



A Heart for Art

A research about the support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre in the municipality of Altena

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03-10-2021

Image front page: DW (Without date). Arts and Culture

Colophon

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Thesis Supervision

Supervisor: Huib Ernste

Document type: Master Thesis

Title: 'A Heart for Art'. A research about the support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre in the municipality of Altena.

Keywords: Support, Arts and culture, rural areas

Internship

Organization: Municipality of Altena

Supervisor: Annemarie de Stigter

Date: May 2021-August 2021

Other

Place: Tilburg

Date: 3th of November 2021

Prelude

You are reading my thesis 'A Heart for Art'. In this thesis, I researched the support for the arrival of an art and culture centre in the municipality of Altena. I have carried out this research as a conclusion to the master's degree Cultural Geography and Tourism at the Radboud University Nijmegen. It has been a process with ups and downs, but I have learned a lot from it. It was nice to do this research for the municipality of Altena, the municipality where I was born and raised and with which I have a close relationship. This created a personal connection with the research and therefore the research was carried out with a lot of pleasure.

I would like to thank my thesis supervisor Huib Ernste and my internship supervisor Annemarie de Stigter for their useful feedback and support. I would also like to thank my parents, brother and girlfriend for their support when things got a bit difficult with my research. I would also like to thank the people who helped distribute my survey. Without their help, I would not have been able to reach so many respondents.

Finally, I would like to thank the respondents who helped me with this survey. Without their time and effort, I would not have been able to complete this survey. I would therefore like to thank the respondents for their interest, time and enthusiasm.

Finally, I would like to wish you a lot of reading pleasure!

Abel van Dijk, 3th of November 2021

Summary

After years of cutbacks, there is now more room for opportunities for art and culture. The municipality of Altena has also chosen to make a greater commitment towards art and culture. In response, there are new specific plans for the arrival of an art and culture centre. However, the municipality doubts whether this plan is feasible. This research will therefore focus on whether there is sufficient support among the residents of the municipality of Altena. The study looked at the opinions of various population groups regarding the establishment of an arts and culture centre. In addition, we looked at which forms of art and culture are most popular among the respondents.

In order to be able to answer the question whether there is sufficient support in the municipality of Altena for the establishment of an arts and culture centre, a survey was conducted among the population. This resulted in 227 completed surveys. The response group consists of people from different villages and of different ages.

The survey shows that there is a positive atmosphere among the respondents regarding the arrival of an arts and culture centre. The responses from the response group are largely positive. Personal characteristics have little influence on the outcome of the survey. Only gender appears to have a significant influence on the opinion about the arrival of an arts and culture centre. Women are much more positive about this than men. According to the respondents, the centre should focus primarily on activities in which passive participation is possible. This could include visiting music performances or an exhibition. Actively participating in courses, for example, is less popular among the respondents. All in all, it can be said that there is a great deal of support for the establishment of an art and culture centre. Its success, however, will depend on how it is implemented and how well the right information is disseminated.

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1. Introduction

This chapter will be the introduction of the topic of this research. First the subject will be introduced, followed by the scientific and social relevance of the research. After that, the objectives will be discussed and the research question will be displayed. The chapter will conclude with a reading guide.

1.1. Introduction

One way or another culture play a role in everybody's life. This can vary from low culture like playing a musical instrument or visiting a museum to high culture like participating in elite cultural events (Gripsrud, 1989). When talking about art and culture, people often think of visiting museums or theatres. However, arts and culture is broader than most people think. Acting, music and dance play a big role in this sector (Tepaske, van Groenestein, Spangenberg & Schoemaker, 2010). Giving jobs to over 140.000 people in the Netherlands, the cultural sector generates around 18 billion each year (CBS, 2019a). The cultural sector can be split into three subsectors according to the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek [CBS]. These three subsectors are arts and cultural heritage, media and entertainment, and creative business services. The cultural sector also creates thousands of jobs in other sectors like the event sector. Despite the fact that the cultural sector is seen as an important sector in the Dutch economy, interest among the population has been declining for several years. Because of this, subsidies for the culture centre have been cut back for years. Especially young people and people with a different ethnic background feel underrepresented in the cultural sector and make little use of it. The challenge for the cultural sector is therefore to adapt to a changing society (Van den Broek & Gieles, 2018). In 2018, a new plan emerged to start investing more public money in the cultural sector again. The purpose of this was to increase children's exposure to different forms of culture at a younger age (De Lange, 2018). By introducing children to culture at an early age, they can develop in areas where they might not otherwise have opportunities to do so. Here, in addition to dealing with other cultures, they also learn to develop their creative talents and learn to appreciate art. Over 90 percent of parents think their kids should learn about arts and culture and 80 percent think it should be part of teaching programmes (Tepaske, van Groenestein, Spangenberg & Schoemaker, 2010). Art and culture can be linked to other disciplines such as language and history and teach people to broaden their horizons at a younger age. But it is not only for children that the cultural sector is important. Almost all Dutch people think it is important that there are opportunities to express yourself culturally. In addition, the sector provides a positive business climate in Dutch regions. It increases the quality of life in cities and attracts talent from other sectors (Van der Veen, 2020).

After the promise of the Dutch government for more money for the culture sector in 2018, many municipalities put art and culture back on the radar. The municipality of Altena also decided to do so and published the Vision for Culture in Altena 2020 (Biesbosch Cultuur Linie, 2019). This publication discussed an online platform with a focus on culture. The renewed interest in art and culture in the municipality did not go unnoticed. Local initiators came up with a plan for a physical art and culture centre. To visit such a central place for practicing art and culture, residents of the municipality of Altena now have to travel to nearby municipalities such as Gorinchem and Waalwijk. Cor Wijn (2013) has developed a model describing which cultural matters a municipality must meet at a certain number of inhabitants in order to reach saturation. In municipalities larger than 30.000 inhabitants, a centre for arts education is therefore important (Wijn, 2013). Altena, with its 55.000 inhabitants, would more than meet this requirement, so in principle there should be enough enthusiasm for an arts and culture centre. The initiators have therefore come up with a proposal for the arrival of an art and culture centre. The municipality has ears to the plan but remains sceptical. In a rural municipality such as Altena, the majority of the residents are blue collar workers who generally do not have much interest in art and culture (DiMaggio & Useem, 1978). Is there sufficient demand

from the community for the art and culture centre? And what conditions should such a centre meet according to the population? This research into the support base among the population of Altena will look into this in more detail.

1.2. Societal Relevance

This research can help the municipality of Altena get a better understanding of their population. By painting a clear picture of the preferences of the inhabitants of the municipality of Altena in the field of art and culture, the municipality will be better informed about these wishes. The municipality can include these outcomes in their decisions about the potential arrival of an arts and culture centre. The arrival of an arts and culture centre can contribute to the improvement of social cohesion within the municipality. By organizing events by and in the centre, the social bond within the municipality will increase. Due to an increase in bonding with the environment, people will bond with the area with more pleasure and stay in the municipality longer (Lupi, 2008; Lowndes, Pratchett & Stoker, 2006). In addition to helping the municipality in this research, it may also be of social interest to the population. By expressing their opinion in this study, they can contribute to creating possibilities according to their wishes. The possible arrival of an art and culture centre can offer them opportunities to develop themselves in the cultural field. This will help eliminate the problem of people travelling to other municipalities for arts and culture education. The barrier for people who see travel time as a problem, will also be lifted. to other municipalities as a problem. By making the population feel involved through a population screening, they feel more heard. This gives them the idea that they have more say in the policy of the municipality. This can lead to more support and a more involved feeling (Duineveld & Beunen, 2006). Other rural municipalities can use this research when they are investigating support for a similar centre. In rural areas, a survey of public support can look very different from in a city, where the density is higher and the level of people working in creative jobs is higher (Florida, 2002; Van Aalst, Atzema & Boschma, 2014).

1.3. Scientific Relevance

Much has been written about how support is created and about the different forms (Den Boon & Hendrickx, 2015; Turnhout & Elands, 2009; Duineveld & Beunen, 2006). Creating support is important in policy making. This support forms a positive basis for the outcome of an initiative. By drawing this up in advance, people feel involved in local policy making and this leads to a democratic feeling among the population (Duineveld & Beunen, 2006). However, the literature lacks clear case studies in which the search for support is worked out in practice. In this study, in addition to describing what support is, a population survey will also be carried out and it will therefore become clear what the influence of the population is and how the support base arises. Many different ways in which people are connected to their environment are described already (Lupi, 2008; Lewicka, 2005). In these studies mostly the social and physical connections to their environment are described. This research can add more findings to the way social connections are being formed. By researching the needs of the inhabitants this will add to research about social connections. Social connections are improved when the participation grade is higher (Lupi, 2008). This research might be able to help understand how more participation can help improve social connections. By doing a research towards support it might help understand how the level of involvedness can improve participation grades. By letting people join in on decision making their level of binding with their environment might increase.

1.4. Research objectives and research questions

Since the merger of the municipalities of Aalburg, Werkendam and Woudrichem in 2019 into the municipality of Altena, it is the largest municipality in the province of Noord-Brabant in terms of surface area (Kers, 2017). There is a high diversity of cultures in the municipality and this leads to a fragmentation of the cultural landscape. According to the vision of culture in Altena, drawn up by the municipality, culture plays a connecting role. An online culture platform is currently being set up to fulfil this ambition. This ambition aroused the attention of two parties who approached the municipality almost simultaneously with the question of the realization of a physical centre for art and culture. Both initiatives aspire to a professional centre for the arts in Altena. This centre should meet the demand for cultural education among both children and adults. In addition, it should link separate initiatives and lead to a better organization. Finally, the centre should provide accommodation for various parties that have currently applied for it.

The municipality is interested in the plan, but according to them there are still some important questions. For example, it has to be considered which parties want to participate, which locations there are and what the financial feasibility is. This research will be carried out by the initiators. However, the municipality also thinks it is very important to look at what the demand for the centre looks like. That's what this research will be about. This research will be aimed at independently carrying out an investigation into the support for the arrival of the art and culture centre. Is there sufficient demand for an art and culture and if so, among which population group? This research will be conducted on the basis of the following main question:

"What does the support for the realization of an art and culture centre within the municipality of Altena look like?"

This main question will be supported by the following sub-questions:

What does the support for an art and culture centre within the municipality of Altena look like among different population groups?

What forms of art and culture is most in demand within the municipality of Altena?

1.5. Reading guide

This chapter was used to introduce the research. It discussed why the research is relevant to conduct and what the research objectives and questions are. Chapter two will discuss the main concepts found in the existing theory in the theoretical framework. The third chapter will display the methodology of this research and will describe how the participants were chosen and reached out to. In this chapter the research area will be also be described. After this, in chapter four, the sample group will be displayed and a representativity analysis will be done. Chapter five will discuss the main results of the research based on the sub-questions. The sixth and final chapter will be the conclusion in which the main research question is answered. Next to the main conclusion, this chapter will also include a discussion, and will discuss the shortcomings and recommendations for follow-up research.

2. Theoretical framework

In this chapter the main concepts of this research will be briefly explained. Scientific articles will be used to find out what has already been researched.

2.1. Support base

When doing a population screening, it is important to try and find out the level of support. The support which is needed to go through with a plan is called the '*support base*'. Boedeltje and de Graaf (2004) find looking for support in governmental management issues to be a typically Dutch concept that always plays an important role in policy debates. Den Boon and Hendrickx (2015) describe support base as "*support, approval by the community*". Kwekkeboom (1999, p. 14) sees support base as "*the acceptance of the implemented or to be implemented policies and current and proposed measures, including the consequences of that policy or those measures*." Support can be seen as a positive response to an initiative (Turnhout & Elands, 2009). Duineveld and Beunen (2006) recognize two forms of creating support. The first form is to create support as a strategy in a planning arena. This form of support is mainly found in the design of spatial planning. These are conditions in which different groups of people compete to achieve their desired use of space. The types of support that this form creates are mainly lobbying and the development of networks and alliances. Because of this it is very important to have a strong story in advance (Duineveld & Beunen, 2006). The second form of support is the creation of support as a democratic ambition. Support is sought in this regard. The search for support for the implementation of a particular policy is the most important criterium. The aim is to create support for a policy by getting the public opinion 'right'. It is important to create democracy and involve the people in policy (Duineveld & Beunen, 2006). Putters (2002) sees that support consists of two parts. A difference must be made between the required support and the available support. When a new policy is introduced, there is not only support for it at the beginning. Support is crucial to achieving a good policy (Kwekkeboom, 1999; Goldenbeld, 2002). Sometimes it is necessary to increase the available support in order to achieve the required support. Creating more support can then be done, for example, by financial investments (Putters, 2002). Making investments can ensure that a policy or decision is accepted earlier and more widely (Goldenbeld, 2002). For example, by investing more in a city's green environment, which has a high level of support, people are more likely to show support for parts of the policy with which they disagree. However, Goldenberg (2002) states that support does not always have to be present; sometimes difficult choices have to be made that ultimately lead to a better living environment.

