

2009

Integration and recreation, where two debates meet

The cases of Midden-Delfland and Poptapark Delft.



Marleen Claassen

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Masterthesis Human Geography

Supervisor: Dr. Lothar Smith

9-4-2009

Preface

Before you lays my master thesis, which is the cultivation of the skills and knowledge I have gained from the 4 years of studying and applying Human Geography and Social and Political Sciences of the Environment at the Radboud University in Nijmegen. It is the last challenge to complete before taking up a professional career. I must say that I have learned a lot from doing this research on both academic but also on the personal level. This was the first time I've done such a large scale research, and in contrast to my bachelor thesis, my master thesis also includes quantitative research methods. Because my experience with quantitative methods was limited, this was a challenge for me. I feel that I've learned a lot from also using quantitative research methods and that it was a good choice to also include this type of research in order to gain more experience it.

One of the most important topics in this thesis is integration. I believe that integration cannot only be expected from newcomers, the receiving society should also take part in this process. It is up to the receiving society to be open towards the newcomers and get to know them, respect them and accept them. In a way I feel that due to writing this thesis I have also personally developed in the process of integration. Like many others, I rarely meet allochtones. While conducting this research I have talked with many allochtones about their points of view. I have learned a lot about allochtones and how they feel about life. I have learned that they are very open people, wanting to help you even though they can't because of language problems. Many of the people I've met were kind, humorous and friendly. I am very thankful to all of the people who have participated in this research for taking the time to talk to me and answer my questions. I would also like to thank Lothar Smith, my supervisor at the Radboud University for helping me with this research. His insights as an experienced researcher have helped me in the process of writing this master thesis. Furthermore I would also like to thank the Alterra research institute for giving me the opportunity be an intern which has inspired me to write this thesis. Finally I would like to thank all friends and family for their support.

Marleen Claassen
Nijmegen, April 2009

Summary

In current research and policy regarding recreation, only little attention is paid to allochtones. This is remarkable because allochtones are an increasingly large group in the Dutch society, especially in the Randstad. Where former guest-workers were only temporary migrants who would leave the country, today's allochtones are here to stay permanently or at least for a long term. This makes allochtones an important group to look at when making new recreational policy. At the moment there is a tendency going on to move recreational areas outside the city, to create a compact city. The expensive locations on which city parks are currently situated can then be sold and used for placement of residences or office buildings. Because hardly any research had been done about the perspective of allochtones regarding different kinds of recreation in- and outside the city it is hard to make sure that these recreational areas appeal to them. This research has sought to provide such insights devoting one of its main questions to this. Furthermore, this research has also focussed on the link between recreation and integration. Linking recreation and integration is not very common. By making and exploring the link between these two debates, this research hopes to provide new insights that may have an influence on the way we look at our society. According to theory (Veenman, 1994), integration consists of different elements; orientation (attitude), formal participation (institutions) and informal participation (social contacts). Recreational areas are ideal areas to establish social contacts with strangers because they provide a neutral setting in which nobody has a specific role or is placed within a certain hierarchy. This makes it easier for people to talk to a stranger about things like schooling systems, than would be the case at work for instance. The aim of the second research question was to find out how recreation of allochtones in- and outside the city influences opportunities for integration into the Dutch society. To answer this question it was also important to establish what the meaning of the two different recreational areas is to allochtones. As a difference in meaning can also have an impact on the integration opportunities of an area.

In order to answer these research questions, first the concept 'meaning of recreation' was operationalised. This concept consists of four different factors: use, experience appreciation and wishes. Use indicates if a person uses an area, how often, with whom, what they do in the area etc. Experience indicates how a person feels about the area and its features. Appreciation indicates which features of the recreational area are important. Finally, wishes indicates the points at which the area has room for improvement. To find out the meaning of allochtones regarding these factors a quantitative research was set up in the form of questionnaires. Questionnaires are a good way to get a high number of results and it also allows you to easily compare the answers of the participants with each other. Two questionnaires were made, one for the area inside the city and one for the area outside the city. Because this research was partially conducted during an internship at Alterra, the areas chosen as a case study are in region Haaglanden. This region participates in a large scale research of the European Union called PLUREL which is interested in different uses of peri-urban areas, among which recreation. Therefore two recreational areas in the region Haaglanden were used. The area outside the city which is used for this research is the area Midden-Delfland in which region Haaglanden was interested because it is Dutch cultural heritage and they see potential in the area. For the area inside the city a city park in Delft called Poptapark was chosen because of its location to Midden-Delfland and because of the number of allochtones that live around the area. After executing the questionnaires, there were 135

usable responses for Midden-Delfland and 142 for Poptapark. Secondly a qualitative research has been conducted in the form of interviews. This part of the research was aimed at answering the second research question about the link between integration and recreation. During the interviews participants were asked about their opinion on meeting strangers in recreational areas inside and outside the city, and whether they thought this was a good way of meeting new people.

The results of this research have shown that the area outside the city and the area inside the city have a completely different meaning to allochtones. The area inside the city is used for short and frequent visits. The closeness of the area plays a large role in this. The city park is used to get out of the house and relax, and most importantly it is used as an area in which allochtones can use to play with their children at the playing ground and on the fields. The use of the area outside the city is much different. This area is not visited frequently, sometimes only a few times a year. There is also a very large group of allochtones who does not know that this area exists. When someone does visit the area the visit is much longer than the visit to the park, this could be up to a day long. Visits to the area outside the city are mostly to enjoy the quietness of being outside the city. People do recreational walking and cycling. Cycling is an activity that does not appeal to many allochtones, and because there are no other facilities or activities a lot of allochtones find the area boring. A lot of respondents also miss a place to play at with their children, as the area is not very child friendly.

The difference of both areas also has its impact on the integration opportunities of the area. In a small area in which lots of users share the same small space it is much easier to come into contact with each other than it is in an area spread around over many kilometres. Similarly, it is also easier to get into contact with someone who is doing stationary activities, such as sitting on a bench, than it is talking to someone who is doing movement activities such as cycling. For these reasons a city park has the best chances for people to develop social contacts at with other people. Most of the people being interviewed also thought that city parks were a good place to meet people. The size and sort of activities one can do in an area such as Midden-Delfland make it harder for social contacts to happen.

It has become clear that the two areas in- and outside the city are very different and one cannot replace the other. The area inside the city offers facilities which are lacking in the area outside the city, while the area outside the city offers the quietness which cannot be found inside the city. With regards to integration, the area outside the city is not able to stimulate integration and social contacts as well as a city park can. It is therefore important to keep both areas as places for recreation, rather than limiting people's options to one area outside the city. The concept of the compact city may appeal to many; to use the expensive locations that are currently used by parks for other destinations such as housing or office buildings. However, the implementation of this concept has crucial consequences. Many allochtones will no longer be able to recreate, because they depend on areas nearby because they are less mobile. The areas outside the city are too hard for them to reach and do not offer the facilities that they look for in a recreational area such as a playing ground. This might result in isolation; people not going to recreational areas because they cannot visit them or because they do not match with their needs. This also has its effects on integration. This research has shown that city parks offer the best possibilities for social contacts; these may in turn lead to integration. This should not be disregarded as unimportant; the link between recreation and integration should be given more attention than it has been receiving thus far. The debates about integration are toughening up, integration has not been successful enough, this makes it necessary to explore other options. Stimulating integration through

recreation could (or should) be one of those options. Removing spaces that can have a positive effect on integration may even make things worse as certain groups may become isolated. It would be a bad idea to remove places that form a neutral setting in which people from different cultural backgrounds can develop recognition and respect for each other and may even develop relationships.

There are, however, some recommendations to improve both recreational areas inside and outside the city. To create an area that appeals to allochtones, include features that they find prefer to use, such as benches, playing grounds and fields. Currently many allochtones are unaware about areas outside the city; advertise these to make them more known among allochtone citizens. In a large area create a central area in which many people come together such as a playing ground with facilities such as a restroom and a place to eat and drink this will enhance social contacts. In addition to this make sure that recreational areas have opportunities for stationary activities such as benches.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Looking at the newspapers today, it is evident that the debates around integration and recreation are toughening up. Former Minister Vogelaar was recently asked to resign because her methods of integrating did not lead to successful integration quickly enough; she was being 'too soft' according to her own party members (Oranje & Wester, 2008). At the same time in an apparently separate context, we see that cities are struggling to maintain open spaces for recreation inside the city. The prices of the ground inside cities get more and more expensive, which makes many city planners eager to fill them up with more buildings. "Recreation? Can't people do that outside the city?" seems to be their way of thinking. This concept is referred to as 'the compact city': build within city structures and when expanding the city, make sure that there aren't too many empty open spaces (possible green recreational areas) left open. Many neighbourhoods nowadays face having only a few trees but no larger recreational space where people can come to relax. Existing green spaces such as allotment gardens are disappearing, sport parks are moving to the edges of the city and newly built neighbourhoods are cutting into existing city parks.

What do these two debates have in common though? At first glance, not much. But if you look at the debates more closely, a relation between the two begins to appear. The Netherlands is a country that is changing. We see that our country is attracting more and more migrants. This means that the number of allochtones is growing. In the four largest cities of the country, the number of allochtones is predicted to exceed 50% in 2015, which is only 6 years from today (Grote Vier, 2008). This is shown in figure 1.

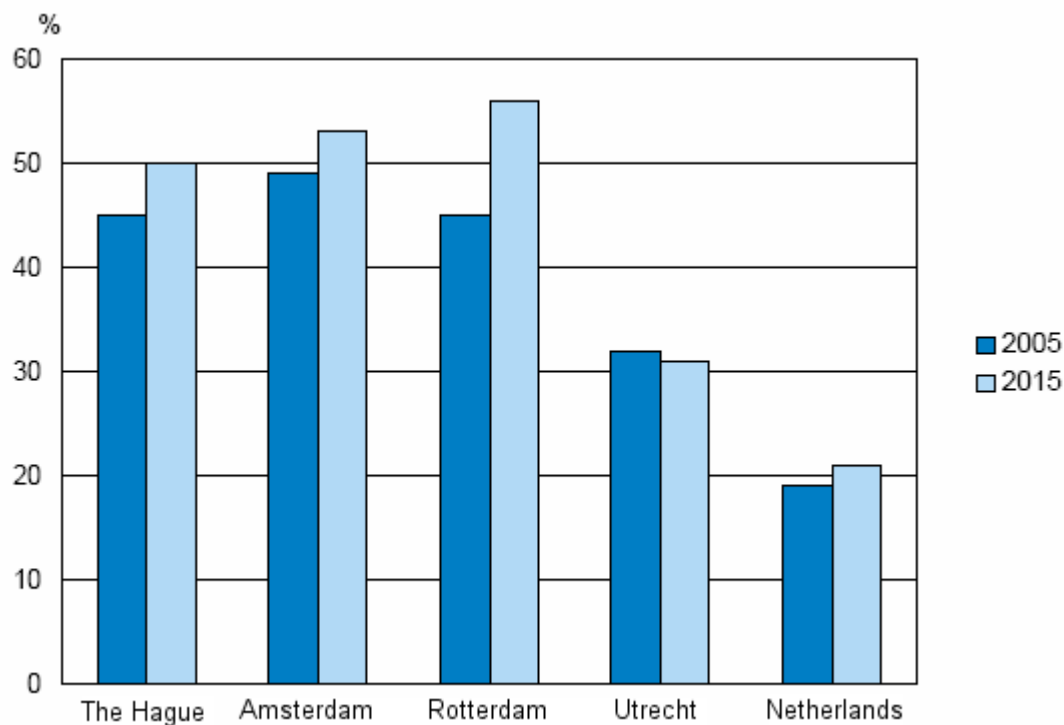


Figure 1: Prognosis non-western allochtones in G4 and The Netherlands in 2015 (Grote Vier, 2008)

All of these allochtones are expected to integrate and adapt to the Dutch society. At the same time most of these people, of whom many live in gallery flats, need a place outside

to recreate and enjoy being outside. Because the number of inner city parks is getting smaller, focus is put on recreation outside the city. Bicycle routes are being made outside the city for instance, to give people more opportunities to recreate outside the city. But for who are these 'improvements' meant? For the typical Dutch family with 1.9 children? Do the areas outside the city even appeal for allochtones? Do they enjoy cycling through the country side? Little attention is paid to this increasingly large group of citizens. Maybe they are not interested in visiting recreational areas outside the city at all, and do they prefer using parks. Not much research has been done about the recreational preferences of allochtones. But there are many studies that have indicated that city parks are very important to allochtones (see: Bruggen, 2000; Liempts, 2001; Jokövi, 2000). Eliminating the use and purposes of parks could then lead to allochtones not leaving the house for recreation. This should make one wonder, how can sitting inside the house lead to a good integration? Isn't integration about meeting other people, interacting with them and learning about their customs and culture? This is exactly where this theme touches the highly debated topic of integration. As Paul Scheffer (2000) mentions in his article 'het multiculturele drama'; *"we live in separated worlds"*. In order to create a more multicultural society in which different population groups share the same spaces, these spaces must be designed in a way to appeal more groups than the dominating group of people. If that is the case there would perhaps be meetings and interactions.

This chapter is organised as follows: in section 1.1, the research goal will be presented. This gives the reader an idea of the purpose of this research. This is followed by an explanation about why this research goal is important. Sections 1.2 and 1.3 will form respectively the social- and scientific relevance of this research. In section 1.4 the research questions are presented. This section shows how, with the help of models, the main research questions are divided into smaller sub questions which will make it easier to answer the main research questions. In section 1.5 the research strategy is explained, this section shows how this research is build up in different phases and how these phases are linked together. Finally, section 1.6 shows an overview of this research as a whole.

1.1 Research goal

The goal of this research is twofold. On one hand, this research aims to get more insights on the recreational needs and uses of allochtones. This field of research has not been given full attention and there are lots of questions that remain unanswered. Most previous research has been done about city parks, but little research has been done to find out how allochtones feel about recreating in a green recreational area outside the city. According to the concept of the 'compact city', this is supposed to be a good alternative. This research attempts to find out if it is indeed an alternative, or if things are more complicated. In short, this research wants to know what both of these areas really mean to allochtones.

The second part of this research aims to explore the link between recreation and integration. This research also attempts to find out if recreation offers possibilities for integration, and if there is a difference between green recreational areas in- and outside the city. The link between recreation and integration is rarely ever been discussed, and this research hopes to provide insights on this link.

1.2 Social relevance

This research is partially conducted within a larger research named PLUREL. PLUREL stands for Periurban Land Use RELationships and is a project of the European Union. A

part of the PLUREL research is focused on the recreational use of green areas near city borders. This project is executed in several countries within Europe, among which The Netherlands. Within The Netherlands this project is executed by region Haaglanden. This region is especially interested in the use and potential use of a large agricultural area named Midden-Delfland (more about this in Chapter 4). The region would like to know if this area is used by the increasingly large population of allochtones, and also if it is of interest to expats. The reason for this is that they want to put the Haaglanden region on the map by making it not only attractive for all current citizens, but also for future citizens such as the expats, who they hope to attract in the nearby future. In order to find out if Midden-Delfland, which is described as important Dutch cultural heritage, is really a good area for recreation, the region Haaglanden hired Alterra (a research institute) to find out if this area is really suited for recreation by these groups. I was part of this research as an intern, and have conducted part of their research. My task was to find out the meaning of Midden-Delfland and the meaning of a recreational area inside the city to allochtones. I have used parts of my research for Alterra in my master thesis research.

That two different governments are interested in this topic makes this research relevant to conduct. This research is also socially relevant when looking at it from the 'compact city' concept. This concept is gaining popularity, and is often implemented without looking at the consequences. It is important to know if a green recreational area outside the city can replace a city park. Similarly researching the relation between recreation and integration is also socially relevant. Integration is a topic that is currently high on the public agenda. Politicians and policy makers are avidly looking for ways to make integration succeed better. Looking at how recreation can influence this debate is therefore not only interesting, but may also be helpful towards reaching this goal of improved integration.

1.3 Scientific relevance

When looking at research conducted about allochtones and recreation, it is clear that this is very limited. Most researches are directed at recreational use inside the city. They describe the relation between allochtones and city parks and how allochtones enjoy using these. Another type of research that has been conducted is about how allochtones feel about certain landscapes and what they consider pretty or ugly features. There is still a lot that remains unexplored. No research has been done about allochtones and green recreational areas outside the city, especially not in a comparative context with the city park. For this reason, this research could contribute by expanding existing knowledge.

The relation between recreation and integration is only rarely discussed in previous research or debate. This makes it very hard to place recreation in the context of multiculturalism, assimilation and migration. It also makes it a very interesting way to look at both of these debates. Because they are never linked this could lead to some very interesting new insights.

Altogether this means that by conducting this research, the knowledge about the recreational habits and wishes of allochtones will expand, as well as the knowledge about the relationship between recreation and integration. Both these subjects are not just interesting because they will add to the existing scientific knowledge, but also because this knowledge is very useful for current debates.

1.4 Research questions

Because the research goal of this research is twofold, this research has two main questions. The first question (A) aims to find out what the two different green recreational areas (in and outside the city) mean to allochtones. The second question (B) aims at finding a link between recreation and integration.

- A. What is the meaning of green recreational areas in- and outside the city for allochtones?
- B. How does recreation of allochtones in- and outside the city influence opportunities for integration into the Dutch society?

It is necessary to answer research question A first, in order to answer research question B. The meaning of a recreational area to allochtones highly influences its potential for integration. If an area is not liked, and therefore not used, it will not offer any opportunities for integration. On the other hand, an area well liked and regularly used, *can* offer these opportunities.

In order to answer question A, a model has been made which shows the different facets of recreation. From this model, shown in figure 2, sub questions have been derived.

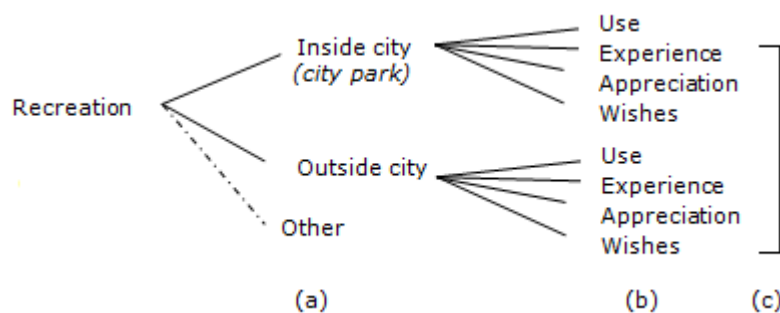


Figure 2: Model for research question A

Figure 2 shows that recreation consists of recreation in recreational areas inside the city such as city parks, in recreational areas outside the city and other forms of recreation such as sport parks. This research focuses on recreation in- and outside the city. Therefore, the first subquestion is:

- 1) *What are the different characteristics of the city park and the green recreational area outside the city?*

Both green recreational areas inside the city and outside the city have a meaning for a person. This meaning is formed by four factors: use, experience, appreciation and wishes. Use indicates if a person uses an area, how often, with whom, what they do in the area etc. Experience indicates how a person feels about the area and its features. Appreciation indicates which features of the recreational area are important. Finally, wishes indicates the points at which the area can be improved. These four factors will be further explained in Chapter 3. This leads to four new subquestions.

- 2) *How do allochtones use both areas?*
How do allochtones experience both areas?
How do allochtones appreciate both areas?
Do allochtones have any wishes for either area?

Finally, there is a feedback necessary that links the meaning of the green recreational area inside the city, with the area outside the city. What is interesting, is to see if there are differences between the meanings of both areas. This leads to another subquestion.

- 3) *Is there a difference in importance between the two recreational areas for allochtones?*

This leads to the following:

Question A: What is the meaning of green recreational areas in- and outside the city for allochtones?

- What are the different characteristics of the city park and the green recreational area outside the city?
- How do allochtones use both areas?
- How do allochtones experience both areas?
- How do allochtones appreciate both areas?
- Do allochtones have any wishes for either area?
- Is there a difference in importance between the two recreational areas for allochtones?

Similarly, a model was made for question B. This model is shown in figure 3.

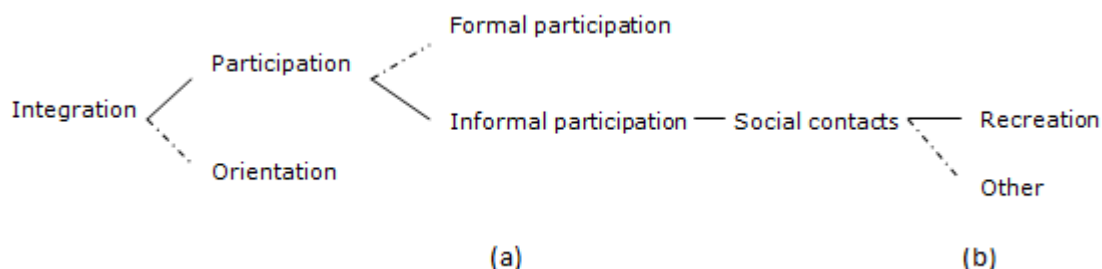


Figure 3: Model for research question B (Based on: Veenman, 1994)

Figure 3 (which will be further explained in Chapter 2) shows that integration consists of several factors, among which social contacts. This brings about the first subquestion.

- 1) *How are social contacts part of integration?*

The goal of this subquestion is to explain what integration consists of and how social contacts are a part of it. A second subquestion directly links recreation with social contacts. This question is:

- 2) *How can recreation lead to an increase of social contacts?*

Which together leads to the answering of question B.

Question B: How does recreation of allochtones in- and outside the city influence opportunities for integration into the Dutch society?

- How are social contacts part of integration?
- How can recreation lead to an increase of social contacts?

As previously mentioned, it is important to know the answers to question A, before one can answer question B. This is shown in figure 4.

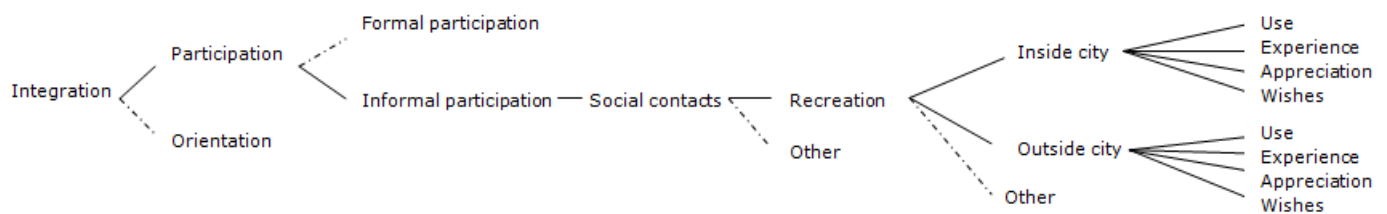


Figure 4: Model that links research questions A and B

This model shows that the meaning of recreation in- and outside the city each has an effect on social contacts, which in turn affects integration. This leads to two more subquestions.

Link question A and B:

- Does recreation inside the city offer opportunities for integration?
- Does recreation outside the city offer opportunities for integration?

These research questions will be answered in this research; together they will form the answer to the main research questions.

1.5 *Research strategy*

Figure 5 shows the research model for this research. This model consists of several phases along which this research is built up. Phase A shows the more theoretical part of the research. In this phase theories will be examined about recreation and the multicultural society (also about migration which has an effect on the multicultural society). A link between recreation and the multicultural society will be established based on these theories. At the same time the characteristics of the different recreational green areas used in this research are examined. After this, assessment criteria will be created in phase B. These assessment criteria (use, experience, appreciation and wishes) will be used to provide insights on the meaning of both the recreational area inside the city and the recreational area outside the city. These results are analysed in phase C and will lead to an inventarisation of the meaning of these two areas which is created in phase D. Phase D forms the answer to *research question A*. While the basis of *research question B* has been made by exploring the link between recreation and the multicultural society from literature in phase A, this question cannot be answered without linking it to the results from question A. In phase E this connection is made; the insights about the meaning of the two different recreational areas to allochtones are linked to integration possibilities. The result of this imakage will lead to the answer to question B, which means that phase E describes how both different green recreational areas may have an influence on integration.

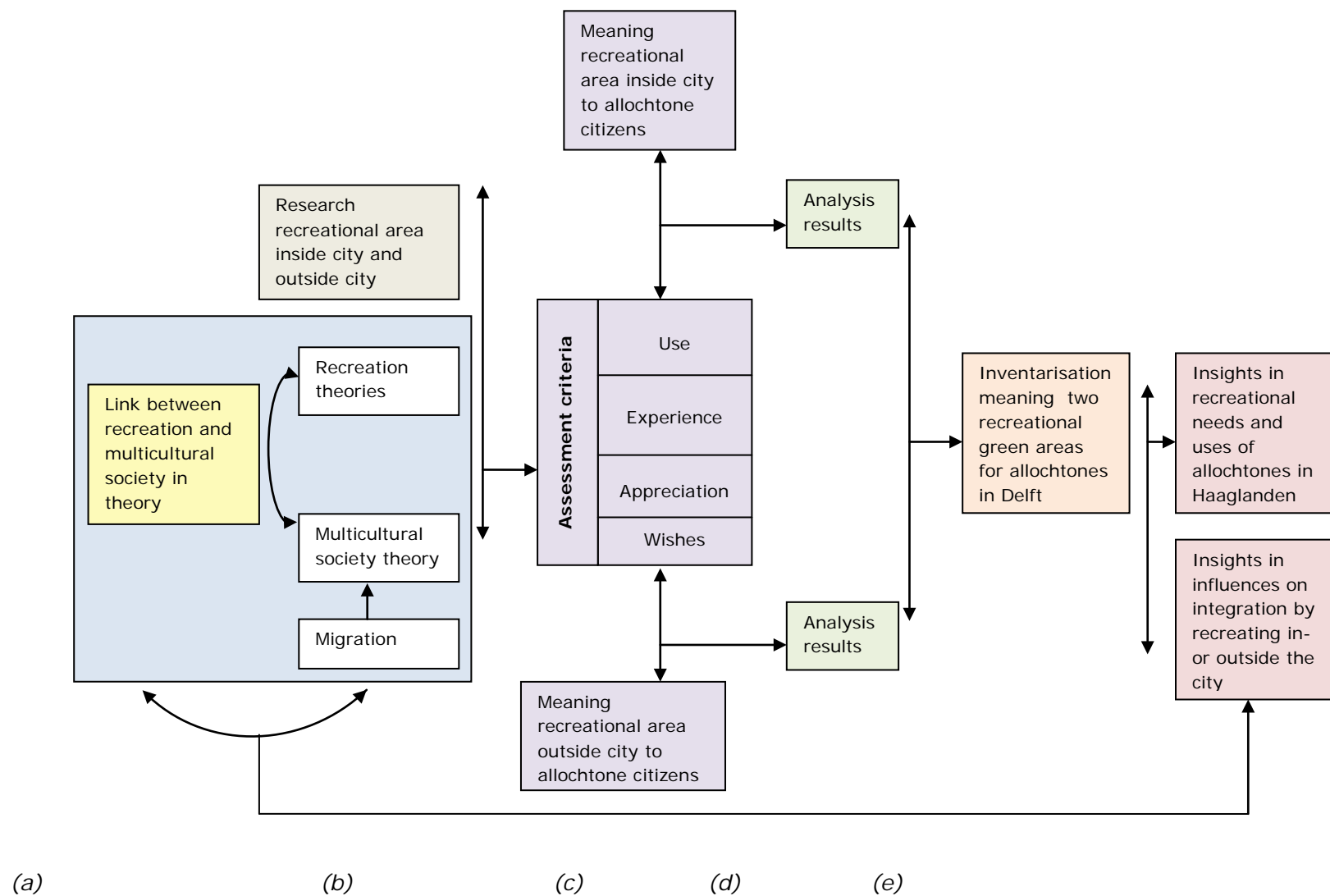


Figure 5: Research Model

1.6 Outline of the thesis

This research is built up into eight chapters. This first chapter functions as an introductory chapter. In this chapter the relevance of this research is discussed, as well as the research goal, research questions and research strategy. The next chapter is the theoretical framework of this research. Chapter 2 will describe how The Netherlands has turned into a multicultural society after being an emigration country for decades. This is followed by some existing theories on the recreation of allochtones. The chapter ends with a description on how recreation is embedded into the integration debate. Chapter 3 functions as the methodological framework, this chapter explains why this research combines both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Chapter 3 also explains how the meaning of recreation can be measured by making use of the four assessment criteria use, experience, appreciation and wishes. This is followed by an overview of the methods used and the choices made during this research. Finally it gives an overview of some experiences from the fieldwork. The next chapter introduces the two areas that have served as case study areas. In Chapter 4 the choices for the recreational area inside the city and outside the city are explained. This chapter also gives the reader an impression of both areas with the use of a description of characteristics and photographs. Chapter 5 is a sketch of the participants of the questionnaires. It shows what kind of people live in the neighbourhood used to conduct this research at. These characteristics are of influence to the results which are presented in Chapter 6. This chapter leads to the answer to research question A by showing the results of the questionnaires for each of the four assessment criteria, and then combining these into an overview that shows the meaning of both areas to allochtones. In order to answer research question B, it is important that research question A has been answered because the results of this question influence the answer to research question B. In Chapter 7, the results of research question A are combined with the findings from explorative interviews. This results in an overview of the most important dimensions that influence social contacts in recreational areas. These dimensions are then applied to the areas of the case study, this leads to insights about the integration opportunities of these areas. Chapter 8 is the final chapter of this research and draws conclusions from the results. This chapter also provides policy and research recommendations.

Chapter 2: The relation between integration and recreation

"To live in a city is among many other things, to live surrounded by large numbers of persons whom one does not know. To experience the city is, among many other things to experience anonymity. To cope with the city is, among many other things, to cope with strangers."

Lofland (cited by Haajer & Halsema, 1997, 21)

This chapter brings together the two discussions of integration and recreation, which at first glance appear to be unrelated. First we see the discussion on how migrants moved into the country; in the beginning they were allowed to have their own culture, religion and customs (Bonjour, 2005, 15-19). After a while people started to question whether this was good practice, or if the government shouldn't be stricter. This line of thinking was already present in the 1980s. In consequence the migrants were expected to integrate, in some cases even assimilate¹. They were asked to adapt themselves to the Dutch culture, not only directly by the government but mostly indirectly by society as a whole. This discussion on integration touches the discussion on the field of recreation. In the field of recreation, unwritten rules exist on how to recreate, where to recreate and which activities to do. The Dutch policy regarding recreation is also based upon these unwritten rules. For instance, on weekends people are expected to recreate out of the city using their bikes. This point of view clashes with the way allochtones enjoy recreation; without a bike, and inside the city. Because the unwritten rules form the base of Dutch recreational policy, this means that from all the possibilities there are to recreate, only few will be seen as 'proper recreation' for which policy is made. This narrows down the recreational possibilities immensely, especially for those who do not comply with this standard image of a Dutch citizen, such as allochtones.

This chapter will first give an introduction on how migrants have entered into The Netherlands over the past centuries, and how this currently influences our society number wise (section 1). This should bring some insights in how the country got to the current situation, and what this current situation is. These insights are important for the research because this changing situation leads to changes in behaviour of the migrants. The rights of migrants change when the status of migrants changes from a temporary work permit to a permanent residence. Permanent residents have a right to take part in the many facilities which the society has to offer, including recreation. This means that this group of allochtones have become a target group of users of recreational areas and the policy made for recreation should also be aimed at them.

After this the chapter moves on to section 2 which shows the discussion about the multicultural society as it has been taking place for the last decades. What is this discussion and what are the differences between multiculturalism, integration and assimilation? Hereafter the chapter makes a switch from the first discussion to the second discussion. Section 3 describes some of the most important theories regarding the recreation of allochtones. How they choose to recreate and what is known thus far. This leads to the clash between the two discussions, how can recreation be placed into the debate about the multicultural society? And why is embedding recreation into these debates and discussions so interesting? Section 4 tries to make this link. Finally section 5

¹ The differences between integration, assimilation and multiculturalism will be explained in section 2.2 this chapter.

gives an overview of the most important concepts used in this research and how they are linked together. This is presented in the form of a conceptual model.

2.1 *From emigration country to immigration country*

For centuries The Netherlands was a country of emigration; Dutch people seeking their fortune elsewhere, for example in the United States, Canada or Australia. Emigration was even stimulated because of the country's high population density and continuing population growth (Bonjour, 2005, 1-3). Of course, there was also a certain level of immigration, but the number of people migrating out of the country was higher than the number moving in. Before the twentieth century it was mostly people from former Dutch colonies moving into the country; for instance Netherlands–India, Surinam en Netherlands Antilles. Aside from those migrants, there were also migrants from surrounding countries coming to the Netherlands, among these countries were Belgium, Germany, France and the UK. Around 1800 about 5 percent of the population of the country consisted of migrants (Nicolaas & Sprangers, 2007, 32). Now, more than 200 years later, this number has risen to around 11 percent on average. In some areas such as the largest four cities of the country this percentage is close to 50 percent (Grote Vier, 2008). This shows that the spread of allochtones among the country is highly uneven; allochtones seem to have moved to the larger cities in higher concentrations.

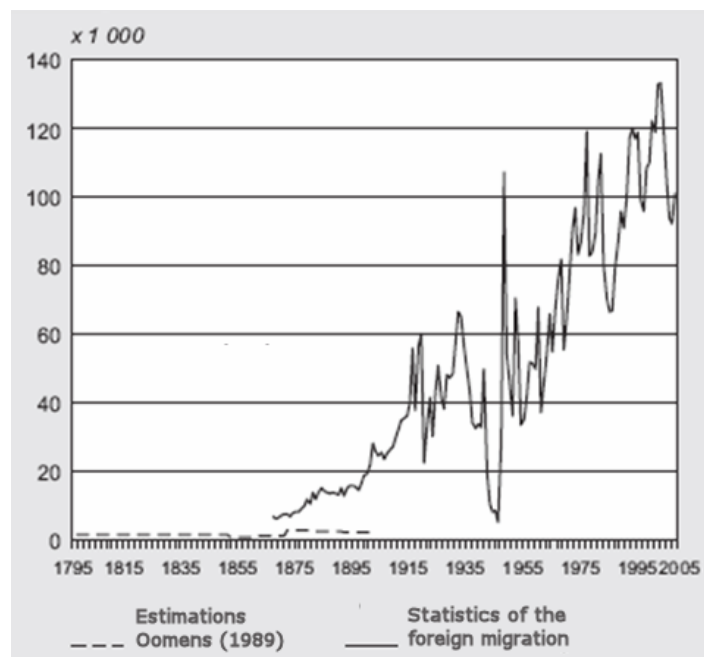


Figure 6: Immigration, 1796–2006 (Source: Nicolaas & Sprangers, 2007, 35)

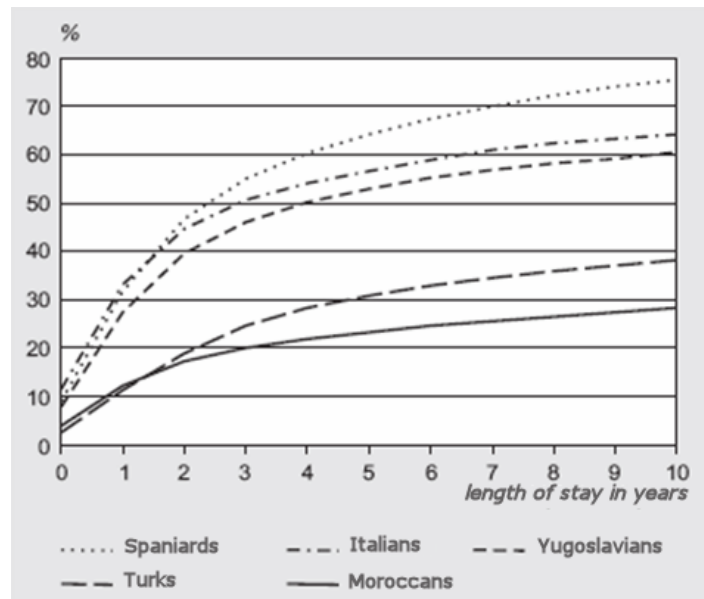


Figure 7: Cumulative percentage return migration of persons that have migrated to The Netherlands in 1964–1973, based on nationality and length of stay. (Source: Nicolaas & Sprangers, 2007, 39)

The turning point from emigration country to immigration country began in mid-fifties of the previous century. This happened when the country needed to be rebuilt after the Second World War (see figure 6). This reconstruction process led to a major shortage in labour (Bruquetas-Callejo, Garcés-Mascareñas, Penninx & Scholten, 2007, 5-6). In order to fill these labour gaps, the country started the recruitment of foreign workers who were asked to temporarily move to The Netherlands to do unskilled or low skilled work. During the fifties and sixties recruitment agreements were set up with several countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Morocco and Yugoslavia. First the increase in immigrants was caused by guest workers from South-European countries, such as Spain, Italy and Portugal. Most of these guest workers soon returned to their countries of origin because the economy in these countries was improving. (see figure 7). Later the Mediterranean guest workers were replaced by guest workers from Turkey and Morocco (see figure 8).

