' at question '19 [F012]' (ካባይ ዝተፈለየ ዘርኢ እዮም)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

21 ካባይ ዝተፈለየ ጾታዊ ዝንባሌ ኣለዎም

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

22 ኣወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'እወ' at question '21 [F013]' (ካባይ ዝተፈለየ ጾታዊ ዝንባሌ ኣለዎም)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

23 ካባይ ብዙሕ ይዓብዩ

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

24 አወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'አወ' at question '23 [F014]' (ካባይ ብዙሕ ይዓብዩ)
Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

25 ካባይ አዝዮም ዝደከዩ እዮም

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- አወ
- ኣይኮነን

26 አወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'አወ' at question '25 [F015]' (ካባይ አዝዮም ዝደከዩ እዮም)
Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

27 አማኒ ድዩ(አማኒ ተዘይ ኮይኑ) ወይ ብአንጻሩ

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- አወ
- ኣይኮነን

28 አወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'አወ' at question '27 [F016]' (አማኒ ድዩ(አማኒ ተዘይ ኮይኑ) ወይ ብአንጻሩ)
Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

29 ዝተፈላለዩ ምንቅስቃስ ተረፍ ግዜ ኣለዎ

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

30 ኣወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'እወ' at question '29 [F017]' (ዝተፈላለዩ ምንቅስቃስ ተረፍ ግዜ ኣለዎ)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

31 ዝተፈለዩ ፖለቲካዊ ኣመለካኸት ኣለዎ

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

32 ኣወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'እወ' at question '31 [F018]' (ዝተፈለዩ ፖለቲካዊ ኣመለካኸት ኣለዎ)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕሩኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

33 ዝተፈለዩ ባህላዊ ጣዕሚ ኣለዎ

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

34 አወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
 Answer was 'አወ' at question '33 [F019]' (ዝተፈለየ ባህላዊ ጣዕሚ አለዎ)
 Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕፍኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

35 እወ ሃብታም

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- አይኮነን

36 አወ ተኸይኑ፣ መን

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
 Answer was 'እወ' at question '35 [F020]' (እወ ሃብታም)
 Please choose **all** that apply:

- ዓዕፍኸቲ
- ቤተሰብ
- ምሕዝነት

ምውህሃድ

37 Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	ብፍጹም አይሳማማዕን	አይሳማማዕን	ንጹል	እሳማማዕ	መሉእ ብ መሉእ ይሳማማዕ
አነ ናይ ኔዘርላንድ ሕብረተሰብ አካል ኮይነ ይስምዓኒ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
አነ ኣብ ኔዘርላንድ ልክዕ ኣብ ሃገረይ ከምዘለኹኹ ኮይኑ ይስምዓኒ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ሓደ ሰብ ብቋንቋ ኔዘርላንድ ከዛረበኒ እንከሎ፣ አነ ይርድኡኡ/ኣ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
አነ ቋንቋ ኔዘርላንድ መሊኹ ይዛረብ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38 ተማሃራይ ዲኻ

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- አይኮነን

39 እወ ምስዝኸውን፣ አበየናይ ደረጃ?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'እወ' at question '38 [G02]' (ተማሃራይ ዲኻ)

Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- ካልአይ ደረጃ ቤት-ትምህርቲ
- ሞያዊ ስልጠና
- ዲፕሎማ 2 ዓመት ትምህርቲ
- ባችለር ዲግሪ
- ማስተርስ ዲግሪ
- ዶክተራይት ዲግሪ
- አይፈለጥኩን

40 አይናይ እዩ ንግኹም ተፈጻሚ ዝኸውን?

Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- ንምውህሃድ ተገዛኢ ዘይኮነ
- ዝልዓለ ጊዜ ምርካብ
- ፈተና ንምክያድ መስርሕ
- ናይ ፈተና ናጽነት
- ዝተረኸበ ፈተና ናይ ውህደት ሕቶ ተገዛኢ ተዘይኮይኑ
- አይፈለጥኩን

41 ስራሕ አለካ ዶ?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- አይኮነን

42 እወ ተኮይኑ ኣብ ስሙን ክንደይ ሰዓት ትሰርሕ?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'እወ' at question '41 [G04]' (ስራሕ ኣለካ ዶ?)
Only numbers may be entered in this field.
Please write your answer here:

-

43 እወ ተኮይኑ ናይ መንበሪ ፍቓድ ካብ ትቕበል ድሕሪ ክንደይ ወርሒ ነዚ ስራሕ ረኪብኩም

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
Answer was 'እወ' at question '41 [G04]' (ስራሕ ኣለካ ዶ?)
Only numbers may be entered in this field.
Please write your answer here:

-

44 ማእበራዊ ክፍሊት ትቕበሉ ዲኩም?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- እወ
- ኣይኮነን

Thank you for completing this survey.