By seeking support from the population, it is easier for an authority to push through and implement policy or management (Turnhout & Elands, 2009). In this case the population is used for active or passive forms support of political decisions (Ruelle & Bartels, 1998). Ruelle and Bartels (1998) mention that support base consists out of three different aspects. The first aspect is the attitude towards the policy. This can both be negative as well as positive and will lead to either aversion or acceptance of the policy. The second aspect in the creation of support base is the level of involvement of the population. When the level of involvement increases, the level of support will increase too (Ruelle & Bartels, 1998). The last aspect is the tendency to take action. As mentioned, the level of involvement is leading in this. When the involvement is high, the tendency to take action is also high. When the involvement is low, support will often only be found in passive forms. When the attitude is positive, the involvement is high and the tendency to take action is also high, a strong form of support base exists. The level of strength of the support base declines when one of the aspects is not as high. Whenever one of the aspects is not present, people do not seem to care and support base cannot be found in this part of the population.

Table 2.1: Forms of support base (Ruelle & Bartels, 1998)

	<i>Attitude</i>	<i>Involvement</i>	<i>Tendency to take action</i>
<i>Strong support base</i>	Positive	High	Active support
<i>Ambivalent support base</i>	Positive	Low	Only passive support
<i>Neutral</i>	Neutral	None	No support, no resistance
<i>Weak support base</i>	Negative	Low	Passive resistance
<i>No support base</i>	Negative	High	Active resistance

Delvetere (2003) has another way of describing support. In his eyes support is a multidimensional term which is influenced by different factors. Delvetere (2003) claims support consists of four different elements being knowledge, attitude, opinion and the behaviour towards a subject. Knowledge has a big influence on someone's opinion and is therefore the most important element. Not everyone has the same level of knowledge and therefore this element can influence the other elements attitude, opinion and behaviour, but this is not always the case (Delvetere, 2003). The second element is the attitude people have towards different aspects of the subject. These different aspects can be the opinion about how important the subject is to someone, the general attitude towards the subject, what people think about the actors and their actions and the opinion towards donating, participating and volunteering. The opinion of the stakeholders is the third element. However, Delvetere (2003) concludes this element is hard to differentiate from attitude and is often left out of research. The last element is the behaviour and the visible expressions towards the subject by the stakeholders. This element can be compared to the tendency to take action which was mentioned by Ruelle and Bartels (1998). De Graaf (2007) shows similarities in his theories to the theories of Delvetere (2003) and Ruelle and Bartels (1998). In his eyes support base is expressed by the attitude and the opinion of the stakeholders is the most important. The opinion of the people involved, whether positive or negative, can play a big role in decision making. When people are in favour of the plans they can play a big positive role in the support. On the other hand they will show resistance and signs of protest when they are against the plans (De Graaf, 2007).

2.1.1. Support base in municipalities

In municipalities, getting the inhabitants involved in their plans adds value to their decisions. It is important for a municipality to make citizens feel involved in its policies. When citizens are involved in policy making, we call it citizen participation (Peeters, 2012). In this form of policy, citizens themselves come up with initiatives and ideas. By coming up with plans and offering them to policymakers, they play an active role. For municipalities, citizen participation is an interesting option because it leads to an engaged population. However, there is no blueprint for what a proposal should look like. Therefore, these have to be dealt with separately and thus this form of policy making takes a lot of time (Wijnhoven, Ehrenhard & Kuhn, 2015). In the end, the municipality always has the deciding role in

whether an initiative actually goes ahead. There is also a form in which the municipality has the leading role but asks advice from its residents. In this form the municipality and its citizens act on an equal level (Coninx, Kruit & During, 2013). Coninx et al. (2013) indicate that a good balance between citizen is very important. This ensures the prevention of disappointments. The traditional form of policymaking is becoming less common. The role of the citizen is changing from talker to initiator. Salverda and Van Dam (2008) call this shift government participation. In this, the municipality chooses a role in which they are passive and in which they join ideas from society. The traditional form of policymaking is becoming less common. The role of the citizen is changing from talker to initiator. Salverda and Van Dam (2008) call this shift government participation. In this, the municipality chooses a role in which they are passive and in which they join ideas from society. The interaction between municipality and initiators is therefore very important.

2.2. Population in rural areas

To properly understand the bonds between residents and the municipality, it is important to also look at how people are connected to each other and to their environment. If one feels connected to his or her environment, the tendency to participate in events and to show initiatives is greater (Walraven & Van de Stand, 2014). This will also help answer the question about what underlying factors could play a role in the research and how the centre can help in bonding people. People not only feel bound to other people but can also be bound to places (Lupi, 2008). Most of the times these bounds are not only social and physical but also symbolic. These symbolic bounds are feelings created by the memories of a place (Jean, 2016). Duyvendak and Van der Graaf (2009) describe the relation between inhabitants and their living space as *place attachment*. People have specific requirements for their living space. These are split up into 12 spatial aspects which give meaning to an area. Lupi (2008) recognizes four different forms of bindings people can have with their surrounding areas. These four bindings are economic binding, social binding, political binding and cultural binding. These four bindings can occur at the same time, but do not have to be as strong as one another at the same time (Lupi, 2008).

2.2.1. Economic binding

The economic binding of an inhabitant is mostly about the usage of services in the neighbourhood. Most of the times this has to do with where people work and what services they use and how they experience this (Lupi, 2008). This also plays a big role in whether people want to move or not (Swanson, Warland & Luloff, 1979). Nowadays with the increasing level of mobility, the role of distance is becoming less relevant. People tend to stay in places they like more instead of moving closer to their jobs (Vermeij, 2015).

2.2.2. Social binding

The social binding of people to their environment is dictated by the relationships they create with others in their neighbourhood (Lupi, 2008). These are the social networks they build over time as well as simple connections with other people like the neighbours. Social cohesion plays a big role in this. In places where the social cohesion is strong, people are more likely to participate in events and are more likely to invest time in a social way. When people trust each other more the level of solidarity grows and the level of organisations goes up (Lupi, 2008). Good contact with local residents plays an important role in providing help and support and exercising social control (Dekker & Bolt, 2005). These factors can therefore play a decisive role in addition to the different types of relationships in the degree of connection one has with his or her neighbourhood.

2.2.3. Political binding

Political bond refers to the person's involvement with their neighbourhood. In most cases this is the level of participation in activities or contribution to the neighbourhood (Lupi, 2008). Involvement plays

a role in the norms and values that people have when they bond with a neighbourhood. The political bond of an individual increases if the social and cultural bond also increases (Lowndes, Pratchett & Stoker, 2006). What plays an important role in political bonding is the sense of responsibility that people have towards other local residents (Lupi, 2008). The less people get along with the applicable norms and values, the more they will be inclined to maintain their own norms (Blokland, 2008). Personal characteristics are especially important when it comes to political ties. Possessing certain competences appears to lead to a higher degree of political attachment. People with a higher education have more of these competences and are therefore generally more locally involved (Walraven & Van de Stand, 2014).

2.2.4. Cultural binding

According to Lupi (2008) the cultural bond is the bond someone has with his place of residence. This implies whether or not someone feels at home in that place. In this case the sense of home plays a big role as well as the bond with other residents. Duyvendak (2011) states that place making leads to a high degree of feeling at home. Place attachment is one of the most important things when researching an individual's political bond with his or her environment. This is related to the cultural capital that the individual builds up (Lewicka, 2005). An important characteristic within this bond is the physical attraction of places. Places need to be seen as a nice place to live and must make a person feel good. A large part of this physical appeal are the so-called "amenities" (Gosnell & Abrams, 2009). These add to the beauty of the place and its surroundings. Places with a beautiful location and beautiful nature often score higher in ratings by residents than areas with a less beautiful location and with less beautiful nature (Gosnell & Abrams, 2009).

2.3. The role of arts and culture

Culture is the set of customs and rules belonging to a population group (Spencer-Oaty & Franklin (2012). The Netherlands, for example, can be seen as a patchwork of many different cultures (Brons, 2006). Culture is an all-encompassing concept and exists in many forms. Scott and Marshall (2009) describe it as a social product that is transmitted to others. Culture determines people's behaviour as they seek to pursue certain values. As a result, people from different cultures may exhibit different behaviours. Culture is formed by three factors. These are language, history and religion (Zimmermann, 2017). This ensures that groups can differ significantly from each other. Richerson and Boyd (2005) conclude that language development is often related to age. Young people are more influenced by external factors than older people. History plays a big role because it leads to connectedness within a people. This can also lead to migrants feeling more connected to the country they came from than the country they live in now (Klop, 1999). Religion is the third factor and in many cultures a very important one. Religion leads people to adopt a certain lifestyle. Religion also often influences other things such as choosing a school, as well as engaging in certain hobbies (Klop, 1999). Culture consists of high culture and low culture. Low culture consists of forms of culture which are easy to grasp. Examples of this are movies and music performances. High culture is overall harder to grasp. Examples of this are art and paintings exhibitions and going to the opera (Cowen & Tabarrok, 2000).

Arts have always been a difficult concept to define (Fancourt & Finn, 2019). However, there are three key concept which make something recognized as arts. The art object must be valued solely instead of as a utility. It must also be characterized by creativity or originality and must require some kind of skill. Lastly it must relate to some kind of form, composition or expression (Fancourt & Finn, 2019). *'A work of art is an artifact upon which some society or some sub-group of a society has conferred that status of candidate for appreciation'* (Dickie, 1969, p4). What is or is not meant by art is difficult to put into words because it can be different for each cultural group. It includes a wide range of activities that are often connected to culture. Well-known forms of art are painting, drawing, and

sculpture. But photography, dance, theatre, music and song, and anything in the field of literature also fall under the heading of art. Fancourt and Finn (2019) divide arts into five different categories. These are performing arts, visual arts, literature, culture and online and digital arts. Since the 1980s, more emphasis has been placed on the intrinsic values of art and culture in Dutch government policy (Vuyk, 2008). Art institutions have since been given an important social role, namely they must try to ensure that connections are made between people. The purpose of this is to bring people of different cultures, but also ages, closer together. By connecting people in this way, the goal of giving the population a broader view of the different cultures within the country should be achieved (Fancourt & Finn, 2019). Thus, art should contribute to the stimulation of social cohesion. Social cohesion is described as 'the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimising disparities and avoiding marginalisation' (Council of Europe, 2010, p. 3). The importance of social cohesion has increased in the Netherlands since the 1990s. Social cohesion takes place at all levels and should contribute to bonds, with the aim of creating a better society.

People who work in the arts- and culture sector are often referred to as the creative class. Richard Florida (2002) describes in his book *The rise of the creative class* how in the modern age talented people are followed by jobs instead of people following jobs like in the industrial age. Along with this, places that have a high level of 'creative class' perform above average economically (Clifton, 2008). According to Clifton (2008) the creative class consists of people who work in the creative core jobs as well as creative professionals. The super-creative core of the creative class consists of scientists, architects, ICT and so called bohemians (Van Aalst, Atzema & Boschma, 2014). Bohemians are people who work as artists, musicians, photographers and designers (Van Aalst et al., 2014). Van Aalst et al. (2014) recognize a relation between the level of bohemians who live in a place and the openness towards newcomers. Next to this, they also see a connection between the level of employment and the presence of bohemians. A high presence of bohemians ensures a high presence of the creative class and this leads to a growth in the number of companies (Van Aalst et al., 2014). Next to the super-creative core the creative class consists of creative professionals. This group consist of people who work in knowledge-intensive jobs like high-tech and financial service. The creative class has been growing in the Netherlands over the last couple of years. The super creative core mostly live in urban areas, while the creative professionals mostly find residence in suburbs (Van Aalst et al., 2014). The creative class theory by Van Aalst et al. (2014) agrees with the theory of Florida (2002). Both conclude that the presence of the creative class leads to an increase in jobs. The people climate is more important than the business climate when looking at the preferences of the creative class.

2.4. Art and culture audience

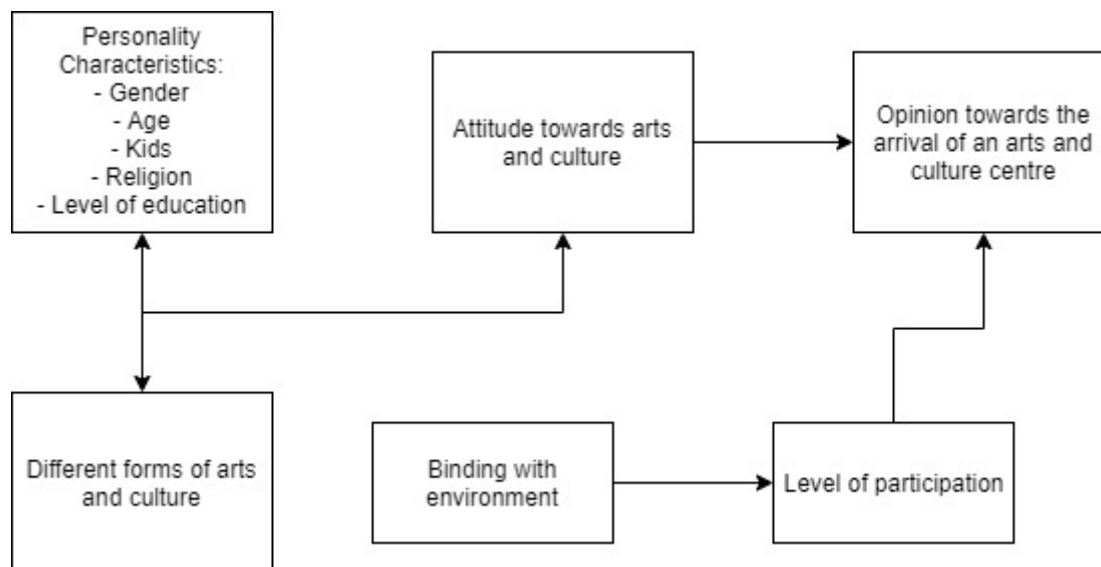
In order for the arts and culture centre to function properly, it is important to discover who the target audience is. The target group for art and culture can be divided into two groups: those who want to actively participate, and those who mainly want to look. The first group includes participants in courses, actors and musicians. The second group consists primarily of people who, for example, view an exhibition or attend a musical performance. Culture exists in different levels as mentioned in the introduction. This can vary from low culture like playing a musical instrument or visiting a museum to high culture like participating in elite cultural events (Gripsrud, 1989).