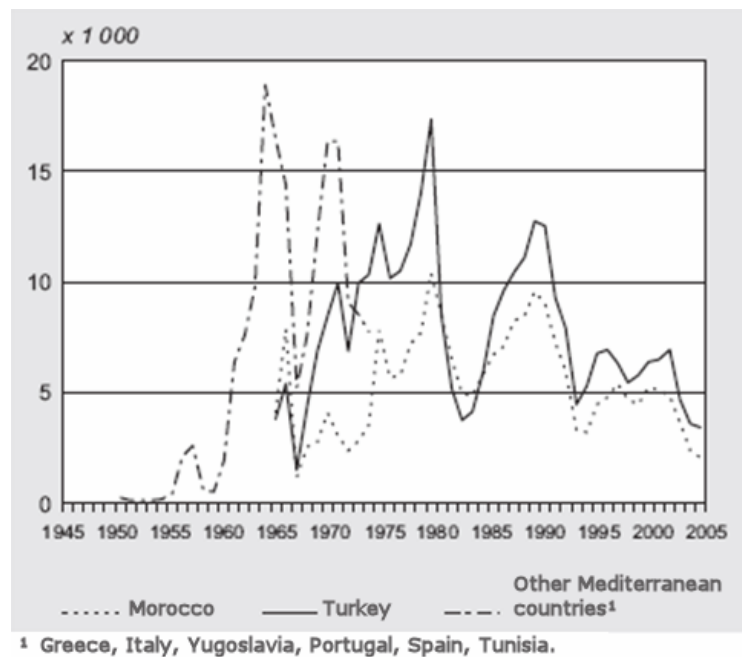


Figure 8: Immigration from Turkey, Morocco and other Mediterranean countries; 1950-2006. (Source: Nicolaas, & Sprangers, 2007)

A substantial part of the workers also came through unofficial channels, referred to by Bonjour (2005, 1-3) as 'spontaneous migration'. For a while the economic growth of The Netherlands was partly depending on the so called 'guest workers'. These migrants were tolerated as they were good for business. When in 1966-67 a recession hit the country, the guest workers were often not given work permits anymore. The recruitment of new workers through official channels continued until the first oil crisis in 1973 (Bruquetas-Callejo et al., 2007, 5-6). After this event the number of unskilled and low skilled jobs in The Netherlands shrunk, so the government proclaimed it was no longer open for labour migration. However, this did not stop people from migrating into the country. Instead of guest workers, it was now the turn of the families of the guest workers to join them through family reunification.

All this time, with workers pouring into the country, The Netherlands was still never seen as an immigration country; after all, the workers moving to the country were temporary. It was assumed that the guest workers would fill the gaps in labour shortage, and would go back to their home country afterwards. It was during the seventies that the Dutch government first understood that it had become a country of immigration; that the guest workers who had migrated to the country in previous years had settled into the country for good (or for a long duration), this was also supported by the signs of family reunification. According to Beer & Noordam (1991), two thirds of all the Turkish and Moroccan immigrants at the end of the seventies were migrating based on family reunification.

It was also in the seventies that there was a sudden increase in migrants from Surinam. In the sixties the economy of Surinam began to note a downfall while the Dutch economy was booming, hence people started to migrate to The Netherlands. This led to 'chain migration'; people in Surinam who had family members that migrated to The Netherlands heard great stories about the country, and decided to move as well (Nicolaas & Sprangers, 2006, 40-41). In 1975 there was a peak of almost forty thousand Surinamese people migrating to the country during that year. There was another peak of

Surinamese migrants moving to The Netherlands between 1979-1980 when Surinam became independent and the Surinamese were allowed to switch to the Dutch nationality.

The realisation that the guest workers and Surinamese were permanently moving to The Netherlands lead to a change in policy in the eighties; the possibilities to migrate to The Netherlands were further restricted because the government didn't want to accept more newcomers into the country because of the fear that they would take the jobs from autochtones in economically bad times (Bruquetas-Callejo et al., 2007). Aside from that, the position of the migrants in society was also critically looked at. Because the guest workers were now considered new citizens, it was believed they should have an equal place in society. This meant that they would be able to make use of many Dutch institutions and facilities, among which recreational facilities.

In the second half of the eighties the migration based on family reunification was declining (Nicolaas & Sprangers, 2006). A new form of migration came to replace it, which was also family oriented, but this time it was migration in order to start families. Men (and sometimes also women) who were looking to build a family sought their new soul mate in their country of origin. This 'family shaping migration' was mostly because of Moroccans and Turkish people moving to The Netherlands². It was also during the eighties that The Netherlands experienced a large inflow of asylum seekers. While there were six thousand requests in 1985, there were fourteen thousand in 1989, this number skyrocketed to fifty-three thousand in 1994 (see figure 9). These asylum seekers came from Eastern-European countries such as Romania and Poland, and also from former Soviet countries. Later due to the war in former Yugoslavia a lot of people from Bosnia-Herzegovina fled to The Netherlands and other Western-European countries. In the nineties refugees from Somalia, Afghanistan, Iran and China also came to the country. Figure 9 also shows that not nearly all asylum seekers were accepted into the country, only about one third of all asylum seekers was granted asylum.

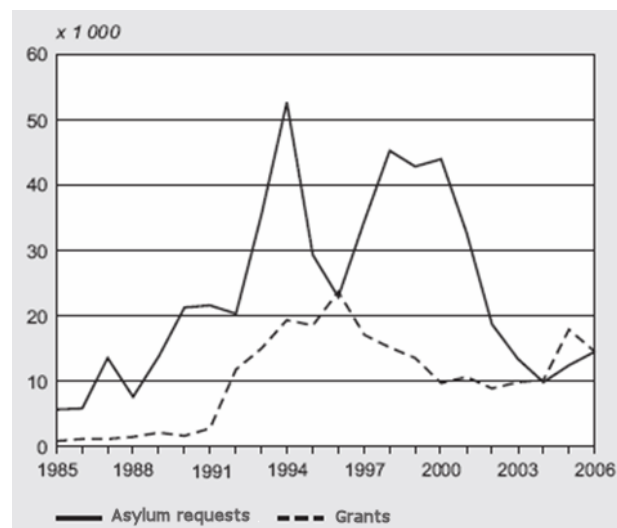


Figure 9: Number of asylum requests and granted requests in The Netherlands, 1985-2006 (Source: Nicolaas & Sprangers, 2007)

² Dutch people who have fallen in love with foreigners from other countries such as Belgium and Germany also contribute to this number of family shaping migration. However, the latter is not a new phenomenon but has happened for centuries.

Halfway the nineties the debates about migrants and asylum seekers got more intense. The population of The Netherlands began to resist more newcomers into the country, as in the public opinion, they were not adapting to the Dutch culture enough. It was during this time that it became much harder for refugees and migrants to enter the country. National policies got sharpened by making the rules on family reunification and family shaping much stricter (ibid, 40-46). Illegal migration was declining due to strong cooperation between several countries in the EU.

Events in The Netherlands after the turn of the millennium (9/11 and the murder on Theo van Gogh) fuelled further restrictions on immigration. Since the start of the new millennium there has been a change in which countries the new incoming migrants originate from. The number of migrants from the four traditional countries (Turkey, Morocco, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles & Aruba) is declining (ibid). Instead we see an increase in migrants from the European Union. In 2004 the European Union expanded its borders, this lead to a big increase in Polish migrants moving to The Netherlands. Polish migrants were the largest group of migrants entering the country with eight thousand newcomers that year. Migrants from China are also increasing, these migrants are mostly students.

The above paragraphs have described how different streams of migrants have entered The Netherlands during the past centuries. In table 1 an overview is shown about actual numbers and percentages of the largest groups of allochtones in the last decade. Both western and non-western allochtones are shown in this table.

Population in The Netherlands sorted by cultural background

	1990		2001		2007	
	x1000	%	x1000	%	x1000	%
Total population	14892,6	100,00%	15987,1	100,00%	16356,9	100,00%
Autochtones	12857,6	86,34%	13116,9	82,05%	13148,4	80,38%
Non-western allochtones	831	5,58%	1483,2	9,28%	1739,6	10,64%
Turkey	203,4	1,37%	319,6	2,00%	368,7	2,25%
Surinam	224,1	1,50%	308,8	1,93%	333,5	2,04%
Morocco	164,3	1,10%	272,8	1,71%	329,6	2,02%
Netherlands Antilles + Aruba	68,5	0,46%	117,1	0,73%	129,6	0,79%
China	15,5	0,10%	32,3	0,20%	46	0,28%
Iraq	1,4	0,01%	38,2	0,24%	43,9	0,27%
Afghanistan	0,6	0,00%	26,4	0,17%	37,2	0,23%
Iran	5,6	0,04%	24,6	0,15%	29	0,18%
Somalia	2	0,01%	29,6	0,19%	18,8	0,11%
Western allochtones	1204	8,08%	138,7	0,87%	1432,8	8,76%
Indonesia	404,2	2,71%	403,9	2,53%	390	2,38%
Germany	391,6	2,63%	398,8	2,49%	381,2	2,33%
Belgium	111,8	0,75%	113,1	0,71%	112,1	0,69%
former Yugoslavia	22,4	0,15%	71,4	0,45%	76,5	0,47%
United Kingdom	55,5	0,37%	71,9	0,45%	75,8	0,46%
Poland	16,7	0,11%	30,6	0,19%	51,5	0,31%
former Sovjet Union	6,3	0,04%	28,7	0,18%	47,5	0,29%

Table 1: Population by cultural background and generation (Source: Nicolaas & Sprangers, 2007)

As shown in the table, the most important non-western groups at the moment are Turks, Surinamese, Moroccans and Antilleans. Though Indonesia is considered a western country, the cultural difference with The Netherlands and European countries such as Belgium and Germany can be quite large. For this reason Indonesians can also be an interesting group to look at, though the size of this group is declining. The allochtone population itself has grown from 2,035 million persons in 1990 to 3,173 million in 2007. The growth of the second generation allochtones is now higher than that of the first generation allochtones, due to the decline in migration towards The Netherlands.

It is expected that the number of allochtones in The Netherlands will continue to rise. The number of 3,2 million allochtones that lived in the country in 2007, is expected to rise to 4,8 million in 2050 (see figure 10). This means that the percentages between allochtones and autochtones will shift further. With the allochtone population increasing, and the autochtone population shrinking, this results in the percentage of allochtones increasing from the current 19%, to 29% in 2050. The percentage of non-western allochtones will increase from 11% to 16%, and the percentage of western allochtones from 9% to 13%.

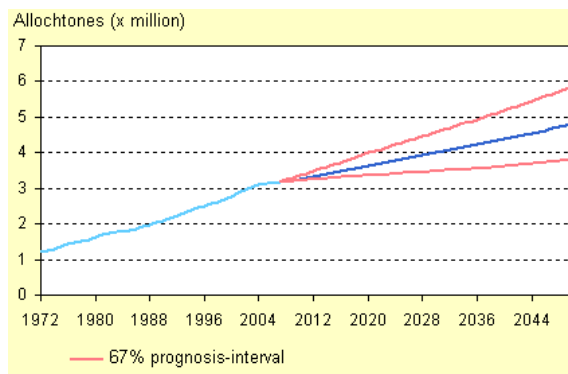


Figure 10: Prognosis of the number of allochtones in 2050, with a 65% prognosis interval. (Source: Erf, Beer & Verweij, 2008)

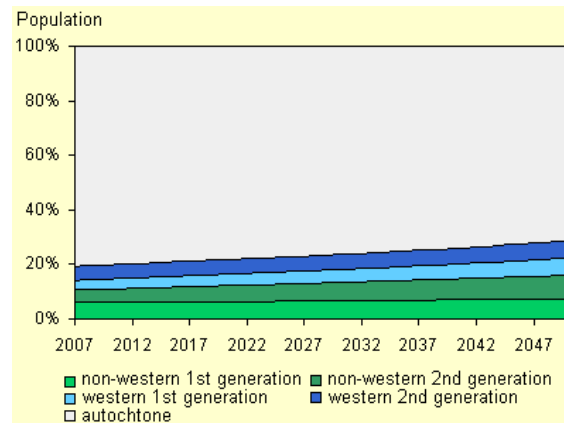


Figure 11: Prognosis percentage of first- and second generation allochtones 2007-2050 (Source: Erf, Beer & Verweij, 2008)

The number of western allochtones is rising because of an increase in mixed marriages between a Dutch citizen and one of a foreign nationality. This automatically leads to an increase in second generation western allochtones, for it takes only one allochtone parent to be considered allochtone as well (CBS, 2008). At the same time we see that the second generation allochtones from Indonesia (former Dutch-India) will become extinct in the 21st century. The number of non-western allochtones increasing can be explained by a few factors. First of all, there are currently a lot of young first generation allochtones, which will live for quite some time, and who will be responsible for a new second generation. Secondly, migration from non-western countries is still ongoing; this means that more new first generation allochtones will enter the country. Thirdly, on average non-western allochtones have more children than autochtones. All of these factors combined leads to the prognosis as shown in figure 11.

2.2 The Netherlands as a multicultural society

When the Dutch government came to the realization that the temporary work migrants were not temporary at all, they did not act upon this. Not much happened to help these newcomers find their place into the Dutch society. The Dutch society was believed to have automatically transformed into a multicultural society. According to Vasta (2007), this means that allochtones, or ethnic minorities are allowed to act upon their own culture in the existing society. They are free to pursue their own religion, use their own language and establish their own communities within the receiving society. All of this is made possible by the tolerance of the multicultural society. While it is understood that the different allochtone groups have a different culture, they are still given an equal position in society. There are two key principles which are important in the multicultural society: social equality and participation. This means that the immigrant should be able to participate in all social institutions, such as the labour market, education etc. to give them the same social status as autochtone citizens. In order to do so the receiving society must show solidarity, and must protect the migrants against discrimination and exclusion. The multiculturalism model made it possible for the allochtones to live in their own communities within the Dutch society. A lot of allochtones within these communities rarely ever came into contact with the real Dutch society because they could function well within their own group. This caused resistance from the autochtone Dutch citizens. They saw many allochtone women who could not even utter a few Dutch words, they saw mosques and other cultural buildings pop up in the cities as if they were mushrooms. This is when the debates started about how the allochtones should mingle into the Dutch society more than they had. As Paul Scheffer (2007, 49) writes:

"A parliamentary research to the immigration- and integration policy is necessary, because at this moment entire generations are written off in the name of tolerance. The current policy of wide acceptance and limited integration increases the inequity and contributes to the feeling of alienation within the society. The tolerance moans under the burden of maintenance in arrears."

This quote of Scheffer shows the tone of the debate. The Dutch society had become one of exclusion and alienation and something had to change. It was proclaimed that the allochtones had to integrate into the Dutch society. Some even believed they had to assimilate into the Dutch society. But what do these two terms mean?

Integration and assimilation are two different models of inclusion. Assimilation is a one way process in which the migrant adapts all the norms and values of the receiving society. Furthermore they are supposed to put their own cultures and traditions aside. The receiving society doesn't have to make any efforts in this model, not even to accommodate the new migrant minority in society. Integration can be found between the assimilation and the multiculturalism model. Integration can be understood as *'a two-way process of adaptation, involving change in values, norms and behaviour for both newcomers and members of the existing society. This includes recognition of the role of the ethnic community and the idea that broader social patterns and cultural values may change in response to immigration'* (Castles, et al. 2003). This means that unlike assimilation, the receiving society does make some adaptations in order to support the immigrants in their process of adapting to the society to which they have moved. Yet, like assimilation, the immigrants are still supposed to adapt to the receiving society. All three models of inclusion are shown in figure 12.

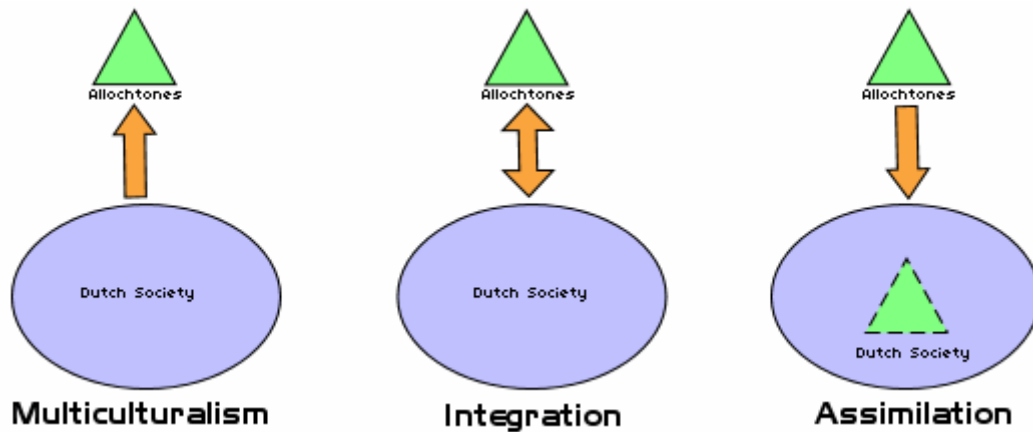


Figure 12: Three models of inclusion: multiculturalism, integration and assimilation.

That something needs to happen in the Dutch society seems obvious from the several debates. But whether this change is integration or assimilation is still questioned by many. On the one hand there are people that argue that the migrants have come to our country and that they should just adapt themselves to our standards (Scheffer, 2007, 46-47). This vision is clearly one of assimilation. Opponents of this vision claim that this is not a realistic point of view. In a democratic society the rights of minorities are protected, for instance their freedom of religion. For this reason integration is the only option. This line of thinking will be pursued throughout this research; our society should strive for integration. It's now time to dig a little bit deeper into the different meanings that have been assigned to this term in literature.

According to Engbersen & Gabriels (1995), integration can be divided into two important elements: participation and orientation (see figure 13). *Participation* aims at full participation in institutions of the Dutch society (Veenman, 1994). This consists of on the one hand formal participation in society, for instance in education and the labour market. On the other hand there is informal participation by which social contacts with autochtones are meant. Orientation is more abstract, it aims at the cultural adaptations that allochtones have to make to fit into the Dutch society. Attitude is important because it refers to the orientation that the allochtones have towards the Dutch society. This research is focussed on the informal side of structural integration. How allochtones spend their free time and if they spend it in shared places with autochtones falls under this category.

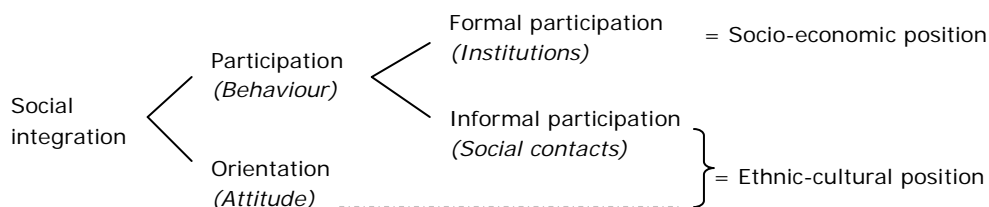


Figure 13: Aspects of integration (Source: Veenman, 1994, 230)

However, there are many obstacles in the way of making successful integration happen. As Scheffer (2007, 46) says:

"The ground rule of integration is simple: the inhabitants may only ask newcomers what they are willing to bring in themselves. Who strives for integration must clarify what the foundations of their own society are; who wants to stimulate respect for the legal order, must know what these legal rules are. Who wants to assign heritage, must have an idea about that is essential in their own cultural history. This way the demands made towards the immigrants strike back directly towards those making these demands. It is only then that it becomes clear we fall short."

The quotation above shows that our society currently is not ready to let the allochtones merge into our society perfectly, as some people would like to see. For this reason it would only be reasonable to accept that they have a different culture, and that these differences may only diminish over several generations.

2.3 *Allochtones and recreation*

Following the discussion of the multicultural society and the processes of migration that have shaped this society, we turn to the relation between allochtones and recreation. In this section an overview about the theories that link allochtones and recreation will be presented. This gives the reader an idea of what is currently known about allochtones and recreation. The theories about allochtones and recreation give a general setting of how allochtones use and perceive recreation. This does not mean that there are no internal differences. While the theoretical descriptions may comply with a large group of allochtones, this does not mean they comply with all allochtones. This research aims to show that there is heterogeneity within the group of allochtones and that not all allochtones perceive recreation and recreational areas the same way.

2.3.1 *Preferences in landscape and nature views*

There are many different kinds of landscapes, woods, polder etc. The preferences for certain kinds of landscapes or the way nature is viewed, is to a certain degree based on someone's culture. Buijs, Langers & De Vries (2006) have done a research about the preferences and nature views of allochtones. In comparison to autochtones it appears that allochtones have a much different view of nature. In general autochtones view nature as something romantic and something that needs to be protected. This point of view is often referred to as the Judeo-Christian legacy (Barry, 1999). This is not to say that the autochtone people are Christian or Jewish, but that the western societies still share the Christian values and perspectives. The Judeo-Christian way of looking at nature is a stewardship tradition. Nature and environment are seen as God's creation, humans are supposed to administer and take care of things in God's name. It is a human obligation to protect this as a heritage for future generations. The nature-view of allochtones on the other hand is much different. The history of the Middle-East for example, shows that classical views of nature and the environment were seen as a constant battle. It is not surprising that in general allochtones have a more anthropocentric view towards nature. To them wilderness and rough nature is something that should be fought against. They also assign an instrumental value to nature. Nature can be cultivated and used for agriculture for example. These two different views explain why allochtones and autochtones have different opinions on nature preserving. Allochtones think that the protection of nature is less important than autochtones think it

is. They assign less intrinsic value to the nature. They also think that letting the nature run wild is not a good idea, nature should be kept neat and tidy by humans.

When looking at the preferences in landscape, it becomes clear that these nature views largely determine which landscapes are valued as pretty or ugly by allochtones. Rough, wild landscapes such as wet nature, heath lands and dunes are valued especially low (Buijs, Langers & De Vries, 2006). On the other hand, highly cultivated areas; domesticated by humans which have an instrumental value, are much more appreciated by allochtones. Many of these areas are designed for recreation, think of a city park for instance.

2.3.2 *Recreation in the country of origin*

When looking at recreation it is important to look at how people recreate in their country of origin. Especially the first generation will be inclined to use the recreational spaces and moments the same way as they have always done. The second generation will most likely react similarly to recreation because of the way they were raised. It is most likely that the Dutch culture starts to become an influence for the third generation. This raises the question, what is recreation like in the most important countries of origin?

In a lot of countries like Turkey, Surinam and Morocco the term recreation is understood much differently as we understand it here in The Netherlands. There, recreation is not seen as a goal; it is not something to make time for and to plan ahead. A lot of people in these countries live in the country side and work in agriculture or other jobs that leave little time for recreation (Liempt, 2001). Their recreation consists mostly of other activities, for instance socializing with family and friends, playing with the children (Somers, Kroon & Overbeek, 2004) or weddings and festivals like a harvest festival (Schmeink & Wolde, 1999). Recreation can also consist of those short moments that a person has nothing to do and is able to rest, like watching some television on a quiet moment. Planned visits to a park or forest to enjoy the quietness and the nature are not likely to happen in these countries. A quote that illustrates this:

"Recreation is for the first generation of Moroccans not useful and unimportant. It is something you just do when you have time, not something you plan. It's not part of personal growth. Playing is a loss of time, except for children."

(Schmeink & ten Wolde, 1998, 23 cited by Liempt, 2001)

Generally speaking, the only places for recreation are the traditional tea houses (for men) and playing yards for children (Schmeink & Wolde, 1999; Liempt, 2001). In the cities a more western view of recreation can be found, as there are also cinemas, sport facilities and discos. The most important form of recreation is a family picnic in a park, where the entire family joins together. These are also the most typical recreational activities that the Turkish and Moroccan allochtones do in The Netherlands. The men go to teahouses while the women take their children to a playing yard. Occasionally picnics or barbeques are held, in which family and friends all join in together. Because of limited space in housing (most allochtones live in flats) these are held in public parks.

When looking at the young allochtones it becomes clear that a lot of Moroccan and Turkish boys spend a lot of time outside because this is part of the culture (Schmeink & Wolde, 1999). In Turkey and Morocco boys are not supposed to stay at home after they've reached puberty. For girls it's the other way around, they spend most of their

time inside, because they carry the burden of homely tasks. In general allochtone children play outside a lot, the reason for this is because children play outside a lot in the countries of origin, because of the warm climate in these countries, it is a custom.

2.3.3 Recreation in comparison to autochtones

There are many researches that show that allochtones have a different way of using recreational green spaces than autochtones (Bruggen, 2000; Jókövi, 2000a; Liempt, 2001). While many autochtones prefer going out of the city to a nature area, most allochtones prefer using plazas and other areas close to their home that have places where children can play. An overview of the activities that allochtones like to visit is made by Jókövi (2000b). This overview is displayed in table 2.

Recreational activities	Surinamese		Turkish		Moroccan		Autochtone
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	
Visit to :	(n=164)	(n=175)	(n=201)	(n=214)	(n=144)	(n=171)	(n=430)
Playing yard / field	37	44	50	39	47	47	18
Petting zoo	29	18	30	15	31	18	23
City park	84	85	85	85	70	81	87
Recreational area	27	39	33	30	20	30	58
Beach / Dunes / Sea	51	81	34	47	38	63	81
Other landscapes outside the city	32	43	22	32	30	42	69
Within the city:	(n=200)	(n=197)	(n=229)	(n=273)	(n=166)	(n=192)	(n=455)
Shopping	70	87	73	77	75	89	78
Walking around	54	69	62	70	59	69	47
Sitting on terrace	18	41	20	32	30	45	47
Going out for dinner	23	35	22	38	27	50	37
Going out	40	56	30	37	34	55	46

Table 2: Percentages of people participating in recreational activities for each cultural group (Source: Jókövi, 2000b, 32)

Allochtones differ from autochtones in their recreational pattern in several ways. First of all, most allochtones prefer recreation in groups, this can be family or friends. Their main goal of recreation is to be together as a group. Often activities are undertaken just to have a reason to get together as a group; think of barbequing or picnicking. This is related to the strong *we-culture* that can be found in many of the countries of origin such as Morocco, Turkey and the Netherlands Antilles (Somers, Kroon & Overbeek, 2004). This way of thinking about recreation is much different from the way that autochtones recreate, because in The Netherlands there is a strong tendency to the individual, rather than towards a group. For most autochtones recreation is a way to get away from the rut of daily life: a visit to the countryside or the forest to get out of the everyday environment, or to find rest and quiet, to put your thoughts together, or to get some fresh air. These kinds of activities are mostly individualistic and not focused on groups, family or friends at all. At the same time most autochtone people often recreate with a specific activity as their goal, not their means. For instance many Dutch people like to go

jogging or play soccer, not to be with a group, but because they enjoy these activities or because they think they are good for their health.

When looking at activities, autochtones and allochtones have different preferences. Most sport activities are only done by allochtone men, they play soccer or volleyball with their children. Sport activities do not fit into the culture or religion and are generally seen as inappropriate for women (Liempt, 2001). Generally speaking autochtones sport no matter of the gender. It is also common for Dutch people to travel by bike, or to recreate by bike. Allochtones (especially of the first generation) think that cycling is cold and tiresome.

An important factor that determines the recreation of a person is the person's mobility. If a person has many different means of transportation it is easy for that person to go somewhere for recreation. Most autochtone people are more mobile than allochtones. They often possess a car and like to go to different places by bike. Many allochtones on the other hand often do not own a car, and since they do not really like to cycle they depend on public transport much more than autochtones do. This means that allochtones often use green recreational areas nearby their homes, or they use 'red' recreation zones such as plazas.

In short we can conclude that the recreational behaviour of allochtones differs from that of autochtones in three ways: the recreation is more *family/group oriented*, the activities and places visited are *less diverse* and allochtones are generally *less mobile* (Schmeink & Wolde, 1999). The difference in behaviour can be explained by multiple factors according to the theory of Schmeink and Wolde. These factors are summarised in figure 14 and are explained further down this section.

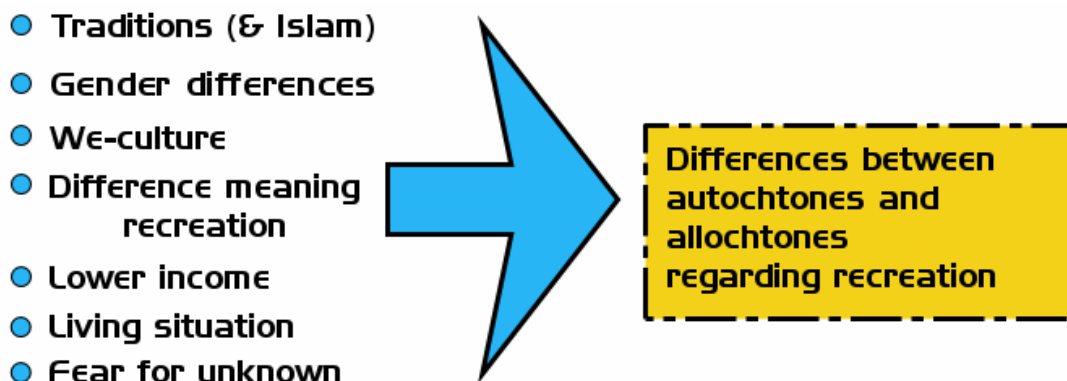


Figure 14: Seven reasons for differences between allochtones and autochtones regarding recreation. Based on the theory of Schmeink & Wolde, 1999.

First of all there are traditions (and the rules of the Islam) that the migrants may have brought with them when they moved to The Netherlands. Because everything is new for them and the future is insecure, the allochtones hang on to these rules and traditions tightly, as it is one of their only certainties. Secondly the allochtones often have a different way of looking at gender. They are used to describing different role patterns for both men and women, while men go outside and do the decision-making; women stay at home and take care of the children. Third and fourth are the previously mentioned we-culture and the difference in recreation in the country of origin. Fifth Schmeink and Wolde (ibid) have noticed that on average, allochtones have a lower income than autochtones do. This means that allochtones less often own a car which makes them less

mobile. The lower income is also less likely to be spend on recreation. People did not move to The Netherlands to spend their money on recreation, instead money is saved and often used for holidays to the country of origin or for remittances. A seventh reason is the way the allochtones live, they often live in flats with little room to invite family and friends over, while these are often relatively large. In order to meet with them they have no other choice but to go outside. Finally there is the fear for the unknown. Especially the first generation is unfamiliar with the Dutch recreational places. Mostly it is during the second and third generations that these places are familiarised with, for example during school trips.

The differences with allochtones from Surinam, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba are notably smaller than the differences with people from Turkey or Morocco. These differences can be explained by the colonial past of The Netherlands (ibid). The Dutch culture and customs have been present in these countries for centuries; this means that the Dutch way of recreation is not new to these allochtones. However, this does not mean that it is similar. Surinamese, Antilleans and Arubans, like Turks and Moroccans have a very group/family oriented recreation, and rarely ever go bicycling or walking in forests.

It is expected that the differences between autochtones and allochtones will be flattened out with the coming of next generations. For instance, it is expected that the third generation will have much more in common with the autochtone citizens. The reason for this expectation is twofold. First of all, the third generation has grown up in The Netherlands with parents who have grown up in The Netherlands. It is assumed that this third generation will take over the Dutch culture in relation to many topics, recreation being one of them. At the same time the cultural heritage and traditions of the country of origin will play a smaller role in their lives (Jókövi, 2000b). The second reason behind this expectation is that the second and third generation allochtones will have a better socio-economic position in society. This will enable them to travel further and spend more time and money on recreation.

Plausible as these expectations may sound, they are contested by many authors. The improvement of socio-economic status of the second and third generation does not necessarily lead to the increase in social contacts with autochtones, or to the accepting of the Dutch culture (see Portes and Zhou, 1994). Gijsberts & Dagevos (2005) name Asian groups as economically successful, but with a strong focus on their own community. Secondly, these expectations are contested because the coming of a new generation does not always lead to socio-economic improvement. An example is the vicious circle that many black citizens of the United States are caught in. The new generations of black Americans rarely ever leave the ghettos that they lived in while growing up (ibid). Because they are very focussed on their own community, and hardly have any contacts with the main stream population, they miss out on important connections that can lead to socio-economic growth, such as the finding of a new, better job.

In addition to these contestations, there are two other notes that must be made here. First of all, it is very hard to measure the level of integration of third generation allochtones, because these are not registered as such at the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Because both parents of the third generation are born in The Netherlands, they are seen as autochtone citizens. Since the definition of allochtones according to the CBS (2008) is: *Person who has been born abroad (first generation), or person who has at least one parent who has been born abroad (second generation)*. This means that it is

very hard to measure the preferences of a third generation because they are not registered as such (Kroon & Kuhlman, 2004, 61).

The second note relates to the prediction for the allochtone population of The Netherlands in the future. Predictions show that the number of first and second generation allochtones will continue to increase (ibid, 25). While it is true that the third generation will increase; the first and second generation will continue to form a very large part of the Dutch population (see figure 15).

For these reasons it is important to continue to give special attention to the needs and wishes of the group of allochtones who will increasingly have a bigger role in our country. Expecting that the problems will be solved by the hands of time would be far too optimistic.

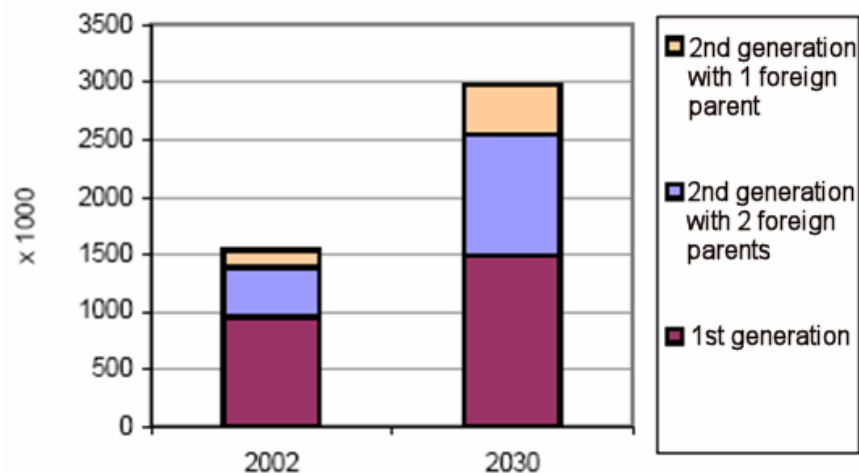


Figure 15: Allochtones per generation, 2002 and 2030 (Source: Kroon & Kuhlman, 2004, 25)

2.4 Recreation in the integration debate

Now that both integration and recreation are introduced in the previous sections, it is time to raise the question how these two domains can be linked, and why they should be linked.

Integration, as stated in section 2.2 consists of a few different factors. First of all the access to institutions, secondly the social contacts with autochtones on a voluntary base, and thirdly in the change of attitude towards important features of the Dutch society. This means that a large part of integration consists of voluntary contacts between people. In policy making this is often forgotten. Focus is either placed on the institutions and how to make them more accessible. Or the focus is, more negatively, put on the attitude of allochtones and how it should change in order for them to successfully integrate into society (see figure 13). Are social contacts supposed to automatically happen? People meet each other outside and automatically they start a deep friendship? Unfortunately, it does not work this way. Allochtones tend to have most of their social contact with other allochtones of the same cultural group. Surinamese and Antillean allochtones have most mixed contacts, while Turkish and Moroccans have most contacts within their own group.

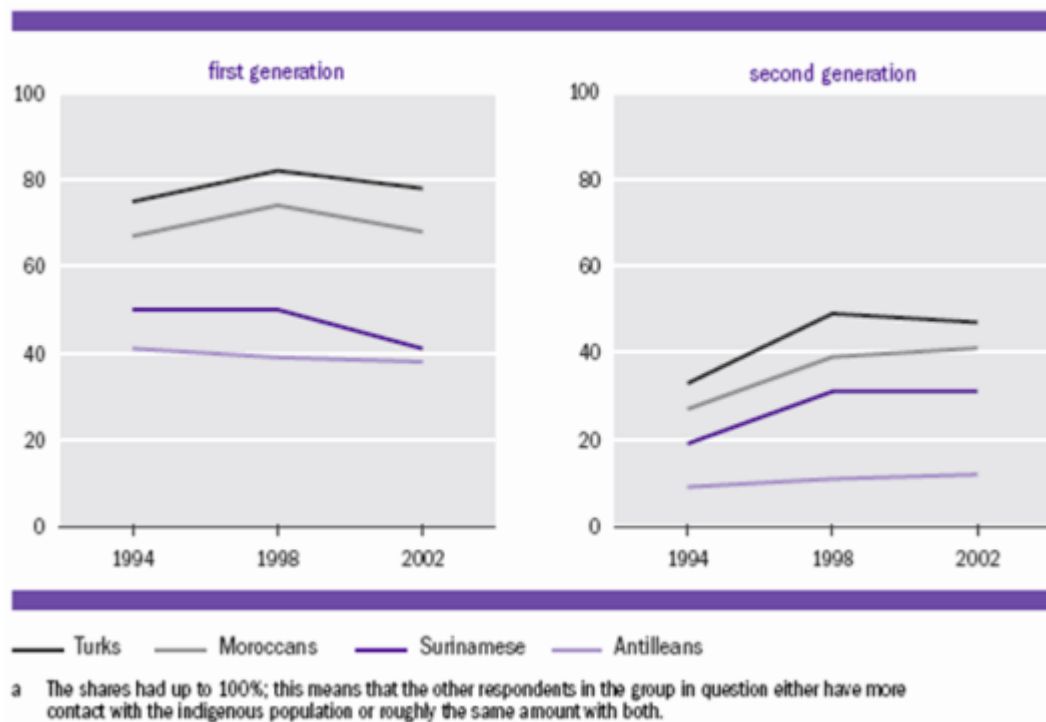


Figure 16: Ethnic minorities who have more contact with members of own ethnic group than with indigenous Dutch people in their free time, by ethnic group and generation, population aged 16 and older, 1994-2002 (in percent)a (Source: Gijsberts, 2004, 29)

Figure 16 shows the contacts between the different allochtone groups and the allochtone population. The first generation has mostly contact within their own group. The second generation appears to have more contacts with autochtones. The figure shows a worrying trend however; it indicates that the number of contacts with autochtones has decreased since the mid-nineties. There are quite a few factors that show allochtones still partly focus on living within their own community. Mixed marriages are rarely seen, especially among Turks and Moroccans (10%), contact with the country of origin still plays a large role, often remittances are being sent, and there are yearly visits during the holidays (Gijsberts, 2004).

Of course the number of contacts between allochtones and autochtones is also dependent on autochtones. Research shows that only 30% of all autochtones says that they have regular contacts with allochtones (ibid). Autochtones often keep a distance, only young and high educated autochtones have regular contacts with allochtones. If there are a lot of allochtones living in the same neighbourhood as the autochtones this increases the mixed contacts. But if there are too many allochtones in the neighbourhood (the turning point is 50%), people often feel threatened by them and they will avoid contact. This also happens if a neighbourhood quickly goes up in number of allochtones.