INFORMATION REGARDING PRIVACY

ትንግራታዊ መንበሪ አባይቲ ንወንጎቲ መንበሪ-ፍቻድ Magical housing for status holders?

ዝኸበርኩም/ክን ኣቶ/ወይዘሮ/ሪት

እዚ መጽናዕቲ ብብራም ዶርስማን [Bram Dorsman] ዝተነድፈን፣ ከምኡ እውን ብብራም ዶርስማን ኣብ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተክኖሎጂ ኣይንድሆቭን ዝፍጸምን እዩ። ኣብ ደንሃኽ ዝሰረቱ፣ ብዛዕባ ምስ መንበሪ አባይቲ ዝተሓሓዘ ፖሊሲ ብዝምልከት ፍሉይ-አፍልጦ ዘለዎ ገለልተኛ ትካል መርበብ ፕላትፎርም31 [Platform31]፣ ነዚ መጽናዕቲ ርክባት ኣብ ምቕራብ ይሕግዝ ኣሎ። ንሳቶም ንናትኩም ሓበሬታታት ናይ ምውካስ ተኸእሎ ኣይከህልዎምን እዩ። ብመንገዲ እዚ ዳህሳስ-ርእይቶ፣ ንስኹም ንናትኩም ናይ መንበሪ አባይቲ ብኸመይ ከም እትርእይዎ ብዝምልከት ንሕና ርድኢት ከህልወና ንደልይ። እቶም ንስኹም እትቐመጥሎም ዓይነት መንበሪ አባይቲ፣ ኣብ ኔዘርላንድ ብተዛማዲ ሓድሽ ዓይነት እዮም (ኣብዓለም እውን!)፣ ከምኡ እውን ብናትኩም ሓገዝ፣ ኣብ ናትኩም ተሞኩሮ ብምምርኳስ፣ ንሕና ክንመሃርን ነዚ ከንግዕብሎን ንኸእል። ጥብቆ ‘ሀ’ ብዛዕባ መወከሲ ሓበሬታ ዝምልከት ሓበሬታ ኣጠቓሊሎ ይርከብ። እንተደኣ ዝኾነ ሕቶ ወይ ርእይቶኣለኩም ኮይኑ፣ ብኸብረትኩም ንብራም ዶርስማን ተወከሱ።

እንተደኣ ክትሳተፉ ዘይትደልዩ ኮይንኩም ወይ ኣብቲ መጽናዕቲ ምስታፍ ደው ከተብልዎ እንተደኣ ደሊኹም ኣብቲ መጽናዕቲ ናይ ምስታፍ ወይ ዘይምስታፍ ውሳኔ ኣባኹም ዝምርኮስ እዩ። ተሳትፎ ብወለንታ እዩ። እንተደኣ ኣብቲ መጽናዕቲ ትሳተፉ ኮይንኩም፣ ኣብ ዝኾነ እዋን ናይቲ መጽናዕቲ፣ ኣብ ዝደለኹም ዓዘ ሓሳብኩም ክትቐይሩን ደው ከተብልዎን ትኸእሉ ኢኹም። ንስኹም ንምንታይ ደው ተብልዎ ከምዘለኹም ምኽንያት ምንጋር ኣየድልዩኩምን እዩ።

ምጥቃምን ምኽዛንን ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት

ነዚ መጽናዕቲ ንምግባር፣ ናትኩም ውልቃዊ ሓበሬታታት ክእከቡ፣ ኣብ ጥቕሚ ከውዕሉ፣ ክምስርሑን ክኸዘኑን እዮም። እዚ ምእካብ፣ ምጥቃም፣ ምምስራሕን ምኽዛንን ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት፣ ነቶም ኣብዚ መጽናዕቲ ተሓትቶም ዘለዉ ሕቶታት ንምምላስን፣ ነቶም ውጽኢታት ንምስታፍምን ኣድሊይቲ እዮም። ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት ንምጥቃም፣ ንሕና ናትኩም ፍቻድ ንሓትቱ።