DiMaggio (1996) has researched which people show the most interest in visiting arts museums. People who are interested in arts are often people who followed a higher form of education and thus have a higher income (DiMaggio, 1996). Also they are often Euro-American and female. But in addition to these characteristics, there is one factor that plays the most important role. This is the way arts and culture are integrated within education. Children who are raised with art and culture from an early age will also be able to appreciate it more later in life. It is true that families with a higher social status pass

on more than people from a lower background. Visiting museums is still often seen as something for the elite (DiMaggio, 1996). Having wealthy parents plays a role not only in visiting museums. Rich parents often invest more time and money in their children, giving them extra schooling, but also allowing them to take music lessons, for example. Lower-income families, now increasingly run by a single parent, often have limited resources and time (Tavernise, 2012). People from wealthier backgrounds also tend to be more interested in high art. These are forms of art that are geared more toward individuals and people who are lovers of traditional forms of art. People from lower social backgrounds tend to be more interested in low arts. These are arts for masses. Low arts are usually focused on entertainment rather than being created from a traditional point of view (Burton, Horowitz & Abeles, 1999).

2.5. Conceptual Model

From the theory, a conceptual model was formed. In this model, the different theories are connected. It emerged that personal characteristics influence attitudes towards art and culture. These characteristics also influenced which forms of art and culture they enjoyed. Therefore, the personal characteristics and the forms of art and culture ultimately determine the attitude towards art and culture. This, in turn, has an influence on the opinion about the arrival of an art and culture centre. On the other side of the conceptual framework, it has been worked out that the bond that someone has with his or her environment plays a role in participating in events. This, in turn, has an influence on the opinion about the establishment of an arts and culture centre.



2.6. Operationalisation

The three most important concepts in this research are art, culture and support. In table 3.1, what is exactly meant by these terms in the remainder of this research is explained.

Table 3.1: Operationalisation scheme

Term	Operationalisation
Support base	A form of strategy in a planning arena. Support towards a governmental decision by the inhabitants. This support is influenced by the knowledge, attitude, opinion and behaviour towards a subject. It is used to getting the inhabitants involved in their plans adds value to their decisions. It makes citizens feel involved in the policies of the governmental organization (Delvetere, 2003; Kwekkeboom, 1999; Peeters, 2012).
Culture	A social product that is transmitted to others, influenced by three factors. These are language, history and religion (Zimmermann, 2017). This ensures that groups can differ significantly from each other. Culture plays a big role in deciding which hobby's people are mostly into. Forms of cultural outing consist of cultural heritage, media and entertainment, and creative business services. This can vary from low culture like playing a musical instrument or visiting a museum to high culture like participating in elite cultural events (Gripsrud, 1989).
Arts	A work of art is an artifact upon which some society or some sub-group of a society has conferred that status of candidate for appreciation (Dickie, 1969). It includes a wide range of activities that are often connected to culture. Well-known forms of art are painting, drawing, and sculpture. But photography, dance, theatre, music and song, and anything in the field of literature also fall under the heading of art.

3. Research Methodology

The research methodology reflects what was considered when conducting this study. For conducting the study it is important to look at validity and reliability and the type of sample. Finally, the chapter will be concluded by giving a description of the research area and displaying the empirical data.

3.1. Research methods and analyses techniques

By looking at which research has already been carried out, a picture can be sketched of what is already known about the influence of art and culture on the development of people and on the bonds that people can have. In addition to the literature found, practical research will be conducted. This research will be conducted using quantitative research methods. The quantitative method that will be used is to conduct surveys. The advantage of this is that it is relatively easy and inexpensive to reach a large group of people, so it lends itself well to quantitative research (Baarda, De Goede, & Kalmijn, 2015). Surveys are standardized questionnaires, meaning that all respondents receive the same questionnaire (Scheepers, Tobi, & Boeije, 2016). These surveys will be drawn up in advance on the basis of the theories found. The survey mainly consist of questions where people can give their opinions on different statements. This will be done using a Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The Likert scale is a method of still being able to interrogate data that is difficult to quantify and provide it with an ordinal level of measurement (Scheepers et al., 2016). Normally a Likert scale has 5 or 7 options, with the middle one being a neutral category. Research has shown that people who don't want to put in much effort, or don't want to answer a question, are more likely to choose a neutral option (Bradley, Cunningham, Akers & Knutson, 2011). The purpose of the survey is to gauge people's positive or negative opinion. A scale with an even number of points forces the respondent to either a positive, or a negative choice. Because of this, the choice was made to omit the neutral option, to prevent people from choosing this option quickly. In this research the four options on the Likert scale were: completely agree, partly agree, partly disagree and completely disagree. In order to give people the opportunity to skip questions they would rather not answer, it was clearly indicated in the survey description that people could skip questions. At the end of the survey, people will be asked to provide personal information such as age and education level. These questions are very important because they help answer the sub-questions. Analysis was done by using different forms of statistics using the program SPSS. This has helped to get a better insight in the role of different personality characteristics.

3.2. Validity and Reliability

With the surveys being conducted among the population of the municipality of Altena, it is important to keep an eye on validity and reliability. It is important that the level of the respondents is taken into account. The use of difficult language will have to be curtailed as there are many non-highly educated people living in the area. Questions will therefore be asked briefly and concisely and efforts will be made to prevent questions that can be interpreted in multiple ways. To ensure fairness, attempts have been made to formulate the questions as neutral as possible. This is also the aim of the study. The municipality of Altena has asked to remain completely neutral in a study in which the initiators of the art and culture centre hope for a positive outcome. In order to keep this picture representative, the population validity and ecological validity must be taken into account. For population validity, it is important to conduct surveys in various villages within the municipality, partly in order to find out in which areas there is the greatest need for an art and culture centre. Ecological validity is the way in which the research is representative of other studies. This will be somewhat difficult to guarantee because it will not be clear whether the outcomes would be different in other times. The current COVID-19 pandemic could play a decisive role in this, because people are currently lonelier and more

at home. To ensure the reliability of the research, a stratified sample will be chosen. This means that the population is divided into different groups. Subsequently, a sample is taken in each group that is proportional to the number of inhabitants. In this way, it will be ensured that there is no overrepresentation of one particular group (Scheepers, Tobi & Boeijs, 2016).

3.3. Type of Sample

In the beginning, the goal was to use a quota sample, approaching groups specifically. This proved difficult in practice due to a high rate of non-response. As a result, it was decided not to specifically approach certain groups but to opt for a stratified sample. In this form of sampling, you divide the research population into different groups that you expect to influence your outcomes (Scheepers et al., 2016). In this case, the research population was divided into homogeneous groups based on age, gender, level of education, religion, region of origin, and whether or not they have children. For age, it was decided to divide it according to the ages used by CBS for this purpose. These categories are 15 to 25 years, 25 to 45 years, 45 to 65 years and 65 years and older. For gender, the choice was made to give people the opportunity to choose other than male or female. This is to keep up with modern times in which gender freedom plays an increasingly important role. The categories for education level are based on the most common forms in the Netherlands. These will be merged into two categories, namely low education and high education. Religion still plays a major role in the municipality of Altena. Because of the low number of non-Western residents, it is expected that religions other than Christianity will not play a role. In order to include them, the option religious or not will be chosen. When dividing the regions, the villages will be classified according to the former municipalities of Aalburg, Werkendam and Woudrichem. This is important for the results of the research in order to get a picture of where there is the least or most support.

The goal was to create a representative sample. This means that the percentage of respondents from a certain group corresponds to the actual percentage of the entire research population. By keeping these percentages correct, the results deviate as little as possible from reality (Scheepers et al., 2016). The representativeness analysis will look at whether this was actually achieved, or whether it turns out to be a disproportionate sample. Should this be the case, no statements can be made about the entire study population, but rather about the subgroups (Scheepers et al., 2016). The personality characteristics which have been chosen are age, gender and place of residence. These were expected to have an influence towards the outcome of the study and have therefore been checked for representativeness.

3.4. Distribution of the Survey

The goal of this study was to reach as many inhabitants of the municipality of Altena as possible with the survey. Since there was still COVID-19, the choice was made to create and distribute the survey online. This was done using the program Qualtrics. The survey was distributed in as many ways as possible to the inhabitants of the municipality of Altena. The communication department of the municipality of Altena used its contacts to reach different groups. The social media platforms of among others the municipality of Altena and the libraries were used as well. Also, in cooperation with the local newspaper '*Het Kontakt*' an article was placed in the newspaper as well as on the website. This led to an increase of respondents.

3.5. Research area

As mentioned earlier, the municipality of Altena is the research area of this study. The municipality is located in the northern part of the province of North Brabant and has almost 56.000 inhabitants. The area was long isolated from the rest of the Netherlands because it was located on an 'island' between two rivers. This only changed in 1931, when Altena was connected to the rest of Noord-Brabant by the

Keizersveer Bridge. Until then, Altena was only accessible by ferry. In 1961, the Gorinchem bridge opened, connecting Altena to Zuid-Holland as well. In that year, the Bergsche Maas was also dug and the area was since then known as the land of Heusden and Altena (Schmaal, 2018). The Land of Heusden and Altena long consisted of the three municipalities of Aalburg, Werkendam and Woudrichem. By order of the province of North Brabant, the municipalities had to merge on January 1, 2019, after the municipalities defaulted on earlier discussions. The province took the leading role, but in the end the municipalities merged on an independent basis based on the study *'Resilient Governance in Brabant'*.

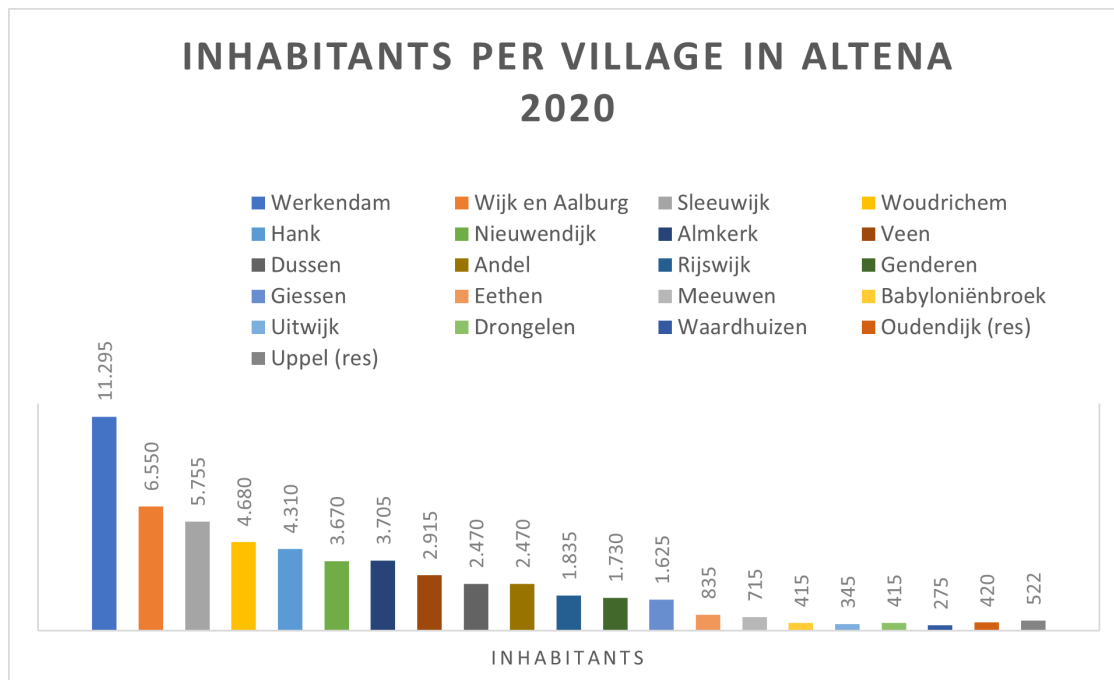
Figure 3.1: The municipalities of Altena before the merger



Since the merger, the municipality is the largest by area in the province of Noord-Brabant, consisting of 226.62 square kilometres. Before any research is carried out, it is important to research what the population of the municipality of Altena looks like. For example, it is possible to look at the average level of education, the average age and the population numbers per village / residential area. Figures from Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek [CBS] will be used to search for these data.