From this we can conclude that regular social contacts between allochtones and autochtones are important. Thus far there have not been enough of these social contacts between the different groups on a voluntary basis. This is exactly where the debate about allochtones and recreation can be embedded in the discussion about integration. Recreation in the public realm is a perfect way to meet strangers in a casual setting. These meetings happen daily, children who start playing together in a playing ground, people who sit on the same bench and contact each other, or contact through dogs. Gadet (1999) writes that the value of public spaces is often underrated in spatial

development. Public spaces have a high socio-cultural meaning because of their compact setting with a high number of interactions. Because of this, Gadet sees them as integration-stimulating. The mixture between different people causes interactions, which in turn leads to involvement and tolerance for other groups. Gadet also cites Lofland's term of *positive tolerance*. Before one can have regular social contacts with other cultures, one needs recognition and respect for these other groups. If people see people from different cultural groups daily in a casual setting, they will gain positive tolerance towards them, which makes them gain an accepted position in someone's daily life. From this position real social contacts can develop.

Public spaces such as city parks are especially well suited for these kinds of meetings between different people. The reason is simple: they are openly accessible. There are a lot of facilities that, in theory could be used for social contacts, but which turn out to be more open for some than for others. Many public leisure provisions such as sport centers are pretty exclusive, and allochtones are often underrepresented (Ravenscroft & Markwell, 2000). Another reason why recreational areas are a good place for social relations is because they are neutral places. Contacts at the workplace are often determined by the setting, which is a loaded setting. At the workplace everyone has a certain role, it is uncommon for people to step out of this role and begin a conversation with someone about things other than work. At work people are more reserved, it is important to keep a professional distance with colleagues. Especially if one person is subordinate to others, it will prohibit them from making social contacts easily or developing friendships. In most cases hierarchy at the workplace obstructs the possibilities of free interaction. In most cases allochtones are still subordinates which makes it even harder for them to make social contacts that are not work related. Meetings outside the workplace with people who are not colleagues can be on a more personal level. It is easier to talk about the best schooling systems in the city to a fellow parent which you have met at the playing ground, than it is to talk about with your boss.

Because parks are so easy to access and are neutral meeting grounds, many researchers advise that policy makers ensure that the public spaces are set up in ways that both autochtones and allochtones find them attractive (see Jókövi, 2000b). By doing this special attention must be paid to the set up of these spaces. It is possible to stimulate meetings between different people by creating spaces that allow stationary activities (activities without movement), such as lounging, playing ball sports or picnicking/barbequing. Because these activities are stationary, it is easier for people to approach each other.

2.5 Theoretical framework

In this research many different concepts are used. In order to create a good overview of how these different concepts connect together, a conceptual model has been created. This model is shown in figure 17.

Integration Allochtones

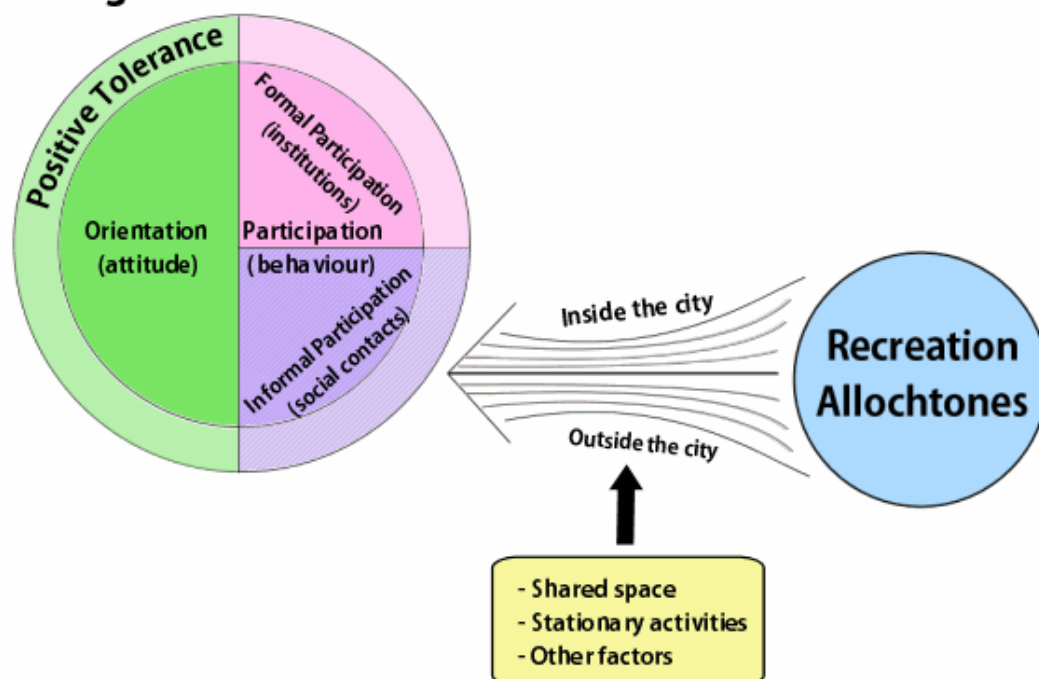


Figure 17: Conceptual model

As shown in the model, there are two central concepts at which this research is aimed: recreation and integration of allochtones and how these two are linked. In the conceptual model it is shown that integration consists of different factors; Participation and Orientation. Participation is then again divided into two factors, formal and informal participation. This research is focused at informal participation by which social contacts are meant. As the conceptual model shows, social contacts form an important part of integration. These social contacts can be achieved in many ways, one of which is through recreation, which is the second central concept in this model. There are many different ways of recreation; each may have a different impact on integration. For instance there are differences between recreation inside the city and recreation outside the city. There are differences because there are different factors which influence the way recreation can lead to social contacts. Among these factors are the sharing of the same space and the kind of activities people do. If people are too far apart in the same area, they won't have any contacts. If an activity is stationary it is much easier to meet another person than it is if an activity involves movement. There may also be other factors that will be of influence; these may be exposed by the results of this research. This model also shows that integration is a phased concept. At first people will start to recognize each other and earn respect before actual relations develop. This is called 'positive tolerance' and forms the outer ring of integration in the conceptual model. After this has been established, more deep relationships may evolve; both could be influenced by recreation.

At this point the model shows recreation of allochtones as a black box. How this concept works and which factors are involved will be shown in the next chapter. This chapter will also explore the methodological framework; it describes how this research has been executed. First the chapter shows how the meaning of a recreational area is actually built up from different factors. Then the chapter shows how a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods forms the basis for the questionnaires and interviews that have been executed for this research.

Chapter 3: Methodological framework

The methods used for a research may at first sight seem boring, after all most people are only interested in the result of the research, not so much in how this result was obtained. This does not mean that the methods used in a research could be disregarded as unnecessary information. The methods used, and also the shortcomings of these methods may have a big impact on the results. A short anecdote from this research will give a lively image of how the methods used have influenced this research and its results. The target group of this research were allochtones, and in order to find out their opinion on matters such as recreation and social contacts it was important to question them about this. Soon after starting to approach allochtone people, some things became very clear. While approaching allochtone women it appeared that some of them were really happy to receive attention and were very interested in helping out. Unfortunately their lack of experience with talking and reading the Dutch language prohibited them from participating in the research. Other allochtone women were occupied keeping their eye out on their children, and yet others were accompanied by their husband who would answer all the questions. These experiences during the research are caused by the way this research as set up. For instance, the use of a translator would have been useful to reach those who did not speak Dutch very well. The outcome of the research can also be affected by these experiences. The amount of women who participated in the research is quite low compared to the amount of men (32/68); if it had been 50/50 the results might have been slightly different. Similarly the many other choices which lay at the heart of this research all have their impact on the results. Reading about these choices and about how the research was set up will give the reader a better understanding of the outcome of this research.

3.1 *Overview of this chapter*

The last chapter has shown how this research is embedded into a theoretical framework. In this theoretical framework there was also a section on allochtones and recreation, how allochtones recreate in their country or origin and how their recreation differs from the recreation of autochtones. While this gives some basic insights about recreation of allochtones it does not give a complete overview of the meaning of different recreational areas to allochtones. Because the current literature is not sufficient for answering the research questions of this research it is important to create a methodological framework. This methodological framework will form the base of the fieldwork used in this research.

This chapter will start by explaining why this research has chosen to combine quantitative and qualitative research methods (section 3.2). Next there is an operationalisation of the term 'meaning' in relation to green recreational spaces (section 3.3). Without a clear definition of this term it is not possible to know how this meaning of an area can be measured. Following up on this, there will be an overview of the questionnaires that are created based on this operationalisation. It will also show how these questionnaires are used, which choices have been made in the process and why these choices have these been made (section 3.4). The second part of this research is more explorative and therefore qualitative. Because one of the research questions of this research is aimed at determining how recreation influences the integration of allochtones there will be short interviews asking people about their meetings in recreational spaces. This part of the research will be explained in section 3.5. Section 3.6 describes experiences from the fieldwork, among which some points of interest that came up

during the fieldwork, as well as some adaptations that have been made. Finally to wrap up this chapter there will be a short overview of the methodological framework as a whole and how the two different parts of the research quantitative and qualitative are linked (section 3.7).

3.2 *Combining quantitative and qualitative research.*

In this research both quantitative and qualitative methods are used. The reason for the use of both methods is that both quantitative and qualitative research methods have unique features. Different research methods are used because the research exists of two different parts; one to find out the meaning of recreation to allochtones, and one to establish the link between recreation and integration. Each of these two parts is different and benefits best of the unique features of one of the two types of research.

The first part of the research consists of determining the meaning of green recreational areas. For this part the goal is to obtain as much data as possible, because the more data is gathered, the better the results of this data will comply with the entire allochtone population. The easiest way to do this is by making use of quantitative research in the form of questionnaires. A more elaborate explanation is given in section 3.4.

A second part of the research focuses on the link between recreation and integration. This part attempts to establish if recreation in a green recreational area in- or outside the city could influence integration. This second part of the research is more explorative. Because of the many uncertainties regarding this part of the research it is best to make use of qualitative methods. In an interview, one can keep asking a person about their meetings with strangers while recreating, and how they feel about the differences in meetings regarding recreational areas in- and outside the city. On forehand one cannot think of all possible answers that a respondent may give because the research asks about their toughs and experiences on the subject. For this reason adding extra questions to the questionnaire about this subject would be useless. Figure 18 shows how research question A is answered by making use of quantitative methods. Question B is answered by using qualitative methods, and the results from research question A. They are combined in the results of this research.

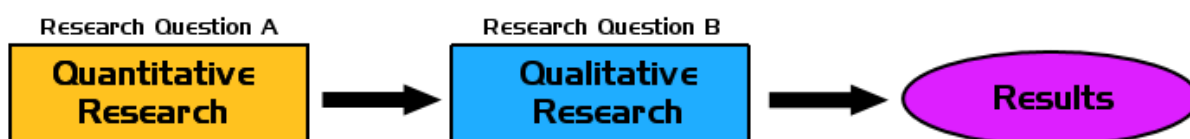


Figure 18: Set up of the research

3.3 *The assessment criteria for meaning*

In order to find out what meaning an area has to someone, it is important to operationalise the word meaning. How can the meaning of a recreational area be measured? This question was the heart of a discussion with Karin Sollart an expert on recreational studies at research institute Alterra. This discussion led to four assessment criteria that together, define the meaning of recreational areas: use, experience, appreciation and wishes (see figure 19). As shown in the figure, not all criteria have an equal amount of factors. The reason for this imbalance is that some assessment criteria are more explorative than others. When looking at the assessment criteria use of an area it is much easier to establish factors in which this can be measured than for the

assessment criteria wishes. Before starting a research there is not much one can say about the possible wishes of the respondents. For this reason, some assessment criteria are displayed with more factors than others.

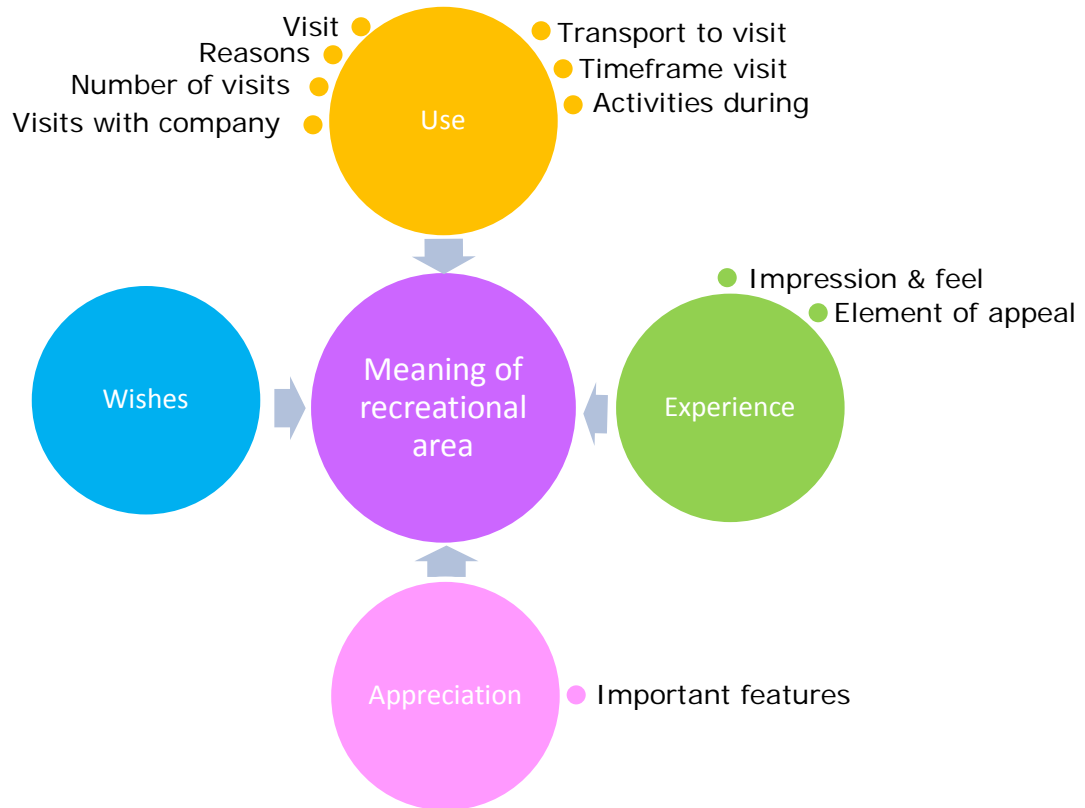


Figure 19: Defining the meaning of a recreational area

3.3.1 Assessment criteria: use

When trying to analyse the use of an area, multiple factors are involved. This section describes each of these factors, and why they are important.

The first thing one should look for is if people actually *visit* a green area or not. There are differences between regular use, a onetime visit, and persons who have never been to a specific area. If a person regularly visits an area, this means that they like visiting the area and that it plays an important part in their lives. If people visited an area once but has not been there since, it could indicate that the area does not match with this person's recreational needs. Visiting this area was not worth returning to for another visit, other areas probably match up with the recreational needs of this person better. It could also mean that the area's plus points do not outweigh the negatives, such as the distance from the home. If a person has never visited an area in their life it could mean that they do not know that an area exists, it could also mean that going there does not appeal to them for various reasons.

Once it is known if a person uses the area, it becomes interesting to know their *reasons* behind the use, or non-use if they do not use the area (anymore). Looking at these reasons gives more insights in what position this area has in their lives, or why it does not have a position in their lives. It can explain why respondents think an area is suitable

for visiting, or why it is not. One of the reasons for visiting could be meeting other people, this shows the link to the discussion about social contacts and possibilities for integration through recreation.

Another relevant factor is the *number of visits*, as there is a big difference between a daily visit or a once a year visit. A daily visit means that the area plays a big role in a person's life. They can easily access this area and use it for their daily recreation. A once a year visit means that the area is probably less accessible and that it takes more organisation to go there, because of this it isn't visited frequently.

There is also a difference between visits to a green recreational area *with company* or without company. A visit with children is often aimed at time to play with the children, while a lonesome visit is often for the person's own needs. A visit with friends or more distant family members can be aimed at group meetings.

Even if one visits the area with relatives such as their children this does not exclude the fact that they might end up meeting other people at the recreational area. For instance, one could meet other parents at the playing ground while the children are playing together. Visiting a park with other people outside a person's own cultural group could be beneficial for a person's integration. Lonesome visits may result in social contacts with other people who are in the park. This shows that visiting a recreational area with or without company can have an effect on social contacts in a recreational area in different ways.

Another part of the use component are the *transport means* used to get to a place. If a person owns a car they have a broader range of places they can visit than a person who has to rely on walking, cycling or public transport. If a certain area is often visited by people who own cars, this could mean a large group is excluded from visiting the area.

The *time spent* at a certain area indicates if an area is used for short recreational visits, or if an area is used for an entire day of outside recreation. Both are very different and show that an area has a different meaning to a person. A long visit could also mean that an area has a lot to offer to a person because they manage to amuse themselves for such a long time.

Finally, the *activities* people do at a green recreational area are part of the use of an area. Some areas offer more possibilities for activities than others. Mostly the recreational areas inside the city and outside the city are much different. This is partially explained by the availability of space. Green recreational areas within the city are often not very large and more compact, which means that the activities that are possible in such area are much different from the activities possible outside the city. Inside the city you often see playing grounds for children, whereas outside the city activities such as horse riding and canoeing are possible.

3.3.2 *Assessment criteria: experience*

Of course the meaning of an area does not only consist of objective facts about the use of the area. It also consists of a more subjective part, which is the experience of the area. The experience of the area is about how a person perceives a certain area. Take for instance the frequency of use of a green recreational area. A high frequency of use *could* mean that a person really likes and enjoys the area. But couldn't it also mean that there

is just no better alternative? Because just asking about the use is a too crude indication. This can become more refined by asking people about their experiences.

In recreation research often people are asked to match descriptive words with the area (see for instance: Aalbers & Bezemer, 2005). People are then asked to choose between two opposites, for instance between pretty and ugly. This semantic way of assigning words with an area is a good way to get more insights about how people *feel* towards the area, about what kind of *impression* this area makes. This way of semantic scaling does not leave room for all sorts of emotions that a person. However, by using a preset scale the answers of different people can be easily compared while a person still has the choice of 5 different scales, or not to fill in the question if they cannot relate to it.

The experience of an area can also be traced back by looking at what a person finds the *most appealing* and the *least appealing* features of an area. This can indicate on which points the area satisfies their needs the most. It can also indicate that an area is lacking something, or if the person doesn't have any least appealing points, that the area is fine for their needs.

3.3.3 Assessment criteria: appreciation

The meaning of an area can also be measured by looking at which features of a recreational area are most *important* to people. By objectively asking people about these features, not in relation to an area, it will be possible to come up with a list that shows which features are most important in a recreational area. Or, in other words, which features are appreciated most. This list can be compared to the recreational areas which are topic of the research. If an area has most of the asked features, this means it complies well with the needs of the target group. If it lacks the most important features people have indicated, this means that its position could be improved.

3.3.4 Assessment criteria: wishes

The final assessment criteria for the meaning of a recreational area are the *wishes* of the users. If users have a lot of wishes for improvement which indicate radical changes in the green recreational area, this means that the meaning of the area could be improved by meeting the needs of the users better. Wishes for an area could be really practical; they could want more facilities such as benches. But the wishes can also be on a more emotional level, people could wish for a more safe feeling while they are at the area, or they could wish that there were opportunities to meet other people.

If people indicate that they have no wishes and that the area is fine the way it is, it means that the meaning of an area has a steady position in someone's life. The area serves the purpose that people want to use it for. This does not necessarily mean that this is the only area people use. Often people visit different green recreational areas for different purposes, a short visit, a long walk, nature swimming etc.

3.4 Measuring the meaning: a quantitative research

The last section explained how the meaning of a recreational area is built up of four different factors. The next step is to set up a useful method to measure the meaning of the two recreational areas. As described in section 3.1, a quantitative analysis was chosen for this part of the research.

The quantitative research is set up in the form of questionnaires. Questionnaires are a good way to get a representative overview of the meaning of the recreational areas. First of all, it is possible to obtain a large number of responses to the questions. This makes the outcome of the research more reliable for the total allochtone population of Delft. If, one would interview only a few allochtone citizens of Delft on how they use the area; their answers would not represent the entire allochtone population. However, a large scale questionnaire, filled in by many allochtone citizens, would represent the allochtone community. For this reason it's a suitable tool. The responses to the questionnaires will give a good overview of the meaning of recreation for the group of allochtones. It is possible to use the questionnaires to ask about each of the four factors that determine the meaning of a recreational area to a person. One can ask about how they use the area or why they do not use it; one can ask about how they experience the area, how they appreciate certain functions and if they have any wishes. There are also some downsides to using a questionnaire to measure the meaning of these two areas. First of all, the respondents of the questionnaire will be people from the selected area, they will be people on the streets. Questioning people on the street is the most conventional way to get answers to a questionnaire. If people are doing leisure activities in the weekend the chance is quite high that they will have a spare moment. Alternatively one could visit people's homes by going from door to door. Seeing most people in this neighbourhood live in flats this is not a very good approach. People in flats will decline a request easily through the intercom, because they do not have to see the person who is asking.

Most likely the respondents are not too interested in answering long questionnaires. To keep people interested in answering questions, the questionnaires need to be short. For this reason there is chosen for a questionnaire that fits on one A4 paper, this way people can see that its only one piece of paper and will not take long. Secondly, with questionnaires it is not possible to ask further and to go deeper into a person's answer, especially if the questions are of a closed form. If a person gives an answer to a question, one cannot respond to the answer and ask a question regarding their answer. For this reason it is important to be sure that the questionnaire contains all questions that need asking. By also testing the questionnaire a few times, one can see if some answers may lead to new questions, if so these can be added into the questionnaire before actually executing it.

3.4.1 The size of the research sample

The first thing to do when setting up a questionnaire is to see how many filled in results are necessary in order to give a *reliable* result. The result has to be representative for the allochtone population of Delft. In order to determine the size of the sample, this research makes use of a formula for infinite population size. This formula is used because the allochtone population of Delft consists of 26.878 persons (Gemeente Delft, 2007) and the alternative formula for a confined population is only valid if the population size is 20.000 or less. The formula used is (WisFaq, 2003):

$$n = \frac{z^2 * p^2}{a^2}$$

In this formula:

z = the reliability interval. For this research the reliability is set at 95%, which means the z value is 1.96. A reliability interval of 95% is the most commonly used interval; it means that the results of this research will cover 95% of all possible results. There is a 5% chance that a person of the allochtone

- population will give an answer that does not comply with the results of this research.
- p = the expectation that someone gives a certain answer. This value is set at 50. This value indicates that the chance that a person gives a certain answer is unknown. For instance 80 would mean that there is a tendency towards a positive answer, while 30 would mean that there is a tendency towards a negative answer. Because no speculations have been made about possible answers of respondents the P-value is set at 50.
- a = the maximum error. This is the difference between the estimated average and the real average in percentages. For instance, if the research would show a mean of 30% on a question and there's a maximum error of 8, then the real mean is somewhere between 22% en 38%.
- n = the size of the research sample.

The maximum error (a) and the size of the research sample (n) were not set before the start of the questionnaire. It is hard to say how many people will fill in a questionnaire and because of this, a range of the research sample was determined up front. This range was between 110 and 150 questionnaires on both recreational areas. This would result in a maximum error between 8 and 9.4.

After executing the questionnaires, it turned out that there were 135 usable responses for Midden-Delfland and 142 for Poptapark. This translates in a maximum error of respectively 8.2 and 8.5 (see the formula below).

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 * 50^2}{a^2}$$

3.4.2 Making the questionnaires

In this research the choice was made to make two different questionnaires; one about Midden-Delfland and one about Poptapark (in Chapter 4 the choice for these two areas will be explained). The reason for the use of two different questionnaires is that making one questionnaire about the two areas would make the questionnaire much too long, then people would pull out at the sight of the large amount of questions. For this research it was important that the questionnaire did not entail more than one A4 paper, which is an acceptable size for a questionnaire. Because of this, the two areas each got their own questionnaire.

The key to making a good questionnaire is to make sure that the total set of questions which it comprises what one is trying to measure with the questionnaire, this makes a *valid* research. For this reason it is important to make sure all questions serve the same goal. It is also important to ensure that the people who participate in the questionnaires understand the questions and answers and are hence able to give an unambiguous answer to the questions. In this section all questions in the questionnaires are discussed. For each question it will be explained why this question is asked, what purpose the question has, and why it is asked in this format. The questionnaires for Midden-Delfland and Poptapark are displayed in Appendix A.

In the design of the questionnaire preference was given to multiple choice questions because they are the easiest to analyse after all the questionnaires have been filled in. Multiple choice answers ensure that all the participants have the same set of answers to choose from, which also makes their answers corresponding. However, because it's impossible to list all possible answers, this questionnaire also has the option for participants to indicate they have another answer than the ones listed. Some questions are also open questions, as multiple choice questions might be unable to correctly grasp the answer.

3.4.3 *Questions in the questionnaire*

In this section each question that is used in the questionnaires will be described. For each question there will be an explanation of why this question is asked, and how the possible answers are of interest. This should give some insights in the purpose of each question of the questionnaire. Some explanations of questions are more elaborate than others because they are more complicated. For instance there is a big difference in asking a person about their gender, and asking people about their reasons for visiting (or not visiting) a certain area. The length of the description of a question does not indicate if a question is more or less important to the research, it is merely an indication of the complexity of the question.

Questions regarding the use of an area

Question 1: Do you ever visit the recreational green area?

The questionnaire starts with questions about the recreational area. The general questions about the person's age, gender etc. have been purposely put at the end. When testing the questionnaire it became clear that people got bored answering general questions and wanted to quit participating in the questionnaire. When asking the general questions at the end of the questionnaire, people didn't mind answering these questions too much.

The question if someone visits the green recreational area subject of the questionnaire is an important question to start with. Before people can answer questions about what they do in an area and how they like it, one would need to know *if* a person actually visits the area. If they don't visit the area, it's unnecessary to ask them what transportation a person uses to get there. There is also a difference between going there frequently, or having visited the area once and then never again. A person who visited an area once can say how they liked the area (or disliked), but answering general questions on the use of the area would not be useful, since the person is not a regular user. For this reason, question one can be answered in three different ways, the person visits the area frequently, the person visited the area once and the person has never been in the area. Each three of these answers leads to a different set of questions. If a person never visited the area, it's useful to ask why not; if a person visited the area once, but has not returned since, it's useful to ask why they have not returned; if the person visits the area frequently, it's useful to ask why they visit it (see figure 20).

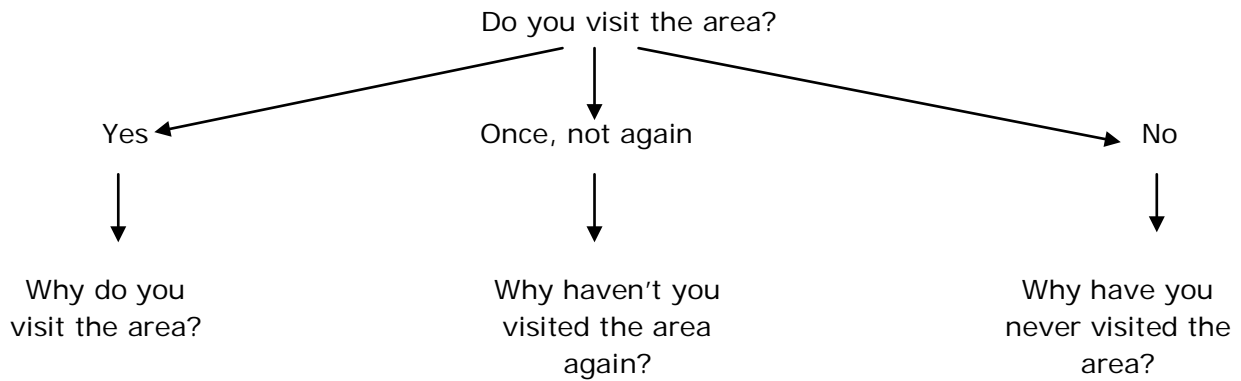


Figure 20: First question of the questionnaire and follow up

When asking people why they do not visit the area, there are several answers to think of. These answers are used as multiple choice answers; doesn't know the area, prefers own home for recreation, too far away, too hard to get to the area, not safe, no time, nothing of interest to see, no need to go there, too old/bad health, prefer another area. These answers are derived from common sense, discussions and comparison with similar research (such as Enting & Ziegelaar, 2001). Respondents also have the option to fill in another answer if their answer is not among the premade answers.

The reasons for not visiting the area anymore after one visit are similar to the reasons of never visiting the area. The only difference is that people have actually been there, and they may have seen or experienced something that threw them off, and made them decide not to use the area anymore. That's why this question has a few more answers such as; too much traffic, not enough bicycle lanes, not enough footpaths, too crowded, nothing to do.

The reasons for visiting the area are much different from the reasons why not to go. The answers of this question are also based on common sense, discussions and comparison with similar research. Among the reasons to go are: enjoying nature, enjoying silence, activities, meeting friends and family, passing through, relaxing, enjoying landscape, playing with kids, walking the dog, and seeing animals. Again respondents have the possibility of giving a different answer than the multiple choice answers.

Once question 1 has been answered, one is aware of why a person does or does not visit the green recreational area. Then it is possible to start asking more questions about their visit. These questions are not relevant for the respondents that are not frequent visitors, for this reason these groups skip the questions regarding the use of the area.

Question 2: How often do you visit the green recreational area?

The purpose of this question is to find out the frequency of the visits to the area. By comparing the answers about Poptapark and Midden-Delfland it will be possible to see which area is used more often. By looking also at question 6 (how much time people spend there) it's possible to analyse what kinds of visits are made to both areas. Short frequent visits, or long visits that are less frequent, etc. The answers to this question are set up in a way which is easy to comprehend for respondents. It's easy to answer if you go daily, weekly, monthly or yearly. This does mean that there is a much smaller difference between daily-weekly and monthly-yearly. However for respondents this is the

easiest way to approach the number of visits. People think in weeks or months, this means more or less than between 20-30 times a year.

Question 3: With whom do you visit the green recreational area?

By asking with who a person visits an area indicates whether an area is more often used for lonesome visits or group visits. For instance it could be that going to park is often done with the entire family, while going to the area outside the city is more frequently visited alone. People are allowed to choose multiple answers, because it may differ from time to time with whom they visit the area such as alone, with partner, with friends etc.

Question 4: How do you visit the green recreational area?

This question will give more insights in the transportation means used to visit a certain area. For the area outside the city it could be possible that the people who visit it go there by car, which may indicate that people who do not own a car are excluded from visiting the area. People are allowed to choose from multiple answers, because they may use different transportation means to visit the area.

Question 5: Which activities do you do in the green recreational area?

By asking people what kind of activities they do in the recreational green area it is possible to see what people use the area for. For instance the park may be used for walking the dog, while the green recreational area outside the city may be used for cycling. By comparing the answers between both areas it's possible to indicate differences in use. Because the point of this question is to compare the results between both areas, the options to answer this question will have stayed the same, even though horseback riding is not possible in the park, it's still among the options because it is possible outside the city. The answers to this question are the most common activities one can do in a green recreational area. Of course there are dozens of other things one can do, but it was not possible to list every other possible activity. For this reason people can fill in another activity, not listed on the multiple choice answers. People can also fill in multiple answers to this question, because they may do multiple activities in the area.

Question 6: How much time do you spend in the green recreational area?

This question shows how long a person stays in the recreational area on average. As mentioned before, in combination with question 2 this can give an overview of what kind of visits people make to the area, short and frequent, or long but less frequent. This can point out how different the visits between both areas are based on the time and frequency. The timeframes chosen are based partially on the comparison with a research of Enting & Ziegelaar (2001) and partially on experience. The research of Enting and Ziegelaar did not differentiate between 1-3 hours. While for many people there is a big difference between a 1 hour visit and a 3 hour visit which is why this research has differentiated between these different time frames.

Questions regarding the experience of an area

Question 7: Which words do you think match with the green recreational area?

At this question a semantic differential scale is used to measure the feelings people have towards the area (Vennix, 2004). In this question two opposite words have been chosen and people can choose where their opinion matches between these two words. The first and last boxes indicate that people feel strongly about either of the two words; the second and fourth boxes indicate the person somewhat affiliates themselves with either

of the two words; and the middle option indicate that they don't prefer either word over the other. In this question the goal is to measure people's feelings about whether the area is pretty, calm, clean, safe, interesting and accessible. For the semantic differential scale these words have been put on one side, with their opposites at the other side of the scale. The reason why these words have been chosen to measure is because each of them is linked to reasons why someone would not visit the area. If they think the area is unsafe, they probably would not go there. By looking at the answers to these questions, actual users of the area will show their expression about these issues. These can be compared to the answers people have given about why don't visit the area. Perhaps their opinion seems out of place, and it could be that they are misinformed about the area.

Question 8: What do you think is the most appealing about the green recreational area?

In this question people are allowed to give one answer about what feature of the green recreational area they like best. This feature would probably be the main reason for their visit. This could be the playing ground for children for instance, or the rest and quiet in the area. If this feature is not present at the other green recreational area, this could be a reason why people do not visit the other area. This question also gives an indication about what is important in a green recreational area to allochtones.

Question 9: What do you think is the least appealing about the green recreational area?

This question is similar to question 8, but this time a respondent is asked about what feature of the green recreational area they do not like. The answers to this question could give an indication about things that are not really working for the area, things that could be changed to improve it. If a lot of people say the same thing about the area, this could be a reason for other people not to visit the area at all. It could also be a reason why people don't visit the area more frequently. If this question shows that many respondents cannot think of any features they do not like, not much is wrong with the area.

Questions regarding the appreciation of an area

Question 10: In a recreational green area there are several things that could be present. Which are important to you? Name your 5 most important points.

This question is a general question; it is not about either one of the green recreational areas that are the subject of this study. This question is aimed at recreational areas in general. People are allowed to choose 5 features they believe are important for a green recreational area. These are 32 preset features they can choose from, and they also have the option to answer with a feature that is not among the preset features. The goal of this question is to find out what features make a good recreational area, which allochtones will enjoy visiting. These chosen features can be compared with the features actually present in both areas, to see on what points the areas comply, and on what points the areas miss out. The 32 preset features are based on features present in successful recreational areas such as Zuiderpark in The Hague, and also on the opinions of experts in recreational studies. The reason why people are only allowed to choose 5 features is that if such a boundary is not set, people are very likely to tick all of the boxes as features they would like to see. It is then impossible to distinguish which features are the most important.

Questions regarding the wishes for the area

Question 11: Which of the following improvements do you think are important to the green recreational area?

In this question 24 possible improvements are listed, people are allowed to select any improvements from the list that they think would be necessary. The improvements vary from more benches to better safety. The results of this will indicate the things that people think are still lacking in the current situation. It is possible that people don't think any improvements are necessary. If the respondents have any improvements that are not among the 24 preset answers, they can indicate them in question 12 since there are dozens of things one could improve to a green recreational area it was not possible to list them all. Some of the preset improvements are not executable for one of the two recreational areas. For instance, canoe routes in a city park are not possible. Because the point of this question is to compare the results between both areas, the preset answers for this question will have stayed the same.

Question 12: Do you have any other improvements for the green recreational area?

In this question people can give any improvements that were not part of question 11. This can be anything at all, it could for instance be as specific as the colour of the benches that can be changed.

Questions regarding visits to others areas

Question 13: Do you ever visit a green recreational area other than the one subject of this questionnaire? If yes, which area?

The goal of this question is to find out if the participants of this questionnaire use multiple recreational areas. The results will also show if a respondent who said that they do not use the area subject of the questionnaire does not recreate at all, or if it just means they go to a different area. The answers to this question will give an overview of the different recreational green areas used by the allochtones that live in Delft.

Question 14: Why do you visit this area?

This question is a follow-up to question 13. If people indicate that they visit another area, they are asked why they visit it. Their reasons for visiting a different area are interesting because it will show why other areas appeal to them (possibly more than the area that the questionnaire asked about). The answers to this question may also show why people have the need to visit more than one area.

General questions

Question 15: What is your zip code?

The answer to this question shows where a person lives, this is useful to see if a person does actually live in Poptahof (the neighbourhood in which this research takes place, see section 3.4.4 and Chapter 4), or if they live further away. If they live further away this may cause different answers on the accessibility and use of the areas. It would also be possible to filter out people who live really far from the target area. Since participants are asked if they live in the neighbourhood before the start of the questionnaire, this should not be possible. People are asked about their zip code, because it's less specific than an address and people may feel uncomfortable answering where they live exactly to a

stranger. The zip code offers enough information for the purpose of this research, an exact address is unnecessary.

Question 16: What is your nationality / cultural background?

People are asked this question in order to find out to which allochtone group they belong. The question is twofold because people may have the Dutch nationality and have a Turkish cultural background due to family ties. Because of this people are also allowed to fill in two answers, this means they can fill in Dutch, but also another cultural background. For the answers of this question the CBS classification has been used (CBS, 2008). The options listed are first the four most important allochtone groups in The Netherlands (Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, Antillean or Aruban), then European, other western and non-western.

Question 17: What is your country of birth?

The goal of this question is to establish whether a person is of the first generation or of the second/third generation. If a person is not born in The Netherlands they are of the first generation (CBS, 2008). Asking this gives the research the possibility to see if there are any differences between first and second/third generation allochtones in their recreational use.

Question 18: What is your age?

The goal of this question is to find out if people of different ages have different recreational habits. By leaving age as an open question it is possible to categorise later.

Question 19: What is your gender?

The goal of this question is to find out if males or females have different recreational habits.

Question 20: What is your current family situation?

This is a multiple choice question which asks if a person is single, single with kids or married/living together with or without kids. It may be possible that the family situation of a person determines their recreational habits. For instance, a person with children would be more inclined to visit an area with a playing ground than an area without a playing ground.

Question 21: Do have access to a car?

Accessibility to a car allows people to travel to places further away from their home. It may very well be possible that visiting the area outside the city is not an option for a participant without a car because it is too far away and public transport is inaccurate to get a person to the place they want to go. By asking people if they have access to a car it is possible to see if this does indeed influence the visits to the area further away from a person's home.