ምስጢራውነት ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት

ናትኩም ስምን፣ ንዓኹም ብቐጥታ ከም እትፍለጡ ክገብሩ ዝኸእሉ ካልእት ሓበሬታታትን ክእለዩ እዮም። ናትኩም ብሕትና ንምክልኻል፣ ንናትኩም ሓበሬታታት ኮድ ከወሃብም እዩ። እቲ ዲጂታላዊ መፍትሕ-ምስጢር፣ ኣብ ቦታ ተቐምጦ መጽናዕቲ ብውሒስ ክቐመጥ እዩ። ሓበሬታታት ናባኹም ዘቐንዑ፣ ብመንገዲ እቲ ዲጂታላዊ መፍትሕ-ምስጢር ጥራይ እዩ። እቶም ብዛዕባ እዚ መጽናዕቲ ኣብ ጸብጻባትን ሕትመታትን ዝወጹ ሓበሬታታት፣ ንዓኹም ከም እትፍለጡ ክገብሩ ኣይከእሉን እዮም።

ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት ንምርግጋጽ ምውካስ

ኣብቲ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ዝሰርሑ ዝተወሰኑ ሰባት፣ ኣብቲ ናይ መጽናዕቲ ቦታ፣ ንኹሎም ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት ክውከሱ ይኸእሉ እዮም። ነቶም ኮድ ዘይብሎም ሓበሬታታት እውን ዘጠቓልል። እዚ እቲ መጽናዕቲ ብግቡእን ዘተሓሳዩን ኣገባብ ምክያዱን ዘይምክያዱን ንምርግጋጽ ኣገዳሲ እዩ። እቶም ንናትኩም ሓበሬታታት ንምግምጋም ክውከስዎ ተኸእሎ ዝህልዎም ሰባት እምም ዝሰዕቡ እዮም። ብራም ዶርስማን፣ Pauline van den Berg, Oana Druta ፣ ከምኡ እውን ተቆጻጻሪ / ተኸታታሊ ናይ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተክኖሎጂ ኣይንድሆቭን። ነዚ ተኸእሎ ምውካስ ብዝምልከት ንሕና ፍቻድ ንሓተኩም።

እዋን ምዕቃብ ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት

ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት፣ ኣብ ዓውዲ ዝተሃንጸ ክፋል ኣክባቢ ንዝግበር ካልእ ስነ-ፍልጠታዊ መጽናዕቲ እውን ኣገዳስነት ከህልዎ ይኸእል እዩ። ነዚ ብምዕላም፣ ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት እንተብዘሓ ን10 ዓመታት ክዕቀቡ እዮም። ምስዚ ትሰማምዑ ምዃንኩምን ዘይምዃንኩምን፣ ኣብቲ ቅጥዒ ፍቻድ ከተመልከትሉ ትኸእሉ ኢኹም። እንተደኣ ምስዚ ዘይትሰማምዑ ኮይንኩም እውን፣ ኣብዚ ህሉው መጽናዕቲ ክትሳተፉ ትኸእሉ ኢኹም።

ምስሓብ ፍቻድ

ንስኹም ብዛዕባ ምጥቃም ናትኩም ውልቃዊ ሓበሬታታት ብዝምልከት፣ ኣብ ዝኾነ እዋን ፍቻድኩም ክትስሓብዎ ትኸእሉ ኢኹም። እዚ ነዚ መጽናዕቲን፣ ከምኡ እውን ኣብ ዓውዲ ዝተሃንጸ ክፋል ኣክባቢ ንዝግበር ናይ መጻኢ መጽናዕቲ፣ ንምኽዛንን ምጥቃምን ዝምልከት እዩ። እቶም ክሳብ እቲ ፍቻድኩም ዝሰሓቡኩምሉ እዋን ዝተሓከቡ ሓበሬታታት መጽናዕቲ፣ ኣብቲ መጽናዕቲ ኣብ ጥቕሚ ከውዕሉ እዮም።

ኣብ እዋን ምምስራሕ ሓበሬታታት ብዛዕባ ዘለውኹም መሰላት ዝምልከት ዝደዳ ሓበሬታ

ናትኩም ውልቃዊ ሓበሬታታት ኣብ ዝምስራሓሉ እዋን ብዛዕባ ዘለውኹም መሰላት ብዝምልከት፣ ሓፈሻዊ ሓበሬታ ንምርካብ፣ ኣብ መርብ-ሓበሬታ ናይ ኔዘርላንድ በዓል-መዘ ዝምክልኻል ሓበሬታታት [Dutch Data Protection Authority] ክትውከሱ ትኸእሉ ኢኹም።