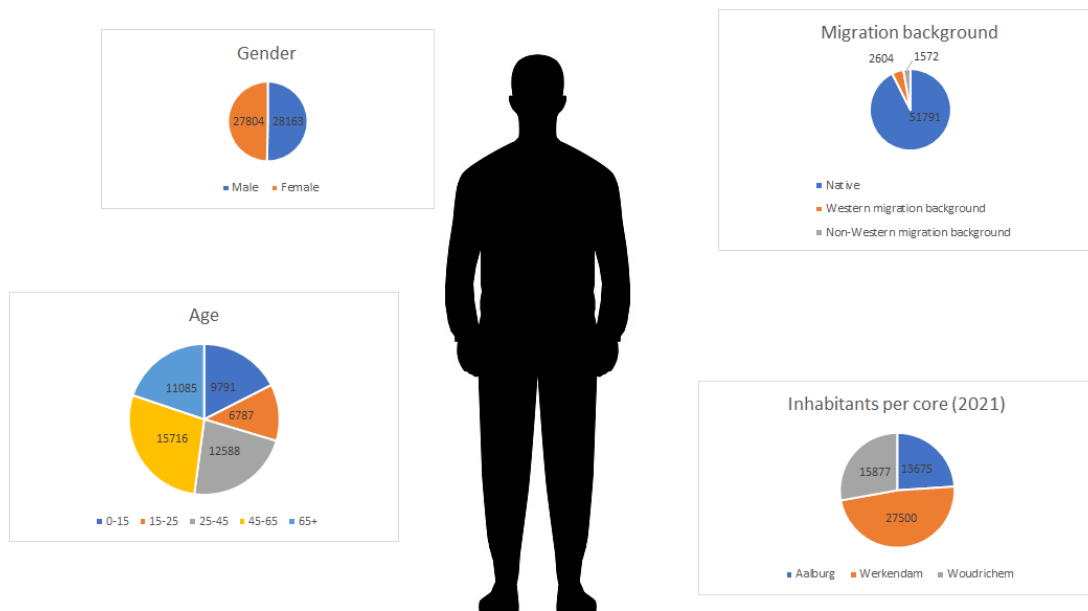
Altena is located relatively far away from big cities. Therefore the area scores, dependent on the location within the municipality, only fours and fives on the scale of urbanization of The Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS] (2019a). In this scale the level of urbanization is rated between 1 (very urban) to 5 (not urban). Altena consists of nineteen villages and two residential areas. All villages are relatively small as can be seen in figure 3.2. Werkendam is the largest village having 11295 inhabitants and Waardhuizen being the smallest having just 275 inhabitants.

Figure 3.2: Inhabitants per village, 2021



The municipality of Altena had 55,967 inhabitants on January 1, 2020 (CBS, 2021). Of these, 28,163 were male and 27,804 were female (Figure 3.3). Figure 3.3 also shows the distribution of the different age groups, the migration background and the inhabitants per former core.

Figure 3.3: Key figures municipality of Altena, 2020



It is striking that the group between 15 and 25 is relatively small. Because Altena is relatively far away from all the urban world, people have to travel relatively far to get an education. Especially for young people studying at HBO and University level, this leads to a high departure rate. In 2018, a total of 1890 people left the municipality of Altena, of whom 633 were between the ages of 20 and 30 (CBS, 2019b). In 2019, the municipality of Altena expressed concern about the high number of higher educated young people leaving the municipality (Municipality of Altena, 2019). A study by Cörvers, Mariën and Vink (2015) found that the municipality of Altena had a negative brain gain of -531 between

2004 and 2011. The departure of 646 highly educated young people was met by the arrival of only 115 newcomers. In addition to the lack of educational opportunities, this brain drain can be explained by the lack of jobs for the highly educated. Being a rural municipality, the most important sources of income in Altena are agriculture, construction work and trade. The lack of higher educated jobs can be seen in the average income of the inhabitants of Altena. With an average yearly income of 24,342 euro, they rank 5th lowest of the province of Noord-Brabant (CBS, 2021).

Compared to the average of the Netherlands, Altena has relatively few non-Western migrants. Nationwide the percentage is 14,1%, while in Altena the percentage is only 2,8 (CBS, 2020c). This can be explained by the fact non-Western migrants mostly reside in urban places and Altena does not have many of those (Zorlu, 2013; CBS, 2019a). The percentage of Western migrants in Altena is 4,7%. This is also lower than the average in the Netherlands which is 10,2%. It is interesting that the percentage of Western migrants is higher than the percentage of non-Western migrants. This can be explained by the high percentage of Eastern-European migrants working in agriculture and transport (Bartram, 2013). Both of which are overrepresented in the municipality of Altena.

The Christian faith still plays a major role in the municipality of Altena. This is visible in the results of the national elections. For example, in the European Parliament elections on May 23, 2019, the CU/SGP became the largest party, followed by the CDA. In total, these parties together accounted for almost 50 percent of all votes (NOS, 2019).

4. Characteristics of response group

To get to the right research results, it is important to find out what kind of respondents the sample consists of. The purpose of the sample is to paint the best possible picture of the real situation. To see if the picture is actually representative, the characteristics of the response group will be looked at and compared to the population of all of Altena.

4.1. Sample group

As described in the previous chapter, data collection through surveys was used. The aim was to reach as many residents of the municipality of Altena as possible. In total 319 people started the survey. Due to a high degree of (partial) non-response, the total number of completed surveys came to 227. The sample size is therefore 227. The characteristics of the response group are shown in Figures 4.1 to 4.6. Respondents are divided into gender, age, level of education, faith, place of residence, and residential area. These are variables that were found in theory to have significant influences on expressions in art and culture.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of gender response group

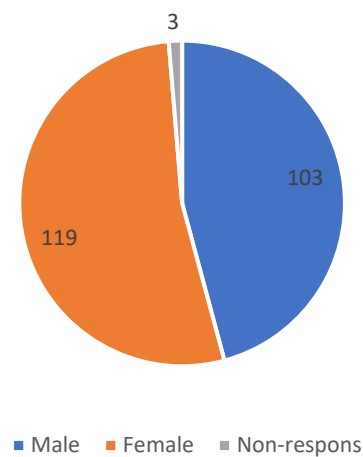


Figure 4.2: Distribution of age groups response group

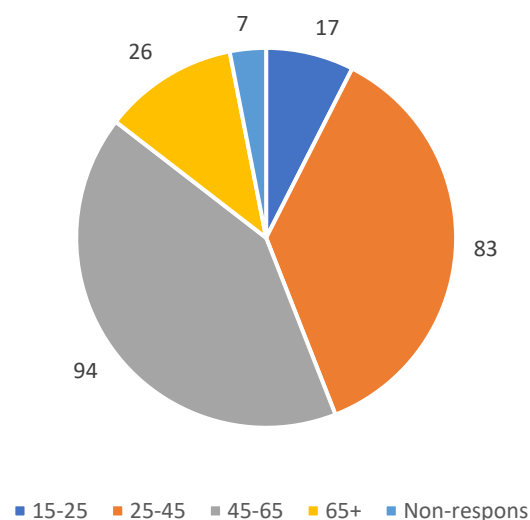


Figure 4.3: Distribution of level of education response group

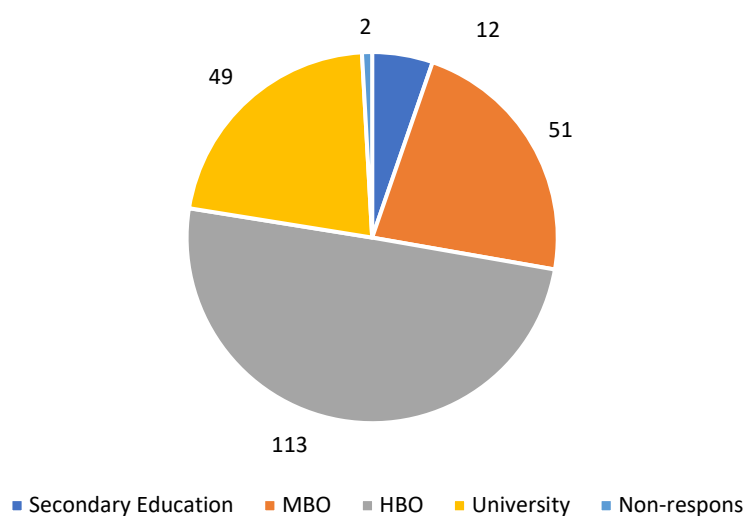


Figure 4.4: Distribution of faith response group

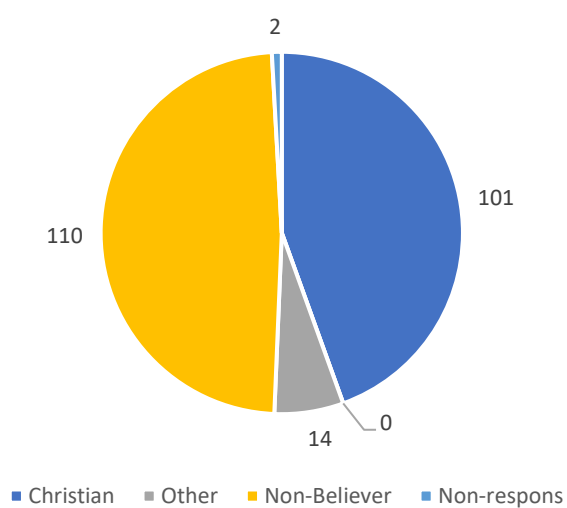


Figure 4.5: Distribution of inhabitants response group

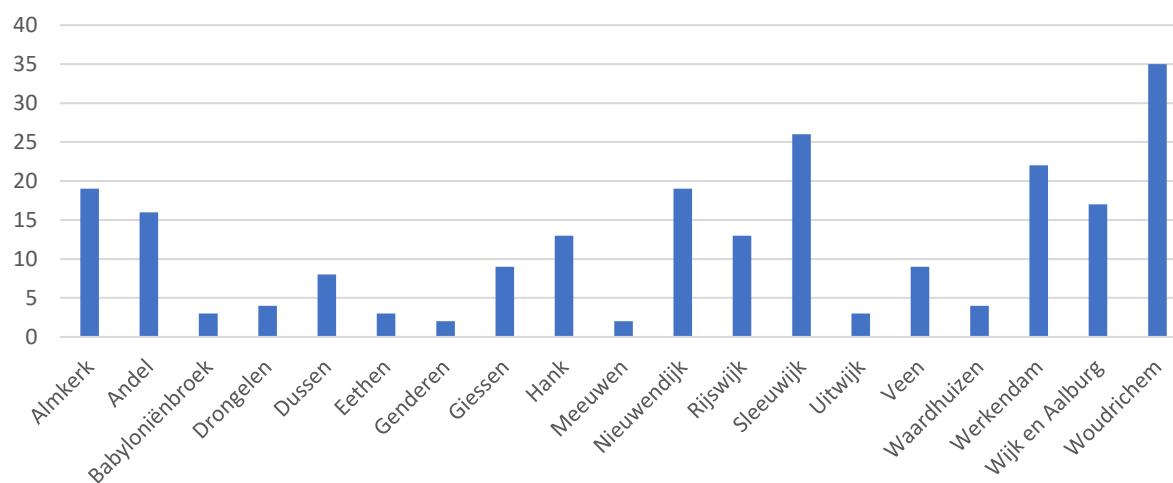
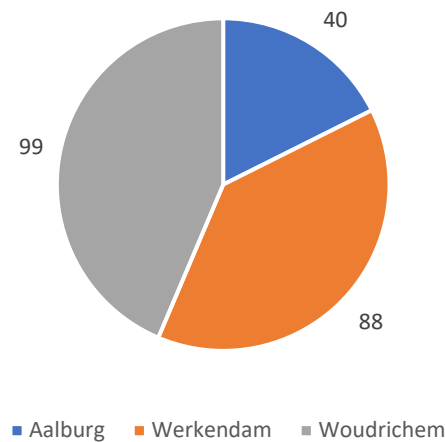


Figure 4.6: Distribution of place of residence response group



In the distribution of gender (Figure 4.1), it can be seen that women are slightly overrepresented with 53% to 46%. However, there are slightly more men (50.3%) than women (49.7%) in the municipality of Altena. In the sample group the oldest person was 82 years of age, while the youngest was 20 years old. The average age of the respondents is 47 with a standard deviation of 15,490. In the distribution of age (Figure 4.2) it can be seen that the group of 25-45 years and 45-65 years are the largest. These are also the two largest groups in the municipality of Altena, however, the percentage here is lower than in the sample. Also striking is the high percentage of highly educated people (Figure 4.3) in the survey. If university and HBO are added together, this percentage is 72%. As expected, a large proportion of respondents are religious (Figure 4.4). This is consistent with the picture outlined in the area description which showed that a large portion of the congregation voted for Christian parties. The last two figures (4.5 and 4.6) show the distribution of respondents between the villages. Most respondents are located in the larger villages in the municipality of Altena. Woudrichem has the most respondents, followed by Sleenwijk, Werkendam. Nieuwendijk and Wijk en Aalburg. Even though it does not have the most inhabitants, the old municipality of Woudrichem is the place where most respondents live. This percentage is much higher than the actual ratio in terms of inhabitants.

4.2. Representativeness analysis

To see if the response group gives a representative picture for all of Utrecht, a representativeness analysis was done. In this, the data of the sample is compared to the data of the entire municipality of Altena. This has been done for three personality characteristics, namely gender, age group and old municipality. It is important for making statements about the entire population that characteristics match, so that statements can be made about this.