Question 22: Do you own a garden?

If a person has a garden that goes with their home (or an allotment garden) this means that they may not need to go to a green recreational area for their daily recreation. Their garden may be able to fill their recreational needs. By asking people this question it is possible to check if persons with a garden make less frequent visits to either of the

recreational areas³. However, since people in the Poptahof neighbourhood rarely ever have a garden this question may not be of much use to the research.

Question 23: Do you own a dog?

Dog owners make much more frequent visits to green areas because they have to walk their dog a few times a day. This may influence their recreational habits. By asking this question it is possible to see if dog owners make more frequent visits to either of the areas.

Question 24: What is your highest level of completed education?

A person's level of education may be of influence to the recreational habits of a person. By asking this question to people it is possible to see if there is an actual relation between the two. Perhaps people with a higher education visit the area outside the city more often because they have more knowledge about it, or maybe they will recreate less because they have less time for recreation. The multiple choice categories one can choose from are based on the different schooling systems that are used in The Netherlands, it also lists past schooling systems, since some of the participants in the questionnaire may be older. Of course it is not possible to list schooling systems from other countries. It's up to the participants to know in which category their schooling system falls. The categories are based on research by de Vries and de Boer (2006).

Question 25: What do you do during the day?

This question asks respondents if they work full-time or part-time, or if they don't work at all, if they're still in school etc. This question is optional because people may not want to say that they do not have a job. What a person does during the day may influence their recreational habits. People who are retired may have much more time for recreation than people with a fulltime job. The answers to this question may indicate if this is actually the case or not.

Question 26: What is your average monthly income?

This is a delicate question that many people may feel uncomfortable answering, for this reason it is optional, and the income groups have been made quite large so people do not have to get very specific with their answer. By asking this question it is possible to see if the income of a person influences their recreational habits⁴. A large income could mean that a person has more money to spend on recreation, but it could also mean they have less time for recreation.

3.4.4 Execution of the questionnaires

On June 27th 2008 the questionnaires about Midden-Delfland were executed, while the questionnaires on Poptapark were executed on July 5th 2008. They were split over two days for an important reason. If on the first day a mix of both questionnaires had been executed, this may have led to possible respondents saying, "no I cannot participate, I already participated last week". By splitting the two green recreational areas over two weeks, this problem was solved, as each week there was a different topic to discuss with the participants. The chance that someone got asked to fill in a questionnaire on both weeks was fairly high because the questionnaires were taken at the same point in Delft

³ Owning a garden does not necessarily mean that it will be used for recreation.

⁴ Proving causality between income and recreation is very hard because income can have direct and indirect effects on non recreational activities, or even spurious relationships.

in both weeks and were aimed at allochtones living in the Poptahof neighbourhood (more about this neighbourhood further down this section and in Chapter 4). The questionnaires were both executed on a Saturday to ensure that it's a day where most people do not work and have time for other activities. A downside to executing the questionnaires in June/July is that some people may have already been on holiday. However, this is not very likely as the school holidays in south-Netherlands (under which Delft falls) didn't start until July 7th.

This research has made use of both an English and Dutch questionnaire so people who do not speak the Dutch language well may still be able to participate in the English version. Participants had the choice of receiving a plasticised questionnaire in either English or Dutch. By giving them this questionnaire they were able to read along with the questions asked. Because the answers are also shown on the plasticised questionnaires it was also be easier for the participants to pick out an answer for the multiple choice questions. While executing the questionnaires the questions were read to the participants (this may be very useful for people who cannot read very well). After the respondent answered a question, the questioner would fill in the answers on a paper version of the questionnaire. Unfortunately, if the person did not speak either language they were excluded from the research. This research did not have budgets for translators in Turkish or Arab.

For the questionnaires this research made use of four interviewers which were students from a student employment agency in the region. This meant that spread over the two weeks there were a total of 7 different students helping to get the results for the questionnaires. With 4 interviewers asking people to fill in the questionnaires on each day it was the best to determine two different locations at which the questioners would approach possible respondents. Making use of two locations allows the interviewers to pair up and support each other if needed. The two selected locations are in the neighbourhood Poptahof and are both close to the Poptapark. This should ensure that the people who are questioned live in the neighbourhood and are aware of the existence of Poptapark. Both locations are central places in the neighbourhood, they are visited by a lot of people that can be asked to fill in the questionnaire. The two locations used in this research were De Hoven mall, and the plaza and shopping street on the Papsauwselaan. See figure 21 and appendix C).

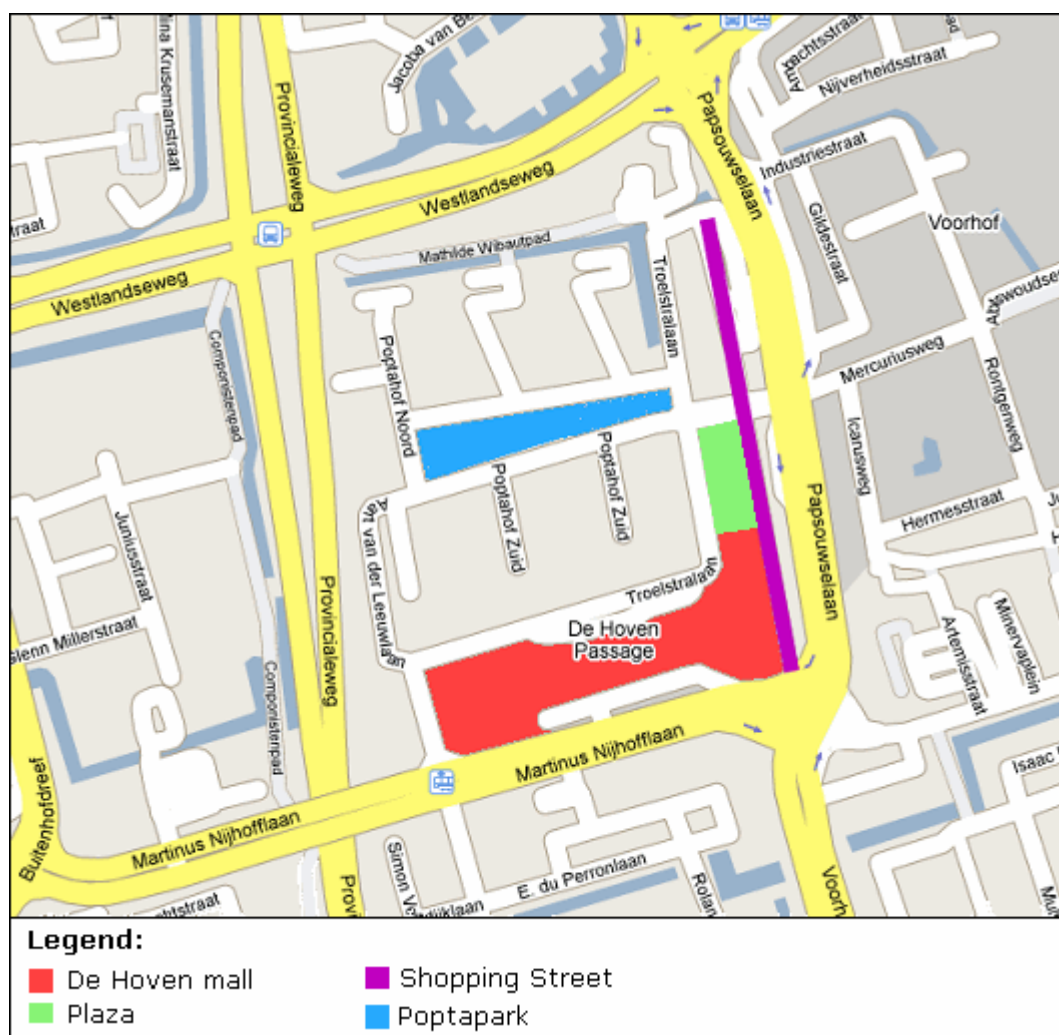


Figure 21: Map questionnaire execution locations

When approaching possible respondents it was of course the goal to find allochtone participants. While this is often visible from someone's appearance, customs and language and/or accent it is not always possible to see if someone is allochtone or not before talking to this person about it. For this reason the interviewers were asked to also approach persons from whom it was not obvious if they were allochtone or not. If a respondent turned out to be a Dutch person, the questionnaire would still be executed with this person, as it would be impolite to stop the questionnaire after asking about a person's cultural background. These questionnaires filled in by Dutch respondents were filtered out of the results later.

3.5 *A qualitative exploration on the link between recreation & integration*

The second part of this research is to find out if recreation can influence integration, and whether the location of recreation (in- or outside the city) has an influence on the level of integration. It is impossible to measure the full effects of recreation on integration, as this would entail tracking down a person and all their contacts for several years, and calculating how contacts made while recreating have influenced a person's life and social status. None of this seems doable given the time frame of this research (half a year for writing a master thesis). Instead, this research is set up to be explorative, by asking people about their meetings in recreational spaces in and outside the city. Do people ever talk to strangers in recreational areas, or perhaps things have gone further and they

have really gotten to know someone from their frequent recreational visits. Also, do people think that recreational areas are a good place to meet other people and chat with them? This could give an indication about the influences of recreation on integration. Because interviews are more in-depth and done with a much smaller amount of participants than questionnaires, the answers from the interviews will not be representative for the entire allochtone population and their experiences and feelings towards meeting strangers in recreational areas. In total twelve people were interviewed for this research. The answers the respondents have given to the questions will be used to explore whether recreation could indeed influence integration, as posed in the theory, or if the respondents of the interviews have a different opinion about meetings with strangers while recreating.

For the interviews, the following questions have been used as guidelines for the conversation. Note that these are only guidelines, they do not give a complete overview of all possible questions and examples.

- Introduction: reason for the interview
- Questions regarding meetings while recreating:
 - o When you visit a park, do you ever talk with someone you don't know? Maybe when your child plays with another child or when you share a bench?
 - o If you visit a recreational area outside the city, such as Midden-Delfland do you ever talk to a person you don't know?
 - o Do you have regular contact with someone you have met in a recreational area?
- Questions regarding possible meetings (meetings should be defined small, as just a talk or greeting, not establishing a close friendship)
 - o Do you think parks are a good place to meet new people? Why, why not?
 - o Do you think recreational areas outside the city are a good place to meet new people? Why, why not?
 - o Do you think it is possible that you talk to a stranger while you're sitting on a bench or doing some recreational walking?
- Closure of the conversation: thank you for participating!

The interviews were executed at the same place as the questionnaires; in and around shopping centre De Hoven in their neighbourhood Poptahof in Delft.

3.6 Experiences of the fieldwork

It is interesting to look at the experiences from conducting the fieldwork. After all some of these experiences have had a direct effect on the results (as described in the introduction of this chapter). For the questionnaires this research had made use of interviewers. What immediately struck as interesting is that some of the interviewers had a much higher success rate with possible respondents than others. Most of the girls struggled trying to get people to answer the questionnaires as they were a little more introvert and less enthusiastic. Whereas the male interviewers had no trouble showing the possible respondents how important the research was and how it could also be of interest to them. Their enthusiasm really caught on to the citizens of the neighbourhood, as during the afternoon people would even come up to us and ask if they could also participate. All their neighbours participated, and they wanted to help out also!

Unfortunately not everything went quite so well. It seemed that some allochtones were very hard to reach. This especially went for the female allochtones. Many of them seemed interested in participating in the questionnaire but their Dutch (or English) was not good enough to participate. Another group were the women accompanied by children, who were too busy looking after the children to participate. Finally in many cases where a woman was accompanied by her husband it often appeared that the husband would answer the questions. These experiences explain why a lower number of women participated in the questionnaires.

Though the questionnaires had been tested before conducting the fieldwork with actual respondents, it became clear that a lot of respondents got tired of answering general questions about their age etc. at the start of the questionnaire. By changing the order in which the questions were asked, it was easier to keep their attention. Rather than starting with the general questions, these were asked at the end of the questionnaire. After the respondents answered the questions about their opinion on the recreational green area they seemed to have less problems answering the general questions.

There are some methodological notes to be made the use of interviewers. Because it is not possible to monitor their work the entire time, it is impossible to say how well they conducted their job. For instance, some of the allochtones that participated in the research did not speak Dutch very well, it might be possible that the interviewers have influenced the results of the questionnaires by steering towards certain answers.

One of the questions in the questionnaire was about the participants cultural background. When asking people about this, it seemed that a lot of them said their cultural background was Dutch, even though they were born abroad, in Suriname for instance. This shows that maybe, the 'Multicultural Drama' that Paul Scheffer describes is not as dramatic as he makes it seem. Many of the allochtones do *feel* Dutch.

For the interviews no use was made of interviewers or other people who helped, they were all done personally. Getting people to participate in an interview seemed easier than for a questionnaire. This may have been caused by the fact that there was not a long list of questions and the setting was more casual, as if it was just a short conversation.

In general, most people were very friendly and had no problems with participating in either research, it seemed a lot of people were even happy someone would listen to their opinion. Some people even suggested that there should be a forum set up for citizens in which they could discuss the setup of the city park together.

3.7 Methodological framework

This chapter started by explaining with the use of a model (figure 19) that the meaning of recreation is measured by using four different factors; use, experience, appreciation and wishes. The questionnaire used to measure the meaning of recreational areas in- and outside the city was based upon this model. The qualitative questions asked in the interview can also be linked to this model. Figure 22 shows that the model can be divided into two different spheres, a physical and a social sphere.

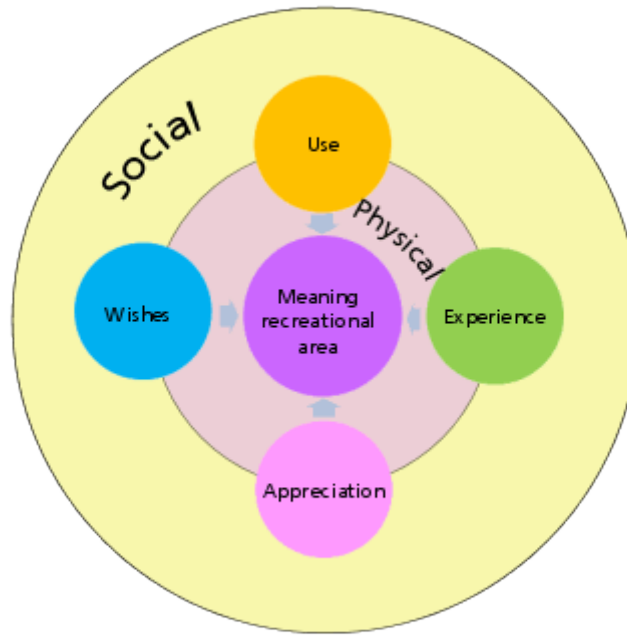


Figure 22: Social and Physical spheres

The physical sphere indicates concrete things such as the wish for more benches, or the frequency of a visit. These things are easily measured using quantitative methods. The other sphere, the social sphere is more difficult to grasp. This sphere indicates that there is also a social side to the four factors. The wishes for a recreational area do not need to be all physical, for instance a person could wish for the area to better facilitate meetings with other people because they feel lonely and want some more social interaction with other people. The questions asked in the interview all belong into this social sphere as the social sphere is best measured qualitatively. Going to the park for meetings with other people falls under use, while believing the park is a fantastic place to meet new people falls under experience.

Now that it has become clear which methods are used to find out the difference in meaning of the recreational area in- and outside the city, and also what methods are used to find out if there is a link between recreation in- and outside the city with integration it is time to have a closer look at the two different recreational areas which were used as a case study. Chapter four has a detailed description of these two areas; Midden-Delfland an area outside the city and Poptapark a city park.

Chapter 4: Meeting Poptapark and Midden-Delfland

Now that it has become clear what this research intends to find out, and which methods are used, it is time to get acquainted with the areas that serve as the case study for this research. This chapter will introduce Midden-Delfland, a green recreational area outside the city and Poptapark, a green recreational area inside the city Delft. In the first section of this chapter the choice for Midden-Delfland and Poptapark will be explained. After this an impression of Midden-Delfland and Poptapark will be given in section 4.2 and 4.3. In these two sections there will be a description of the characteristics as well as some photographs which will give the reader an idea of what the areas look like.

4.1 *The choice of the areas*

The two different green recreational areas used for this research had to meet distance related conditions. The distance between the recreational area and the home of the user is very important because it has a large impact on the accessibility which determines the length of stay and frequency of visits. For an area classified as 'in the vicinity of someone's home' (which means it is suitable for daily recreation) the area has to be within 500-1,000 metres from one's home (Aalbers, 2008)⁵. Recreational areas within 1,000 metres are seen as close enough for daily recreation because they can be visited without making a lot of effort. For areas outside the city it is important that they are still relatively close to the city because they should still be reachable for a day visit. The area would therefore need to be 5 to 10 km from someone's home. Any area outside this 10km limit is classified as too far for a day visit.

4.1.1 *The context of the research*

As mentioned before this research was partially conducted during an internship at Alterra. At this time Alterra was doing a research for the European Union and region Haaglanden who were interested in the recreation of allochtones. The reason for the interest of Haaglanden was twofold. Firstly the population in the area is changing; the percentages of allochtones that settled in this area keep increasing, which make allochtones an increasingly important part of the population. Therefore it was time to make an inventory of the behaviour and wishes of this population, by doing so future policy can be adjusted to meet their needs. 'Recreational habits' was one of the points of interest for Haaglanden. Secondly there is an ongoing focus to make the city more compact. This means that recreational areas are removed from the inner city and citizens are expected to recreate outside the city. For this reason Haaglanden is interested if the large recreational areas outside the cities in this region can meet the needs of the increasing population of allochtones. The European Union has no direct interest in which area is selected to research. They're supervising a large scale project on European level in which different cities do research on several issues that have to do with the city edges such as agriculture and tourism. This project is executed in 6 European regions, the results of which are later compared (in the context of the project name PLUREL). Haaglanden is one of these case study regions within the PLUREL project.

Because of the context of my internship, it was only logical to choose recreational areas that are part of region Haaglanden. Region Haaglanden is quite a large area which consists of several municipalities (see figure 23).

⁵ This classification is used by research institute Alterra at which this research has partially been conducted. For this reason this same classification is used to select areas for the case study.

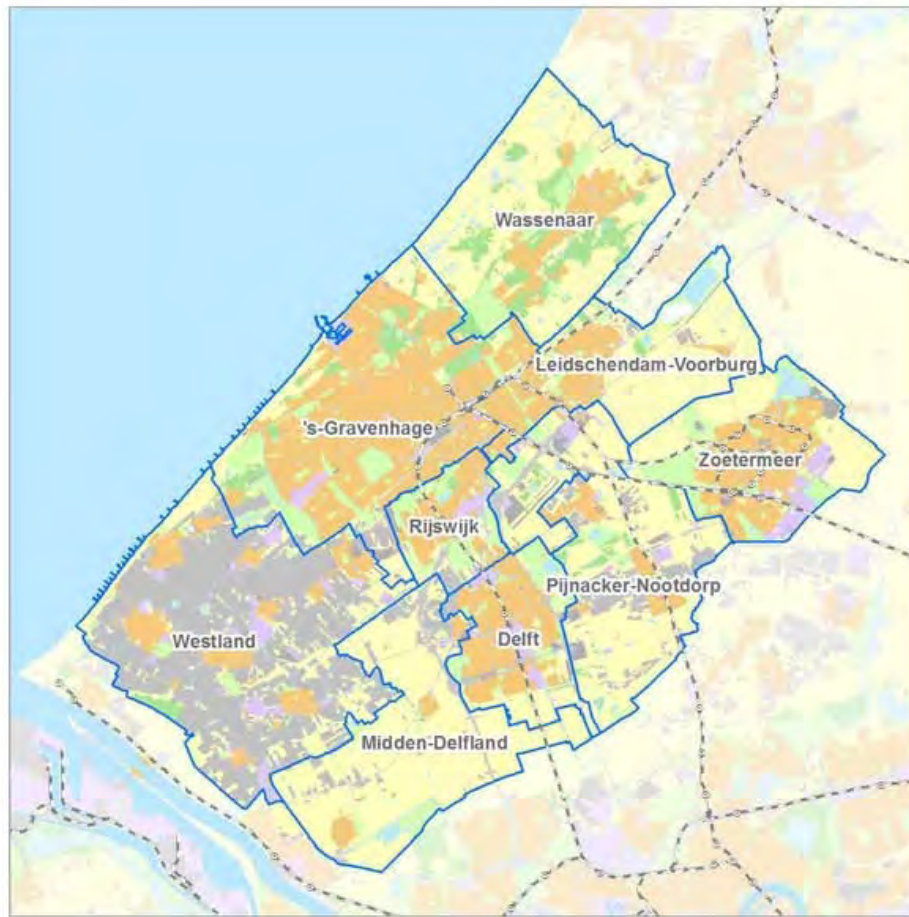


Figure 23: Region Haaglanden (Source: Stadsgewest Haaglanden, 2008)

Haaglanden also expressed to Alterra in their meetings that they were most interested in the recreational green area Midden-Delfland. They thought of this area as essential for recreation of inhabitants of the city and were interested in the opinions of allochtones about this area.

Because of this, it was easy to decide which green recreational area outside the city would be used. Midden-Delfland seemed to be a good choice. It is an area which is used for recreation by many autochtones and it is close to The Hague, Delft and Rotterdam, which offers potential for use by allochtones. The next step was to select a green recreational area inside a city for the same research.

4.1.2 The Hague

The Hague seemed to be a suitable city in which to conduct the research. The reason behind this was that there are many allochtones that live in The Hague; namely 46,4%, which is close to half of the population (Gemeente Den Haag, 2008). This would mean that it would be quite an easy task to find allochtone citizens who could be asked to answer questions about their recreational habits. The next step in the process was to find a neighbourhood which qualified for the research, this meant that the neighbourhood had to meet some requirements. First of all, the neighbourhood had to have a large percentage of allochtones. When analysing the data about the different populations that live in the different neighbourhoods of The Hague, it was evident that there was a high degree of segregation between the different neighbourhoods. There were clearly 'black'

neighbourhoods and 'white' neighbourhoods. Doing a research which includes the opinion and habits of allochtones in a white neighbourhood is not very useful since the target group would not be present sufficiently. Large concentrations of allochtone citizens were found in the Schildersbuurt and Transvaalbuurt (ibid). The second condition was that these neighbourhoods were close to a city park. Close being less than 1,000 metres away. Both neighbourhoods appeared to meet the condition, since both neighbourhoods were close to the Zuiderpark. The third condition was that the neighbourhoods were within reasonable distance of the green recreational area outside the city (Midden-Delfland). If they were too far of the area, this would mean that the citizens would not be very likely to visit the area due to the distance. Unfortunately the distance between both neighbourhoods and the edge of Midden-Delfland was more than 11 km. Because 5-10 km was used as the boundary line this meant that the 11 km distance of Midden-Delfland was too far away. Other neighbourhoods in The Hague were of equal distance to Midden-Delfland and therefore also unusable. This meant that The Hague was unsuitable to use as a case study area.

4.1.3 Delft

The only other option left within Haaglanden and close to Midden-Delfland was the city Delft. In the city Delft, 28% of the inhabitants are allochtone. While this is less than in The Hague, it is still a significant number (Gemeente Delft, 2008).

For Delft, a similar analysis was made of neighbourhoods which have a high concentration of allochtones, which were close to a city park and within the 5-10 km radio of Midden-Delfland. It became clear that allochtones reside throughout the city, but there are a few neighbourhoods that have a much higher concentration of allochtones than others (see Appendix B). The most important ones are Poptahof-Noord, Poptahof-Zuid, Gillisbuurt and Het Rode Dorp. From these neighbourhoods, it's important to choose one that is close to a city park, and close to Midden-Delfland. The choice was easy this time. The neighbourhood Poptahof (Poptahof-Noord and Poptahof-Zuid) appears to meet all of these needs. Midden-Delfland is less than 5 km away from these neighbourhoods. The allochtone population living in these neighbourhoods is very high, with an average of almost 70% allochtones (as is shown in table 3). Thirdly, the neighbourhood is close to a small city park named Poptapark. Poptapark is situated right between Poptahof-Noord and Poptahof-Zuid. This makes the park easily accessible for all mobile citizens of the neighbourhood. For this reason, Poptapark is the second green recreational area chosen for research.

	% cit. with Dutch ethnicity	% cit. with Moroccan ethnicity	% cit. with Antillean ethnicity	% cit. with Surinamese ethnicity	% cit. with Turkish ethnicity
2400 - Poptahof-Noord	35,8	4,9	5,8	3,7	10,1
2401 - Poptahof-Zuid	24	5,8	4,9	5	14,4
Average	30,8	5,3	5,4	4,3	11,9

Table 3: Different ethnic groups in Poptahof (Source: Gemeente Delft, 2008)

4.2 Characteristics of Midden-Delfland

Midden-Delfland is often referred to as the Small Green Heart (Midden-Delfland Site, 2008; Aalbers et alis, 2008). The reason for this is that it is an open area surrounded by cities, similar to the Green Heart. In 1967 the reconstruction-law Midden-Delfland was

created, which prevents the surrounding cities from growing towards each other, turning the area urban. The area is situated between Delft, Maassluis, Vlaardingen and Schiedam (see figure 24).



Figure 24: Map of Midden-Delfland

The landscape of Midden-Delfland is largely agricultural, it is characterised by lot structures, ditches, pollard willows, birds and cattle. Because the characteristics of the landscape Midden-Delfland is often referred to as important Dutch cultural heritage; it is a landscape that is believed to be strongly connected to the Dutch history. Figure 25 shows an example of the Midden-Delfland landscape.



Figure 25: Landscape of Midden-Delfland

Midden-Delfland is a popular destination for recreation; each year approximately 4.2 million (± 200.000) visits are made to the area (Enting & Ziegelaar, 2001). These are made by approximately 157.000 (± 7.500) citizens of adjacent cities. The visitors of the area live mostly in Vlaardingen, Schiedam, Maassluis, Rotterdam-Northwest, Delft, Schipluiden, Maasland, De Lier and Naaldwijk.

4.3 *Characteristics of Poptapark*

Poptapark is a small neighbourhood oriented park in Delft. It is situated between the neighbourhoods Poptahof-Noord and Poptahof-Zuid, offering both neighbourhoods access to the park for recreation. Figure 26 shows the exact location of the park.

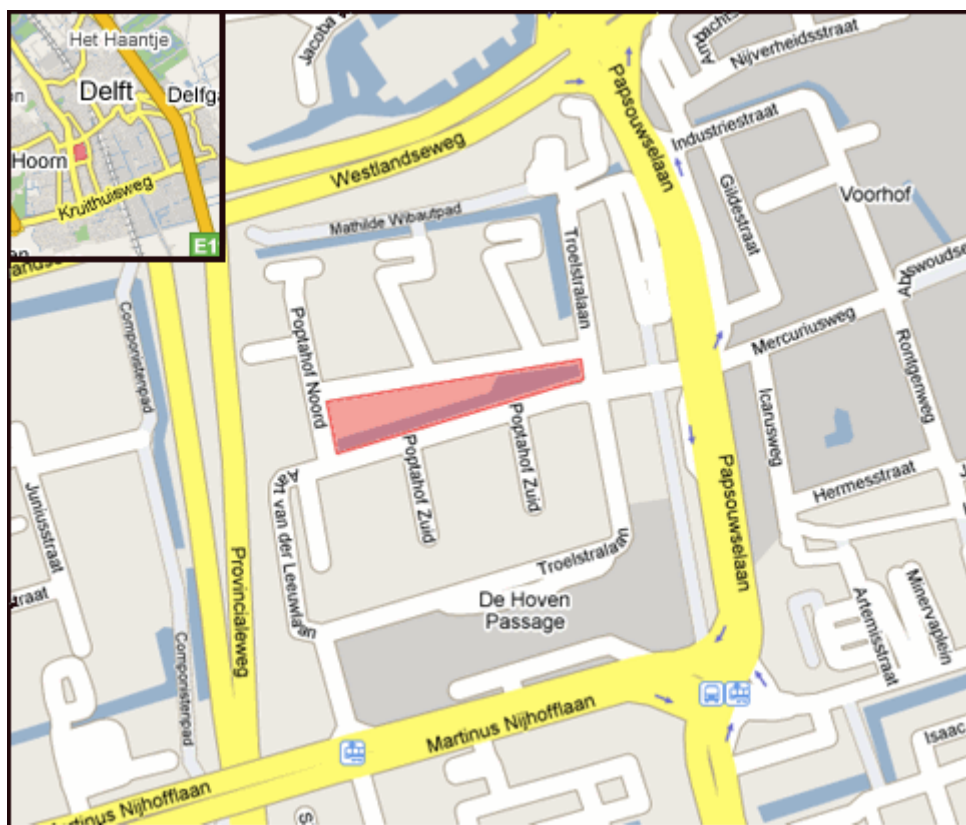


Figure 26: Location Poptapark (in red).

Poptahof is a neighbourhood that consists of 1100 residences of which most are social rental apartments in gallery flats (Poptahof, 2008). Most of the people that live in this neighbourhood have no green spaces that come with their homes since the gallery flats do not have gardens. The picture in figure 27 gives a good impression of the neighbourhood.



Figure 27: Impression neighbourhood Poptahof

This means that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood rely on the park for daily recreation. In the park there are several features; there is a playing ground for children, a pond, a field to lay on and relax, or to play games on, and there are benches to sit at. Some impression photos are shown in figure 28 and 29.



Figure 28: Playing ground in Poptapark



Figure 29: Pond and benches in Poptapark

This chapter has given an impression of the two areas Midden-Delfland and Poptapark. The reader now has an idea about which areas are discussed during this research. The next chapter will give a sketch of the participants of the questionnaires. This will show more insights on what kind of people live in the neighbourhood Poptahof and which people might visit these two areas.

Chapter 5: Sketch of the participants of the questionnaires

The previous chapter has given an impression about the neighbourhood Poptahof. But which kind of people live in this neighbourhood? What are the characteristics of the respondents of the questionnaires? These characteristics may be of influence to the results of this research. If for instance most citizens own cars, the distance of the area might not matter to them much. This chapter will give a sketch of the participants of the questionnaires. Each section in this chapter will give an overview of one of the characteristics that was asked about in the questionnaire.

5.1 Cultural background

The table below shows the non-Dutch cultural background of the participants. As explained in chapter three participants were also able to fill in that they have a Dutch cultural background in addition to their non-Dutch cultural background, the answers of the Dutch cultural background / nationality have been filtered out of the results in the table below as the goal is to establish from which allochtone groups the participants are.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Turkish	17,0%	20,0%	18,5%
Moroccan	8,9%	8,6%	8,7%
Surinamese	16,3%	9,3%	12,7%
Antillean of Aruban	5,9%	7,9%	6,9%
Western: Europe	4,4%	2,1%	3,3%
Other Western: North-America, Oceania, Japan or Indonesia	5,2%	8,6%	6,9%
Other non-Western: all other countries	42,2%	43,6%	42,9%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Table 4: Cultural backgrounds of participants of the questionnaires

The group 'other non-Western' is a very large group of over 40%. Looking at the country of birth from the persons in this group, it is clear that several countries of origin are strongly represented in this group. These countries of origin are: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, China and India. Most of these countries can also be found in table 4 which shows the most important allochtone groups of the entire country. Within this group of 'other non-Western' two sub groups that can be identified. The first are refugees from countries which suffer(ed) from war or totalitarian regimes (Iraq and Afghanistan), the second group were students from other countries who have moved here for education or well paid jobs in their field of expertise (China, Iran and India). There will be more about the education level of the participants of the questionnaire in section 5.8.

Because people were asked about their country of birth it is also possible to distinguish between the First and second/third generation. The table below shows that the number of participants from the second/third generation is very small.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
First generation	86,8%	91,0%	88,9%
Second / third generation	13,2%	9,0%	11,1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Table 5: Generations of the participants in the questionnaires

5.2 Age

In the questionnaires people were asked about their age in an open question. For the purpose of analysing the results these have been categorised into five groups, see table 6.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Younger than 20	14,4%	8,8%	11,5%
20 to 34	40,2%	30,7%	35,3%
35 to 49	27,3%	43,8%	35,7%
50 to 64	12,9%	11,7%	12,3%
65 or older	5,3%	5,1%	5,2%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Table 6: Percentages different age groups of participants

5.3 Gender

There is quite a difference between the number of male and female participants of the questionnaire (see table 7). This difference can be explained by a few reasons. First of all during the field research it became clear that women often wanted to participate in the questionnaires, but their Dutch or English was not good enough to participate. Secondly, the women in the area were often accompanied by their children. This made it hard for them to participate because they had to watch the children, so quite often women with children declined the request to participate. Thirdly, if a woman and a man were both present and asked to participate in the questionnaire, it was often the man who gave all the answers.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Male	68,5%	67,3%	67,9%
Female	31,5%	32,7%	32,1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Table 7: Percentages male and female participants

Even though there is a large difference between the number of male and female participants this does not mean that these results aren't of any use. Quite often recreation is family oriented. Many respondents answer that they visit the green recreational area with their partner, with their children or with both.

5.4 Family situation

From the results of the questionnaire it appears that both single people and those who are married/living together with children are large groups that live in the Poptahof neighbourhood. Having children can have an effect on visits to green recreational areas because especially parks with playing grounds are suitable for playing with children.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Single	35,2%	22,1%	28,5%
Single with children	8,0%	9,2%	8,6%
Living together / married	16,8%	18,3%	17,6%
Living together / married with children	40,0%	50,4%	45,3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Table 8: Family situations of the participants of the questionnaires

5.5 Access to a car

Having access to a car can make a difference when trying to visit green recreational areas. Someone who has access to a car is much more mobile than someone who does not have access. This means that respondents with a car are able to visit places further away from their home more easily. This goes especially for areas that are hard to reach using public transport. Having access to a car may be of difference for the visits to Midden-Delfland since it's easiest accessible by car or bike. For Poptapark it should not matter, because this is at walking distance of the inhabitants of Poptahof.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Owens a car	41,9%	52,3%	47,1%
Doesn't own a car	58,1%	47,7%	52,9%
Total	100%	100%	

Table 9: Car ownership of participants of the questionnaires

What's interesting is that car accessibility of participants in this questionnaire is very low. When comparing these results with national data from CBS (2007) it appears that the average number of cars owned by Dutch households is much higher. Only 22% did not own a car in 2005.

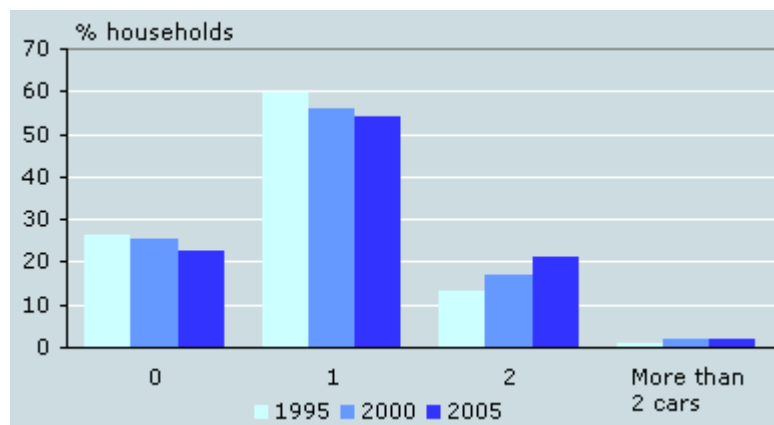


Figure 30: Car ownership in The Netherlands in 1995-2005 (Source: CBS, 2007)

5.6 Ownership of a garden

Owning a garden (at home or an allotment garden) can be of influence to the recreational behaviour of people. After all, someone who has their own garden doesn't necessarily have to go to a public recreational area away from their home to enjoy being outside, to enjoy plants, flowers and green. In Poptahof there are mostly gallery flats. These flats do not come with a garden, so it is not strange that most participants answered that they do not have a garden.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Owens a garden	18,9%	19,1%	19,0%
Doesn't own a garden	81,1%	80,9%	81,0%
Total	100%	100%	

Table 10: Ownership of a garden by participants of the questionnaires

5.7 Ownership of a dog

The ownership of a dog may also influence the recreational behaviour of a person. A dog needs to be walked several times a day. Often people visit a local park to do daily, and perhaps a few times a month they will take the dog to an area a bit further away for a long walk. However, the data in table 11 shows that the inhabitants of Poptahof are not really dog fans. This means that the ownership of a dog will not influence the number of visits to green recreational areas.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Owens a dog	7,0%	3,7%	5,3%
Doesn't own a dog	93,0%	96,3%	94,7%
Total	100%	100%	

Table 11: Ownership of a dog by participants of the questionnaires

5.8 Education level

As mentioned before, there are two groups of allochtones with regards to education level; there are the highly educated allochtones from countries such as China, India, Pakistan and Iran. They have come to The Netherlands for studying or well paid jobs in their field of expertise. Secondly there is a group of low educated allochtones, these have either fled from their countries (Iraq, Afghanistan), or have moved to The Netherlands to find a low skilled job (Turkey, Morocco, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles).

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
None or primary school	16,4%	13,0%	14,7%
Primary general education	0,0%	0,8%	0,4%
Primary vocational education	16,4%	12,0%	14,3%
Secondary vocational education	26,2%	33,3%	29,8%
Higher general education	5,7%	13,0%	9,4%
Higher vocational education	8,2%	10,6%	9,4%
Scientific education	27,0%	17,1%	22,0%
Total	100%	100%	

Table 12: Education level of the participants of the questionnaires

5.9 Daily activities

Question 25 asks a person about his or her foremost daily activities, whether they have a full-time job, if they still go to school, etc. This question was not obliged as some participants may feel embarrassed if they have no job, which may have influenced the results. Fortunately only 2,9% of all participants chose not to answer this question. The results show the following:

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Work (full-time)	38,8%	52,6%	45,7%
Work (part-time)	4,5%	8,9%	6,7%
Student / pupil	30,6%	16,3%	23,4%
Housewife / houseman	9,0%	11,9%	10,4%
Volunteer	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Retired	8,2%	5,2%	6,7%
Unemployed / WAO	9,0%	5,2%	7,1%
Total	100%	100%	

Table 13: Daily activities of participants of the questionnaires

The results from table 13 show that a lot of students have participated in the questionnaire. This may be influenced by the presence of the Technical University Delft. However, students, like any other group make use of recreational areas so there is no need to exclude them from the research. Students may even have more time to visit a recreational area due to irregular curricula.