ብዛዕባ መሰላትኩም ዝምልከቱ ሕቶታት ምስ ዝህልውኹም፡ ብኸብረትኩም ነቲ ናትኩም ውልቃዊ ሓበሬታታት ናይ ምምስራሕ ሓላፍነት ዘለዎ ሰብ ተወከሱ። ነዚ መጽናዕቲ ብዝምልከት እቲ ሰብ፡ ብራም ዶርስማን ካብ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ተክሎጂ ኣይንድሆብን እዩ። ንዝርዝር ናይ መወከሲ ሓበሬታ ኣብ ጥብቆ 'ሀ' ተመልከቱ።

ብዛዕባ ምምስራሕ ናትኩም ውልቃዊ ሓበሬታታት ብዝምልከት ዝኾነ ሕቶታት ወይ ጥርግናት እንተድኣ ኣለኩም ኮይኑ፣ መጀመርያ ምስ ቦታ መጽናዕቲ ርክብ ንኸትገብሩ ንሕና ንመክር። ንስኹም ምስ በዓል-ስልጣን ምክልኻል ሓበሬታታት ናይቲ ተቐዋም፣ Annuska van den Eijnden ፣ ወይ ምስ ናይ ኔዘርላንድ በዓል-መዚ ምክልኻል ሓበሬታታት ርክብ ክትገብሩ እውን ትኽእሉ ኢኹም።

ዝኾነ ሕቶታት?

እንተድኣ ዝኾነ ሕቶታት ኣለኩም ኮይኑ፣ ብኸብረትኩም ንብራም ዶርስማን ተወከሱ። እንተድኣ ብዛዕባ እቲ መጽናዕቲ ጥርግናት ኣለኩም ኮይኑ፣ ነዚ ምስ ቀንዲ ተመራማሪት ፓውሊን ቫን ደን በርኽ [Pauline van den Berg] ክትመያየጥሉ ትኽእሉ ኢኹም። ኩሎም ኣድላይነት ዘለዎም ዝርዝራት፣ ኣብ ጥብቆ ሀ፡ 'ዝርዝራት መወከሲ' ኣብ ዝብል ንምርካብም ይክእል።

ምኽታም ቅጥዒ ፍቓድ

ንምሕሳብ እኹል ግዜ ድሕሪ ምርካብኩም፣ ኣብዚ መጽናዕቲ ንምስታፍ ክትውሰኑን፣ ነዚ እም ኣብ ላዕሊ ዝተጠቐሱ ዕላማታት ዝውዕል፣ ናትኩም ሓበሬታታት ንምምስራሕ ፍቓድ ንኸትህቡን ክትሕተቱ ኢኹም። እንተድኣ ፍቓድ ሂብኩም፣ ንስኹም ነዚ ብጽሑፍ ኣብቲ ከም ጥብቆ ተተሓሒዙ ዘሎ ቅጥዒ ፍቓድ ወይ ብዲጂታላዊ ኣገባብ ክተረጋግጹ ንሕና ክንሓተኩም ኢና። ብመንገዲ እቲ ብጽሑፍ ዝሃብኩም ፍቓድኩም፣ ንስኹም ነቲ ሓበሬታ ተራዲእኩም ምህላውኩምን ኣብቲ መጽናዕቲ ንኸትሳተፉ ፍቓደኛ ምዃንኩምን ተረጋግጹ። እቲ ናይ ክታም ወረቐት ምስ ተመራማሪይ ክዕቀብ እዩ። እቲ ተመራማሪይን ንስኹም ባዕልኹምን፣ ዝተኸተመ ቅዳሕ ናይዚ ቅጥዒ ፍቓድ ክትቐበሉ ኢኹም።

ንኣቓልቦኹም ነመስግን።

ጥብቆ ሀ፡ ዝርዝራት መወከሲ

ተመራማሪይ፡ ብራም ዶርስማን [Bram Dorsman]
b.dorsman2@student.tue.nl

ጥርግናት፡ Pauline van den Berg
p.e.w.v.d.berg@tue.nl

በዓል-ስልጣን ምክልኻል ሓበሬታታት ናይቲ ተቐዋም፡ Annuska van den Eijnden
privacy@tue.nl

Appendix B

Bivariate tables

B.1 ANOVA tables: In which project do you live?