4.2.1. Representativeness gender

The first variable tested for representativeness was gender. In Altena, according to the most recent CBS figure, 28,163 men and 27,804 women lived there (Table 4.1). These figures will be mirrored in Table 4.2 against the results of the survey. Based on the numbers found, it can then be determined whether or not the variable is representative.

Table 4.1: Distribution of gender in the municipality of Altena

Altena	Absolute	Percentage
Male	28163	50,3%
Female	27804	49,7%
Total	55967	100%

Table 4.2: Found and expected frequencies (N) gender in sample

	Found N	Expected N	Difference
Male	103	112	- 9
Female	119	110	+9
Total	222		

The Chi-square goodness-of-fit test shows that the distribution of gender in the sample is equal to the population of the municipality of Altena. The differences are not significant with $X^2(2)=1,368$ and $p=0,242$, and thus $p \geq 0,05$. Since, according to the Chi-squared goodness-of-fit test, there is no over-representativeness, statements regarding gender may be made about the entire municipality of Altena and not only about the sample.

4.2.2. Representativeness Age

Another important variable for which the representativeness analysis was performed is age. Table 4.3 shows the absolute and percentage values of age groups in the municipality of Altena. As mentioned in the methods, the age group 0-15 years was not surveyed, so they will not be used in the representativeness analysis. Table 4.4 will give a picture of the numbers found compared to the actual situation. As mentioned earlier, the groups of 25-45 and 45-65 are very large. The other groups seem to be underrepresented.

Table 4.3: Distribution of age groups in the municipality of Altena

Altena	Absolute	Percentage
0-15 years old	9791	17,5%
15-25 years old	6787	12,1%
25-45 years old	12588	22,5%
45-65 years old	15716	28,1%
65+ years old	11085	19,8%
Total	55967	100%

Table 4.4: Found and expected frequencies (N) age groups in sample

	Found N	Expected N	Difference
15-25 years old	25	33	-8
25-45 years old	83	62	+21
45-65 years old	92	77	+15
65+ years old	26	54	-28
Total	226		

The Chi-square goodness-of-fit test shows that the distribution of age groups in the sample is not equal to the population of the municipality of Altena. The differences are significant with $X^2(2)=27,130$ and $p=0,000$, and thus $p < 0,05$. The age groups 25-45 and 45-65 are overrepresented, while 15-25 and 65+ are underrepresented. Therefore statements about age can only be done about the sample group and not about the whole population of the municipality of Altena.

4.2.3. Representativeness place of residence

The third and last variable which will be tested is the place of residence. Because of the low number of respondents, the choice was made to add the small villages together and use their former municipalities. These values will be shown in Table 4.5. Table 4.6 shows the expected and found frequencies of the inhabitants per former municipality core.

Table 4.5: Distribution of place of residence in the municipality of Altena

Altena	Absolute	Percentage
Aalburg	13675	24,0%
Werkendam	27500	48,2%
Woudrichem	15877	27,8%
Total	57052	100%

Table 4.6: Found and expected frequencies (N) place of residence in sample

	Found N	Expected N	Difference
Aalburg	40	54	-14
Werkendam	88	109	-21
Woudrichem	98	63	+35
Total	226		

The Chi-square goodness-of-fit test shows that the distribution of residents by residence in the sample is not equal to the population of the municipality of Altena. The differences are significant with $\chi^2(2)=26,655$ and $p=0,000$, and thus $p < 0,05$. Thus, the sample is not representative with respect to the entire population of the municipality of Altena. The old municipalities of Aalburg and Werkendam are underrepresented, whereas Woudrichem is overrepresented. Statements in the area of residence can therefore only be made about the sample and not about the entire municipality of Altena.

4.2.4. Conclusion representativeness

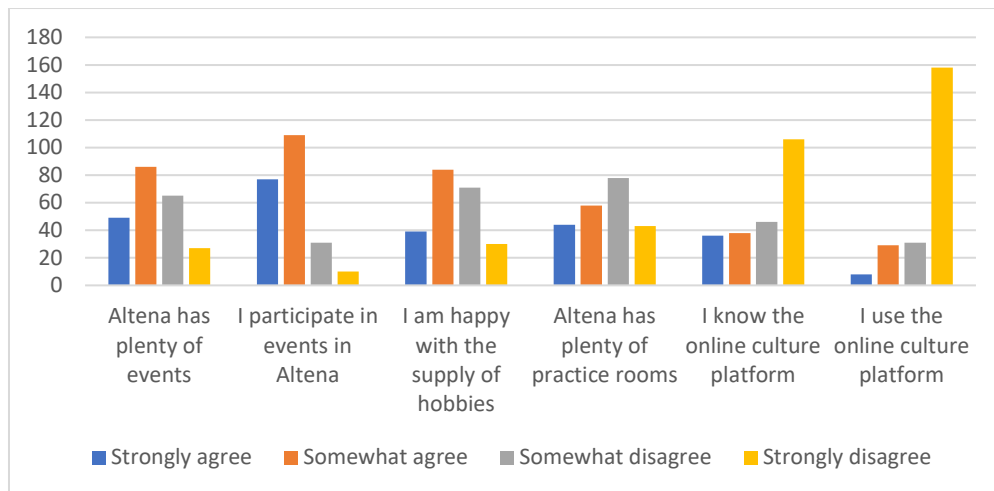
The three goodness-of-fit tests conducted show that only one of the three personal characteristics tested is representative of the entire population of the municipality of Altena. This is the personality characteristic gender. The other two tested personal characteristics, age and place of origin, are not representative for the entire population of Altena. It was decided not to apply weighting when doing the further tests. Instead, it was decided to apply statements dealing with place of residence and age to the sample rather than to the entire population of the municipality of Altena.

4.3. Current situation

Results of the survey show that the inhabitants are very happy to live in Altena. To the question if they felt at home a very large part of the response group answered completely agree. This led to an average score of 1,72. They also seem to be very connected to others in the municipality, considering the average of this question was 1,14.

The first questions of the survey focus on how Altena residents currently perceive the arts and culture on offer. Figure 4.7 shows which answers the respondents gave to the questions about the current supply.

Figure 4.7: Current situation culture in Altena



The results show that the respondents like to participate in events organised in the municipality of Altena. Opinions are divided on whether there are actually enough events. Opinions are also divided on the supply of different hobbies that are available in the municipality. The respondents are slightly dissatisfied about the supply of practice spaces. For example, a space for music lessons, a rehearsal space for bands or a place where theatre can be practised. The questions about the online culture platform show that there is much to be gained here. The respondents indicated in large numbers that they were not familiar with the online culture platform and even fewer actually use it.

5. Results

This chapter will present the main outcomes of the study. Before these outcomes are outlined, it is important to look at the construct 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'. In order to explain this construct, the statements 2.1, 2.5, 2.6, 4.2, 4.3, 6.2, 6.5, 6.8, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, 11.4 and 11.5 have been chosen. These are all statements that relate to performing and/or visiting arts and culture within the municipality of Altena. Table 5.1. shows the averages and the standard deviation of each of the statements.

What is striking is that only 6 of the 19 statements have a negative average. This seems to indicate that there is generally a positive attitude towards the arrival of an arts and culture centre. The statements that score negatively are all statements that have to do with actively participating in classes or courses. Visiting art and culture, on the other hand, always scores positively. It is striking that despite the often negative score with regard to active participation, the statement 'I would like to actively participate in activities at the arts and culture centre (take classes/workshops, etc)' does score positively. However, this score is also considerably lower than the score of the statement 'I would like to passively participate in activities at the arts and culture centre (attend performances, visit exhibitions, etc.)'.

Table 5.1: Descriptive statistics statements 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'

Statement	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
I find arts and culture education to be important	224	1,232	1,275
I think it is important that there is a general space in the municipality of Altena for art and culture	227	0,793	1,459
I think it is important that there is a central accommodation for associations and clubs in the field of arts and culture	227	0,621	1,527
I would like to see more music performances in the municipality of Altena	223	0,816	1,352
I would like to attend music performances in the municipality of Altena	223	0,870	1,348
I would attend theatre performance within the municipality of Altena	225	0,573	1,480
I would like to take drama classes within the municipality of Altena	215	-1,298	1,175
I am interested in attending readings in the municipality of Altena	221	0,068	1,612
I am interested in visiting exhibitions within the municipality of Altena	226	0,602	1,494
I would enjoy attending courses/workshops related to drawing and/or painting	222	-0,293	1,695
I would enjoy taking courses/workshops that have to do with sculpting and/or modelling	221	-0,516	1,636
I would like to attend courses/workshops in the field of photography	220	-0,268	1,545
I would like to learn more about local crafts (including through participation in courses)	219	-0,128	1,565
I am interested in participating in workshops (e.g., goldsmithing)	222	-0,153	1,603
I am in favour of the arrival of an arts and culture centre in the municipality of Altena	226	0,381	1,615
I would like to actively participate in activities at the arts and culture centre (take classes/workshops, etc.)	223	0,117	1,633
I would like to passively participate in activities at the arts and culture centre (attend performances, visit exhibitions, etc.)	223	0,538	1,484

An item analysis was used to test whether there was any internal consistency between the statements which are supposed to create the construct 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'. When performed, the Cronbach's Alpha indicates the degree to which the statement measures the underlying construct. The Cronbach's Alpha of the 17 statements is 0,920. This means that the proposition sufficiently covers the concept of support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre.

5.1. Support amongst population groups

This section will focus on discovering among which population groups the arrival of the arts and culture centre has the most support. The vast majority of respondents indicate that they think arts and cultural education is important. 189 people indicated that they very much agree or somewhat agree with the statement, '*I think arts and cultural education are important*'. In contrast, only 35 people have a negative opinion. This shows that the inhabitants of Altena generally have a positive view of art and culture in general. The 17 statements that were mentioned in the introduction to this chapter as statements that formed part of the construct 'support for the arrival of an art and culture centre' have been added up to arrive at a Z-score. This showed that among the response group there was a maximum Z-score of +34 and a minimum score was -31. The mean of the entire response group was found to be 2,99 with a standard deviation of 16,99. This means that on average the response group is moderately positive about the arrival of an arts and culture centre in the municipality of Altena.

5.1.1. Gender

The first personality characteristic looked at is gender. The results of the survey show, as shown in Table 5.2, that women are much more positive about the arrival of an arts and culture centre than men. Women score an average Z-score of 6,69. This is much higher than the -1,39 that men score.

Table 5.2: Z-score for Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre per gender

Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre	Female	Male
N	119	103
Z-score	6,69	-1,39

The correlation matrix in Table 5.3 shows that there is a significant relationship between gender and support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre ($p=0,01$). The Spearman's rho is 0,215 which implies that there is a weak relationship. Gender does play a role in the level of support.

Table 5.3: Correlation matrix age groups and 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'

		Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre
Gender	Spearman's Rho	0,215
	Significance	0,001
	N	198

5.1.2. Age groups

Second, the influence of age relative to opinion about the arrival of an arts and culture centre was looked at. Table 5.4 shows the average Z-score of the different age groups. What is striking is that, as expected, the youngest group scores the lowest. They score an average of -2,85, which means they gave more negative than positive responses in the statements. The age groups 25-45 and 45-65 are predominantly positive about the arrival of an arts and culture centre. They score 4,75 and 4,10 respectively, meaning that they have a predominantly positive attitude towards the arrival of an arts and culture centre. The elderly in the 65+ category score remarkably low with a score of -0,71. However, this picture changes when only looking at other propositions. Those aged 65+ score a lot higher when the statements about active participation are omitted and only statements about passive participation are considered.

Table 5.4: Z-score for Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre per age group

Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre	15-25 years old	25-45 years old	45-65 years old	65+ years old
Z-score	-2,85	4,76	4,10	-0,71

The correlation matrix between age and the construct 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre' is shown in Table 5.5. This shows that there is no significant relationship ($p > 0,05$). The Spearman's rho is -0,030 and thus shows that there is no relationship between age and 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'. This hypothesis can therefore be rejected. The level of support in the sample group does not increase as people get older.

Table 5.5: Correlation matrix age groups and 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'

		Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre
Age groups	Spearman's Rho	-0,030
	Significance	0,656
	N	198

5.1.3. Place of residence

The place of origin of the respondents is also an important personal characteristic. Because, as mentioned earlier, the sample is too small to treat all villages separately, it was decided to divide them into residential areas. These cores were chosen based on the former municipalities of Aalburg, Werkendam and Woudrichem. By means of an analysis of variance the different residential areas can be compared. The analysis of variance showed that the need for an arts and culture centre in Aalburg (Median=7,5, Standard deviation=14,3), Werkendam (M=4,2, SD=18,8) and Woudrichem (M=0,0, SD=15,8) do not differ significantly. $F(2;194)=2,725$ and $p=0,068$. The Bonferroni test was also used to see if there were any residential areas that showed a significant difference between them. This also turned out not to be the case.

5.1.4. Level of education

The fourth characteristic which will be looked at is the level of education. The level of education has been split into four different categories: secondary education, MBO, HBO and university. Table 5.6 shows the

Table 5.6: Z-score for Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre per level of education

Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre	Secondary education	MBO	HBO	University
N	13	51	114	47
Z-score	0,33	2,30	3,02	4,12

The analysis of variance showed that the support for an arts and culture centre amongst secondary education (Median=0,33, Standard deviation=14,4), MBO (M=2,3, SD=16,9), HBO (M=3,0, SD=18,2) and university (M=4,1, SD=15,3) do not differ significantly. $F(3;193)=0,182$ and $p=0,909$.