5.10 Income

The last general question of the questionnaire was regarding the income of the participants. Because this is a sensitive question people were also not obliged to answer to this question, 34,7% of all participants chose not to answer this question. The following results are derived from the data from those who have filled in the question.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark	Average
Between minimum income and modal	60,7%	61,9%	61,3%
About modal income	23,8%	19,6%	21,5%
Above modal income	15,5%	18,6%	17,1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Table 14: Income of participants of the questionnaires

A note for this data is that it is possible that people have lied about their income group, because they wanted to make it look better than it is. Since most of the residential homes in Poptahof are social rent one would expect a large number of low incomes. This can also be found back in the data in table 14.

This chapter has given a sketch of the participants of the questionnaires. It had become clear that the participants of the questionnaires are mostly from the four largest allochtone groups in The Netherlands (Turkey, Morocco, Suriname and Netherlands Antilles), but there is also a large group of other western countries. This group can be divided between students and refugees from countries which suffer(ed) from totalitarian regimes. The participants are also mostly from the first generation, which means that their cultural background may still play a large role in their lives. As described in the previous chapter, it was harder to reach women than it was to reach men; as a consequence of this more men than women have participated in the questionnaires. Many of the participants were single, or married with children; this may have an influence on the participants' recreational behaviour, as most people with children prefer child-friendly areas with playing grounds. The amount of participants that has access to a car is very low, especially compared to the Dutch average, this means that it may be hard for the participants to access areas further away from their homes. There are also very few people with gardens, this is most likely caused by the fact that the Poptahof neighbourhood consists mostly of gallery flats, this may mean that the participants visit green recreational areas often because they have no garden themselves to enjoy being outside. The amount of dog owners is extremely low and will therefore not influence the amount of visits to recreational areas. Finally, the results show that there is a distinction between participants with a high education level and a low education level. The group of highly educated participants are mostly students of people who have come to The Netherlands for a well paid job. The group of low educated participants are mostly refugees or have moved here to find a low skilled job. This also explains why the most of the participants are either students or people with a fulltime job. In the next chapter the results of the questionnaires will be discussed. Some of the characteristics discussed in this chapter will also return in the next chapter to show how they influence the results.

Chapter 6: The meaning of green recreational areas

One of the main goals of this research is to find out what different green recreational areas mean to allochtones. Chapter 1 expressed that it is very important to give more attention to the recreational needs and wishes of allochtones because they are a growing part of our population, especially in the Randstad. This group is currently often ignored in the creation of new policy for recreational areas, and very little research has been conducted about allochtones and recreation. This lead to the creation of research question A:

What is the meaning of green recreational areas in- and outside the city for allochtones?

In Chapter 2 an overview has been given about theories regarding allochtones and recreation, but these failed to answer this question. For this reason, a quantitative research was set up in Chapter 3 to answer this question. In this chapter it became clear that the meaning of green recreational spaces consists of four factors; use, experience, appreciation and wishes. Each of these factors was operationalised and formed the base of the creation of two questionnaires. One questionnaire was made for the area inside the city (Poptapark), and one was made for the area outside the city (Midden-Delfland), these two areas were introduced in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 has given a sketch of the characteristics of the participants of the questionnaires. Together, these previous chapters have given the reader an idea of the relevance of researching the meaning of green recreational areas to allochtones, and also how this research has been conducted. This chapter will show the results of the research, which leads to the answer of research question A. This chapter will start by showing how the respondents of the questionnaires feel about each of those four factors; use in section 6.1; experience in section 6.2; appreciation in section 6.3 and wishes in section 6.4. Participants were also asked if they visit any other green recreational areas, this is discussed in section 6.5. The last section of this chapter (6.6) will bring about an overview of the results of the questionnaires.

6.1 Use of the areas

The first factor that determines the meaning of a green recreational area is the use of an area. The subquestion posed was: *How do allochtones use both areas?* In order to answer this question there are different facets that need to be looked at, these are: visits, reasons, number of visits, visits with company, transport to visit, timeframe of visit and activities during visit. Each of these facets will be elaborated on in this section.

First of all, do allochtones visit both areas? When asked if people ever visit the area, the data results show that Poptapark is far more popular to use as a green recreational area. Where 53,6% of the participants are regular users of Poptapark, only 31,8% are regular users of Midden-Delfland (see table 15).

Do you ever visit the recreational green area?	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark
No, never been there	62,1%	39,9%
Visited once, but not again	6,1%	6,5%
Yes	31,8%	53,6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 15: Visits to the recreational green areas

It is also interesting to look at the general characteristics of the questionnaires in combination with the response to this question in the questionnaire. By making crosstabs between this question and characteristics such as owning a car or age it is possible to see if any of the characteristics influence visits to either of the two areas. Not all characteristics will be shown here, only those that are of interest. The answer respondents could give if they had visited the area once but not again has been filtered out of these results because there were only very few people who had given this answer and this makes it impossible to do chi-square tests. Some of the characteristics have also been grouped together to improve the quality of the correlation tests.

One of the factors that is of interest is the age of the users of both areas. Because the two areas are so different, it is not strange that they appeal to different age groups. Table 16 shows that especially for Midden-Delfland, the area seems to be popular for older users, especially in the age group of 50-64. Poptapark on the other hand is extremely popular among young users under the age of 20. For Midden-Delfland there is even a statistical significance that is measured by a Chi-Square test (see Appendix D for SPSS Outputs of the Chi-Square test). This test shows that there is a significant relation between the expected and recorded visits to Midden-Delfland and the age of the visitors. It appears that older people are more likely to visit Midden-Delfland than younger people. For Poptapark this relationship is not statistically significant.

		Under 20	20-34	35-49	50 Plus
Popta park	No	15,4%	50,0%	39,6%	60,0%
	Yes	84,6%	50,0%	60,4%	40,0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Midden- Delfland	No	71,4%	81,2%	57,6%	35,0%
	Yes	28,6%	18,8%	42,4%	65,0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 16: Users of the green recreational areas sorted by age

Table 16 also shows that respondents between ages 20-49 (the age in which they may have children) are frequent visitors of Poptapark. Having children or not, could have an influence on whether someone visits one of the two areas or not. This is shown in table 17.

		No Children	Children
Popta park	No	58,3%	36,6%
	Yes	41,7%	63,4%
	Total	100%	100%

Midden- Delfland	No	76,7%	53,6%
	Yes	23,3%	46,4%
	Total	100%	100%

Table 17: Users of the green areas sorted by having children

There is a statistical significance between having children and visiting a green recreational area. The chi-square tests on both Poptapark and Midden-Delfland show that there is a significant relation between the expected and recorded visits to the green recreational area and respondents having children or not. Respondents that have children are more likely to visit a green recreational area than those without children (see Appendix D for SPSS Outputs of the Chi-Square test). This does not necessarily mean that the respondents will always go to the green recreational area with their children. It could also mean that they like to visit one of the areas to go out of the house and be away from the family to enjoy some quietness. With whom the respondents visit the areas was different question in the questionnaire and is discussed later in this chapter.

As posed earlier in this research, not having access to a car may be of influence to the accessibility of the green recreational areas. This goes especially for Midden-Delfland as it is an area outside the city, not easily researched by public transport and too far to walk. Table 18 shows that of all people who have no access to a car a large majority never visits Midden-Delfland, there is only a small fraction (22,2%) who does visit Midden-Delfland even if they have no access to a car. This relation has also been tested with a Chi-Square test and has been found significant; respondents that do not own a car are less likely to visit Midden-Delfland than those who do have access to a car (see Appendix D for SPSS Outputs of the Chi-Square test).

		No access to a car	Access to a car
Popta park	No	40,4%	47,6%
	Yes	59,6%	52,4%
	Total	100%	100%
Midden- Delfland	No	77,8%	45,7%
	Yes	22,2%	54,3%
	Total	100%	100%

Table 18: Users of the green areas sorted by access to a car

Finally, the level of education of the participants seems to have an influence on their visits to green recreational areas. It appears that people with a high education are less likely to visit Poptapark than those with a low education (see table 19). This relationship was tested with a Chi-Square test and was found significant (see Appendix D).

		Low education level	High education level
Popta park	No	31,9%	58,1%
	Yes	68,1%	41,9%
	Total	100%	100%
Midden- Delfland	No	59,1%	73,3%
	Yes	40,9%	26,7%
	Total	100%	100%

Table 19: Users of the green areas sorted by education level

Also interesting, are the reasons why people do not visit the recreational green area, these are shown in table 20.

Why do you not visit the recreational green area?	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark total	Poptapark in neighbourhood
I don't know the area	67,8%	33,9%	10,5%
I prefer my own garden / front of my home	1,1%	1,7%	5,3%
It is too far away	3,3%	13,2%	0,0%
It is too hard to access	3,3%	0,0%	0,0%
I don't know if it is safe	1,1%	0,0%	0,0%
I don't have time for it	11,1%	22,6%	31,6%
There's nothing to do or see	1,1%	3,4%	0,0%
I have no need / not interested	5,6%	15,3%	26,3%
I am too old / my health is too bad	0,0%	3,4%	5,3%
I prefer visiting another area	2,2%	3,4%	10,5%
Other:	3,3%	6,8%	10,5%
Just moved, child is too young, no specific reason, area is ugly, never thought about it			
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 20: Reasons why not to visit the green recreational areas

Table 20 shows that a large majority of the participants does not know Midden-Delfland. A Chi-square test in SPSS makes the suggestion that there is no significant relation between knowing the area and a person's education level of the participants (see Appendix D for SPSS Outputs). Both low and high educated inhabitants are not aware of the existence of the area. Of course not knowing an area is a large hinder to actually visiting it, since someone does not visit an area they have never heard of. When speaking to these people about the area, most of them suggest that the local government does some promotion for the area, so more people get acquainted with it.

The table also shows that a lot of people do not know Poptapark or think that it is too far away. However, the reason for this is that some people who have filled in the questionnaire do not live in Poptahof itself, but outside the neighbourhood. When looking at the people who actually live in Poptahof only very few people do not know the area, and nobody thinks that the park is too far away to visit.

Another important reason why not to visit a green recreational area is because the participants feel that they do not have time for it. This feeling of having no time is not correlated to the daily activities of a person or to their income.

Now that it is clear why people do not visit these areas, it is interesting to see why they do visit the areas.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark
To enjoy the nature	19,6%	11,0%
To enjoy the silence	12,7%	7,0%
Activities, walking, cycling, sports, etc.	19,6%	14,0%
To meet family/friends	9,8%	11,0%
Passing through on my way to something else	5,9%	4,0%
To relax	12,7%	12,0%
To enjoy the landscape	10,8%	1,0%
To play with my kids	2,0%	35,0%
To walk my dog	1,0%	1,0%
To see animals	1,0%	0,0%
Other: Work, live there, swimming, to be outside, cosiness	4,9%	4,0%
Total	100%	100%

Table 21: Reasons to visit the green recreational areas

The reasons for visiting both areas appear to be very different. Poptapark seems to be an excellent area to play with children, while Midden-Delfland seems to offer very little for children. Midden-Delfland appears to be an area for looking at nature and landscape. While Poptapark does not seem to be offering much on the area of landscape, people still enjoy visiting the area for nature, because it does have trees, grass and a pond, its different than just sitting inside all day. Both areas seem to be suitable for relaxing and activities. It's also interesting to see that quite a lot of people use the green recreational areas for meeting family or friends, this shows that the traditions for recreation in the country of origin (as described in Chapter 2) are also present in The Netherlands.

The number of visits to both areas is much different as well; table 22 shows a clear overview of these differences:

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark
(Almost) ever day	4,8%	21,1%
Every week once or twice	35,7%	46,5%
Every month once or twice	26,2%	21,1%
A few times a year	33,3%	9,9%
Not more than once a year	0,0%	1,4%
Total	100%	100%

Table 22: Frequency of visits to the recreational green areas

Poptapark appears to get visited a lot; daily, weekly or monthly. This is most likely caused by the distance of the park, it is really close to people's homes, and therefore it's easy to access. Midden-Delfland on the other hand is rarely ever visited daily. The number of people visiting the area weekly is quite large, as are the visits monthly and yearly. From these numbers one can conclude that there are big differences between the frequencies of visits to both areas.

The number of visits can be linked to the timeframe of the visits. Table 23 shows the duration of the visits to both areas.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark
No longer than ½ hour	3,2%	17,1%
No longer than 1 hour	6,5%	25,7%
1-2 hours	29,0%	34,3%
2-3 hours	19,4%	17,1%
3-4 hours	19,4%	5,7%
4-5 hours	6,5%	0,0%
Longer than 5 hours	16,1%	0,0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 23: Length of the visits to the green recreational areas

This data shows that Poptapark has mostly short visits of fewer than two hours, while Midden-Delfland has mostly long visits of more than one hour but a large amount of people even visit it for longer than 5 hours. In combination with the data from table 22 the conclusion can be drawn that Poptapark is mainly used for short but frequent visits, while Midden-Delfland is used for long, less frequent visits.

When asking people with who they visit the areas, there are also clearly visible differences.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark
Alone	22,6%	17,9%
With children	9,7%	34,5%
With partner	16,1%	4,8%
Met partner and children	17,7%	19,0%
With friends	22,6%	15,5%
With other family members	11,3%	8,3%
Other	0,0%	0,0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 24: Visits to the recreational area with or without company

Poptapark is often used for visits with children; this was also clearly visible in table 21 which shows that people enjoy the park to play with their children. Therefore it is not strange that a lot of people visit it with their children. Midden-Delfland is visited with different kinds of companies; people seem to visit it alone, with friends, with partner or partner with children. Visits with other family members are also an option. Interesting is that the number of people visiting Midden-Delfland with just their children is really low. People who visit Poptapark with just their partner shows a really low percentage as well.

Participants were also asked about their ways of transport to get to the areas. As mentioned earlier, Midden-Delfland is hard to reach without the access to a car or bike, this also shows in the results. Because only very few contestants own a car, most of them will have to use a bike to get to the area if they want to visit it. However, research has shown that allochtones rarely ever use their bikes; there are several reasons for this (Verbeek, 2007). First of all, because it is not part of their culture, they often do not know how to cycle; taking cycling lessons is often a huge step for allochtones. Secondly, if a person would cycle, they would only do so with good weather, if it rains, they would not get a rain suit on and leave on a bike. Thirdly, cycling is often seen in allochtone cultures as something only poor people would do, it is also referred to as a 'poor man's vehicle'. This means that people would prefer not to go by bike, because they would be ashamed, thinking that others would assume they cannot afford a car or a bus ticket. Added to this is the fact that for Muslim women, cycling is seen as not virtuous.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark
Bicycle	43,1%	21,7%
Walking	16,9%	67,5%
Public transport	7,7%	2,4%
Car / motorcycle	27,7%	8,4%
Moped / scooter	1,5%	0,0%
Roller-skating / inline-skating	1,5%	0,0%
Other: Running	1,5%	0,0%
Total	100%	100%

Table 25: Ways of transport to the green recreational areas

People can also walk to Midden-Delfland, but only if they live close enough to the area, this cannot be said about the entire population of Delft. This means that the area is hard to reach for people with no car and an aversion against cycling. The results for Poptapark are not surprising, people mostly visit it by foot, because they live close to the area. What is surprising however, is that there is also quite a large number of people visit the area by bike.

Finally, the activities people do in the area are shown in table 26.

	Midden-Delfland	Poptapark
Recreational walking	25,3%	29,8%
Recreational cycling	21,8%	1,1%
Mountain biking		
Race bicycling		
Swimming	4,6%	
Walking the dog	2,3%	1,1%
Horseback riding		
Sun tanning	3,4%	5,3%
Sailing		
Fishing		
Sport activities	4,6%	12,8%
Jogging / trimming	1,1%	
Roller-skating / inline-skating	1,1%	1,1%
Watching trees / plants / nature	4,6%	5,3%
Picnicking / barbequing	11,5%	5,3%
Watching / feeding birds and animals	4,6%	
Going to a restaurant, café, terrace	3,4%	1,1%
Travelling through going elsewhere	3,4%	6,4%
Other:	8,0%	30,9%
Sitting on a bench, playing with children, chatting, enjoying silence, relaxing		
Total	100%	100%

Table 26: Activities in the recreational green areas

The activities done in Midden-Delfland consist mostly of recreational walking and cycling. People also appear to be using the area for an occasional picnic. Poptapark is mostly used for recreational walking as well. There are also many activities people have registered at 'Other'. These are mostly playing with the children and sitting on a bench. Poptapark is also used for sport activities, such as playing soccer.

Concluding, it has become clear that the uses of both areas are very different. Poptapark is a green recreational area that is frequently used for short amounts of time, mostly for

playing with children or to just be outside and relax for a short period of time. People visit this area by walking to it. Midden-Delfland on the other hand is an area that is used for long but less frequent visits. People go there to take a walk or to cycle through the landscape and enjoy the nature and silence. This is not an area that is suitable for visiting with children. The area seems easiest to visit by car or bike, which can lead to problems for the allochtones who do not own a car or don't make use of bikes.

6.2 Experience of the areas

The second factor that determines the meaning of a green recreational area to a person is the experience of an area. In short, how do they like it? What are their feelings towards the area?

The first question related to the experience of the area was a semantic differential scale where people could choose which words they associate with the area. The two figures below show how people experience both areas. In these pictures the first variable indicated under each bar (such as pretty) is indicated with #1, the second variable (such as ugly) is indicated with #2.

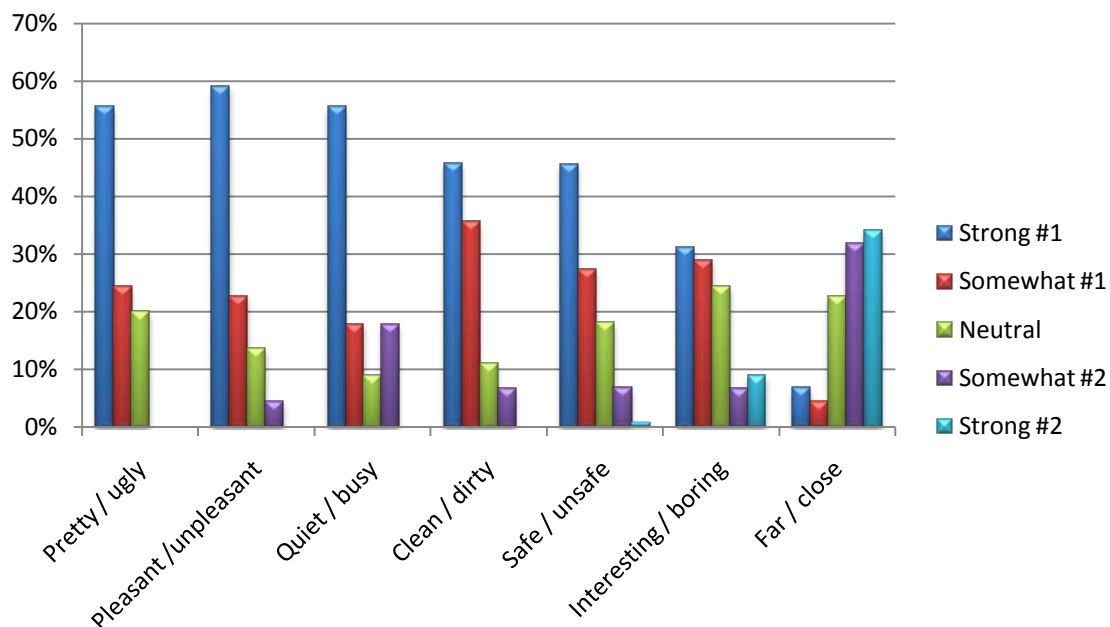


Figure 31: Experience of Midden-Delfland

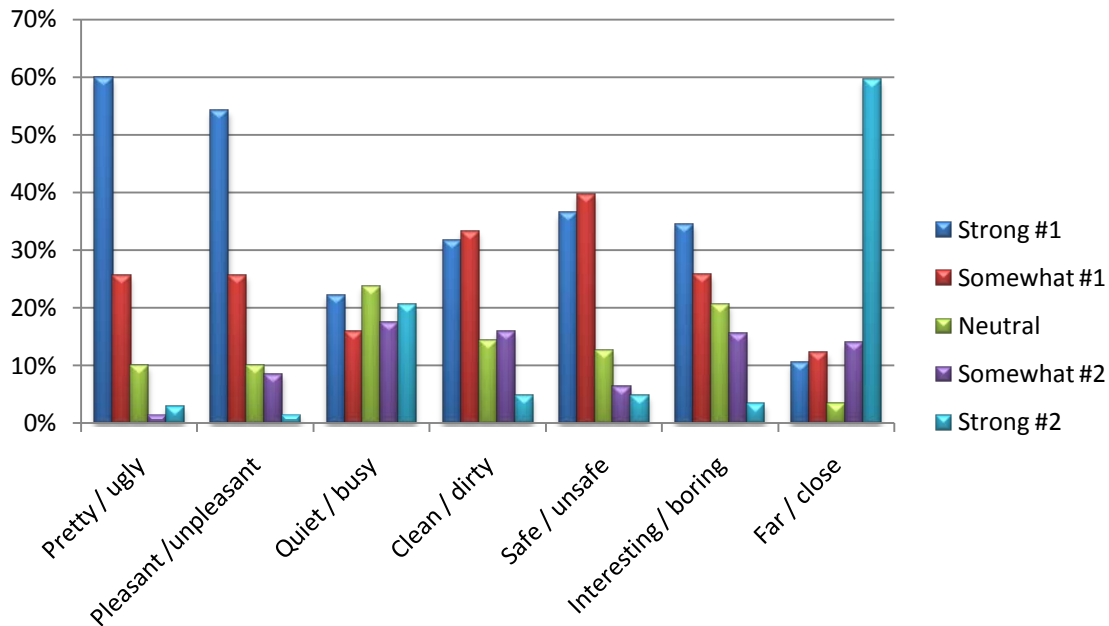


Figure 32: Experience of Poptapark

The differences between the evaluations of both areas do not reveal any shocking results. With Poptapark, many people feel that the area is close, where for Midden-Delfland this number is lower, but this could also be expected. Moreover people seem to think of Poptapark as reasonably busy, which means that people won't be visiting Poptapark to enjoy the silence. This was already indicated in the previous section about the use of the area. What is interesting is that the respondents about Midden-Delfland more extreme in their answers, they strongly agreed with most words, where as the opinions about Poptapark were more modest (except on the counts of pretty, pleasant and close).

When people are asked what they think is the most appealing thing about Poptapark there are three features that really stand out. First of all, is the ability for children to play in Poptapark, not just the playing ground but also the grass fields that can be used for games. Secondly people seem to love the fact that it's green, many people have answered that they really enjoy the greenness of the area. This means that the participants do have a need for green and that just having plazas would not be enough. Thirdly participants really appreciate the architecture of the area, they like the pond, the glittery paths, the bridge, the layout etc. Other things that are well appreciated are the safety in the form of lanterns, the closeness and the cleanliness of the area.

The most appealing things about Midden-Delfland are very outspoken, people really like the nature and the green of the area. At the same time they also really enjoy the silence.

When it comes to the least appealing things about Poptapark people seem to be annoyed with the dog poop and the dirt of the area (as opposed to the ones naming the cleanliness as one of the most appealing features). At the same time people think that the pond and bridge, though it may be nice architectural features are dangerous for children, because there is no fencing. Midden-Delfland on the other hand is thought of as boring, many participants name the lack of activities and facilities as their main points of

critique. This is quite odd, because figure 32 does not really show that people find the area boring.

Concluding both areas are experienced much differently. The experience is partially linked to the use of it, since Poptapark is associated strongly with a place for children to play at and Midden-Delfland is thought of as a place to enjoy the landscape, nature and silence. New is that the results show that in general people have a positive image of the architecture and set up of Poptapark, but it can be a bit cleaner and child-safe. Midden-Delfland on the other hand is clean enough, but a little bit too boring. More activities and facilities would increase the opinion about the area.

6.3 Appreciation of the areas

People were asked which 5 features they thought were most important for a green recreational area, these are shown in table 27.

Feature	Percentage	Feature	Percentage
Benches	11,8%	Telephone boots	2,6%
Playground	9,4%	Information signs	2,0%
Lawns/fields to lay on	6,2%	Bicycle lanes	2,0%
Picnic tables	5,5%	Lanterns	1,7%
Trees	5,4%	Bicycle shed	1,7%
Toilet Building	4,6%	Shadow/covering	1,7%
Birds/animals	4,6%	Fruit trees	1,5%
Trash cans	4,4%	No dog poop	1,2%
Safety guards	4,1%	Parking spaces	1,2%
Flowers	4,1%	Variation in plants and bushes	1,1%
Foothpaths	3,8%	Vegetable garden	0,9%
Silence/quiet	3,6%	Museum nearby	0,7%
Place to barbecue	3,4%	Lockers	0,7%
Catering industry nearby	2,8%	Other	0,7%
Swimming pool	2,8%	Variation in open and closed areas	0,7%
Ponds/water	2,6%	Training circuit	0,3%

Table 27: Important features for green recreational areas (total equals 100%)

Table 27 shows which features are believed to be the most important features for a green recreational area. On the first place, people want to see benches. The results for Poptapark, as well as field observation show that a lot of people make use of the benches in Poptapark, to rest and relax while enjoying the area or watching the children play. Midden-Delfland on the other hand has a serious shortage of benches. Exploration in the area showed that there were very little benches to be found in the area. Adding more benches could be a good improvement for the area. Secondly, people want a recreational area to have a playing ground for the children. Again, this can be found in Poptapark, the playing ground appears to be one of the most popular features of the park. In Midden-Delfland there are no areas for children to play or any special features for children such as a discovery route. People also like for a green recreational area to have grassy areas, mostly for activities, such as laying on them or playing a game. These are present in Poptapark as well. Midden-Delfland does have some grassy areas that people can lay on and play games. But these are not indicated as such, people may not know of their

existence. The fourth feature are picnic tables, neither of the areas has picnic tables. So for both areas this may be an interesting improvement. Especially for Midden-Delfland, because the area is used for long term recreation (sometimes even more than 5 hours) and people would like to eat something there during their stay. The fifth feature people would like to see in recreational green areas are trees. Because both areas are well liked because they are green, trees are an important factor.

6.4 *Wishes about the areas*

When looking at the wishes for Midden-Delfland it is important to mention that only 44 persons indicated that they have wishes for the area. One of the reasons why this number is very small is that there are not many people who have indicated that they visit Midden-Delfland, this means that the percentage of respondents who has wishes is very small. While this low number does affect the reliability of the results for this question, the wishes from these people may still be indicative for what is lacking in the area. Table 28 shows an overview of the wishes for the area, sorted by highest average to lowest average.

The number one wish for the area is to have more benches to rest on. Personal field observation also showed that there is a big shortage on benches in the area. This wish seems to be spot on at what the area is lacking. Adding more benches to the area would surely improve its recreational value. The number two wish is for picnic tables, this is strongly related to benches, people would just like to sit down and be able to lunch while they go out for a day or afternoon to the Midden-Delfland area.

The third wish is for more facilities such as toilets. People have indicated that they make visits of Midden-Delfland of 5 hours or more. It is not strange that people would want to use a toilet during their stay. Because there are little facilities to be found outside Schipluiden, the only town in Midden-Delfland (see figure 24), this could make a good addition to the area.

The fourth wish is for more trees and green. This indicates that the allochtones who are visiting Midden-Delfland are not content with the landscape. Midden-Delfland is a very open and agricultural area. The wish for more trees and green in the area could mean that this kind of landscape does not appeal to allochtones much (with the exception of Moroccans and Antilleans). As Chapter 2 described, most allochtones prefer highly cultivated areas, designed for human recreation.

Participants would also like to see more places for children to play. The results have shown that green recreational areas are important places for parents to take their children. At this point, Midden-Delfland is not really suited for children. A playing area within Midden-Delfland would suit the wishes of these parents, or a children's discovery route that learns them things about the area and about animals in the area.

Participants also want more activities in the area, this is related to the fact that a lot of them claimed that the area was boring. They also want more walking routes. For people who want to do a walking route in Midden-Delfland this is pretty hard because there are mainly just roads going through the area that are meant for bikes and cars, there are not many areas specific for walkers, let alone specific routes.

	Turkish	Moroccan	Surinamese	Antillean or Aruban	Western: Europe	Other Western	Other non- Western	Average total
More benches	33%	43%	23%	67%	100%	0%	15%	30%
More places to picnic or barbeque	33%	29%	15%	67%	0%	0%	15%	23%
More facilities such as toilets	33%	29%	23%	33%	0%	0%	15%	23%
More trees / green	17%	0%	23%	0%	0%	100%	31%	21%
More places for children to play	50%	29%	8%	0%	0%	0%	23%	21%
More activities such as music, theatre, etc.	17%	14%	15%	33%	0%	100%	23%	21%
More walking routes	33%	29%	15%	33%	0%	0%	8%	18%
More cycling routes	17%	14%	15%	33%	0%	0%	15%	16%
More flowers / plants	33%	0%	8%	0%	100%	0%	15%	14%
More covered places with shadow	17%	0%	15%	0%	0%	100%	8%	11%
Better upkeep and cleaning	0%	14%	23%	0%	0%	0%	8%	11%
Improving safety	0%	0%	15%	33%	0%	0%	8%	9%
Better accessibility by public transport	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	15%	9%
More information signs	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	15%	7%
Availability of swimming water	0%	14%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	7%
Better accessibility by car	0%	0%	8%	33%	0%	100%	0%	7%
More parking spaces	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	100%	8%	7%
More catering services such as snack bars, restaurants and cafés	0%	0%	8%	33%	0%	0%	8%	7%
More places to walk the dog	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	5%
More grass	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Availability of canoe routes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	2%

Table 28: Wishes for Midden-Delfland

For Poptapark people were given the same set of wishes for the area, these are shown in table 29. This question was answered by 72 people who have wishes for the area.

A lot of participants have answered that they believe there should be more places to walk the dog. From conversations with these people, this means that they believe there should be a *separate* area for dog walking. Many participants were quite angry about the amount of dog poop that litters the park. They think dogs should not be allowed in the park because it ruins their recreational options.

Secondly, people would like to see more benches in the park. While there are several benches there already, there is room for some more, and most of the benches are always in use. More benches could facilitate the recreation of more users.

Below the twenty percent line we see that participants would also like to see more grass, and some catering facilities and facilities such as toilets. Due to the park being very small it is not very likely that the park will be extended with catering industry or toilet facilities. Especially not because people live nearby the park, and don't have to walk far to go to the toilet. More grass also seems a bit problematic because the park already consists mostly of grass and the pond. Adding more grass would lead to either removing the pond or enlarging the park. Enlarging the park is not possible because of all the surrounding buildings.

6.5 Visiting other areas

When the participants were asked if they ever visit any other recreational areas than the one asked about in the questionnaire there was one area that was named very often. This area is Delftse Hout, of all people who participated in the Midden-Delfland questionnaire 32,4% answered they regularly visit Delftse Hout, for the participants of the Poptapark questionnaire this was 29,5%. The area is visited for similar reasons as visits to Poptapark and Midden-Delfland, enjoying the nature, relaxing, walking etc. However, Delftse Hout offers something different that neither Poptapark or Midden-Delfland has. In Delftse Hout there is a large lake in which people can swim. This lake seems to be very much appreciated by the participants of the questionnaires. Delftse Hout is an area that is outside the city, similar to Midden-Delfland. However, it appears to be that Delftse Hout is better known and more frequently used than Midden-Delfland. This means that areas outside the city do offer potential for allochtones to visit.

	Turkish	Moroccan	Surinamese	Antillean or Aruban	Western: Europe	Other Western	Other non- Western	Average total
More places to walk the dog	25%	50%	38%	20%	33%	0%	43%	36%
More benches	31%	50%	50%	20%	67%	50%	17%	31%
More catering services such as snack bars, restaurants and cafés	19%	25%	38%	40%	0%	0%	20%	22%
More grass	6%	38%	13%	20%	0%	50%	20%	18%
More facilities such as toilets	25%	25%	13%	20%	0%	50%	13%	18%
Better upkeep and cleaning	6%	38%	13%	0%	0%	0%	20%	15%
More information signs	25%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	13%
More parking spaces	19%	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	10%	11%
Availability of canoe routes	6%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	13%	8%
More places to picnic or barbeque	6%	13%	0%	20%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Improving safety	13%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	3%	7%
More trees / green	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	4%
More walking routes	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	4%
Availability of swimming water	6%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%
More cycling routes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%
Better accessibility by car	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
More covered places with shadow	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%
More flowers / plants	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
More places for children to play	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Better accessibility by public transport	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%

Table 29: Wishes for Poptapark

6.6 *An overview of the results*

The results from the questionnaires have shown that the meaning of a park nearby and the meaning of a recreational area outside the city are very different to allochtones. In this section there will be a brief overview of the meaning of both areas and the differences between these two in order to summarise the last section.

First of all, the green recreational area nearby ones home. In this research Poptapark was used as a case study, but this will – in general - go for many recreational green areas nearby. The area nearby, mostly a city park, is used for frequent short visits. People who live in flats without gardens still have the need to go outside, get some fresh air and enjoy some green in the grey city. For these reasons they use the park. Depending on the person and his or her available time, this could be a daily short visit, but it could also be weekly, or a few days a week. The park is mostly enjoyed by allochtone parents who take their children to the park so they can play with them or watch them play from a nearby bench. Others sit on benches to relax, or take a recreative walk through the park. The park is visited mostly by foot, because of the short distance to the home of people. The people who mostly visit the park are mostly low educated people. People who don't visit a nearby park generally have no time, or no desire.

Secondly of all, the green recreational area outside the city. In this case this was Midden-Delfland, but this can go for other recreational green areas outside the city as well. The area outside the city is often unknown for many allochtones, even though they live fairly close to the area. Allochtones that do visit the area, love it for its calmness and silence, something that can only be found outside the city. The area is well suited for longer, irregular recreation. While people may not go there frequently, when they do it will be for at least several hours so people can really enjoy the area by walking or cycling through it. Because of the long recreation, benches and other facilities are necessary in the area. As the area lacking these features it has chances to improve. Similarly, there should be something to do for children, such as a playing ground or children's discovery route. When visiting the area, most people have to use either a bike or a car. It appears that people who do not own a car are less likely to visit an area outside the city. Areas outside the city are also more frequently visited by elder allochtones than by younger allochtones. Younger allochtones often feel that such areas are boring and lack activities.

These two meanings of the areas are completely different. It would seem their neither area can replace the other. The area outside the city cannot replace the city park which offers short daily/weekly visits and a chance to play with the children. Similarly, a city park can never offer the feeling of silence and being away from the city that an area outside the city can. In relation to the 'compact city' discussion this means that it would not be possible to let people recreate outside the city rather than giving them parks within the city. For allochtones, each area seems to have an entirely different meaning and role in their lives.

This chapter has discussed the results of the questionnaires, which lead to the answer of research question A. The next chapter will discuss the results of the interviews, which in combination with the results of the questionnaires will lead to the answer of research question B. In addition to the results of the interviews there will also be an analysis of both recreational areas and how each of them could have an influence on integration.

Chapter 7: Social contacts in- and outside the city

In the last chapter, the results of the questionnaire have been discussed. These formed the first part of this research, namely to find out the meaning of the two different recreational areas to allochtones. The second part of this research is aimed at the link between integration and recreation and how the different areas can both influence integration in a different way. The link between recreation and integration has not been given much attention by researchers or policy makers. This makes it very interesting to see if recreation can lead to integration opportunities for allochtones, it is also interesting because integration is a theme which is currently high on the political agenda. This lead to the creation of research question B in Chapter 1:

How does recreation of allochtones in- and outside the city influence opportunities for integration into the Dutch society?

Chapter 1 also explained that in order to answer this question, it is important to first find out what the meaning of recreational areas inside and outside the city is to allochtones. After all, the meaning of an area may have an influence on the visits to an area. If an area is visited less frequently this may mean it has less opportunities for integration. Similarly, the activities that a person does in a certain area may be more or less suitable for integration. The previous chapter has given some insights on the meaning of the two different recreational areas to allochtones; these insights will be used to answer the second research question.

With help the theory of Veenman (1994), Chapter 2 explained that integration consists of formal participation (institutions), informal participation (social contacts) and orientation (attitude). These social contacts are easily established while recreating, because recreation takes place in a neutral setting without the hierarchy of the workplace for instance. This makes it interesting to find out if the allochtone recreants in Delft are open for such social contacts during their visits to a park or a recreational green area outside the city. Moreover, it is also of interest if they feel that there are differences between social contacts in a city park and an area outside the city. To gain more insights about this, a few explorative interviews have been conducted. In these interviews, people were asked their opinion about social contacts with strangers while recreating. The reason to use qualitative methods, rather than to add extra questions to the questionnaires, was that qualitative methods lend themselves better to be explorative. Since there are many uncertainties about how allochtones feel about social contacts in different recreational areas this is hard to capture in a questionnaire. In an interview, it is possible to talk to a respondent about their experiences and ask questions about why they feel a certain way.

In this chapter, the findings of the interviews will be presented. This chapter should be regarded as an exploration on the link between recreation and integration. Its goal is not to pinpoint and determine exact relationships. Rather, its goal is to create a foundation of knowledge about this link, on which future research can be build, which may be able to determine these exact relationships. This chapter will give the reader some important insights on social contacts in recreational areas in- and outside the city. Section 7.1 will show the most important dimensions for social contacts in recreational areas. These dimensions are derived from the results of the questionnaires and interviews. Section 7.2 will apply these dimensions on the areas inside the city (Poptapark) and outside the city

(Midden-Delfland) and will analyse which of the two has more potential to have a positive effect on integration.