Table B.1: Group statistics

Variable	Project	N	Descriptives				95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
			Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Subjective well-being	Baak Zuid (Amsterdam De-alliantie)	1	3.60					3.60	3.60	
	Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)	10	4.28	0.99	0.31	3.57	4.99	2.40	5.40	
	Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)	16	3.84	1.56	0.39	3.01	4.67	1.40	6.40	
	SET (Amsterdam - Socius)	1	5.80					5.80	5.80	
	Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)	13	4.08	1.44	0.40	3.21	4.95	1.80	6.20	
	Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)	2	3.00	1.41	1.00	-9.71	15.71	2.00	4.00	
	Zandewierde (Hummelo - Sité)	8	4.13	0.82	0.29	3.44	4.81	2.80	5.00	
	De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)	7	4.03	1.07	0.40	3.04	5.02	2.40	5.80	
	Total	58	4.03	1.26	0.17	3.70	4.36	1.40	6.40	
	Social cohesion	Baak Zuid (Amsterdam De-alliantie)	1	2.92					2.92	2.92
Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)		10	2.82	0.55	0.17	2.43	3.22	1.78	3.55	
Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)		16	3.26	0.70	0.18	2.89	3.64	1.78	4.42	
SET (Amsterdam - Socius)		1	3.75					3.75	3.75	
Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)		13	3.26	1.28	0.35	2.48	4.03	2.17	6.91	
Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)		2	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Zandewierde (Hummelo - Sité)		8	3.38	0.84	0.30	2.68	4.08	2.00	4.00	
De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)		7	3.40	0.86	0.33	2.61	4.20	2.42	4.64	
Total		58	3.18	0.88	0.12	2.95	3.41	1.78	6.91	
Social bonds		Baak Zuid (Amsterdam De-alliantie)	1	2.00					2.00	2.00
	Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)	10	3.86	0.61	0.19	3.42	4.30	3.00	5.00	
	Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)	16	3.69	0.65	0.16	3.34	4.03	2.40	4.80	
	SET (Amsterdam - Socius)	1	4.00					4.00	4.00	
	Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)	13	3.64	0.51	0.14	3.33	3.95	3.00	4.50	
	Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)	2	3.10	0.14	0.10	1.83	4.37	3.00	3.20	
	Zandewierde (Hummelo - Sité)	8	3.73	1.04	0.37	2.86	4.60	1.80	4.80	
	De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)	7	3.58	0.74	0.28	2.89	4.26	2.80	5.00	
	Total	58	3.66	0.70	0.09	3.47	3.84	1.80	5.00	
	Integration	Baak Zuid (Amsterdam De-alliantie)	1	3.25					3.25	3.25
Spark Village (Amsterdam - Rochedale)		10	3.55	0.59	0.19	3.13	3.97	2.50	4.00	
Elzenhagen (Amsterdam - de Key)		16	3.77	0.59	0.15	3.45	4.08	2.75	5.00	
SET (Amsterdam - Socius)		1	4.25					4.25	4.25	
Stek-Oost (Amsterdam - Stadgenoot)		13	3.23	0.79	0.22	2.76	3.71	2.00	4.25	
Place2BU (Utrecht - Portaal)		2	3.88	0.53	0.38	-0.89	8.64	3.50	4.25	
Zandewierde (Hummelo - Sité)		8	3.59	0.93	0.33	2.81	4.38	1.50	4.50	
De Woondiversiteit (Delft - Gemeente Delft)		7	4.08	0.65	0.24	3.49	4.68	2.75	4.50	
Total		58	3.63	0.72	0.09	3.44	3.81	1.50	5.00	

Table B.2: ANOVA, in which project do you live

Variable	ANOVA					
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Subjective well-being	Between Groups	6.76	7.00	0.97	0.58	0.77
	Within Groups	83.87	50.00	1.68		
	Total	90.62	57.00			
Social cohesion	Between Groups	5.30	7.00	0.76	0.97	0.46
	Within Groups	39.09	50.00	0.78		
	Total	44.38	57.00			
Social bonds	Between Groups	4.00	7.00	0.57	1.20	0.32
	Within Groups	23.75	50.00	0.48		
	Total	27.76	57.00			
Integration	Between Groups	4.53	7.00	0.65	1.31	0.27
	Within Groups	24.74	50.00	0.49		
	Total	29.27	57.00			

B.2 ANOVA tables: In which country are you born?