After this, to create a difference between higher-educated and lower-educated, categories were put together. The correlation matrix between the new variable higher- or lower educated and the construct 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre' is shown in Table 5.7. This shows that there is no significant relationship ($p>0,05$). The Spearman's rho is 0,048 and thus shows that there is no relationship between level of education and 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'. The level of support in the sample group is not higher when respondents have a higher level of education.

Table 5.7: Correlation matrix level of education and 'support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre'

		Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre
Higher/Lower Educated	Spearman's Rho	0,048
	Significance	0,502
	N	197

5.1.5. Faith

As mentioned in the area description, the Christian faith still plays a big role in the municipality of Altena. This is also evident in the responses of the response group. Nearly 45 percent of those surveyed indicated they were Christian. An analysis of variance can be used to find out if faith plays a role in the opinion towards an arts and culture centre. The analysis of variance shows that the Christian faith (Median=3,7, Standard deviation=15,9) and the other believes (M=3,6, SD=19,0) score slightly higher than the Non-believers (M=2,1, SD=17,9). However, they do not differ significantly ($F(2;194)=0,208$ and $p=0.812$).

Table 5.8: Z-score for Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre by type of faith

Support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre	Christian	Other	Non-Believer
N	89	13	95
Z-score	3,68	3,61	2,10

After this, a dichotomy was made between the groups of believers and nonbelievers. An independent T-test was used to test whether the Z-score of these two groups differed significantly. The difference in Z-score for believers (M = 3,68; SD = 16,19) and non-believers (M = 2,10; SD = 17,90) was not significant (t (195) = 0,647; p = 0,259).

5.1.6. Kids

Having children also plays a possible role in how people view the arrival of an arts and culture centre. 124 of the respondents stated that they had children, compared to 100 respondents without children. An independent T-test was used to test whether the Z-score differs between people with kids and without kids. The difference in Z-score for people with kids (M = 3,40; SD = 17,54) and people without kids (M = 2,51; SD = 16,48) was not significant (t (195) = 0,377; p = 0,540).

5.1.7. Multiple regression personality characteristics

In order to properly answer the first sub-question, "*What does the support for an art and culture centre within the municipality of Altena look like among different population groups?*", a regression analysis was conducted. This revealed how the various personal characteristics are related to each other. For this purpose, the variables gender, age and yes/no kids were used. In addition, new dummy variables were made for religion (yes/no) and higher/lower education. The results of the regression can be seen in table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Multiple regression personality characteristics

	B	Standard error	Significance	Beta
(Constant)	-3,684	6,546	0,574	
Gender	8,319	2,455	<0,001	0,245
Age	0,025	0,082	0,763	0,022
High/Low education	1,860	2,688	0,490	0,050
Yes/No Religious	-2,711	2,427	0,266	-0,080
Yes/No kids	-0,541	2,532	0,831	-0,016

Table 5.8 shows that only gender is significant (p<0,05). The regression equation is: *Support for the arrival of an art and culture centre* = -3,684 + 8,319 * gender + 0,025 * age + 1,860 * level of education – 2,711 * religious – 0,541 * having kids

Through the regression analysis, it is shown that there is a relationship between the different personality characteristics and the support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre. The regression model explains 6,8% of the variance, F(5,183) = 2,656, p=0,024. The adjusted R² is 0,042. The female category is the regression category and the male category is the reference category. Being a woman has a significant effect on having interest in coming to an arts and culture centre (p<0,001). Thus, relative to men, women are more supportive towards the arrival of an arts and culture centre.

5.2. Forms of arts and culture

This section will use descriptive statistics to look at which forms of arts and culture are most popular among respondents. Fancourt and Finn (2019) recognize five forms of arts. These are performing arts, visual arts, literature, culture and online and digital arts. Well-known forms of art are painting, drawing, and sculpture. But photography, dance, theatre, music and song, and anything in the field of literature also fall under the heading of art. Those surveyed were asked to express their opinions on these forms of art and culture. Based on this, the conclusion can be drawn which forms of art and culture the

residents of Altena would like to see in the art and culture centre. First the different forms will be displayed, followed by an analyses of the difference between active and passive participation.

5.2.1. Music

The first form of art and culture that will be discussed is music. During the survey, respondents were asked to give their opinion on music in the municipality of Altena. Table 5.10 shows the mean scores and the standard deviation.

Table 5.10: Statistics music questions

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
I like to visit music performances	224	1,09	1,217
I would like to see more music performances in Altena	223	0,82	1,355
I would like to visit music performances in Altena	223	0,87	1,351
I think there are enough options to learn to play a music instrument in Altena	218	0,54	1,274
I need practicing places for my music group	212	-1,06	1,358
I think that there is sufficient supply within Altena in the field of singing lessons	204	0,09	1,373
I would like to take singing lessons in Altena	212	-1,15	1,323

Table 5.10 shows that the residents of Altena are mainly looking for passive forms of music. By this is meant that they are mainly interested in attending performances. They currently already do this outside the municipality of Altena, but would also like to see more music performances within the municipality. Actively participating in music is less popular among the participants of the survey. Taking singing lessons is the least popular, with only 46 people indicating that they would like or very much like to do this compared to 166 people with a negative opinion. Also, the number of people interested in a rehearsal space for their own music group appears to be low.

These questions also included the opportunity to indicate what things are currently missed within the municipality of Altena in the field of music. From this it repeatedly emerged that there is a need for a central space where there are possibilities to visit music performances. The wishes in the area of performances vary greatly. There are various wishes for pop performances, but performances by choirs are also mentioned several times. The need for a general music school at a central location is also mentioned more than once. Often these are still private individuals who do this at a certain location which is not always easily accessible because of travel time for people from Altena.

5.2.2. Theatre

Everything to do with theatre and acting belongs in this second form of arts and culture. Respondents answered questions which had to do with their interest in acting and visiting theatre shows. First of all, people were asked if they were at all aware of the available theatre and reading offerings in the municipality of Altena. This yielded a mixed result. About 60 percent of those surveyed indicated that they were not familiar with the current offerings, while 40 percent indicated that they were familiar. Table 5.11 shows the results of the other questions which had to do with theatre and readings.

Table 5.11: Statistics theatre and readings questions

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
I like to visit a theatre show or musical	226	1,07	1,330
I would attend theatre performance within Altena	225	0,57	1,484
I like to act myself	225	-1,21	1,184
There is sufficient supply for drama lessons in Altena	206	-0,40	1,295
I would like to take drama classes within Altena	215	-1,30	1,178
I have an interest in a theatre space within Altena	213	-0,67	1,609
I like to go to lectures	217	-0,06	1,608
I am interested in attending lectures in Altena	221	-0,28	1,615

Interestingly, Table 5.11 reveals the same pattern as Table 5.10. Also with theatre, attending a show is popular both overall and in Altena. The average answer to the question of whether people like to attend a theatre show or musical is 1,07. This means that the options somewhat agree and completely agree were chosen relatively often. What is much less popular among the respondents is participating in theatre courses, for example. This question has an average score of -1,30, which means that a large part of the respondents chose the option 'strongly disagree'. This turns out to be true because 142 out of 215 respondents chose this option. Here too, the respondents were given the opportunity to indicate, by means of an open question, which matters in the area of theatre and lectures they still missed in the municipality. The vast majority of responses to this question were about a theatre. Approximately 25 respondents indicated that they missed a general theatre space within the municipality and would like to see it come about. A number of respondents would also like to see more lectures on a wider range.

5.2.3. Visual arts and photography

An important form of cultural expression is the visual arts and photography. Again, the residents of Altena were first asked if they were aware of the current offerings in the field of visual arts and photography. 134 of the 224 respondents who answered this question indicated that they did not know what the current offerings are in the municipality. Table 5.12 shows the results of the other questions in this category.

Table 5.12: Statistics visual arts and photography questions

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
I like to visit a museum	226	1,10	1,280
I am interested in visiting exhibitions in Altena	226	0,60	1,497
I like to be active with art	226	0,05	1,646
I would like to attend courses/workshops related to drawing and/or painting	222	-0,29	1,699
I would like to follow courses/workshops related to sculpting and/or modelling	221	-0,52	1,639
I like to be active with photography	219	0,20	1,525
I would like to follow courses/workshops in the field of photography	220	-0,27	1,549
I would like to visit photo exhibitions in Altena	221	0,37	1,525

Table 5.12 shows the same pattern. In general, passive participation again scores much higher than active participation. The question whether people like to visit a museum has the highest average at 1.10. This means that many people answered this question with agree or strongly agree. This means

that many people answered this question with a little or a lot of agreement. The questions 'I would like to visit exhibitions in Altena' and 'I would like to visit photo exhibitions in Altena' also score above average with 0,60 and 0,37 respectively. Participating in courses, on the other hand, is less popular among the interviewees. Participating in courses in the field of painting (-0,29), modelling (-0,52), and photography (-0,27) all score negatively. This means that on average people in the sample are not interested in these. What is missing in the field of visual arts and photography in the municipality according to the respondents is mostly a good central exhibition space. This space must also contribute to bringing artistic individuals together. In addition, the supply within the municipality must be broadened. According to some respondents, it is still limited and it is not clear what exactly is on offer.

5.2.4. Other crafts

Forms of art and culture that could also be performed in an arts and culture centre but do not fall under the other categories are discussed in this section. These questions focused mainly on local crafts in the municipality of Altena. Respondents were asked if they were interested in learning about local crafts ($M = -0,13$, $SD = 1,569$) and in participating in workshops ($M = -0,15$, $SD = 1,607$). Both can be seen as an active form of participation. Respondents do not seem to be very interested in these crafts. Their scores are in line with the responses to the questions about active participation from the other forms of arts and culture.

5.2.5. Active and passive participation

In order to investigate whether there is a difference between different population groups with regard to participation, two additional variables have been created. Active participation is the first new variable and is the result of combining questions 4.7, 6.5, 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 10.1, 10.2 and 11.4. This shows that the Z-score of these statements is negative. The mean is -4,15 with a standard deviation of 8,85. This is in line with the conclusions drawn from the previous sub-sections. Passive participation is the second new variable. Questions 4.3, 6.2, 6.8, 8.2, 8.8 and 11.5 were used for this new variable. The Z-score of the new variable passive participation, in contrast to active participation, is positive. It is 2,85 with a standard deviation of 6,63. This means that respondents are generally positive about passive forms of participation, such as attending a music performance or a theatre performance.

5.2.5.1. Active participation

In order to investigate whether there are personal characteristics that influence active participation, a multiple regression was carried out. The results are shown in table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Multiple regression active participation

	B	Standard error	Significance	Beta
(Constant)	-4,802	3,376	0,157	
Gender	5,123	1,264	<0,001	0,289
Age	-0,042	0,043	0,330	-0,071
High/Low education	0,736	1,392	0,597	0,038
Yes/No Religious	-1,343	1,258	0,287	-0,076
Yes/No kids	-1,108	1,297	0,394	-0,062

This table shows that only gender is significant ($p < 0,05$). The regression equation is: *Active participation in an art and culture centre* = $-4,082 + 5,123 * \text{gender} + -0,042 * \text{age} + 0,735 * \text{level of education} - 1,343 * \text{religious} - 1,108 * \text{having kids}$

Through the regression analysis, it is shown that there is a relationship between the different personality characteristics and the active participation in arts and culture. The regression model explains 9,3% of the variance, $F(5,182) = 3,737$, $p=0,003$. The adjusted R² is 0,068. The female category is the regression category and the male category is the reference category. Being a woman has a significant effect on having interest in participating in arts and culture ($p<0,01$). Thus, relative to men, women are more interested in participating in events in an arts and culture centre.

5.2.5.2. Passive participation

A multiple regression was also done for the category passive participation. The results are shown in table 5.14.

Table 5.14: Multiple regression passive participation

	B	Standard error	Significance	Beta
(Constant)	-3,362	2,474	0,176	
Gender	1,890	0,926	0,043	0,143
Age	0,076	0,031	0,015	0,174
High/Low education	1,303	1,016	0,201	0,089
Yes/No religious	-1,104	0,918	0,231	-0,083
Yes/No kids	0,153	0,954	0,873	0,873

This table shows that both gender and age significant ($p<0,05$). The regression equation is: *Passive participation in an art and culture centre* = $-3,362 + 1,890 * \text{gender} + 0,076 * \text{age} + 1,303 * \text{level of education} - 1,104 * \text{religious} + 0,153 * \text{having kids}$

Through the regression analysis, it is shown that there is a relationship between the different personality characteristics and the passive participation in arts and culture. The regression model explains 6,7% of the variance, $F(5,196) = 2,807$, $p=0,018$. The adjusted R² is 0,043. The female category is the regression category and the male category is the reference category. Being a woman has a significant effect on having interest in attending events in an arts and culture ($p=0,043$). Thus, relative to men, women are more interested in participating in events in an arts and culture centre. Age is also significant ($p=0,015$), which means for every year people get older, their Z-score increases by 0,079. An older age means more interest in passively participating in arts and culture.

5.3. Opinion towards arts and culture centre

The previous sections have shown which population groups are for and against the arrival of an art and culture centre and which forms of art and culture they would like to see. This section will discuss the issues that do not fit into the other categories. First, we looked at the underlying goals of the arts and culture centre. When asked whether they thought it was important to have opportunities to exchange knowledge, the respondents' reactions were predominantly positive. 167 respondents replied that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. This leads to a mean score of 0,80 with a standard deviation of 1,477. Next, the willingness to pay and travel to the arts and culture centre was asked. Table 5.15 shows the results of these questions.