7.1 Important dimensions for social contacts in recreational areas

The interviews for this research were conducted with both males and females of different cultural backgrounds, but only with participants that lived in Delft because this way the participants could also be asked about their experiences with social contacts with strangers in Poptapark and Midden-Delfland. This also makes the results of the interviews comparable to the results of the questionnaires. From the interviews (and questionnaires) a few important dimensions came forth which seem to be determining factors whether social contacts in a recreational area can take place or not. In this section, these dimensions will be discussed.

7.1.1 Mobility and distance matter

The previous chapters have shown that mobility is an issue for many allochtones. The number of allochtones with access to a car is far below the Dutch average. At the same time, there is a group of allochtones who dislikes using bicycles as ways of transportation. This means that there is a large group of allochtones whose mobility is fairly limited. They depend mostly on walking or visiting an area by using public transport. As a result of this, not all green recreational areas can be visited by all allochtones. Especially the areas outside the city may be hard to reach for many people. These areas are too far to walk and are often not easily reached by public transport.

If an area cannot be reached by a large amount of people, this has large effects on the possibilities of social contacts and integration. Those who are unable to reach the green recreational area will not be able to benefit from its opportunities for social contacts. An area may be well suited for meetings with strangers, but if a person cannot visit the area these opportunities go to waste. It may be so that there is still a group who can benefit, but it is important to involve as many people as possible in the process of integration. If a group is excluded because they are unable to visit an area this must be critically looked at. Perhaps there are possibilities for the area to become better accessible. Or perhaps the area is just not very well suited to serve as an area that stimulates integration.

An area that is harder to reach is also an area that is most likely visited less frequently. If an area is only 5 minutes walking, it is easier for a person to go there daily or a few times a week. If an area is 30 minutes by bike, or it requires going by car, this is much different. Most people will not be able to visit such area as frequently because this costs a lot of time and effort. The more time a person spends in the recreational area, the higher the chances are that a person has social contacts with other users of this area. In this sense, an easy to reach area nearby a person's home has the most potential.

7.1.2 Opinions about social contacts in recreational areas are mixed

In Chapter 2, a stereotype of allochtones was described with the use of existing theories about allochtones and recreation. Of course, not all allochtones feel the same way about recreation, or about integration. The previous chapters have already shown that there is diversity among allochtones, but the interviews showed even more of this diversity. When asking people about how they feel about meeting strangers in a park, the responses were divided. There is a group of allochtones that really enjoys talking to strangers in recreational areas and who believes parks are an excellent place to meet new people. *'Especially if you have children, it goes automatically'* according to Maikel

(male, 35, Surinamese). On the other hand, there is also a group of people who believe that it is not a good idea to meet strangers in a park. Mrs. Mustafa (female, 34, Iraqi) says: *'I have a feeling of unsafety while going to a park, you hear so much on the news about people who get molested in parks, I don't think meeting new people there is a good idea.'* This group of people who answered that they do not feel safe enough to meet strangers in parks consisted mostly of female respondents.

Secondly, allochtones were also asked if they would enjoy meetings with strangers in recreational areas outside the city, in an area such as Midden-Delfland. This suggestion was not received as well as meetings with strangers in parks. While some people believe that all areas are good for social contacts, such as Agnes (female, 63, Surinamese): *'I'm always up for a chat with someone I don't know, even if it's just to say hello or wish them a good day.'*, others such as A. Ali (male, 27, Iraqi) think that whether a social contact is successful depends on the person and less on the area. There is also a much larger group of respondents who think that making social contacts with strangers outside the city is too hard, such as F. Ulker (male, 54, Turkish): *'It seems hard to meet new people in such a stretched area.'*

While many allochtones regard parks as good places for social contacts with strangers, there are also allochtones who disagree and do not like meeting with strangers at parks. An important conclusion can be drawn from this; a park does not automatically lead to social contacts, more is necessary. A person needs to be open for social contacts with strangers, and he or she should feel safe to approach others. Facilities and activities may be able to stimulate these contacts; this will be described in the next section.

7.1.3 Facilities and activities can play a role

As one of the respondents mentioned in the interview, it is very common that parents of playing children have social contacts at the playing ground. This means that there are certain facilities that can stimulate social contacts. Similarly, there are also activities and facilities that make social contacts between people more difficult. Playing grounds are good places to talk to others because a person remains more or less at the same place. This is referred to as a stationary activity. There are also other stationary activities such as sitting on a bench, which makes a person also easy to approach for others. The opposite, activities that consist of movement, hinder social contacts. It is very difficult to come into contact with someone who is cycling or inline-skating. This means that in areas that offer many facilities and activities that are stationary it is most likely that social contacts will develop.

7.2 Integration opportunities

So what does this say about the opportunities for integration in both a city park and in a green recreational area outside the city? How can these three dimensions be applied to the areas of this case study: Poptapark and Midden-Delfland? Because of the limitations of this research, it is not possible to make firm statements on the relationship between recreating at either area and integration. However, it is possible to make some statements about possible influences on integration of recreational opportunities.

As mentioned in the theory chapter of this research, social contacts can lead to integration in two steps. First the social contacts between different cultural groups lead to positive tolerance, recognition and respect for each other. By having regular contacts with persons from another cultural group, these people feel less strange to you. This is

the start of integration. Most people who have been interviewed say they have contacts with strangers while recreating on a regular basis. These short interactions will cause positive tolerance between different groups. After positive tolerance has been gained, it is possible that people who meet each other in a recreational area daily or weekly get a deeper more intense relationship where they start having deeper conversations with each other about their lives, family etc. This could eventually result into friendships, friendships in turn may have an integrative effect on a person's life that goes beyond just positive tolerance. Friendships may have an effect on career or family opportunities.

Which of the two areas is best for these interactions and social contacts between strangers? A park seems to be the place that has the most potential for several reasons. First of all, the kind of activities that are done in a park are mostly stationary, this is also visible from the results of the questionnaires. For example sitting in a bench and relaxing is an activity where one stays more or less at the same place. Being at one place makes a person easily approachable for another person. An area such as Midden-Delfland on the other hand is mostly used for activities that consist of movement, such as walking and cycling. Conversing with a person who is riding their bike is really hard and it will most likely not happen.

A second reason why a park has most potential is because of the small area size. In a park there are many people sharing the same small space, this means that they are pretty close together at all times. Most parks, like Poptapark have an open space, making it easy to identify which other people are in the park at the moment. An area such as Midden-Delfland is much larger; it stretches out over a very large area, making it impossible to identify most other users. In Midden-Delfland it is possible to cycle or walk around for a very long time without seeing another person. This makes it much harder to come into contact with another person.

The third reason why a park has more potential for integration is because it is more child-friendly. As one of the participants in the interview said, people with children interact almost automatically. The reason for this is that children often start playing with other children they do not know, and that's how the parents start their conversation. Poptapark is a park used mostly to take children to, which makes it only logical that the parents of these children would also interact with each other. For Midden-Delfland this is harder, because the area is not really suited for children. There is no central meeting place where children can play and where parents can sit on a bench and interact with each other.

Fourth, a park is nearby, easily accessible and frequently visited. This means that many allochtones are able to make use of a park such as Poptapark. This amount is much higher than the amount of users for areas outside the city such as Midden-Delfland. Because areas like Midden-Delfland are hard to access, many people are not able to use such areas. Similarly, the frequency of the visits to these areas is much lower because it takes much more time and effort to visit an area further away from one's home. This means that it is more likely that people will develop social contacts, and maybe even relationships in parks. Allochtones go there more often, see others who visit this area regularly and may get acquainted with each other. This is much different from a once a year visit to an area such as Midden-Delfland. Even if someone would have social contacts there with a stranger in an area such as Midden-Delfland, it would only be a

few times a year. The effects from this are most likely much smaller than the effects of social contacts that occur daily or weekly.

From this analysis it appears that a park such as Poptapark has a higher potential for meetings and interactions. This does not mean that social contacts will automatically happen. Users of a park need to be open for meetings with strangers. If a person is scared to approach or talk to another person then interactions will not happen. Neither will they happen if a person is very closed and not interested in interactions with others. Think for instance of a person who is wearing an MP3-player to close themselves off from other people. If interactions do take place, this *could* lead to integration, it does not mean that it automatically will. The chance at obtaining positive tolerance through shared area use in a park is the highest because it does not need to involve actual conversations. Observing others could be enough to get the process of positive tolerance started. However, if one would observe allochtones during activities that one does not agree with, such as spraying graffiti on walls, this will not lead towards positive tolerance and would lead only to the opposite of integration.

This chapter has given an overview the most important dimensions that have an influence on social contacts in recreational areas. By applying these dimensions to the recreational area inside and outside the city, it has shown that parks have a higher potential for integration than areas outside the city. In the next chapter there will be conclusions about these results, and also about the results from the questionnaires from Chapter 6. There will also be recommendations for further research and recommendations for policy adjustments that are derived from these conclusions.

Chapter 8: Conclusions and recommendations

This research has been a journey through relatively unexplored fields. While allochtones are an increasingly large part of our population, their needs and wishes are still often ignored. When making policy on a field such as recreation, traditional points of view are often used in the planning and design of areas which should be used for these goals. The fact that the meaning of recreation to allochtones is a relatively unexplored field shows that this has not been given much interest thus far (not just in policy making, but also in scientific research). The compact city concept assumes that a recreational area outside the city can take in the place of a recreational area inside the city should this area disappear due to construction plans at this area. This research has shown that things are more complicated than that, this will be further elaborated on in sections 8.1 and 8.2. This research has also made an attempt to give a larger vision on recreational areas than just seeing them as areas to relax at. It has made an attempt to link recreation with integration, a topic which is currently much debated. In this final chapter it is time to draw conclusions about both topics.

The conclusions of this research are also of interest to policy makers. With the results of this research it will be possible for them to adjust their policy in a way that recreational areas are more appealing to allochtones, which in turn will increase the liveability of the city. Policy makers may even be able to use these results to stimulate integration in their recreational areas. The results and conclusions which are of interest to policy makers are captured in policy recommendations; these are explained in section 8.3.

While this research has made a big step in exploring the fields of recreation of allochtones and its link with integration, this research has had its limitations. Due to time and financial limitations it was not possible to do a research on everything which may be of interest. Because of this, there are still some dimensions about the link between recreation and integration which could be explored and analysed in more detail. These are described in section 8.4, a section devoted to research recommendations.

8.1 *Answering the research questions*

The role of allochtones in the Dutch society is changing; not only are there more allochtones and is this number still growing, but their position in society is also changing. Chapter 2 of this research has shown that first allochtones were temporary migrants, a group of people who came to the country to work here, and which would then leave to return to their country of origin. This is no longer the case; the migrants that move to The Netherlands are mostly staying permanently or long term. This means that it is no longer possible to ignore the needs and wishes of this group of citizens. In the field of recreation, not much attention has been paid to what allochtones want in a recreational area. We often see that policy for recreational areas exists of the creation of new bicycle routes, while bicycles do not appeal to most allochtones. Chapter 2 has also described some existing theories on allochtones and recreation. It has shown there are only existing theories on the landscape preferences of allochtones; on recreation in the country of origin; and why allochtones feel differently about recreation than autochtones. These theories are insufficient for policymakers whose objective is to create recreational areas that appeal to allochtones. For this reason it is of interest to look at how allochtones feel about recreation, what is important to them. In current city planning, space inside the city is becoming more and more important. According to a popular

concept called the 'compact city' it is important to build new buildings within the city, rather than expanding the city. This often goes at the expense of recreational areas in the city. These areas then disappear from the city and citizens are expected to recreate in areas outside the city. This happens mostly in the Randstad where space is the most expensive, but this is also where most allochtones live. Again it is not known how allochtones feel about this change, because there has not been done much research on how they relate to green recreational areas in and outside the city. For this reason it was of interest to do research about the meaning of green recreational areas to allochtones, both the recreational area inside the city such as a city park, as a recreational area outside the city. This has lead to the first part of this research, shaped in the form of research question A:

What is the meaning of green recreational areas in- and outside the city for allochtones?

This research has shown that the differences between the meaning of a green recreational area in and outside the city are immense. Chapter three has explained that this meaning can be measured in four different factors; use, experience, appreciation and wishes. These four factors together characterise the different roles that both areas play in the lives of allochtones.

In general allochtones seem to prefer using a recreational green area in their neighbourhood. This area is used frequently by allochtones for short periods of time. The location of the area plays a large role in this. Because areas such as city parks are nearby, this makes them very easy to visit. The closeness of the area also allows short visits. After all, one doesn't need to reserve an entire day for a visit to the park, half an hour would be enough. Finally this also means that people can walk to the area, this also increases the accessibility of the area. Most allochtones do not have access to a car, and do not like to travel by bicycle. For this reason an area one can walk to would be preferred. Of course there is also a group of allochtones who do not make use of city parks, this group indicates that they simply do not have time or need for recreation. Those who do visit the city parks do this mostly for their children. In addition to this people also use the city park for walking around, relaxing on a bench etc. This is also linked to the appreciation of the most important features of a recreational area. Allochtones believe that all recreational areas should have benches to relax on, a playground for children and also lawns, for both playing on and relaxing at. It seems that most parks meet these needs and are therefore very popular among allochtones. When looking at the experiences of allochtones, the closeness of the park is the most often experienced factor about the park, other important positive factors are the park being pretty and a pleasant place to visit. However, parks can become a bit crowded and noisy, which makes them less suitable for people who like to enjoy the silence. When looking at the fourth factor of the meaning of the recreational area (wishes) it becomes clear that allochtones do not like it when dogs are allowed in the park. Most allochtones see the park as a place for humans to recreate and enjoy, and not for dogs to use as a public toilet. For this reason many allochtones want to see special dog walking zones that will not interfere with recreation.

Recreation outside the city has shown to be less popular. The main factor that causes this is the area being unknown among allochtones. When asking people about the area, showing them a map and pictures a lot of people have never heard of the area Midden-Delfland, even though it is considered to be important Dutch heritage. It is likely that

allochtone elsewhere in the country also have little knowledge about recreational areas outside the city although this has not been researched in this thesis. The people who do not know the area could be a potential group of users, if the area outside the city meets their needs and is accessible to them. During the research many allochtones suggested that the local government should do something to promote these areas in order to make them more popular and better known. The allochtones that do know and use these areas go there for the calmness that they are unable to find in the city; the feeling of being outside in the fresh air and enjoying the silence. Because the area is quite far away from the homes of people it takes more effort to get there. This results in people not visiting the area too often. Visits are also generally speaking very long; they could go up to an entire day. To visit an area outside the city, one would need to have a good way of transport. Often public transport will not take you to the area outside the city as it is more focussed on inner city locations. This means that one would need to have access to a car, or feel comfortable cycling to the area. Because this is not a given among the allochtone population this means that there is also a large group of citizens for whom visiting a recreational area outside the city is very hard. Once inside the area, there are not many activities to do, walking and cycling are named the most popular as activities to do inside the area. The lack of facilities and activities does disturb some (especially younger) allochtones and makes them find the area boring. Other results from the research for the experiences of the area do show that allochtones value the area outside the city as very pretty, pleasant, quiet, clean and safe. Because the most appreciated assets of a recreational area are benches, playgrounds and fields, this has resulted in a large amount of wishes and points of improvement for the area outside the city. The lack of benches and places to play with children makes the area quite unsuitable for allochtones; it does not match up with the things that they find most important.

What becomes clear is that both recreational green areas play a role in the lives of allochtones. City parks play the biggest role, as they are a factor in the lives of most allochtones, with the exception of those who do not recreate. The results show that nearly 60% of the allochtones in the case study of this research is a regular user of the park. The recreational area outside the city, even though it is more unknown and less used, is still good for almost 40% regular visitors amongst allochtones. Furthermore people who do not visit this area did name other recreational green areas outside the city which they do use. This means that the total amount of people using green recreational areas outside the city may be even bigger. The findings from this research, that allochtones prefer visiting parks for recreation comply with the theory of Jokovi, as described in Chapter 2. It is important to understand that the recreational areas in- and outside the city are two different areas with different purposes of use. The only thing that they have in common is that they are used for recreation. Because both areas are so different, it is impossible to think that the area outside the city can replace the area inside the city. A city park, which is used mostly for quick visits and playing with children, cannot be compared to an area which is far away and thus requires much more time to visit, and which is also quite child-unfriendly. With some improvements to the area, it may be able to fulfil this role better, but at the current state this is impossible. Plans to create a compact city must go hand in hand with a critical look at the recreational areas which should replace the city parks. Recommendations on how to change the role of the area outside the city can be found in section 8.3 on policy recommendations.

The second part of this research was aimed at finding the link between recreation and integration; this was given shape in the form of research question B.

How does recreation of allochtones in- and outside the city influence opportunities for integration into the Dutch society?

Chapter 1 has explained that the answering of research question A is necessary in order to answer research question B. After all, it is important to know the meaning of both the area in- and outside the city to allochtones in order to be able to come to any conclusions regarding their integration opportunities. According to theories on integration, integration consists of a few factors; these are orientation (attitude), formal participation (institutions) and informal participation which consists of social contacts (Veenman, 1994). The more social contacts a person has with autochtones from the society they are trying to integrate into, the higher the chances are that this person's integration will succeed. As discussed in Chapter 2, social contacts can take place at many different places. Social contacts at the workplace are difficult because it puts a person in a specific role, this hierarchy prohibits a person to talk about everything they may want to talk about such as their children, culture or how to best make use of the Dutch institutions. Meetings in recreational spaces are much more neutral. In a recreational area an allochtone does not have a specific role; his or her role is the same as that of an autochtone user, for instance the role of parent who takes their kids out to play. This will increase the chance that strangers will start talking to each other. In public spaces such as parks there are always a lot of different people at the same time. This could in many occasions lead to interactions. Even if there are no interactions, it still leads to positive tolerance, because different groups of people; both autochtones and allochtones share the same compact space. Being in the same place with people of other cultural backgrounds creates tolerance and feelings of recognition and understanding. These are the first steps of integration, accepting each other's existence. Once this has happened, there may be conversations between different people. Conversations are another step in the integration process. People talk to each other and get acquainted on a more personal level on which they may learn about a person's customs, values etc. These conversations may in turn then lead to regular contacts or even friendships. Once this stage has been reached a person may benefit from these contacts because they may take them even further in their integration process. The person they've gotten to know may help them get a new job, or get them to join a club or something similar.

City parks are the best spaces of integration, because of their set up. They are compact in set up with efficient use of space. Every activity or feature is placed on a small space due to the cost of the land. The result of this is that a lot of people are using a small space at the same time. When a lot of people are using a small space of land, interactions are bound to happen. Whether these interactions are superficial, such as people looking and recognising each other's presence or whether they are conversations, both often happen in a city park. The features present in a city park help towards these interactions. There are benches that people can jointly sit on, but most importantly: the playing ground. When speaking to allochtones about meeting strangers in recreational areas they mentioned that if their kids are playing with other kids in a playing ground, they almost automatically talk with the parents of the other children, even if they are strangers to them. City parks are seen as great places to meet strangers, under the condition they are safe. Some allochtones (female) fear for their safety if they would talk to strangers in a park.

Green recreational areas outside the city are in theory also good places to meet other people and perhaps even talk to them. However, the downside to green recreational areas outside the city is that they are generally very large, stretched areas. Meeting or seeing someone else in this area is much harder than it is in a park as people could be kilometres apart from each other. Because of this, it is harder for people to gain positive tolerance. Because people are so far from each other, they may not even encounter. This means that people will not gain recognition or respect for the other people that use this area at the same time. Being nearby other people is crucial for both positive tolerance and actual interactions in the form of conversations. The activities people do in a recreational area outside the city are also very different. While activities in parks are mostly stationary due to the limited space, activities in an area outside the city are mostly moving activities such as walking and cycling. While engaging in such activities it is hard to interact with other people. It is possible to make some adjustments to the areas outside the city so that they would offer more opportunities for social contacts. However, one must keep in mind that the size of the area alone leads to people being far away from each other which makes interaction very hard. In addition to the set up of recreational areas outside the city being problematic for opportunities to integrate, the meaning that this area has to allochtones is also important. Research question A has shown that there is a large amount of allochtones that do not use this area. Some because they don't even know it exists, others because it's not accessible to them by foot or public transport, and another group doesn't visit the area because it does not appeal to them, they consider it to be boring. If one would want to use this area as an area that offers integration opportunities, it is important that both allochtones and autochtones enjoy visiting the area and are aware of its existence. The area outside the city would need to become more important in the lives of the allochtones that currently do not use the area. At this time only 40% of the allochtones uses this area outside the city, among which many allochtones who visit the area only a few times a year. This is not enough to make much difference in the lives of allochtones. The city park on the other hand, with 60% regular users, of whom many visit the area daily and weekly is doing much better. Because people visit the city park so often, this means that they have a lot of opportunities at social contacts, which will lead to positive tolerance and integration.

8.2 *The specific roles of areas in- and outside the city*

This research has shown that both recreational areas in- and outside the city are important in the lives of allochtones. Though they are not equally important, they both seem to have a distinct role, due to their different characteristics. It seems to me, that the conclusion - that many local governments have drawn - that city parks can be replaced with recreational areas outside the city is wrong. The city park and recreational area outside the city are used for entirely different purposes and are favoured for completely different reasons. Where people go to the city park because it's close and offers them a place to play with their children or be outside for a short period of time, the area outside the city is a place where people go to be outside the city and all its noise. This trip can be half a day or a day long. It would be wrong to expect people who usually go to the city park for half an hour to first travel half an hour to even get to the area for recreation. They may not even have the time to do so. Following the concept of the compact city and removing recreational spaces from inside the city, forcing people to use the recreational areas outside the city seems like a very bad idea. This would most likely result in less people being able to recreate. It also seems that the area outside the city is not available to all allochtones, due to fact that they are not mobile enough. Not many allochtones have the use of a car (especially not mothers on a weekday who want to play

with their children while their husband is at work). This makes it very hard for them to visit an area outside the city. At the same time this area does not offer all the facilities they need. Yes, in theory, these areas could be adjusted to have the wanted facilities, but the fact that the areas outside the city are not easily reached or are suited for short frequent visits is worrisome.

There is also a second reason why keeping city parks is important. This reason has to do with integration. City parks appear to provide great opportunities for integration. The small sized places for recreation are perfect to watch other people and gain recognition and understanding for them. They are also perfect to meet and talk to strangers, especially because most activities in a park are stationary. This means that, because people stay in one place (such as the bench they are sitting on) they are easier to approach. The playing ground where many parents start conversations with each other seems to be the best place for integration. Automatic, spontaneous conversations between strangers lie at the heart of the model of integration. Many allochtones also say that in a park they will talk to strangers. This means that city parks, which are areas of potential social contacts between strangers, are also used as such. If the process of integration is taking place in a city park, would it not be a mistake to get rid of city parks? If these are removed, and green recreational areas outside the city take their place, what is the consequence for integration? Green recreational areas outside the city are by far not as well suited for integration purposes as city parks. Because of the size of the area, there will not be many people at the same place at the same time, which restricts meetings. This size also prevents most stationary activities, and if they do happen, the area is large enough for people to do these activities at a totally different place. Also, the areas outside the city are not accessible to all people. This causes a large group of allochtones not to make use of these areas, causing them also not to participate in this integrational process.

In short, the conclusion of this research is that both the recreational area inside the city and outside the city play an important role in the lives of allochtones. One cannot replace the other. Recreational areas inside the city are well suited to influence the integration process of allochtones, while the areas outside the city are less suited for this purpose. With this being said, it seems important to keep both areas, as both of them are important for the many different reasons which have been described earlier in this section. Following the 'compact city' concept and removing green recreational areas from within the city has huge consequences in both the personal lives of allochtones, as for the integration process. Such a decision should therefore not be taken lightly. One should realise that the compact city concept may sound appealing, but it also has its flaws. It is of great importance to keep city parks. Without these parks, many allochtones will no longer have an area to recreate at; an area nearby which is easily accessible and offers the facilities they need. The removal of city parks will also have negative consequences for the stimulation of integration in cities. The amount of neutral social contacts between people with different cultural backgrounds will decline and this will lead to an increase of isolation of certain groups.

8.3 *Policy recommendations*

This research has given an overview on the meaning of different recreational areas to allochtones, and how these areas may have an effect on the process of integration by offering the chance at social contacts in a neutral area. From the results it has become clear what is important to allochtones in recreational areas. Previously, allochtones have

been ignored as a group of users of these areas, because they were seen as temporary workers. This has changed, allochtones are increasingly moving into our country permanently or at least long term. In the Randstad, the number of allochtones is the highest, and it will reach 50% within a few years in the four largest cities. This means that this group can no longer be ignored. It is important to look at their needs and wishes when recreating. This research would like to make some recommendations for the policy made on the design and placement of recreational areas. By keeping in mind both the needs of autochtones and allochtones, recreational areas can be attractive for both groups.

Make sure a recreational area is easily accessible.

Many allochtones do not have access to cars, and dislike using a bike as a way of transport. This means that allochtones rely on going to different places by foot or by public transport. At the moment city parks are very popular because they are nearby. Should one want to increase the popularity and use of areas outside the city, it is important to create a frequent public transport route towards this area.

Include features that appeal to allochtones.

In a lot of recreational areas focus is put on the wishes of autochtones, for instance by putting a lot of emphasis on bicycle routes. These do not appeal to many allochtones, and if there are no features that do appeal to allochtones, they will find the area boring or lacking facilities and will not use it. Allochtones enjoy sitting on benches to relax, it is therefore important to have many benches spread among the area. Allochtones also prefer to use recreational areas to play at with their children. Therefore it is important to create a playing ground for the children, with benches nearby for the parents to sit at and keep an eye out for their children. For parents with older children, fields are appealing so they can play games with their child like soccer, or watch their child play with other children. Most city parks already have a playing ground and fields to play at, but areas outside the city do not. This is a shame because they could also be interesting areas for children; think of a discovery route in which children can learn about the area and the plants and animals that inhabit it. This requires thinking outside the box: an area outside the city does not have to be only for its ecstatic, cultural landscape and beauty, it can also be an area to play at and have fun. This is especially important if the city parks are disappearing and the area outside the city needs to be the replacement of the city park. This means that the area outside the city also needs to have the features that are enjoyed in the city park.

Advertise recreational areas outside the city.

It has become clear that allochtones are often unaware of interesting areas outside the city they live in. In this research many participants did not know about the existence of Midden-Delfland, an area described as important Dutch heritage. If one wants allochtones to make use of these areas, it is important to let them know these areas exist, and show them which features of these areas may appeal to them. Many allochtones also suggested that the local government of Delft could start a campaign advertising the perks of Midden-Delfland so that they could get more acquainted with the area.

There are also some recommendations that could be of interest if the local government is interested in expanding the integration opportunities the recreational areas.

In a large area create a central area in which people can come together.

As previously mentioned, large areas cause people to spread among the area which leads to very few interactions between different users because they rarely ever meet each other. It is possible to overcome this problem by creating a central area in which many people can come together. For instance, one could create a playground somewhere in the recreational area outside the city, which also forms the start of walking and cycling routes. This playground could also have more facilities such as toilets or a place to eat and drink. This would make the area more attractive, because there are more facilities. At the same time it would create opportunities for social contacts because more people will be in a smaller space allowing people to get into contact with each other.

Make sure recreational areas have opportunities for stationary activities.

Stationary activities are activities that a person can do while remaining more or less in the same place. In contrast to this are movement activities, which are activities in which a person moves across an area such as cycling or walking. If a person remains more or less in the same position they are easily accessible. Think of talking to a person sitting on a bench for instance, versus talking to a person cycling. If one wants to create an area in which it is easy to approach others, it is important there are many opportunities for stationary activities. This does not necessarily have to be benches to sit on, it can also be opportunities to play games such as pétanque or a petting zoo.

8.4 Recommendations for further research

As previously mentioned, this research has its shortcomings. This research was conducted as a master thesis. Therefore the time limit for the research was limited to half a year and the available funds were also very limited. Due to these limitations it was not possible to research everything that would have been of interest. Therefore, the shortcomings of this research are listed as recommendations for future research. Perhaps other researchers with more time and budget will find these recommendations of interest.

Research on integration effects of recreation on the lives of allochtones.

This research was only able to be explorative about the relation between integration and recreation. It has pointed out that recreation can possibly have an effect on recreation, but it doesn't have any factual proof that can establish this relation. In a much larger research it would be possible to see how recreation does actually influence recreation. This can be done by tracking what relationships a person establishes from their recreation, and how this influences their lives. For instance, a daily meeting at the playing ground with the parent of another child could, after a while result into a friendship, which could lead to the child going to a different school, or the parents getting a new job or joining a club. Unfortunately, such effects only happen on long term, and would require possibly years of monitoring the same people and their relations. This research would be further complicated by the effects of other relations in a person's life. Their decision to join a club could be based solely on their relation with people they've met while recreating, but it could also be partially influenced by other relationships from work, family, etc. However, should this research be conducted, it would be possible to establish the relation between integration and recreation in a detailed manner. Rather than being explorative it would then be possible to say how this relationship actually works.

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Appendix A: Questionnaires regarding Midden-Delfland and Poptapark

This appendix shows the questionnaires as they have been used during this research.
This appendix consists of:

- Dutch questionnaire regarding Midden-Delfland
- Dutch questionnaire regarding Poptapark
- English questionnaire regarding Midden-Delfland
- English questionnaire regarding Poptapark

Enquête Midden-Delfland

Deze enquête wordt uitgevoerd door Alterra, Wageningen UR. Voor de Europese Unie, de provincie en de regio onderzoeken wij wat het groen in Haaglanden voor bewoners betekent. Midden-Delfland maakt daarvan deel uit. Midden-Delfland is het gebied tussen Delft en Maassluis (zie sheet). Het gebied is een polderlandschap dat gezien wordt als belangrijk Nederlands erfgoed. Deelname aan deze enquête kost ongeveer 10 minuten en is anoniem. (M. A.) = Meer dan 1 antwoord is mogelijk



Gebruik (1):

1. Komt u weleens in Midden-Delfland?
 - ☐ Nee, nooit geweest (naar 1.1)
 - ☐ Ooit geweest, maar daarna niet meer (naar 1.2)
 - ☐ Ja (naar 1.3)
- 1.1 Indien **nee**, waarom niet? (M. A.) => hierna naar 10
 - ☐ Ik ken het niet
 - ☐ Ik zit liever in eigen tuin / voor mijn eigen huis
 - ☐ Het is te ver weg
 - ☐ Te moeilijk bereikbaar
 - ☐ Ik weet niet of het er wel veilig is
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen tijd voor
 - ☐ Er is niets te doen of te beleven
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen behoefte aan / geen interesse
 - ☐ Ik ben er te oud voor / mijn gezondheid is te slecht
 - ☐ Ik ga liever naar een ander gebied
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
- 1.2 Als u **niet meer** naar Midden-Delfland gaat, waarom niet? (M. A.) => hierna naar vraag 7
 - ☐ Ik zit liever in eigen tuin / voor mijn eigen huis
 - ☐ Het is te ver weg
 - ☐ Te moeilijk bereikbaar
 - ☐ Te veel verkeer
 - ☐ Te weinig fietspaden
 - ☐ Te weinig wandelpaden
 - ☐ Het is er te druk
 - ☐ Het is er niet veilig / ik voel me er onveilig
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen tijd voor
 - ☐ Er is niets te doen of te beleven
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen behoefte aan / geen interesse
 - ☐ Ik ben er te oud voor / mijn gezondheid is te slecht
 - ☐ Ik ga liever naar een ander gebied
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
- 1.3 Indien **ja**, waarom gaat u naar Midden-Delfland? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Om van de natuur te genieten
 - ☐ Om van de rust / stilte te genieten
 - ☐ Activiteiten: fietsen en wandelen, sporten etc.
 - ☐ Om familie / vrienden te ontmoeten
 - ☐ Ik kom er doorheen op weg naar iets anders
 - ☐ Om te ontspannen
 - ☐ Om van het landschap te genieten
 - ☐ Om met de kinderen te spelen
 - ☐ Om de hond uit te laten
 - ☐ Om dieren te zien
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
2. Hoe vaak komt u in Midden-Delfland?
 - ☐ (Bijna) elke dag
 - ☐ Elke week wel 1 of 2 keer
 - ☐ Elke maand wel 1 of 2 keer
 - ☐ Een paar keer per jaar
 - ☐ Niet meer dan 1 keer per jaar
3. Als u naar Midden-Delfland gaat, met wie gaat u dan? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Alleen
 - ☐ Met de kinderen
 - ☐ Met partner
 - ☐ Met partner en kinderen
 - ☐ Met vrienden
 - ☐ Met andere familieleden
 - ☐ Anders, nl:

Gebruik (2):

4. Hoe gaat u naar Midden-Delfland toe? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Fiets
 - ☐ Lopend
 - ☐ Openbaar vervoer
 - ☐ Auto/motor
 - ☐ Brommer / scooter / snorfiets
 - ☐ Skeeleren / skaten
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
5. Als u in Midden-Delfland bent, wat doet u er dan? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Recreatief wandelen
 - ☐ Recreatief fietsen
 - ☐ Mountainbiken
 - ☐ Racefietsen
 - ☐ Zwemmen
 - ☐ Hond uitlaten
 - ☐ Paardrijden
 - ☐ Zonnen
 - ☐ Varen (zeilen, kanoën, motorboot)
 - ☐ Vissen
 - ☐ Sportactiviteiten (voetbal, frisbee, badminton etc.)
 - ☐ Trimmen / joggen,
 - ☐ Skeeleren / skaten
 - ☐ Naar bomen / planten / natuur kijken
 - ☐ Picknicken / barbecueën
 - ☐ Dieren / vogels bekijken en/of voeren
 - ☐ Naar een restaurant / café / terras
 - ☐ Er door reizen op weg naar iets anders
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
6. Als u naar Midden-Delfland gaat, hoe lang bent u er dan doorgaans (in het gebied zelf)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Niet langer dan ½ uur	<input type="checkbox"/> Niet langer dan 1 uur
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 uur	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 3 uur
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 4 uur	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 5 uur
<input type="checkbox"/> Langer dan 5 uur	

Beleving:

7. Welke woorden vindt u het beste bij Midden-Delfland passen?

Mooi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lelijk
Fijn, prettig, gezellig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vervelend, ongezellig
Rustig, stil, verlaten	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Druk, lawaaierig
Schoon, netjes, verzorgd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vies, rommelig, onverzorgd
Overzichtelijk, veilig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Onoverzichtelijk, onveilig, gevaarlijk
Interessant, spannend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Saaï
Ver weg, onbereikbaar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dichtbij, bereikbaar
8. Wat vindt u het meest aantrekkelijk aan Midden-Delfland? (1 antwoord)
9. Wat vindt u het minst aantrekkelijk aan Midden-Delfland? (1 antwoord)

Waardering:

10. In een recreatief groengebied kunnen een aantal dingen aanwezig zijn. Welke zijn voor u belangrijk? Noem de voor u de 5 belangrijkste punten.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Informatieborden | <input type="checkbox"/> | Beveiliging | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Zitbanken | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lantaarns | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Picknicktafels | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bomen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plaats om te barbecueën | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fruitbomen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Vuilnisbakken | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bloemen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fietsenstalling | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grasvelden / sportveld / ligweiden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Horeca in de nabijheid | <input type="checkbox"/> | Afwisseling open en dichte ruimte | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Museum in de nabijheid | <input type="checkbox"/> | Variatie in planten en struiken | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speeltuin | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vijvers / water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Trimbaan | <input type="checkbox"/> | Schaduw / beschutting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Waterbad | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stilte / rust | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Parkeerplaats | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fietspaden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Toiletgebouw | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wandelpaden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Opbergkastjes / kluisjes | <input type="checkbox"/> | Moestuin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Telefooncellen | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vogels / dieren | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Geen hondenpoep | <input type="checkbox"/> | Anders, nl: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Landschap | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Wensen:

11. Welke van de onderstaande suggesties vindt u belangrijk voor Midden-Delfland? (M. A.)

- ☐ Meer zitplekken
- ☐ Meer plekken om te picknicken of barbecueën
- ☐ Opener, meer ruimtelijk maken
- ☐ Meer beschutte, schaduwrijke plekken creëren
- ☐ Meer bloemen / planten
- ☐ Meer gras
- ☐ Meer bomen / groen
- ☐ Beter onderhouden en schoonhouden
- ☐ Veiligheid verbeteren
- ☐ Meer voorzieningen zoals wc's
- ☐ Meer informatieborden
- ☐ Meer fietspaden
- ☐ Meer wandelroutes
- ☐ Meer ruiterroutes
- ☐ Aanwezigheid kanoroutes
- ☐ Aanwezigheid zwembad
- ☐ Meer plaatsen om de hond uit te laten
- ☐ Meer kinderspeelplekken
- ☐ Betere bereikbaarheid met de auto
- ☐ Betere bereikbaarheid met openbaar vervoer
- ☐ Meer parkeerplaatsen
- ☐ Meer horecagelegenheden zoals snackbars, restaurants en cafés
- ☐ Meer activiteiten zoals muziek, theater etc.

12. Heeft u nog andere suggesties voor verbeteringen in Midden-Delfland?

Overige gebieden:

13. Bezoekt u wel eens een ander recreatief groengebied? Zo ja welk gebied?

14. Waarom bezoekt u dit gebied?

Algemeen:

15. Postcode

16. Nationaliteit / Culturele achtergrond (max. 2 antw.):

- ☐ Nederlands
- ☐ Turks
- ☐ Marokkaans
- ☐ Surinaams
- ☐ Antilliaans of Arubaans
- ☐ Westers: Europa
- ☐ Overig Westers: Noord-Amerika, Oceanië, Japan of Indonesië
- ☐ Overig niet-Westers: alle andere landen

17. Geboorteland:

18. Leeftijd: jaar

19. ☐ Man
☐ Vrouw

20. Huidige gezinssituatie:

- ☐ Alleenstaand
- ☐ Alleenstaand met kinderen
- ☐ Samenwonend / gehuwd
- ☐ Samenwonend / gehuwd met kinderen

21. Auto: ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

22. Tuin: ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

23. Hond: ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

24. Wat is uw hoogste afgeronde opleiding?

- ☐ Geen of alleen basisonderwijs (lagere school)
- ☐ Lagere algemene opleiding (VGLO, LAVO)
- ☐ Lagere beroepsopleiding (MULO, MAVO, VMBO)
- ☐ Middelbaar beroepsonderwijs (MBO, MTS, UTS, MEAO, INAS)
- ☐ Hogere algemene opleiding (HAVO, MMS, HBS, VWO, Atheneum, Lyceum, Gymnasium)
- ☐ Hoger beroepsonderwijs (HBO, HTS, HEAO)
- ☐ Hoger wetenschappelijk onderwijs (Universitair)

Overige informatie:

Bij de keuze om wel of niet naar een bepaald gebied te gaan zijn een aantal factoren van invloed zoals iemand zijn inkomen en dagelijkse bezigheden om deze reden vragen wij u naar deze twee dingen. U mag ervoor kiezen hier geen antwoord op te geven.