Table B.3: Group statistics

Variable	Country	N	Descriptives						
			Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Social cohesion	Other	9	3.01	0.62	0.21	2.54	3.49	2.00	4.00
	Syria	30	3.08	1.04	0.19	2.69	3.46	1.78	6.91
	Eritrea	9	3.45	0.68	0.23	2.93	3.98	2.50	4.38
	Afghanistan	3	3.15	0.45	0.26	2.04	4.26	2.67	3.55
	Iran	2	2.67	0.94	0.67	-5.80	11.14	2.00	3.33
	Turkey	3	3.94	0.46	0.26	2.80	5.08	3.50	4.42
	Morocco	1	2.92					2.92	2.92
	Iraq	1	4.25					4.25	4.25
	Total	58	3.18	0.88	0.12	2.95	3.41	1.78	6.91
	Social bridges	Other	8	7.88	2.59	0.91	5.71	10.04	2.00
Syria		27	7.89	1.85	0.36	7.16	8.62	5.00	10.00
Eritrea		7	6.14	3.53	1.34	2.88	9.41	2.00	10.00
Afghanistan		2	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Iran		2	6.00	5.66	4.00	-44.82	56.82	2.00	10.00
Turkey		3	9.33	0.58	0.33	7.90	10.77	9.00	10.00
Morocco		1	10.00					10.00	10.00
Iraq		1	9.00					9.00	9.00
Total		51	7.80	2.42	0.34	7.12	8.48	2.00	10.00
Integration		Other	9	3.69	0.76	0.25	3.11	4.28	2.50
	Syria	30	3.59	0.81	0.15	3.29	3.89	1.50	5.00
	Eritrea	9	3.68	0.68	0.23	3.15	4.20	2.75	4.50
	Afghanistan	3	3.67	0.29	0.17	2.95	4.38	3.50	4.00
	Iran	2	3.38	0.88	0.63	-4.57	11.32	2.75	4.00
	Turkey	3	3.75	0.43	0.25	2.67	4.83	3.25	4.00
	Morocco	1	3.25					3.25	3.25
	Iraq	1	4.00					4.00	4.00
	Total	58	3.63	0.72	0.09	3.44	3.81	1.50	5.00

Table B.4: ANOVA, in which country are you born

		ANOVA				
Variable		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Social cohesion	Between Groups	4.74	7.00	0.68	0.85	0.55
	Within Groups	39.64	50.00	0.79		
	Total	44.38	57.00			
Social cohesion	Between Groups	48.97	7.00	7.00	1.24	0.30
	Within Groups	243.07	43.00	5.65		
	Total	292.04	50.00			
Integration	Between Groups	0.56	7.00	0.08	0.14	0.99
	Within Groups	28.71	50.00	0.57		
	Total	29.27	57.00			

Appendix C

Bayesian belief network

C.1 Updated probabilities

Table C.1: Updated probabilities for all the variables for each scenario

Variables	Level	Scenarios												
		Original network	Gender (F)	Residential area (res)	Modular - renovation (ren)	Shared space (share)	Social program (other)	Amount of residents (>450)	Social cohesion	Housing satisfaction	Social bonds	Subjective well-being	Residential - renovation	
Gender	Female	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	
	Male	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Residential area	Not in residential area	83	75	6	44	77	74	98	94	79	65	28	6	
	In residential area	17	25	100	56	23	26	2	6	27	35	92	100	
Modular - renovation	Renovated	27	33	90	100	30	45	0	19	35	41	31	100	
	Not renovated	73	67	10	0	70	55	100	81	65	59	69	0	
Shared space	Shared	42	43	56	47	100	25	9	40	44	45	43	54	
	Not shared	58	57	44	53	0	75	91	60	56	55	57	42	
Social program	Other	57	60	87	94	100	35	99	64	53	64	59	89	
	Residence	43	40	13	6	0	65	1	47	39	36	41	11	
Amount of residents	<300	27	33	90	100	30	45	0	19	35	41	31	100	
	300-450	41	38	6	0	63	5	0	46	37	34	30	0	
Social cohesion	<400	31	29	4	0	54	100	35	28	25	29	0	0	
	>400	25	23	24	24	23	23	0	23	23	23	13	24	
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	45	42	9	29	43	42	0	1	38	36	9	9	
	Agree	29	32	66	46	31	32	0	56	27	47	46	46	
Social bonds	Really agree	3	3	1	2	3	3	100	2	2	5	1	1	
	Disagree	43	42	49	41	42	42	0	43	42	38	40	40	
Subjective well-being	Disagree	22	21	20	26	31	30	6	0	29	3	20	3	
	Agree	78	79	80	74	69	68	94	94	71	70	77	77	
Residential - renovation	Disagree	44	43	29	37	43	42	0	46	42	0	35	21	
	Agree	14	16	29	23	15	16	11	12	16	100	45	29	
Subjective well-being	Slightly disagree	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Disagree	12	11	7	10	11	11	3	2	11	0	0	7	
Social cohesion	Slightly disagree	22	22	14	20	22	22	9	0	21	0	14	14	
	Disagree	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	0	24	24	
Social cohesion	Slightly agree	25	26	29	27	26	26	25	38	45	26	0	29	
	Agree	15	15	19	17	15	15	14	29	17	16	100	19	