Table 5.15: Opinion towards paying and travelling

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
I am willing to pay money to participate in activities at the arts and culture centre	225	0,48	1,533
I would like to see the various functions of the art and culture centre in the same location	222	0,29	1,575
I am willing to travel to a general location of the arts and culture centre	224	0,64	1,454

The table shows that all three statements have a positive average. This means that respondents are both willing to travel and to pay for a visit to the arts and culture centre. Respondents would also like to see a central location for the arts and culture centre instead of a spread of activities.

6. Conclusion and discussion

The results chapter has provided answers to the sub-questions. This chapter answers the main question. This chapter also includes a discussion based on the theory, recommendations and a description of the shortcomings of this study.

6.1. Conclusion

This section answers the main question: "*What does the support for the realisation of an art and culture centre within the municipality of Altena look like?*". Quantitative research methods were used to investigate the opinions of the population of the municipality of Altena regarding the establishment of an art and culture centre.

This research investigated how the various population groups in the municipality of Altena view the arrival of an arts and culture centre. On the basis of 17 different propositions about the arrival of an arts and cultural centre, with a Likert scale of -2 to +2, an average score was calculated per respondent. This score of 2,99 was well above 0. This means that, on average, the respondents have a positive point of view. The general picture that emerges is that the respondents generally have a positive opinion of the arrival of an arts and culture centre. Because not all personal characteristics satisfy the representativeness analysis, the statements can only be made about the response group. After analysing the personal characteristics of gender, age group, city of residence, religion, level of education and having children, it emerged that only gender and age have a significant influence on the outcome. Women score on average much higher than men, and so it can be stated that women are more supportive of the establishment of an arts and culture centre in the municipality of Altena than men. This is in line with DiMaggio's (1996) theory that women are more interested in culture. As people grow older, their support for the establishment of an arts and culture centre also increases.

In addition to the various personal characteristics, we also looked at which forms of art and culture are most popular among the response group. This showed that residents of the municipality of Altena are more interested in passively participating in events than actively participating. On average, respondents like to visit a music performance ($M = 1,09$) or a theatre performance ($M = 1,07$) and would like to see more of these in the municipality of Altena. Actively participating in theatre lessons ($M = -1,30$) and workshops in painting ($M = -0,29$), sculpture ($M = -0,52$) and photography ($M = -0,27$) are less popular. In both active and passive participation, gender is the only personal characteristic that has a significant influence. Being a woman causes a higher participation rate in both forms.

The conclusion can be drawn that there is a positive opinion among the response group about the arrival of an arts and culture centre. Besides the fact that the average score among the respondents is positive, there is also a positive response to the questions whether they are prepared to pay for participation and whether they are prepared to travel to a central location of the centre in Altena. It is important, however, that the interpretation of the arts and culture centre responds to the demands of the population. Organising events such as musical performances or exhibitions seems to be an important part of the centre. Respondents indicated that it is currently difficult to find art and culture in the municipality of Altena. The arrival of a general centre can contribute to this and ensure that the demands and wishes of the inhabitants of Altena in the area of art and culture are met.

6.2. Discussion, shortcomings and recommendations

In this section the outcomes of the research will be compared to the found literature. After this the shortcomings and recommendations will be discussed.

6.2.1. Discussion

The aim of this study was to investigate whether there is support within the municipality of Altena for the establishment of an arts and culture centre. The search for support is an important form of political policy in the Netherlands (Boedeltje & De Graaf, 2004). This is because residents feel that they are involved in making decisions that they also support (Den Boon & Hendrickx, 2015). Lupi (2008) also indicates that people who feel at home are more likely to participate in local events. The study shows that people in the municipality of Altena feel very much at home. Where a maximum score of 2 was possible if all respondents agreed with the statement very much, it scored 1.72. This high score should therefore also lead to a high score for passive participation in events. This proved to be the case, as a large proportion of respondents responded positively to the statements about attending music performances or theatre shows, for example.

It is difficult to say whether there is actually sufficient support for the arrival of an arts and culture centre. The literature does not make it clear when there is sufficient support for the implementation of a project. The municipality of Altena has not provided any figures on this either. What can be said is that, on average, the 227 respondents were moderately positive about the arrival of the centre. The study also looked at the influence of personal characteristics on opinions about the arrival of an arts and culture centre. In theory, we looked for articles that showed the influence of personal characteristics on opinions about art and culture. This proved difficult to find. DiMaggio (1996), for example, states that women are more interested in art than men. Looking at women's opinions on the arrival of the centre, this appears to be true. Women are indeed significantly more enthusiastic about it. Tavernise (2012) stated that having children would influence participation in events, but this did not hold true in the response group.

The expectation was that art and culture lovers would mainly be found in the so-called 'creative class' (Florida, 2002). Since Altena is a rural municipality and the creative class mainly lives in the cities, the expectation was that there would be relatively little interest in the arrival of an arts and culture centre. In practice, this turned out not to be true, since the response was more positive than negative. However, there are some snags in the results of the research and these will be discussed in the next section.

6.2.2. Shortcomings

When reading this survey about the support for the establishment of an arts and culture centre, one should bear in mind the limitations of this research. The objective was to reach as many residents of the municipality of Altena as possible with the survey. The fact that, despite much promotion and the distribution of the survey in as many ways as possible, there were only 227 respondents was a disappointment. This is only a small percentage of the total number of inhabitants in the municipality and can therefore give a distorted picture of the truth. Despite the low number of respondents, people of all ages and from all villages in the municipality of Altena were reached.

Another point is that it was not clear to everyone that respondents could skip questions which they could not/would not complete. The choice was deliberately made not to add a neutral category, to prevent this from influencing the answers. Many respondents probably chose the option 'totally disagree' for questions they did not have an opinion on. This might have had a negative effect on the outcome of some questions.

Finally, the representativeness should be taken into account. Because the COVID-19 pandemic was still going on during the survey, the choice was made to do the survey online. This probably resulted in an under-representation of the group of people aged 65+. This is a population group that is relatively harder to reach via the Internet. Statements which follow from the survey cannot therefore be drawn about the entire group of 65+ year-olds in Altena, but only from the sample. Another disadvantage of an online survey is that supporters are probably more inclined to fill out the survey than opponents. Especially since the survey was also promoted in the local newspaper. Supporters are more likely to take the trouble to look up the survey and fill it out.

6.2.3. Recommendations

This study concludes with a number of recommendations. First of all, the recommendation for possible follow-up research. For follow-up research, it would be a good idea to recruit more respondents to complete a similar study. The number of respondents is still quite low and the study could have different outcomes if more respondents were recruited. This would give a clearer picture of the needs of the different population groups. At the moment, these groups are often just too small, so that no firm conclusions can be drawn. Another follow-up study could focus on the deeper wishes in the area of filling the arts and cultural centre. This research has focused mainly superficially on whether respondents are interested in attending performances in the municipality of Altena, for example. Follow-up research could focus on what kind of performances these should be. The same goes for what kind of exhibitions should take place and what kind of workshops are most popular. One way to carry out a more in-depth investigation is a repertory grid. This is a technique where personal interpretations are used to form a reflection of how people perceive their environment. The repertory grid ensures that there is no interviewer bias because the respondent is the only one speaking.

There are also a number of recommendations for the municipality of Altena. The research shows that there is a good amount of support among the respondents for the arrival of an art and culture centre. However, the municipality will ultimately decide whether or not it is in favour of such a centre. There are currently many clubs and associations that are involved in art and culture. It is important to unite them and provide them with a good home so that there is better focus, for example, on the distribution of subsidies. Should the centre be built, it is recommended that it be adequately promoted, and when events are organised, it is important that this be clearly communicated. The research shows that people have difficulty finding things in the area of art and culture in the municipality. People are often poorly informed about what is being organised and what ways there are of visiting and practising art and culture. It is also a recommendation for the municipality to look into organising larger events on an annual basis. Large events such as Benederpop attract many visitors, but are difficult for small associations to organise. It would be good if the municipality would play a bigger role in this together with representatives of the people.

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8. Attachments

8.1. Survey

Enquête draagvlak kunst- en cultuurcentrum Altena

Vraag 1 Deze stellingen gaan over de gemeente Altena	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik voel me thuis in de gemeente Altena (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik voel me verbonden met andere bewoners binnen de gemeente Altena (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Er heerst een goede sociale cohesie (samenhang) onder de mensen in de gemeente Altena (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik heb vooral contact met mensen met dezelfde culturele achtergrond binnen de gemeente Altena (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben lid van verenigingen binnen de gemeente Altena (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Er worden voldoende evenementen georganiseerd in de gemeente Altena (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik neem graag deel aan activiteiten in de gemeente Altena (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ontmoet graag anderen met dezelfde interesses/hobby's binnen de gemeente Altena (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik kies mijn hobby's op basis van het aanbod binnen de gemeente Altena (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Ik ben tevreden met
het aanbod van
hobby's binnen de
gemeente Altena
(10)

☐☐☐☐

Ik heb behoefte aan
ruimtes waar ik mijn
hobby's kan
uitvoeren (11)

☐☐☐☐

Ik maak gebruik van
aangeboden
ruimtes binnen de
gemeente Altena
om mijn hobby's uit
te voeren (12)

☐☐☐☐

Ik vind dat er
voldoende ruimtes
zijn om mijn
hobby's uit te
voeren in de
gemeente Altena
(13)

☐☐☐☐

End of Block: Altena

Start of Block: Algemeen



Vraag 2 Deze stellingen gaan over uw algemene houding ten opzichte van kunst en cultuur

	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik vind kunst- en cultuureducatie belangrijk (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik heb goed kunst- en cultuureducatie gekregen op school (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Er waren voldoende mogelijkheden om mij verder te ontwikkelen op het gebied van kunst- en cultuureducatie na de middelbare school (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik weet welke mogelijkheden er zijn tot kennisuitwisseling binnen de gemeente Altena (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind het belangrijk dat er een algemene ruimte is in de gemeente Altena voor kunst en cultuur (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind het belangrijk dat er een centraal onderkomen is voor verenigingen en clubs op het gebied van kunst en cultuur (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zie liever een algemeen centrum binnen de gemeente dan een verspreiding tussen de verschillende dorpskernen (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben bekend met het online cultuurplatform van de gemeente Altena (allecultuuraltena.nl) (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik maak gebruik van dit online cultuurplatform (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Dit online
cultuurplatform
voldoet aan mijn
eisen op het gebied
van
informatievoorziening
(10)



End of Block: Algemeen

Start of Block: Muziek



Vraag 3 Ik bespeel een muziekinstrument

☐ Ja (1)

☐ Nee (0)



Vraag 4 Deze stellingen gaan over uw behoeften op het gebied van muziek

	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik bezoek graag muziekoptredens (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou graag meer muziekoptredens in de gemeente Altena zien (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou graag muziekoptredens bijwonen in de gemeente Altena (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind dat er voldoende opties zijn om een muziekinstrument te leren bespelen in de gemeente Altena (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik heb behoefte aan een oefenruimte voor mijn band/muziekgroep (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind dat er voldoende aanbod is binnen de gemeente Altena op het gebied van zangles (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou graag zangles willen volgen in de gemeente Altena (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Vraag 5 Mist u nog aanbod op het gebied van muziek en zang binnen de gemeente Altena?

- ☐ Ja, namelijk (1) _____
- ☐ Nee (0)



Vraag 6 Deze stellingen gaan over uw behoeften op het gebied van toneel en lezingen

	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik bezoek graag een theatervoorstelling of musical (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou toneelvoorstelling binnen de gemeente Altena bijwonen (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind het leuk om zelf te acteren (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Er is voldoende aanbod voor toneellessen in de gemeente Altena (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou graag toneellessen willen volgen binnen de gemeente Altena (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik heb belang bij een theatterruimte binnen de gemeente Altena (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ga graag naar lezingen (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik heb interesse in het bijwonen van lezingen in de gemeente Altena (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben op de hoogte van het aanbod op het gebied van toneel en lezingen binnen de gemeente Altena (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Vraag 7 Mist u nog aanbod op het gebied van toneel en lezingen binnen de gemeente Altena?

- ☐ Ja, namelijk (1) _____
- ☐ Nee (0)

End of Block: Toneel en lezingen

Start of Block: Kunst en fotografie



Vraag 8 Deze stellingen gaan over uw behoeften op het gebied van kunst en fotografie

	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik bezoek graag een museum (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik heb interesse in het bezoeken van tentoonstellingen binnen de gemeente Altena (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben graag actief met kunst bezig (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou het leuk vinden om cursussen/workshops te volgen die te maken hebben met tekenen en/of schilderen (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou het leuk vinden om cursussen/workshops te volgen die te maken hebben met beeldhouwen en/of boetseren (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben graag bezig met fotografie (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou graag cursussen/workshops volgen op het gebied van fotografie (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou het leuk vinden om foto-exposities te bezoeken (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben op de hoogte van het aanbod op het gebied van kunst en fotografie binnen de gemeente Altena (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Vraag 9 Mist u nog aanbod op het gebied van kunst en fotografie binnen de gemeente Altena?