25. Wat is uw voornaamste dagelijkse bezigheid?

- ☐ Werk (full-time)
- ☐ Werk (part-time)
- ☐ Student / scholier
- ☐ Huisvrouw / huisman
- ☐ Gepensioneerd (AOW / VUT)
- ☐ Vrijwilliger
- ☐ Werkloos / WAO

26. Wat is uw gemiddelde maandinkomen?

- ☐ Tussen minimum en modaal inkomen (tussen €1300 - €2350 bruto per maand)
- ☐ Modaal inkomen (ongeveer €2350 bruto per maand)
- ☐ Boven modaal inkomen (meer dan €2350 bruto per maand)

Bedankt voor uw deelname aan deze enquête! Als u geïnteresseerd bent zouden wij u graag vragen om deel te nemen aan een vervolgonderzoek. U kunt hiervoor uw naam, telefoonnummer en beschikbaarheid opgeven zodat wij contact met u kunnen opnemen.

Enquête Poptapark

Deze enquête wordt uitgevoerd door Alterra, Wageningen UR. Voor de Europese Unie, de provincie en de regio onderzoeken wij wat het groen in Haaglanden voor bewoners betekent. Poptapark maakt daarvan deel uit. Poptapark is een klein park dat ligt in de buurt Poptahof. Het is omgeven door de flats die hier liggen en biedt recreatiemogelijkheden voor de omwonenden. Deelname aan deze enquête kost ongeveer 10 minuten en is anoniem. (M. A.) = Meer dan 1 antwoord is mogelijk



Gebruik (1):

1. Komt u weleens in Poptapark?
 - ☐ Nee, nooit geweest (naar 1.1)
 - ☐ Ooit geweest, maar daarna niet meer (naar 1.2)
 - ☐ Ja (naar 1.3)
- 1.1 Indien **nee**, waarom niet? (M. A.) => hierna naar 10
 - ☐ Ik ken het niet
 - ☐ Ik zit liever in eigen tuin / voor mijn eigen huis
 - ☐ Het is te ver weg
 - ☐ Te moeilijk bereikbaar
 - ☐ Ik weet niet of het er wel veilig is
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen tijd voor
 - ☐ Er is niets te doen of te beleven
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen behoefte aan / geen interesse
 - ☐ Ik ben er te oud voor / mijn gezondheid is te slecht
 - ☐ Ik ga liever naar een ander gebied
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
- 1.2 Als u **niet meer** naar Poptapark gaat, waarom niet? (M. A.) => hierna naar vraag 7
 - ☐ Ik zit liever in eigen tuin / voor mijn eigen huis
 - ☐ Het is te ver weg
 - ☐ Te moeilijk bereikbaar
 - ☐ Te veel verkeer
 - ☐ Te weinig fietspaden
 - ☐ Te weinig wandelpaden
 - ☐ Het is er te druk
 - ☐ Het is er niet veilig / ik voel me er onveilig
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen tijd voor
 - ☐ Er is niets te doen of te beleven
 - ☐ Ik heb er geen behoefte aan / geen interesse
 - ☐ Ik ben er te oud voor / mijn gezondheid is te slecht
 - ☐ Ik ga liever naar een ander gebied
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
- 1.3 Indien **ja**, waarom gaat u naar Poptapark? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Om van de natuur te genieten
 - ☐ Om van de rust / stilte te genieten
 - ☐ Activiteiten: fietsen en wandelen, sporten etc.
 - ☐ Om familie / vrienden te ontmoeten
 - ☐ Ik kom er doorheen op weg naar iets anders
 - ☐ Om te ontspannen
 - ☐ Om van het landschap te genieten
 - ☐ Om met de kinderen te spelen
 - ☐ Om de hond uit te laten
 - ☐ Om dieren te zien
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
2. Hoe vaak komt u in Poptapark?
 - ☐ (Bijna) elke dag
 - ☐ Elke week wel 1 of 2 keer
 - ☐ Elke maand wel 1 of 2 keer
 - ☐ Een paar keer per jaar
 - ☐ Niet meer dan 1 keer per jaar
3. Als u naar Poptapark gaat, met wie gaat u dan? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Alleen
 - ☐ Met de kinderen
 - ☐ Met partner
 - ☐ Met partner en kinderen
 - ☐ Met vrienden
 - ☐ Met andere familieleden
 - ☐ Anders, nl:

Gebruik (2):

4. Hoe gaat u naar Poptapark toe? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Fiets
 - ☐ Lopend
 - ☐ Openbaar vervoer
 - ☐ Auto/motor
 - ☐ Brommer / scooter / snorfiets
 - ☐ Skeeleren / skaten
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
5. Als u in Poptapark bent, wat doet u er dan? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Recreatief wandelen
 - ☐ Recreatief fietsen
 - ☐ Mountainbiken
 - ☐ Racefietsen
 - ☐ Zwemmen
 - ☐ Hond uitlaten
 - ☐ Paardrijden
 - ☐ Zonnen
 - ☐ Varen (zeilen, kanoën, motorboot)
 - ☐ Vissen
 - ☐ Sportactiviteiten (voetbal, frisbee, badminton etc.)
 - ☐ Trimmen / joggen,
 - ☐ Skeeleren / skaten
 - ☐ Naar bomen / planten / natuur kijken
 - ☐ Picknicken / barbecueën
 - ☐ Dieren / vogels bekijken en/of voeren
 - ☐ Naar een restaurant / café / terras
 - ☐ Er door reizen op weg naar iets anders
 - ☐ Anders, nl:
6. Als u naar Poptapark gaat, hoe lang bent u er dan doorgaans (in het gebied zelf)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Niet langer dan ½ uur	<input type="checkbox"/> Niet langer dan 1 uur
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 uur	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 3 uur
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 4 uur	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 5 uur
<input type="checkbox"/> Langer dan 5 uur	

Beleving:

7. Welke woorden vindt u het beste bij Poptapark passen?

Mooi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lelijk
Fijn, prettig, gezellig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vervelend, ongezellig
Rustig, stil, verlaten	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Druk, lawaaierig
Schoon, netjes, verzorgd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vies, rommelig, onverzorgd
Overzichtelijk, veilig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Onoverzichtelijk, onveilig, gevaarlijk
Interessant, spannend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Saaï
Ver weg, onbereikbaar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dichtbij, bereikbaar
8. Wat vindt u het meest aantrekkelijk aan Poptapark? (1 antwoord)
9. Wat vindt u het minst aantrekkelijk aan Poptapark? (1 antwoord)

Waardering:

10. In een recreatief groengebied kunnen een aantal dingen aanwezig zijn. Welke zijn voor u belangrijk? Noem de voor u de 5 belangrijkste punten.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Informatieborden | <input type="checkbox"/> | Beveiliging | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Zitbanken | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lantaarns | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Picknicktafels | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bomen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plaats om te barbecueën | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fruitbomen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Vuilnisbakken | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bloemen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fietsenstalling | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grasvelden / sportveld / ligweiden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Horeca in de nabijheid | <input type="checkbox"/> | Afwisseling open en dichte ruimte | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Museum in de nabijheid | <input type="checkbox"/> | Variatie in planten en struiken | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speeltuin | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vijvers / water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Trimbaan | <input type="checkbox"/> | Schaduw / beschutting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Waterbad | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stilte / rust | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Parkeerplaats | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fietspaden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Toiletgebouw | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wandelpaden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Opbergkastjes / kluisjes | <input type="checkbox"/> | Moestuin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Telefooncellen | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vogels / dieren | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Geen hondenpoep | <input type="checkbox"/> | Anders, nl: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Landschap | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Wensen:

11. Welke van de onderstaande suggesties vindt u belangrijk voor Poptapark? (M. A.)

- ☐ Meer zitplekken
- ☐ Meer plekken om te picknicken of barbecueën
- ☐ Opener, meer ruimtelijk maken
- ☐ Meer beschutte, schaduwrijke plekken creëren
- ☐ Meer bloemen / planten
- ☐ Meer gras
- ☐ Meer bomen / groen
- ☐ Beter onderhouden en schoonhouden
- ☐ Veiligheid verbeteren
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- ☐ Meer horecagelegenheden zoals snackbars, restaurants en cafés
- ☐ Meer activiteiten zoals muziek, theater etc.

12. Heeft u nog andere suggesties voor verbeteringen in Poptapark?

Overige gebieden:

13. Bezoekt u wel eens een ander recreatief groengebied? Zo ja welk gebied?

14. Waarom bezoekt u dit gebied?

Algemeen:

15. Postcode

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- ☐ Nederlands
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- ☐ Marokkaans
- ☐ Surinaams
- ☐ Antilliaans of Arubaans
- ☐ Westers: Europa
- ☐ Overig Westers: Noord-Amerika, Oceanië, Japan of Indonesië
- ☐ Overig niet-Westers: alle andere landen

17. Geboorteland:

18. Leeftijd: jaar

19. ☐ Man
☐ Vrouw

20. Huidige gezinssituatie:

- ☐ Alleenstaand
- ☐ Alleenstaand met kinderen
- ☐ Samenwonend / gehuwd
- ☐ Samenwonend / gehuwd met kinderen

21. Auto: ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

22. Tuin: ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

23. Hond: ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

24. Wat is uw hoogste afgeronde opleiding?

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- ☐ Gepensioneerd (AOW / VUT)
- ☐ Vrijwilliger
- ☐ Werkloos / WAO

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Questionnaire Midden-Delfland

This questionnaire is executed by Alterra, Wageningen UR. For the European Union, Province and Region Haaglanden we conduct a research about what the meaning of recreational green areas is for citizens. Midden-Delfland is part of this research. Midden-Delfland is the area between Delft and Maassluis (see sheet). The area is a polder landscape and is seen as an important Dutch heritage. Participating in this questionnaire will take about 10 minutes and is anonymous. (M. A.) = More than 1 answer is possible



Use (1):

1. Do you ever visit Midden-Delfland?
 - ☐ No, I've never been there (go to 1.1)
 - ☐ I've been there once, but I haven't since (go to 1.2)
 - ☐ Yes (go to 1.3)
- 1.1 If **no**, why not? (M. A.) => go to question 10 afterwards
 - ☐ I don't know what it is
 - ☐ I prefer my own garden / the front of my own home
 - ☐ It's too far away
 - ☐ It's too hard to access
 - ☐ I don't know if it's safe
 - ☐ I don't have time for it
 - ☐ There's nothing to do or see
 - ☐ I don't feel the need to go there / not interested
 - ☐ I'm too old / my health is too bad
 - ☐ I prefer visiting another area
 - ☐ Other, namely:
- 1.2 If you **don't visit** Midden-Delfland anymore, why not? (M. A.) => go to question 7 afterwards
 - ☐ I prefer my own garden / the front of my own home
 - ☐ It's too far away
 - ☐ It's too hard to access
 - ☐ There's too much traffic
 - ☐ There aren't enough bicycle lanes
 - ☐ There aren't enough footpaths
 - ☐ It's too crowded
 - ☐ It's not safe / I feel unsafe there
 - ☐ I don't have time to go there
 - ☐ There's nothing to do or see
 - ☐ I don't feel the need to go there / not interested
 - ☐ I'm too old / my health is too bad
 - ☐ I prefer visiting another area
 - ☐ Other, namely:
- 1.3 If **yes**, why do you visit Midden-Delfland? (M. A.)
 - ☐ To enjoy the nature
 - ☐ To enjoy the silence
 - ☐ Activities: cycling and walking, doing sports, etc.
 - ☐ To meet family/friends
 - ☐ I pass through it on my way to somewhere else
 - ☐ To relax
 - ☐ To enjoy the landscape
 - ☐ To play with my kids
 - ☐ To walk my dog
 - ☐ To see animals
 - ☐ Other, namely:
2. How often do you visit Midden-Delfland?
 - ☐ (Almost) every day
 - ☐ Every week once or twice
 - ☐ Every month once or twice
 - ☐ A few times a year
 - ☐ No more than once a year
3. If you visit Midden-Delfland, with who do you go? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Alone
 - ☐ With my children
 - ☐ With my partner
 - ☐ With my partner and my children
 - ☐ With friends
 - ☐ With other family members
 - ☐ Other, namely:

Use (2):

4. How do you visit Midden-Delfland? (M. A.)
 - ☐ By bike
 - ☐ Walking
 - ☐ Public transportation
 - ☐ Car / motor
 - ☐ Moped / scooter
 - ☐ Roller-skating / inline-skating
 - ☐ Other:
5. If you are in Midden-Delfland, which activities do you do? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Recreational walking
 - ☐ Recreational cycling
 - ☐ Mountain biking
 - ☐ Race bicycling
 - ☐ Swimming
 - ☐ Walking the dog
 - ☐ Horse back riding
 - ☐ Sun tanning
 - ☐ Sailing (sailboat, motorboat, canoe)
 - ☐ Fishing
 - ☐ Sport activities (soccer, frisbee, badminton etc.)
 - ☐ Jogging / trimming
 - ☐ Roller-skating / inline-skating
 - ☐ Watching trees / plants / nature
 - ☐ Picnicking / barbequing
 - ☐ Watching and/or feeding animals and birds
 - ☐ Going to a restaurant, café, terrace
 - ☐ Passing through going elsewhere
 - ☐ Other, namely:
6. If you visit Midden-Delfland, how much time do you spend there? (in the area itself)

<input type="checkbox"/> No longer than ½ hour	<input type="checkbox"/> No longer than 1 hour
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 3 hours
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 5 hours
<input type="checkbox"/> Longer than 5 hours	

Experience:

7. Which words do you think match with Midden-Delfland? (M. A.)

Pretty	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Ugly
Nice, pleasant, cosy	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Unpleasant, cheerless
Calm, quiet, desolate	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Busy, noisy
Clean, tidy, taken care of	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Dirty, messy, neglected
Good overview, safe	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Bad overview, unsafe, dangerous
Interesting, exciting	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Boring
Far away, inaccessible	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Close, accessible
8. What do you think is the most appealing about Midden-Delfland? (1 answer)
9. What do you think is the least appealing about Midden-Delfland? (1 answer)

Appreciation:

10. In a recreational green area there are several things that could be present. Which are important to you? Name your 5 most important points.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Information signs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Safety guards |
| Benches | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lanterns |
| Picnic tables | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trees |
| Place to barbeque | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fruit trees |
| Trash cans | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Flowers |
| Bicycle shed | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lawns / fields to lay on |
| Catering industry nearby | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Variation in open and closed areas |
| Museum nearby | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Variation in plants and bushes |
| Playground | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ponds / water |
| Training circuit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Shadow / covering |
| Swimming pool | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Silence / quiet |
| Parking spaces | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bicycle lanes |
| Toilet building | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Footpaths |
| Lockers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vegetable garden |
| Telephone booths | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Birds / animals |
| No dog poop | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other: |
| Scenery | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Wishes:

11. Which of the following improvements do you think are important to Midden-Delfland? (M. A.)

- ☐ More benches
- ☐ More places to picnic or barbeque
- ☐ Making it more open and spacious
- ☐ More covered places with shadow
- ☐ More flowers / plants
- ☐ More lawn
- ☐ More trees / green
- ☐ Better upkeep and cleaning
- ☐ Improving safety
- ☐ More facilities such as toilets
- ☐ More information signs
- ☐ More bicycle lanes
- ☐ More footpaths with routes
- ☐ More horse routes
- ☐ Availability canoe routes
- ☐ Availability swimming water
- ☐ More places to walk the dog
- ☐ More places for children to play
- ☐ Better accessibility by car
- ☐ Better accessibility by public transport
- ☐ More parking spaces
- ☐ More catering services such as snack bars, restaurants and cafés
- ☐ More activities such as music, theatre etc.

12. Do you have any other suggestions for Midden-Delfland?

Other areas:

13. Do you ever visit a green recreational area other than Midden-Delfland? If yes, which area?

14. Why do you visit this area?

General:

15. Zip code:

16. Nationality / Cultural background (max. 2):

- ☐ Dutch
- ☐ Turkish
- ☐ Moroccan
- ☐ Surinamese
- ☐ Antillean or Aruban
- ☐ Western: Europe
- ☐ Other Western: *North-America, Oceania, Japan of Indonesia*
- ☐ Other non-Western: *all other countries*

17. Country of birth:

18. Age:

19. ☐ Male
☐ Female

20. Current family situation:

- ☐ Single
- ☐ Single with kids
- ☐ Living together / married
- ☐ Living together / married with kids

21. Car: ☐ Yes ☐ No 22. Garden: ☐ Yes ☐ No 23. Dog: ☐ Yes ☐ No

24. What is your highest finished education?

- ☐ None or primary school (*lagere school*)
- ☐ Primary general education (*VGLO, LAVO*)
- ☐ Primary vocational education (*MULO, MAVO, VMBO*)
- ☐ Secondary voc. education (*MBO, MTS, UTS, MEAO, INAS*)
- ☐ Higher general education (*HAVO, MMS, HBS, VWO, Atheneum, Lyceum, Gymnasium*)
- ☐ Higher vocational education (*HBO, HTS, HEAO*)
- ☐ Scientific education (*University*)

Other information:

There are different factors that influence why a person does or does not visit a certain area, among these are daily affairs and income, for this reason we ask you to answer these questions. You may choose not to answer them.

25. What do you do during the day?

- ☐ Work (full-time)
- ☐ Work (part-time)
- ☐ Student / pupil
- ☐ Housewife / houseman
- ☐ Retired (AOW / VUT)
- ☐ Volunteer
- ☐ Unemployed / WAO

26. What is your average monthly income

- ☐ Between minimum income and modal (*between €1300 - €2353 gross per month*)
- ☐ Modal income (*about €2353 gross per month*)
- ☐ Above modal income (*more than €2353 gross per month*)

Thank you for participating in this questionnaire!

Questionnaire Poptapark

This questionnaire is executed by Alterra, Wageningen UR. For the European Union, Province and Region Haaglanden we conduct a research about what the meaning of recreational green areas is for citizens. Poptapark is part of this research. Poptapark is a small park in the neighbourhood Poptahof. It is surrounded by flats in this neighbourhood and offers residents recreational opportunities. Participating in this questionnaire will take about 10 minutes and is anonymous. (M. A.) = More than 1 answer is possible



Use (1):

1. Do you ever visit Poptapark?
 - ☐ No, I've never been there (go to 1.1)
 - ☐ I've been there once, but I haven't since (go to 1.2)
 - ☐ Yes (go to 1.3)
- 1.1 If **no**, why not? (M. A.) => go to question 10 afterwards
 - ☐ I don't know what it is
 - ☐ I prefer my own garden / the front of my own home
 - ☐ It's too far away
 - ☐ It's too hard to access
 - ☐ I don't know if it's safe
 - ☐ I don't have time for it
 - ☐ There's nothing to do or see
 - ☐ I don't feel the need to go there / not interested
 - ☐ I'm too old / my health is too bad
 - ☐ I prefer visiting another area
 - ☐ Other, namely:
- 1.2 If you **don't visit** Poptapark anymore, why not? (M. A.)
=> go to question 7 afterwards
 - ☐ I prefer my own garden / the front of my own home
 - ☐ It's too far away
 - ☐ It's too hard to access
 - ☐ There's too much traffic
 - ☐ There aren't enough bicycle lanes
 - ☐ There aren't enough footpaths
 - ☐ It's too crowded
 - ☐ It's not safe / I feel unsafe there
 - ☐ I don't have time to go there
 - ☐ There's nothing to do or see
 - ☐ I don't feel the need to go there / not interested
 - ☐ I'm too old / my health is too bad
 - ☐ I prefer visiting another area
 - ☐ Other, namely:
- 1.3 If **yes**, why do you visit Poptapark? (M. A.)
 - ☐ To enjoy the nature
 - ☐ To enjoy the silence
 - ☐ Activities: cycling and walking, doing sports, etc.
 - ☐ To meet family/friends
 - ☐ I pass through it on my way to somewhere else
 - ☐ To relax
 - ☐ To enjoy the landscape
 - ☐ To play with my kids
 - ☐ To walk my dog
 - ☐ To see animals
 - ☐ Other, namely:
2. How often do you visit Poptapark?
 - ☐ (Almost) every day
 - ☐ Every week once or twice
 - ☐ Every month once or twice
 - ☐ A few times a year
 - ☐ No more than once a year
3. If you visit Poptapark, with who do you go? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Alone
 - ☐ With my children
 - ☐ With my partner
 - ☐ With my partner and my children
 - ☐ With friends
 - ☐ With other family members
 - ☐ Other, namely:

Use (2):

4. How do you visit Poptapark? (M. A.)
 - ☐ By bike
 - ☐ Walking
 - ☐ Public transportation
 - ☐ Car / motor
 - ☐ Moped / scooter
 - ☐ Roller-skating / inline-skating
 - ☐ Other:
5. If you are in Poptapark, which activities do you do? (M. A.)
 - ☐ Recreational walking
 - ☐ Recreational cycling
 - ☐ Mountain biking
 - ☐ Race bicycling
 - ☐ Swimming
 - ☐ Walking the dog
 - ☐ Horse back riding
 - ☐ Sun tanning
 - ☐ Sailing (sailboat, motorboat, canoe)
 - ☐ Fishing
 - ☐ Sport activities (soccer, frisbee, badminton etc.)
 - ☐ Jogging / trimming
 - ☐ Roller-skating / inline-skating
 - ☐ Watching trees / plants / nature
 - ☐ Picnicking / barbecuing
 - ☐ Watching and/or feeding animals and birds
 - ☐ Going to a restaurant, café, terrace
 - ☐ Passing through going elsewhere
 - ☐ Other, namely:
6. If you visit Poptapark, how much time do you spend there? (in the area itself)?

<input type="checkbox"/> No longer than ½ hour	<input type="checkbox"/> No longer than 1 hour
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 3 hours
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 5 hours
<input type="checkbox"/> Longer than 5 hours	

Experience:

7. Which words do you think match with Poptapark? (M. A.)

Pretty	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Ugly
Nice, pleasant, cosy	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Unpleasant, cheerless
Calm, quiet, desolate	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Busy, noisy
Clean, tidy, taken care of	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Dirty, messy, neglected
Good overview, safe	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Bad overview, unsafe, dangerous
Interesting, exciting	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Boring
Far away, inaccessible	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Close, accessible
8. What do you think is the most appealing about Poptapark? (1 answer)

--	--	--

9. What do you think is the least appealing about Poptapark? (1 answer)

--	--	--

Appreciation:

10. In a recreational green area there are several things that could be present. Which are important to you? Name your 5 most important points.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Information signs | <input type="checkbox"/> | Safety guards |
| Benches | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lanterns |
| Picnic tables | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trees |
| Place to barbeque | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fruit trees |
| Trash cans | <input type="checkbox"/> | Flowers |
| Bicycle shed | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lawns / fields to lay on |
| Catering industry nearby | <input type="checkbox"/> | Variation in open and closed areas |
| Museum nearby | <input type="checkbox"/> | Variation in plants and bushes |
| Playground | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ponds / water |
| Training circuit | <input type="checkbox"/> | Shadow / covering |
| Swimming pool | <input type="checkbox"/> | Silence / quiet |
| Parking spaces | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bicycle lanes |
| Toilet building | <input type="checkbox"/> | Footpaths |
| Lockers | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vegetable garden |
| Telephone booths | <input type="checkbox"/> | Birds / animals |
| No dog poop | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other: |
| Scenery | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Wishes:

11. Which of the following improvements do you think are important to Poptapark? (M. A.)

- ☐ More benches
- ☐ More places to picnic or barbeque
- ☐ Making it more open and spacious
- ☐ More covered places with shadow
- ☐ More flowers / plants
- ☐ More lawn
- ☐ More trees / green
- ☐ Better upkeep and cleaning
- ☐ Improving safety
- ☐ More facilities such as toilets
- ☐ More information signs
- ☐ More bicycle lanes
- ☐ More footpaths with routes
- ☐ More horse routes
- ☐ Availability canoe routes
- ☐ Availability swimming water
- ☐ More places to walk the dog
- ☐ More places for children to play
- ☐ Better accessibility by car
- ☐ Better accessibility by public transport
- ☐ More parking spaces
- ☐ More catering services such as snack bars, restaurants and cafés
- ☐ More activities such as music, theatre etc.

12. Do you have any other suggestions for Poptapark?

Other areas:

13. Do you ever visit a green recreational area other than Poptapark? If yes, which area?

14. Why do you visit this area?

General:

15. Zip code:
16. Nationality / Cultural background (max. 2):
- ☐ Dutch
 - ☐ Turkish
 - ☐ Moroccan
 - ☐ Surinamese
 - ☐ Antillean or Aruban
 - ☐ Western: Europe
 - ☐ Other Western: *North-America, Oceania, Japan of Indonesia*
 - ☐ Other non-Western: *all other countries*
17. Country of birth:
18. Age:
19. ☐ Male
☐ Female
20. Current family situation:
- ☐ Single
 - ☐ Single with kids
 - ☐ Living together / married
 - ☐ Living together / married with kids
21. Car: ☐ Yes ☐ No 22. Garden: ☐ Yes ☐ No 23. Dog: ☐ Yes ☐ No
24. What is your highest finished education?
- ☐ None or primary school (*lagere school*)
 - ☐ Primary general education (*VGLO, LAVO*)
 - ☐ Primary vocational education (*MULO, MAVO, VMBO*)
 - ☐ Secondary voc. education (*MBO, MTS, UTS, MEAO, INAS*)
 - ☐ Higher general education (*HAVO, MMS, HBS, VWO, Atheneum, Lyceum, Gymnasium*)
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Other information:

There are different factors that influence why a person does or does not visit a certain area, among these are daily affairs and income, for this reason we ask you to answer these questions. You may choose not to answer them.

25. What do you do during the day?
- ☐ Work (full-time)
 - ☐ Work (part-time)
 - ☐ Student / pupil
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26. What is your average monthly income
- ☐ Between minimum income and modal (*between €1300 - €2353 gross per month*)
 - ☐ Modal income (*about €2353 gross per month*)
 - ☐ Above modal income (*more than €2353 gross per month*)

Thank you for participating in this questionnaire!

Appendix B: Choice neighbourhoods research Delft

The choice of the neighbourhoods to do research at in Delft is based upon an analysis of the spread of allochtones among the city. First the four most important groups of allochtones (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans) were placed into tables that show in which neighbourhoods the highest percentages of allochtones live. Then, these were mapped, using different colours for 4-5% and above 6%. This resulted in one table and one map for each group. Based on these a final map was made that shows the neighbourhoods in which 6 or more percent of the citizens was of one of the allochtone groups. This final map shows which of the neighbourhoods in Delft were the most interesting for the research.

In this appendix:

- Neighbourhood names and Id-numbers Delft
- Map neighbourhoods with high percentage of Turks
- Table neighbourhoods with high percentage of Turks
- Map neighbourhoods with high percentage of Moroccans
- Table neighbourhoods with high percentage of Moroccans
- Map neighbourhoods with high percentage of Surinamese
- Table neighbourhoods with high percentage of Surinamese
- Map neighbourhoods with high percentage of Antilleans
- Table neighbourhoods with high percentage of Antilleans
- Map neighbourhoods with 6% or more allochtones of one cultural group

Neighbourhood names and id-numbers Delft

(Gemeente Delft, 2007)

Neighbourhood 11:**Binnenstad**

- 1100 Bedrijventerrein
Wateringseweg
- 1101 Centrum-Noord
- 1102 Centrum-West
- 1103 Centrum-Oost
- 1104 Centrum
- 1105 Stationsbuurt
- 1106 Centrum-Zuidwest
- 1107 In de Veste
- 1108 Centrum-Zuidoost
- 1109 Zuidpoort

Neighbourhood 12:**Vrijenban**

- 1200 Bedrijventerrein
Haagweg
- 1201 Indische buurt-
Noord
- 1202 Indische buurt-Zuid
- 1203 Sint Joris
- 1204 Koepoort
- 1205 Bomenwijk
- 1206 Biesland
- 1207 Heilige Land
- 1208 Bedrijventerrein
Delftse Poort-West

**Neighbourhood 13: Hof
van Delft**

- 1300 Bedrijventerrein
Altena
- 1301 Agnetaparkbuurt
- 1302 Ministersbuurt-West
- 1303 Ministersbuurt-Oost
- 1304 Westeindebuurt
- 1305 Olofsbuurt
- 1306 Krakeelpolder
- 1307 Westerkwartier

Neighbourhood 14:**Voordijkshoorn**

- 1400 Kuyperwijk-Noord
- 1401 Kuyperwijk-Zuid
- 1402 Ecodus
- 1403 Marlot
- 1404 Westlandhof
- 1405 Hoornse Hof
- 1406 Den Hoorn
- 1407 Molenbuurt

Neighbourhood 16:**Delftse Hout**

- 1600 De Bras
- 1601 Bedrijventerrein
Ypenburgsepoort
- 1602 De Grote Plas
- 1603 Bedrijventerrein
Delftse Poort-Oost
- 1604 Hoflaan

Neighbourhood 22:**Tanthof-West**

- 2200 Bedrijventerrein
Tanthof-West
- 2201 Afrikabuurt-West
- 2202 Afrikabuurt-Oost
- 2203 Latijns
Amerikabuurt
- 2204 Aziëbuurt
- 2205 Tanthofkadebuurt

Neighbourhood 23:**Tanthof-Oost**

- 2300 Bedrijventerrein
Tanthof-Oost
- 2301 Boerderijbuurt
- 2302 Dierenbuurt
- 2303 Vogelbuurt-West
- 2304 Vogelbuurt-Oost
- 2305 Bosrand

Neighbourhood 24:**Voorhof**

- 2400 Poptahof-Noord
- 2401 Poptahof-Zuid
- 2402 Bedrijventerrein
Voorhof
- 2403 Mythologiebuurt
- 2404 Aart van der
Leeuwenbuurt
- 2405 Roland Holstbuurt
- 2406 Voorhof-Hoogbouw
- 2407 Multatulibuurt
- 2408 Bedrijventerrein
Vulcanusweg

Neighbourhood 25:**Buitenhof**

- 2500 Reinier de
Graafbuurt

2501 Buitenhof-Noord

2502 Juniusbuurt

2503 Gillisbuurt

2504 Fledderusbuurt

2505 Het Rode Dorp

2506 Pijperring

2507 Verzetstrijdersbuurt

2508 Vrijheidsbuurt

2509 Buitenhof-Zuid

2510 Kerkpolder

Neighbourhood 26:**Abtswoude**

2600 Abtswoude

Neighbourhood 27:**Schieweg**

- 2700 Delftzicht
- 2701 Bedrijventerrein
Zuideinde
- 2702 Bedrijventerrein
Schieweg-Noord
- 2703 Bedrijventerrein
Schieweg-Zuid
- 2704 Schieweg-Polder

Neighbourhood 28:**Wippolder**

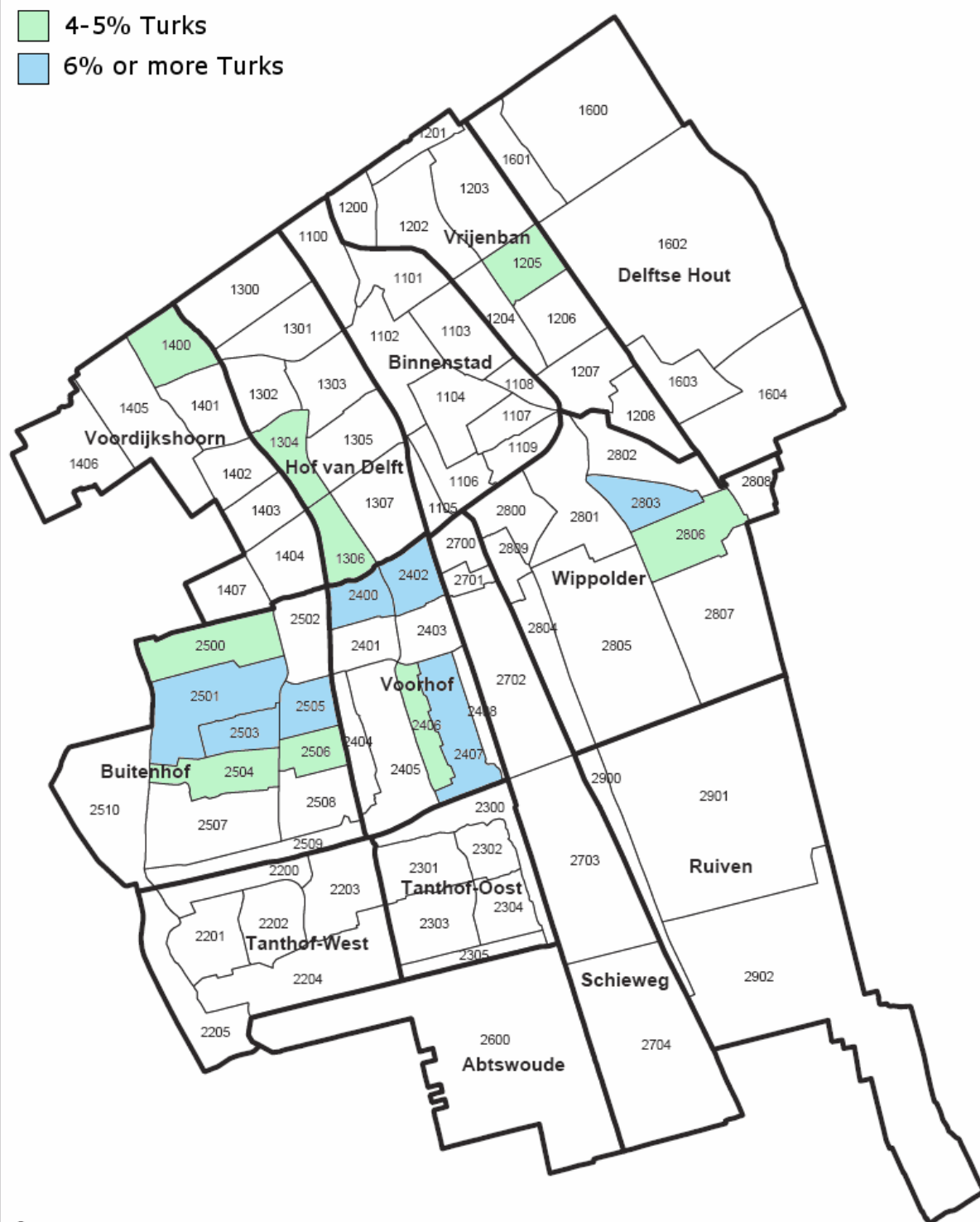
- 2800 Zeeheldenbuurt
- 2801 TU-Noord
- 2802 Wippolder-Noord
- 2803 Wippolder-Zuid
- 2804 Bedrijventerrein
Rotterdamseweg-
Noord
- 2805 TU-Campus
- 2806 Professorenbuurt
- 2807 Bedrijventerrein
Delftech
- 2808 Pauwmolen
- 2809 Koningsveldbuurt

Neighbourhood 29:**Ruiven**

- 2900 Bedrijventerrein
Rotterdamseweg-
Zuid
- 2901 Bedrijventerrein
Technopolis
- 2902 Ackersdijk

Allochtones in Delft: neighbourhoods with high percentage of Turks

- 4-5% Turks
- 6% or more Turks



Gemeente Delft – neighbourhoods with high percentages of Turks

Neighbourhood	Dutch [%]	Moroccan [%]	Turks [%]	Antillean [%]	Surinamese [%]	Not-industrialised [%]	Other industrialised [%]
Poptahof-Zuid	28	7	15	4	4	35	7
Gillisbuurt	30	6	12	5	7	35	4
Poptahof-Noord	34	5	10	6	4	31	9
Multatulibuurt	56	5	10	3	3	19	5
Het Rode Dorp	48	4	8	5	4	25	5
Bedrijventerrein Voorhof	72	2	7	0	2	11	6
Buitenhof-Noord	60	3	6	3	5	18	5
Wippolder-Zuid	69	1	6	2	3	12	6
Bomenwijk	68	3	5	4	2	11	6
Voorhof-Hoogbouw	53	3	5	3	4	25	8
Krakeelpolder	68	2	5	2	3	11	10
Kuyperwijk-Noord	66	2	5	4	2	14	8
Pijperring	78	1	5	1	2	7	6
Westeindebuurt	74	6	4	1	2	10	4
Reinier de Graafbuurt	60	3	4	4	3	19	7
Fledderusbuurt	72	2	4	2	4	9	7
Professorenbuurt	74	1	4	2	1	11	7
Bedrijventerrein							
Vulcanusweg	46	3	3	0	13	30	4
Juniusbuurt	61	3	3	3	4	21	5
Kuyperwijk-Zuid	71	2	3	3	3	11	7
Stationsbuurt	58	1	3	1	1	18	18
Roland Holstbuurt	58	1	3	1	2	21	15
Biesland	71	2	2	4	2	10	9
Heilige Land	77	2	2	1	2	10	6
Aziëbuurt	82	1	2	1	3	6	5
Mythologiebuurt	66	1	2	2	5	14	11
Zuidpoort	51	0	2	1	1	26	20
Vrijheidsbuurt	80	0	2	2	3	6	7
TU-Noord	68	0	2	0	2	15	13
Ministersbuurt-West	82	2	1	1	2	6	6
Koepoort	76	1	1	3	2	8	10
Agnetaparkbuurt	85	1	1	1	1	4	9
Westerkwartier	77	1	1	1	2	8	9
Ecodus	82	1	1	1	1	6	9
Verzetstrijdersbuurt	68	1	1	1	3	14	12
Buitenhof-Zuid	74	1	1	0	7	10	6
TU-Campus	53	1	1	2	3	29	12
Afrikabuurt-Oost	74	1	1	2	5	10	6
Vogelbuurt-Oost	82	1	1	1	3	7	6
Indische buurt-Zuid	83	0	1	1	1	5	8
Westlandhof	79	0	1	0	2	12	6
Bosrand	90	0	1	0	0	3	6