Table C.2: Updated probabilities for all the variables for shared space

Variables	Level	Scenario		Difference %
		Shared space (shared) %	Not shared %	
Gender	Female	14	13	
	Male	84	85	
	Other	2	1	
Residential area	Not in residential area	77	87	
	In residential area	23	13	
Modular - re-purposed	Re-purposed	30	25	
	Modular	70	75	
Shared space	Shared	100	0	
	Not shared	0	100	
Social program	Other	35	74	
	Academie	65	26	
Amount of residents	<100	30	25	
	100 - 490	63	26	
	>490	6	49	
Social cohesion	Disagree	23	23	0
	Neutral	43	47	-4
	Agree	31	27	4
	Totally agree	3	3	0
Housing satisfaction	Disagree	31	32	-1
	Neutral	42	43	-1
	Agree	23	22	1
	Totally agree	4	3	1
Social bonds	Disagree	7	5	2
	Neutral	35	37	-2
	Agree	43	45	-2
	Totally agree	15	13	2
Subjective well-being	Strongly disagree	2	2	0
	Disagree	11	12	-1
	Slightly disagree	22	22	0
	Neither agree or disagree	24	24	0
	Slightly agree	26	25	1
	Agree	15	15	0

APPENDIX C. BAYESIAN BELIEF NETWORK

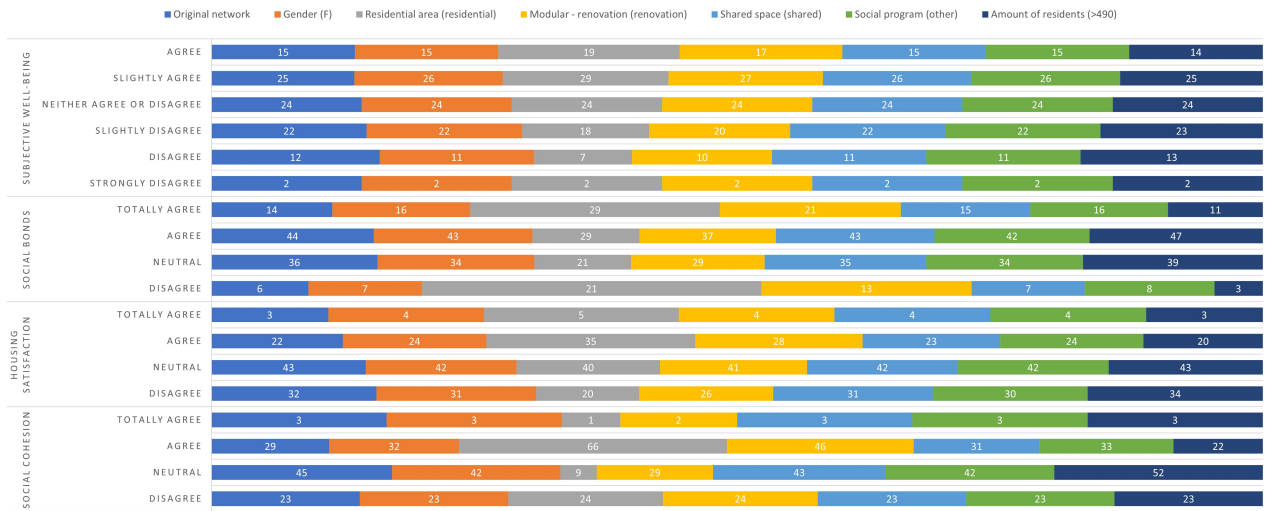


Figure C.1: Bayesian belief network with updated probabilities