- ☐ Ja, namelijk (1) _____
- ☐ Nee (0)

End of Block: Kunst en fotografie

Start of Block: Overige functies



Vraag 10 Deze stellingen gaan over uw behoeften op het gebied van overige ambachten

	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik zou graag meer leren over lokale ambachten (o.a. door deelname cursussen) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik heb interesse in het deelnemen aan workshops (bijv. edelsmeden) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Overige functies

Start of Block: Kunst- en cultuurcentrum



Vraag 11 Deze vragen gaan over uw mening over de komst van een kunst- en cultuurcentrum

	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik heb behoefte aan de komst van een kunst- en cultuurcentrum in de gemeente Altena (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind het belangrijk dat er mogelijkheden zijn tot kennisuitwisseling in het kunst- en cultuurcentrum (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben bereid geld te betalen voor het deelnemen aan activiteiten in het kunst- en cultuurcentrum (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou actief willen deelnemen aan activiteiten in het kunst- en cultuurcentrum (lessen/workshops volgen etc.) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou passief deel willen nemen aan activiteiten in het kunst- en cultuurcentrum (optredens bijwonen, tentoonstellingen bezoeken etc.) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik zou de verschillende functies van het kunst- en cultuurcentrum graag op dezelfde locatie zien (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik ben bereid om te reizen naar een algemeen kunst- en cultuurcentrum (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Vraag 12 Ik heb kinderen

- ☐ Ja (1)
- ☐ Nee. U mag de vraag hieronder overslaan (0)
-



Vraag 13 Deze vragen gaan over de behoefte van uw kinderen

	Helemaal mee eens (2)	Beetje mee eens (1)	Beetje mee oneens (-1)	Helemaal mee oneens (-2)
Ik vind het belangrijk dat mijn kinderen zich ontwikkelen op het gebied van kunst en cultuur (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind dat er voldoende mogelijkheden zijn voor mijn kinderen om zich te ontwikkelen op het gebied van kunst en cultuur binnen de gemeente Altena (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind dat er voldoende wordt georganiseerd voor mijn kinderen binnen de gemeente Altena (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ik vind dat er voldoende mogelijkheden zijn voor mijn kinderen om hun hobby's uit te voeren (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Start of Block: Persoonlijke vragen



Vraag 14 Wat is uw geslacht?

- ☐ Man (0)
 - ☐ Vrouw (1)
 - ☐ Wil ik liever niet zeggen (2)
-

Vraag 15 Wat is uw leeftijd?



Vraag 16 Wat is uw woonplaats?

- ☐ Almkerk (1)
 - ☐ Andel (2)
 - ☐ Babyloniëbroek (3)
 - ☐ Drongelen (4)
 - ☐ Dussen (5)
 - ☐ Eethen (6)
 - ☐ Genderen (7)
 - ☐ Giessen (8)
 - ☐ Hank (9)
 - ☐ Meeuwen (10)
 - ☐ Nieuwendijk (11)
 - ☐ Rijswijk (12)
 - ☐ Sleeuwijk (13)
 - ☐ Uitwijk (14)
 - ☐ Veen (15)
 - ☐ Waardhuizen (16)
 - ☐ Werkendam (17)
 - ☐ Wijk en Aalburg (18)
 - ☐ Woudrichem (19)
-

Vraag 17 Wat is uw hoogst genoten opleiding?

- ☐ Basisonderwijs (1)
 - ☐ Voortgezet onderwijs (2)
 - ☐ MBO (3)
 - ☐ HBO (4)
 - ☐ WO (5)
-



Vraag 18 Wat is uw dagelijkse bezigheid?

- ☐ School/Studie (1)
 - ☐ Werk (2)
 - ☐ Gepensioneerd (3)
 - ☐ Anders (4)
-

Vraag 19 Wat is uw geloofsovertuiging?

- ☐ Christelijk (1)
- ☐ Moslim (2)
- ☐ Anders (3)
- ☐ Ik heb geen geloofsovertuiging (4)

End of Block: Persoonlijke vragen

8.2. SPSS Tables

		Gender			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	103	45,4	46,4	46,4
	Female	119	52,4	53,6	100,0
	Total	222	97,8	100,0	
Missing	WouldRatherNotSay	3	1,3		
	99	2	,9		
	Total	5	2,2		
Total		227	100,0		

Gender			
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Male	103	111,7	-8,7
Female	119	110,3	8,7
Total	222		

Test Statistics

Gender	
Chi-Square	1,368 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	,242

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 110,3.

		Leeftijdsklasse			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-25	25	11,0	11,1	11,1
	25-45	83	36,6	36,7	47,8
	45-65	92	40,5	40,7	88,5
	65+	26	11,5	11,5	100,0
	Total	226	99,6	100,0	

Missing	99	1	,4		
Total		227	100,0		

Leeftijdsklasse

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
15-25	25	33,2	-8,2
25-45	83	61,6	21,4
45-65	92	76,9	15,1
65+	26	54,3	-28,3
Total	226		

Test Statistics

Leeftijdsklasse	
Chi-Square	27,130 ^a
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	<,001

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 33,2.

Woonkern

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Aalburg	40	17,6	17,7	17,7
	Werkendam	88	38,8	38,9	56,6
	Woudrichem	98	43,2	43,4	100,0
	Total	226	99,6	100,0	
Missing	99	1	,4		
Total		227	100,0		

Woonkern

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Aalburg	40	54,2	-14,2
Werkendam	88	108,5	-20,5
Woudrichem	98	63,3	34,7

Total	226		
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Test Statistics

Woonkern	
Chi-Square	26,655 ^a
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	<,001

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 54,2.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	198	87,2
	Excluded ^a	29	12,8
	Total	227	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's	
Alpha	N of Items
,920	17

Statistics

Behoeftekunstcentrum

N	Valid	198
	Missing	29
Mean		2,9848
Median		5,0000
Std. Deviation		16,99312
Range		65,00
Minimum		-31,00
Maximum		34,00

Correlations

		BehoeftKunste	
		ncultuurcentrum	Geslacht
Spearman's rho	BehoeftKunstencultuurcentrum	Correlation Coefficient	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	226
	Geslacht	Correlation Coefficient	,215**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,001
		N	221

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

		Leeftijdsklasse	BehoeftKunste
			ncultuurcentrum
Spearman's rho	Leeftijdsklasse	Correlation Coefficient	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	226
	BehoeftKunstencultuurcentrum	Correlation Coefficient	-,030
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,656
		N	225

Leeftijdsklasse				
	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Behoeftkunstcentrum	-2,85	4,76	4,10	-,71

Behoeftkunstce		
ntrum		
Mean		
Woonkern	Aalburg	7,50
	Werkendam	4,22
	Woudrichem	,00

Descriptives

Behoeftkunstcentrum

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Aalburg	32	7,5000	14,31669	2,53086	2,3383	12,6617	-22,00	32,00
Werkendam	78	4,2179	18,75034	2,12306	-,0096	8,4455	-31,00	34,00
Woudrichem	87	,0000	15,83123	1,69729	-3,3741	3,3741	-31,00	26,00
Total	197	2,8883	16,98191	1,20991	,5022	5,2744	-31,00	34,00

ANOVA

Behoeftekunstcentrum

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	159,841	3	53,280	,182	,909
Within Groups	56556,860	193	293,041		
Total	56716,701	196			

Correlations

		Behoeftekunstce ntrum	Opleidingsnivea u
Spearman's rho	Behoeftekunstcentrum	Correlation Coefficient	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	198
	Opleidingsniveau	Correlation Coefficient	,048
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,502
		N	197

Confidence Intervals of Spearman's rho

	Spearman's rho	Significance(2- tailed)	95% Confidence Intervals (2- tailed) ^{a,b}	
			Lower	Upper
Behoeftekunstcentrum - Opleidingsniveau	,048	,502	-,096	,191

a. Estimation is based on Fisher's r-to-z transformation.

b. Estimation of standard error is based on the formula proposed by Fieller, Hartley, and Pearson.

Descriptives

Behoeftekunstcentrum

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1	89	3,6854	15,85989	1,68115	,3445	7,0263	-30,00	32,00
3	13	3,6154	19,01551	5,27395	-7,8756	15,1063	-31,00	32,00
4	95	2,1053	17,90072	1,83657	-1,5413	5,7518	-31,00	34,00
Total	197	2,9188	17,01091	1,21198	,5286	5,3090	-31,00	34,00

Tests of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Behoeftekunstcentrum	Based on Mean	,746	2	194	,476
	Based on Median	,737	2	194	,480
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	,737	2	186,283	,480
	Based on trimmed mean	,753	2	194	,472

ANOVA

Behoeftekunstcentrum

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	121,485	2	60,743	,208	,812
Within Groups	56595,215	194	291,728		
Total	56716,701	196			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Behoeftekunstcentrum

Tukey HSD

(I)	(J)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Geloofsovertuiging	3	,07001	5,07134	1,000	-11,9077	12,0477
	4	1,58013	2,51966	,805	-4,3709	7,5312
3	1	-,07001	5,07134	1,000	-12,0477	11,9077
	4	1,51012	5,05088	,952	-10,4193	13,4395
4	1	-1,58013	2,51966	,805	-7,5312	4,3709

3	-1,51012	5,05088	,952	-13,4395	10,4193
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Group Statistics

	GelovigJaNee	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Behoeftekunstcentrum	1,00	102	3,6765	16,19018	1,60307
	2,00	95	2,1053	17,90072	1,83657

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	One-Side d p	Two-Side d p	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Behoeftekunstcentrum	Equal variances assumed	1,284	,259	,647	195	,259	,519	1,57121	2,42909	-3,21946	6,36187
	Equal variances not assumed			,645	189,450	,260	,520	1,57121	2,43779	-3,23750	6,37991

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Geslacht, GelovigJaNee, Leeftijdsklasse, Opleidingsniveau, Woonkern ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Behoeftekunstcentrum

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,260 ^a	,068	,042	16,61929

a. Predictors: (Constant), IkHebKinderen, JaNeeGelovig, HoogLaagopgeleid, Geslacht, Leeftijd

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3668,195	5	733,639	2,656	,024 ^b
	Residual	50544,758	183	276,201		
	Total	54212,952	188			

a. Dependent Variable: SupportKunstenCultuur

b. Predictors: (Constant), IkHebKinderen, JaNeeGelovig, HoogLaagopgeleid, Geslacht, Leeftijd

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-3,684	6,546		-,563	,574
	Leeftijd	,025	,082	,022	,302	,763
	Geslacht	8,319	2,455	,245	3,388	<,001
	HoogLaagopgeleid	1,860	2,688	,050	,692	,490
	JaNeeGelovig	-2,711	2,427	-,080	-1,117	,266
	IkHebKinderen	-,541	2,532	-,016	-,214	,831

a. Dependent Variable: SupportKunstenCultuur

Descriptive Statistics

N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
---	---------	---------	------	----------------

BezoekgraagMuziek	224	-2	2	1,09	1,217
MeerMuziekoptredens	223	-2	2	,82	1,355
MuziekoptredensBijwonen	223	-2	2	,87	1,351
VoldoendeOptiesInstrument	218	-2	2	,54	1,274
BehoeftteOefenruimte	212	-2	2	-1,06	1,358
VoldoendeAanbodZangles	204	-2	2	,09	1,373
GraagZangles	212	-2	2	-1,15	1,323
Valid N (listwise)	201				

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	IkHebKinderen, HoogLaagopgeleid, JaNeeGelovig, Geslacht, Leeftijd ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Actiefdeelnemen

b. All requested variables entered.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1370,109	5	274,022	3,737	,003 ^b
	Residual	13345,359	182	73,326		
	Total	14715,468	187			

a. Dependent Variable: Actiefdeelnemen

b. Predictors: (Constant), IkHebKinderen, HoogLaagopgeleid, JaNeeGelovig, Geslacht, Leeftijd

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4,802	3,376		-1,422	,157
	Leeftijd	-,042	,043	-,071	-,976	,330

	Geslacht	5,123	1,264	,289	4,054	<,001
	HoogLaagopgeleid	,736	1,392	,038	,529	,597
	JaNeeGelovig	-1,343	1,258	-,076	-1,067	,287
	IkHebKinderen	-1,108	1,297	-,062	-,854	,394

a. Dependent Variable: Actiefdeelnemen

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,258 ^a	,067	,043	6,48752

a. Predictors: (Constant), IkHebKinderen, HoogLaagopgeleid, JaNeeGelovig, Geslacht, Leeftijd

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	590,698	5	118,140	2,807	,018 ^b
	Residual	8249,223	196	42,088		
	Total	8839,921	201			

a. Dependent Variable: Passiefdeelnemen

b. Predictors: (Constant), IkHebKinderen, HoogLaagopgeleid, JaNeeGelovig, Geslacht, Leeftijd

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-3,362	2,474		-1,359	,176
	Leeftijd	,076	,031	,174	2,459	,015
	Geslacht	1,890	,926	,143	2,041	,043
	HoogLaagopgeleid	1,303	1,016	,089	1,282	,201
	JaNeeGelovig	-1,104	,918	-,083	-1,202	,231
	IkHebKinderen	,153	,954	,011	,161	,873

a. Dependent Variable: Passiefdeelnemen