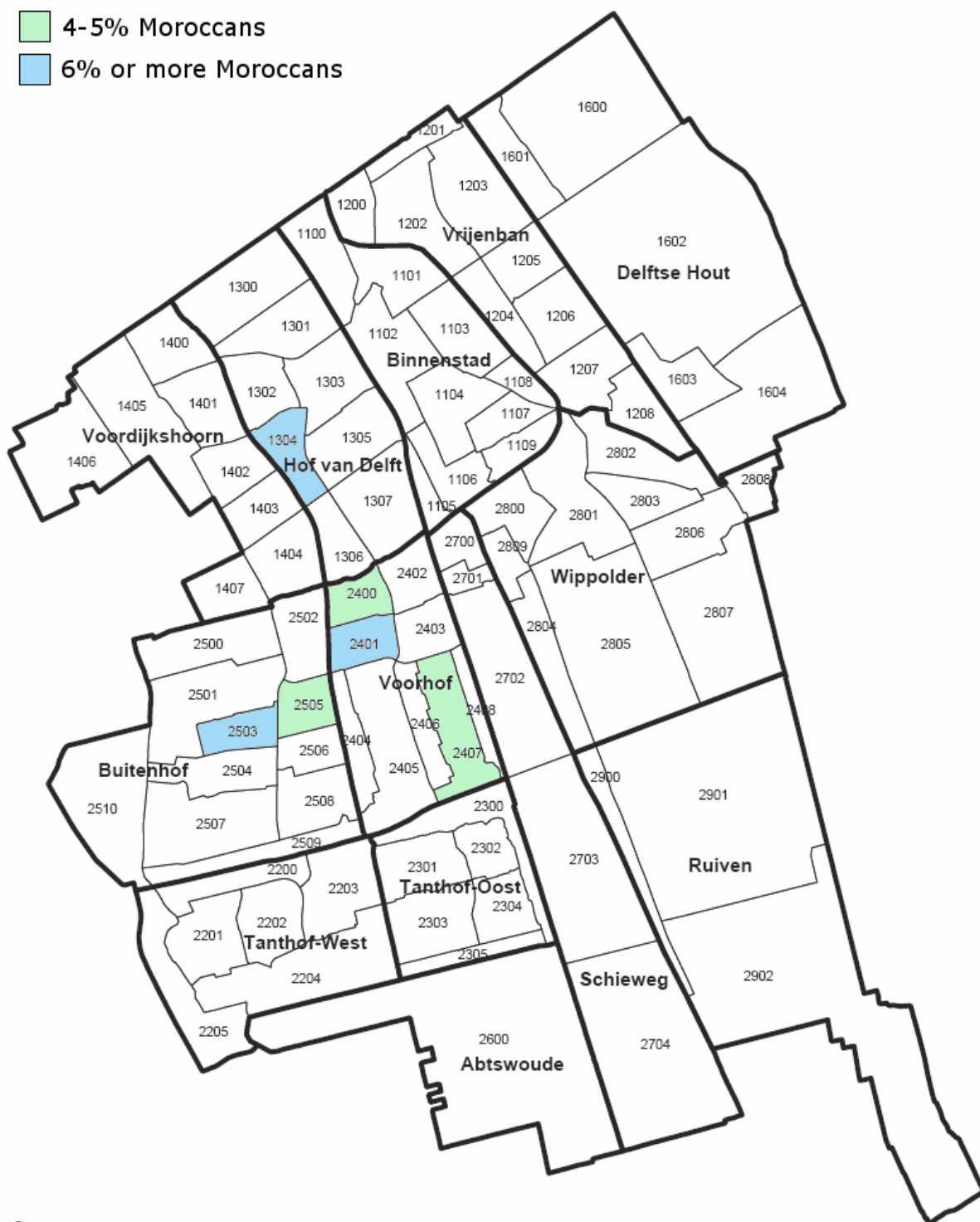
Zeeheldenbuurt	81	0	1	1	1	6	10
Wippolder-Noord	83	0	1	1	1	6	8
Bedrijventerrein Zuideinde	73	2	0	1	4	11	9
Centrum-Noord	77	1	0	1	3	8	10
Olofsbuurt	82	1	0	1	1	6	9
Hoornse Hof	85	1	0	0	1	4	9
Bedrijventerrein							
Wateringseweg	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrum-West	76	0	0	0	2	7	15
Centrum-Oost	78	0	0	1	1	6	13
Centrum	70	0	0	1	1	11	16
Centrum-Zuidwest	51	0	0	1	1	36	11
In de Veste	79	0	0	1	1	7	11
Centrum-Zuidoost	80	0	0	0	1	8	11
Bedrijventerrein Haagweg	83	0	0	1	2	9	5
Indische buurt-Noord	89	0	0	1	2	2	6
Sint Joris	82	0	0	0	3	5	9
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-West	86	0	0	0	3	3	8
Bedrijventerrein Altena	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ministersbuurt-Oost	86	0	0	1	1	4	8
Marlot	84	0	0	1	1	3	11
Den Hoorn	91	0	0	0	2	2	5
Veilingbuurt	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Bras	46	0	0	0	0	23	31
Bedrijventerrein							
Ypenburgsepoort	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
De Grote Plas	81	0	0	0	0	2	17
Aart van der Leeuwenbuurt	86	0	0	0	1	4	9
Kerkpolder	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abtswoude	55	0	0	0	0	0	45
Delftzicht	78	0	0	1	2	8	11
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg-							
Noord	89	0	0	0	0	5	6
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg-							
Zuid	85	0	0	0	4	0	12
Schieweg-Polder	87	0	0	0	0	0	13
Bedrijventerrein							
Rotterdamseweg-Noord	89	0	0	0	0	7	4
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-Oost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afrikabuurt-West	82	0	1	0	4	7	6
Latijns Amerikabuurt	80	0	1	2	3	7	6
Hoflaan	92	0	0	0	0	8	0
Bedrijventerrein Tanthof-							
West	76	0	0	1	0	7	15
Tanthofkadebuurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vogelbuurt-West	78	1	1	2	3	11	7
Boerderijbuurt	82	1	0	1	3	5	8

Dierenbuurt	81	1	0	1	2	7	8
Bedrijventerrein Tanthof-Oost	50	0	0	0	0	17	33
Bedrijventerrein Delftech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pauwmolen	81	0	0	4	4	5	7
Koningsveldbuurt	81	0	0	2	1	5	10
Bedrijventerrein Rotterdamseweg-Zuid	92	0	0	1	0	2	6
Bedrijventerrein Technopolis	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ackersdijk	84	0	0	0	3	4	10

Source: Gemeente Delft (2006)

Allochtones in Delft: neighbourhoods with high percentage of Moroccans

- 4-5% Moroccans
- 6% or more Moroccans



0 0.5 1
 Kilometers

Gemeente Delft – neighbourhoods with high percentages of Moroccans

Neighbourhood	Dutch [%]	Moroccan [%]	Turks [%]	Antillean [%]	Surinamese[%]	Not- industriali sed[%]	Other industrialis ed[%]
Poptahof-Zuid	28	7	15	4	4	35	7
Westeindebuurt	74	6	4	1	2	10	4
Gillisbuurt	30	6	12	5	7	35	4
Poptahof-Noord	34	5	10	6	4	31	9
Multatulibuurt	56	5	10	3	3	19	5
Het Rode Dorp	48	4	8	5	4	25	5
Bomenwijk	68	3	5	4	2	11	6
Voorhof-Hoogbouw	53	3	5	3	4	25	8
Bedrijventerrein							
Vulcanusweg	46	3	3	0	13	30	4
Reinier de Graafbuurt	60	3	4	4	3	19	7
Buitenhof-Noord	60	3	6	3	5	18	5
Juniusbuurt	61	3	3	3	4	21	5
Biesland	71	2	2	4	2	10	9
Heilige Land	77	2	2	1	2	10	6
Ministersbuurt-West	82	2	1	1	2	6	6
Krakeelpolder	68	2	5	2	3	11	10
Kuyperwijk-Noord	66	2	5	4	2	14	8
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Westerkwartier	77	1	1	1	2	8	9
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TU-Campus	53	1	1	2	3	29	12
Professorenbuurt	74	1	4	2	1	11	7
Afrikabuurt-Oost	74	1	1	2	5	10	6
Aziëbuurt	82	1	2	1	3	6	5
Vogelbuurt-Oost	82	1	1	1	3	7	6
Mythologiebuurt	66	1	2	2	5	14	11
Roland Holstbuurt	58	1	3	1	2	21	15
Bedrijventerrein							
Wateringseweg	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centrum-West	76	0	0	0	2	7	15

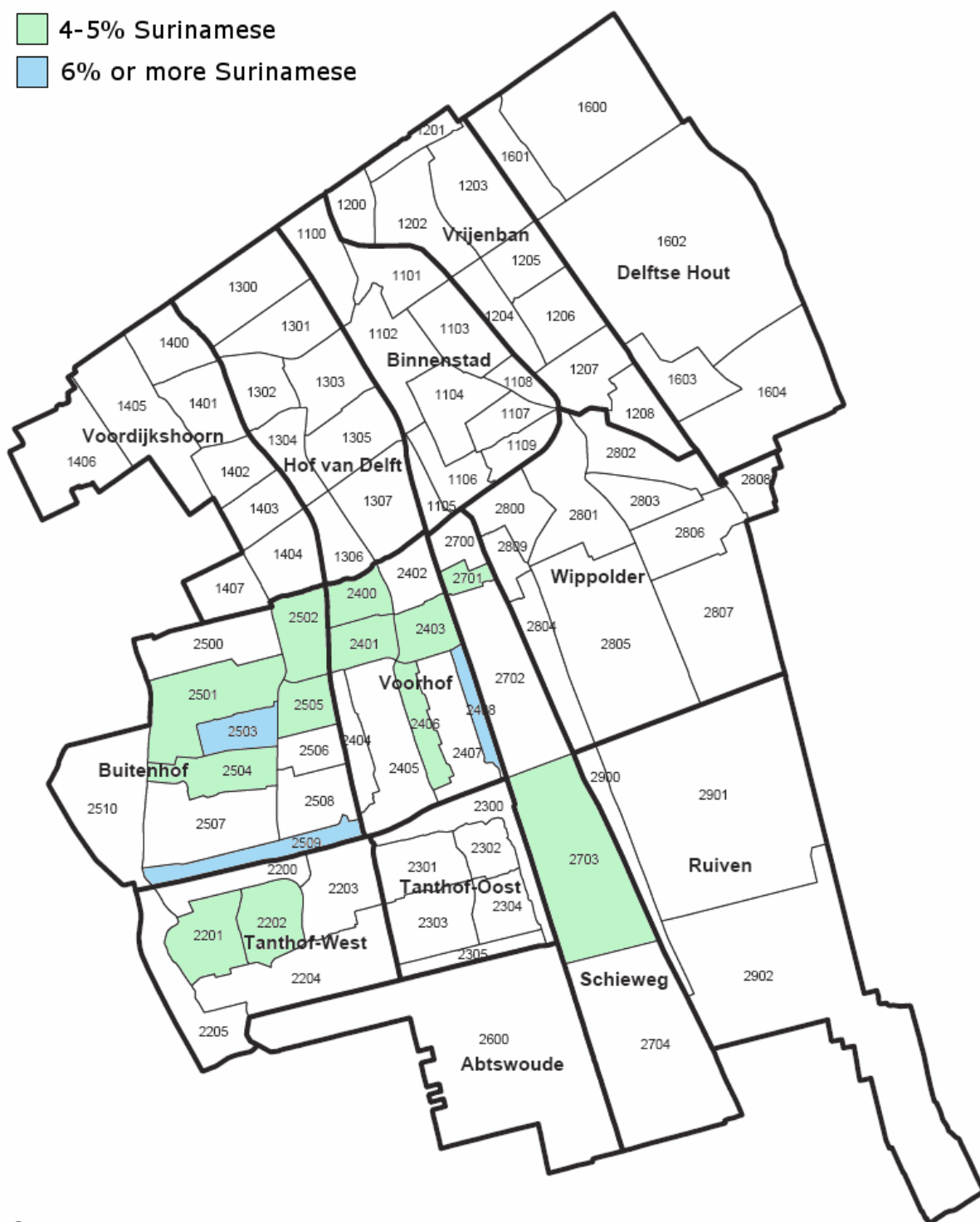
Centrum-Oost	78	0	0	1	1	6	13
Centrum	70	0	0	1	1	11	16
Centrum-Zuidwest	51	0	0	1	1	36	11
In de Veste	79	0	0	1	1	7	11
Centrum-Zuidoost	80	0	0	0	1	8	11
Zuidpoort	51	0	2	1	1	26	20
Bedrijventerrein Haagweg	83	0	0	1	2	9	5
Indische buurt-Noord	89	0	0	1	2	2	6
Indische buurt-Zuid	83	0	1	1	1	5	8
Sint Joris	82	0	0	0	3	5	9
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-West	86	0	0	0	3	3	8
Bedrijventerrein Altena	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ministersbuurt-Oost	86	0	0	1	1	4	8
Marlot	84	0	0	1	1	3	11
Westlandhof	79	0	1	0	2	12	6
Den Hoorn	91	0	0	0	2	2	5
Veilingbuurt	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Bras	46	0	0	0	0	23	31
Bedrijventerrein							
Ypenburgsepoort	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
De Grote Plas	81	0	0	0	0	2	17
Bosrand	90	0	1	0	0	3	6
Aart van der Leeuwenbuurt	86	0	0	0	1	4	9
Vrijheidsbuurt	80	0	2	2	3	6	7
Kerkpolder	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abtswoude	55	0	0	0	0	0	45
Delftzicht	78	0	0	1	2	8	11
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg-							
Noord	89	0	0	0	0	5	6
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg-							
Zuid	85	0	0	0	4	0	12
Schieweg-Polder	87	0	0	0	0	0	13
Zeeheldenbuurt	81	0	1	1	1	6	10
TU-Noord	68	0	2	0	2	15	13
Wippolder-Noord	83	0	1	1	1	6	8
Bedrijventerrein							
Rotterdamseweg-Noord	89	0	0	0	0	7	4
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-Oost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoflaan	92	0	0	0	0	8	0
Bedrijventerrein Tanthof-							
West	76	0	0	1	0	7	15
Afrikabuurt-West	82	0	1	0	4	7	6
Latijns Amerikabuurt	80	0	1	2	3	7	6
Tanthofkadebuurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boerderijbuurt	82	1	0	1	3	5	8
Dierenbuurt	81	1	0	1	2	7	8
Vogelbuurt-West	78	1	1	2	3	11	7

Bedrijventerrein Tanthof- Oost	50	0	0	0	0	17	33
Bedrijventerrein Delftech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pauwmolen	81	0	0	4	4	5	7
Koningsveldbuurt	81	0	0	2	1	5	10
Bedrijventerrein Rotterdamseweg-Zuid	92	0	0	1	0	2	6
Bedrijventerrein Technopolis	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ackersdijk	84	0	0	0	3	4	10

Source: Gemeente Delft (2006)

Allochtones in Delft: neighbourhoods with high percentage of Surinamese

- 4-5% Surinamese
- 6% or more Surinamese



0 0.5 1
 Kilometers

Gemeente Delft – neighbourhoods with high percentages of Surinamese

Neighbourhood	Dutch [%]	Moroccan [%]	Turks [%]	Antillean [%]	Surinamese [%]	Not- industrialis ed[%]	Other industrialis ed[%]
Bedrijventerrein							
Vulcanusweg	46	3	3	0	13	30	4
Gillisbuurt	30	6	12	5	7	35	4
Buitenhof-Zuid	74	1	1	0	7	10	6
Buitenhof-Noord	60	3	6	3	5	18	5
Mythologiebuurt	66	1	2	2	5	14	11
Afrikabuurt-Oost	74	1	1	2	5	10	6
Poptahof-Zuid	28	7	15	4	4	35	7
Poptahof-Noord	34	5	10	6	4	31	9
Het Rode Dorp	48	4	8	5	4	25	5
Voorhof-Hoogbouw	53	3	5	3	4	25	8
Fledderusbuurt	72	2	4	2	4	9	7
Juniusbuurt	61	3	3	3	4	21	5
Bedrijventerrein Zuideinde	73	2	0	1	4	11	9
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg- Zuid	85	0	0	0	4	0	12
Multatulibuurt	56	5	10	3	3	19	5
Wippolder-Zuid	69	1	6	2	3	12	6
Krakeelpolder	68	2	5	2	3	11	10
Reinier de Graafbuurt	60	3	4	4	3	19	7
Kuyperwijk-Zuid	71	2	3	3	3	11	7
Aziëbuurt	82	1	2	1	3	6	5
Vrijheidsbuurt	80	0	2	2	3	6	7
Verzetstrijdersbuurt	68	1	1	1	3	14	12
TU-Campus	53	1	1	2	3	29	12
Vogelbuurt-Oost	82	1	1	1	3	7	6
Centrum-Noord	77	1	0	1	3	8	10
Sint Joris	82	0	0	0	3	5	9
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-West	86	0	0	0	3	3	8
Bedrijventerrein Voorhof	72	2	7	0	2	11	6
Bomenwijk	68	3	5	4	2	11	6
Kuyperwijk-Noord	66	2	5	4	2	14	8
Pijperring	78	1	5	1	2	7	6
Westeindebuurt	74	6	4	1	2	10	4
Roland Holstbuurt	58	1	3	1	2	21	15
Biesland	71	2	2	4	2	10	9
Heilige Land	77	2	2	1	2	10	6
TU-Noord	68	0	2	0	2	15	13
Ministersbuurt-West	82	2	1	1	2	6	6
Koepoort	76	1	1	3	2	8	10
Westerkwartier	77	1	1	1	2	8	9
Westlandhof	79	0	1	0	2	12	6
Centrum-West	76	0	0	0	2	7	15

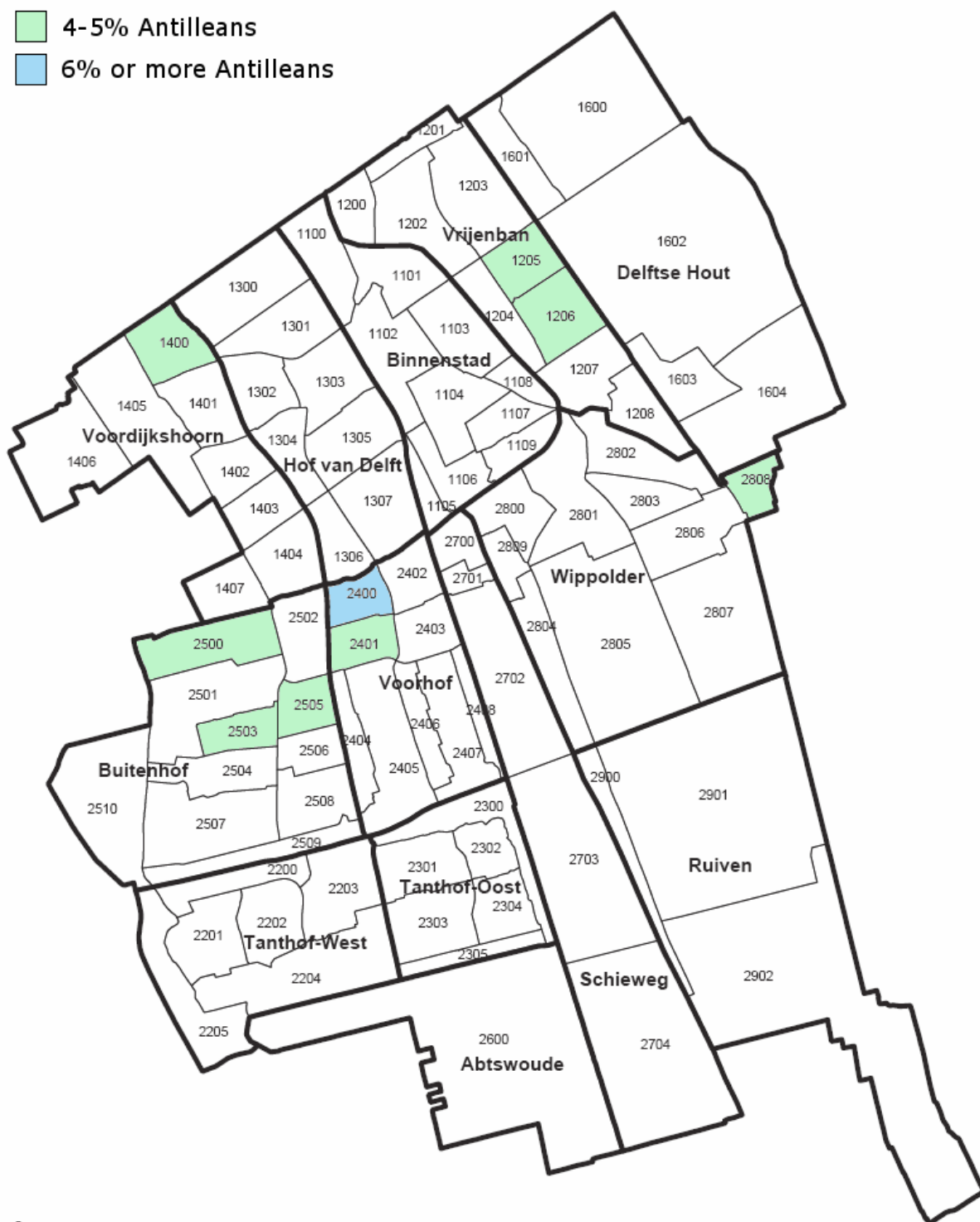
Bedrijventerrein Haagweg	83	0	0	1	2	9	5
Indische buurt-Noord	89	0	0	1	2	2	6
Den Hoorn	91	0	0	0	2	2	5
Delftzicht	78	0	0	1	2	8	11
Professorenbuurt	74	1	4	2	1	11	7
Stationsbuurt	58	1	3	1	1	18	18
Zuidpoort	51	0	2	1	1	26	20
Agnetaparkbuurt	85	1	1	1	1	4	9
Ecodus	82	1	1	1	1	6	9
Indische buurt-Zuid	83	0	1	1	1	5	8
Zeeheldenbuurt	81	0	1	1	1	6	10
Wippolder-Noord	83	0	1	1	1	6	8
Olofsbuurt	82	1	0	1	1	6	9
Hoornse Hof	85	1	0	0	1	4	9
Centrum-Oost	78	0	0	1	1	6	13
Centrum	70	0	0	1	1	11	16
Centrum-Zuidwest	51	0	0	1	1	36	11
In de Veste	79	0	0	1	1	7	11
Centrum-Zuidoost	80	0	0	0	1	8	11
Ministersbuurt-Oost	86	0	0	1	1	4	8
Marlot	84	0	0	1	1	3	11
Aart van der Leeuwbuurt	86	0	0	0	1	4	9
Bosrand	90	0	1	0	0	3	6
Bedrijventerrein							
Wateringseweg	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedrijventerrein Altena	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veilingbuurt	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Bras	46	0	0	0	0	23	31
Bedrijventerrein							
Ypenburgsepoort	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
De Grote Plas	81	0	0	0	0	2	17
Kerkpolder	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abtswoude	55	0	0	0	0	0	45
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg-							
Noord	89	0	0	0	0	5	6
Schieweg-Polder	87	0	0	0	0	0	13
Bedrijventerrein							
Rotterdamseweg-Noord	89	0	0	0	0	7	4
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-Oost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afrikabuurt-West	82	0	1	0	4	7	6
Latijns Amerikabuurt	80	0	1	2	3	7	6
Hoflaan	92	0	0	0	0	8	0
Bedrijventerrein Tanthof-							
West	76	0	0	1	0	7	15
Tanthofkadebuurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vogelbuurt-West	78	1	1	2	3	11	7
Boerderijbuurt	82	1	0	1	3	5	8
Dierenbuurt	81	1	0	1	2	7	8

Bedrijventerrein Tanthof- Oost	50	0	0	0	0	17	33
Bedrijventerrein Rotterdamseweg-Zuid	92	0	0	1	0	2	6
Bedrijventerrein Technopolis	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedrijventerrein Delftech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pauwmolen	81	0	0	4	4	5	7
Ackersdijk	84	0	0	0	3	4	10
Koningsveldbuurt	81	0	0	2	1	5	10

Source: Gemeente Delft (2006)

Allochtones in Delft: neighbourhoods with high percentage of Antilleans

- 4-5% Antilleans
- 6% or more Antilleans



0 0.5 1
 Kilometers

Gemeente Delft – neighbourhoods with high percentages of Antilleans

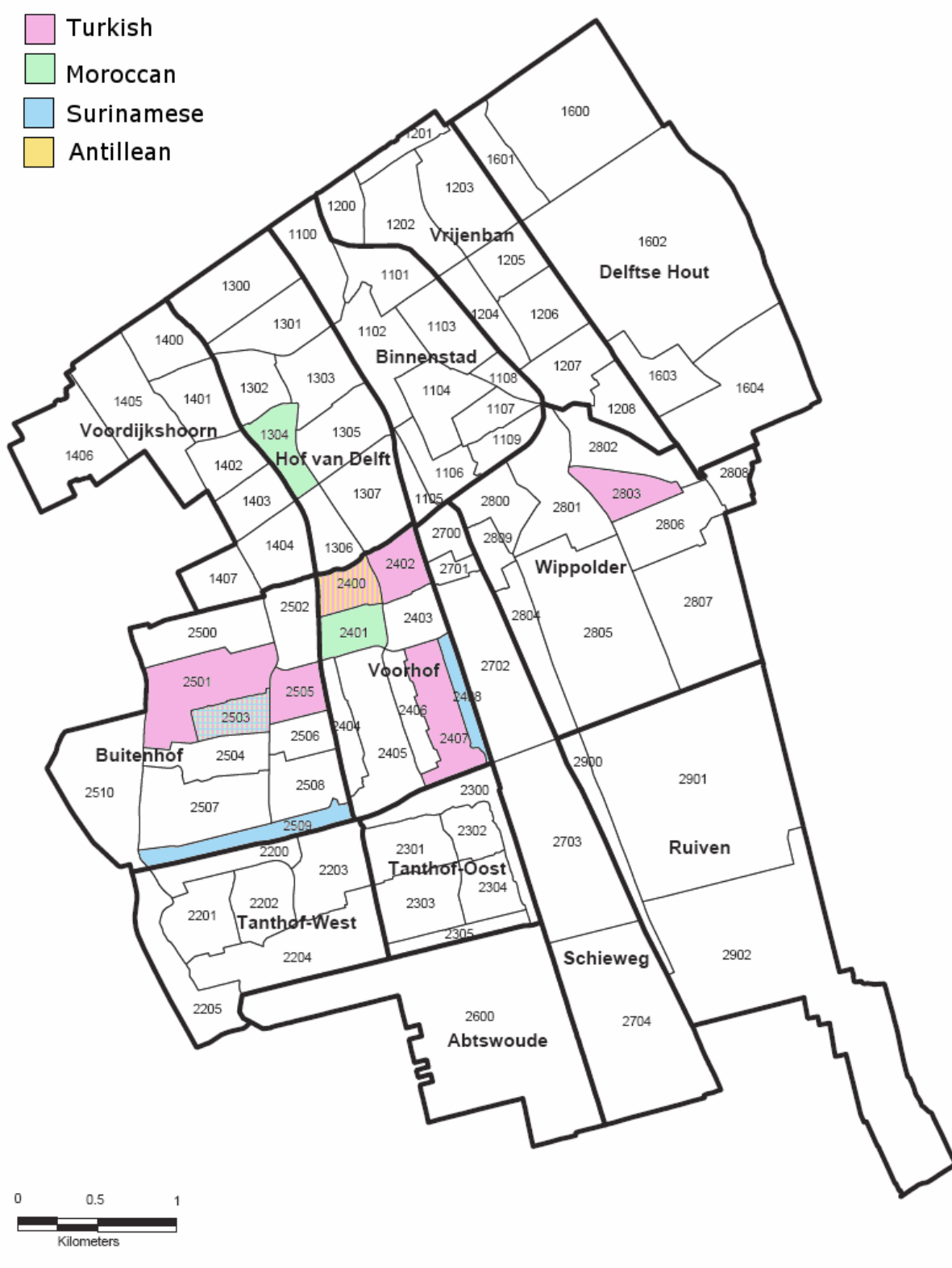
Neighbourhood	Dutch [%]	Moroccan [%]	Turks [%]	Antillean [%]	Surinamese [%]	Not- industrialis- ed[%]	Other industrialis- ed[%]
Poptahof-Noord	34	5	10	6	4	31	9
Gillisbuurt	30	6	12	5	7	35	4
Het Rode Dorp	48	4	8	5	4	25	5
Poptahof-Zuid	28	7	15	4	4	35	7
Reinier de Graafbuurt	60	3	4	4	3	19	7
Bomenwijk	68	3	5	4	2	11	6
Kuyperwijk-Noord	66	2	5	4	2	14	8
Biesland	71	2	2	4	2	10	9
Buitenhof-Noord	60	3	6	3	5	18	5
Voorhof-Hoogbouw	53	3	5	3	4	25	8
Juniusbuurt	61	3	3	3	4	21	5
Multatulibuurt	56	5	10	3	3	19	5
Kuyperwijk-Zuid	71	2	3	3	3	11	7
Koepoort	76	1	1	3	2	8	10
Mythologiebuurt	66	1	2	2	5	14	11
Afrikabuurt-Oost	74	1	1	2	5	10	6
Fledderusbuurt	72	2	4	2	4	9	7
Wippolder-Zuid	69	1	6	2	3	12	6
Krakeelpolder	68	2	5	2	3	11	10
Vrijheidsbuurt	80	0	2	2	3	6	7
TU-Campus	53	1	1	2	3	29	12
Professorenbuurt	74	1	4	2	1	11	7
Bedrijventerrein Zuideinde	73	2	0	1	4	11	9
Aziëbuurt	82	1	2	1	3	6	5
Verzetstrijdersbuurt	68	1	1	1	3	14	12
Vogelbuurt-Oost	82	1	1	1	3	7	6
Centrum-Noord	77	1	0	1	3	8	10
Pijperring	78	1	5	1	2	7	6
Westeindebuurt	74	6	4	1	2	10	4
Roland Holstbuurt	58	1	3	1	2	21	15
Heilige Land	77	2	2	1	2	10	6
Ministersbuurt-West	82	2	1	1	2	6	6
Westerkwartier	77	1	1	1	2	8	9
Bedrijventerrein Haagweg	83	0	0	1	2	9	5
Indische buurt-Noord	89	0	0	1	2	2	6
Delftzicht	78	0	0	1	2	8	11
Stationsbuurt	58	1	3	1	1	18	18
Zuidpoort	51	0	2	1	1	26	20
Agnetaparkbuurt	85	1	1	1	1	4	9
Ecodus	82	1	1	1	1	6	9
Indische buurt-Zuid	83	0	1	1	1	5	8
Zeeheldenbuurt	81	0	1	1	1	6	10
Wippolder-Noord	83	0	1	1	1	6	8
Olofsbuurt	82	1	0	1	1	6	9

Centrum-Oost	78	0	0	1	1	6	13
Centrum	70	0	0	1	1	11	16
Centrum-Zuidwest	51	0	0	1	1	36	11
In de Veste	79	0	0	1	1	7	11
Ministersbuurt-Oost	86	0	0	1	1	4	8
Marlot	84	0	0	1	1	3	11
Bedrijventerrein							
Vulcanusweg	46	3	3	0	13	30	4
Buitenhof-Zuid	74	1	1	0	7	10	6
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg-							
Zuid	85	0	0	0	4	0	12
Sint Joris	82	0	0	0	3	5	9
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-West	86	0	0	0	3	3	8
Bedrijventerrein Voorhof	72	2	7	0	2	11	6
TU-Noord	68	0	2	0	2	15	13
Westlandhof	79	0	1	0	2	12	6
Centrum-West	76	0	0	0	2	7	15
Den Hoorn	91	0	0	0	2	2	5
Hoornse Hof	85	1	0	0	1	4	9
Centrum-Zuidoost	80	0	0	0	1	8	11
Aart van der Leeuwenbuurt	86	0	0	0	1	4	9
Bosrand	90	0	1	0	0	3	6
Bedrijventerrein							
Wateringseweg	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedrijventerrein Altena	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veilingbuurt	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Bras	46	0	0	0	0	23	31
Bedrijventerrein							
Ypenburgsepoort	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
De Grote Plas	81	0	0	0	0	2	17
Kerkpolder	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abtswoude	55	0	0	0	0	0	45
Bedrijventerrein Schieweg-							
Noord	89	0	0	0	0	5	6
Schieweg-Polder	87	0	0	0	0	0	13
Bedrijventerrein							
Rotterdamseweg-Noord	89	0	0	0	0	7	4
Bedrijventerrein Delftse							
Poort-Oost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latijns Amerikabuurt	80	0	1	2	3	7	6
Bedrijventerrein Tanthof-							
West	76	0	0	1	0	7	15
Afrikabuurt-West	82	0	1	0	4	7	6
Hoflaan	92	0	0	0	0	8	0
Tanthofkadebuurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vogelbuurt-West	78	1	1	2	3	11	7
Boerderijbuurt	82	1	0	1	3	5	8
Dierenbuurt	81	1	0	1	2	7	8

Bedrijventerrein							
Rotterdamseweg-Zuid	92	0	0	1	0	2	6
Bedrijventerrein Tanthof-							
Oost	50	0	0	0	0	17	33
Bedrijventerrein Technopolis	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedrijventerrein Delftech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pauwmolen	81	0	0	4	4	5	7
Koningsveldbuurt	81	0	0	2	1	5	10
Ackersdijk	84	0	0	0	3	4	10

Source: Gemeente Delft (2006)

Allochtones in Delft: neighbourhoods with 6% or more of one cultural group



Appendix C: Description of the questionnaire locations

The questionnaires have been executed in the neighbourhoods Poptahof-Zuid and Poptahof-Noord. The reason for this is that there are high percentages of allochtones that live in these neighbourhoods, especially Turks and Moroccans (see appendix B). For this reason the locations at which the questionnaires were executed, were central places in these neighbourhoods. At these central places many people gather together, this increases the change of getting a high number of filled in questionnaires.

Questionnaire executing location 1

In the neighbourhood Poptahof-Zuid there is a large mall called De Hoven. This mall is a central place for inhabitants because there are many shops in this mall, including a supermarket. This location will be the first location for executing the questionnaires. The photo below shows one of the exits of the mall. However, there are a large number of exits; this makes it possible for the questioner to move around in and outside the mall if they are standing at a place that currently has few visitors.



Figure 1: One of the exits of De Hoven mall

The map below shows an overview of the mall. There is a large range of different shops in it; shoe shops, clothing shops, book shops, electronic shops etc.

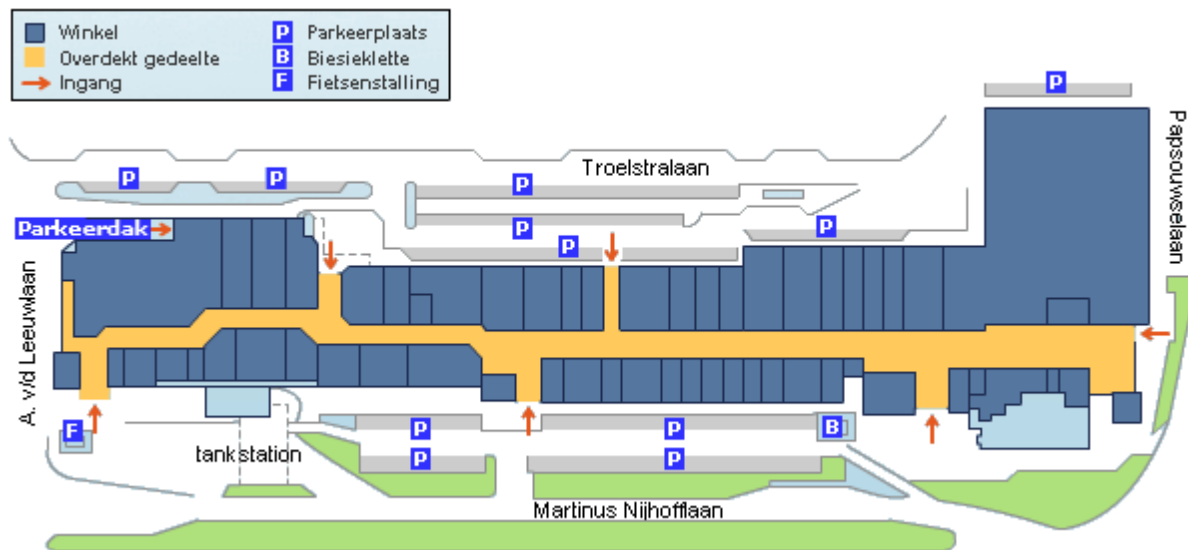


Figure 2: Map of De Hoven mall (Source: De Hoven Passage, 2008)

Figure 3 shows what the mall looks like from the inside.



Figure 3: Inside De Hoven mall

Questionnaire executing location 2

The second location at which questionnaires were executed can be found just outside De Hoven mall. It consists of a little plaza with some benches, some foreign shops and a shopping street. The shopping street is in the Papsauwselaan. Figure 4 shows a picture of the plaza and picture 5 shows a picture of the shopping street. At the plaza male citizens of the neighbourhood gather around for a smoke, since it's right outside the Turkish teahouse and smoking is prohibited inside.



Figure 4: Plaza in Poptahof



Figure 5: Shopping Street outside De Hoven

Maps of the two locations

Figure 5 shows a map of the two locations at which the questionnaires were executed. It also shows how close they are to Poptapark.

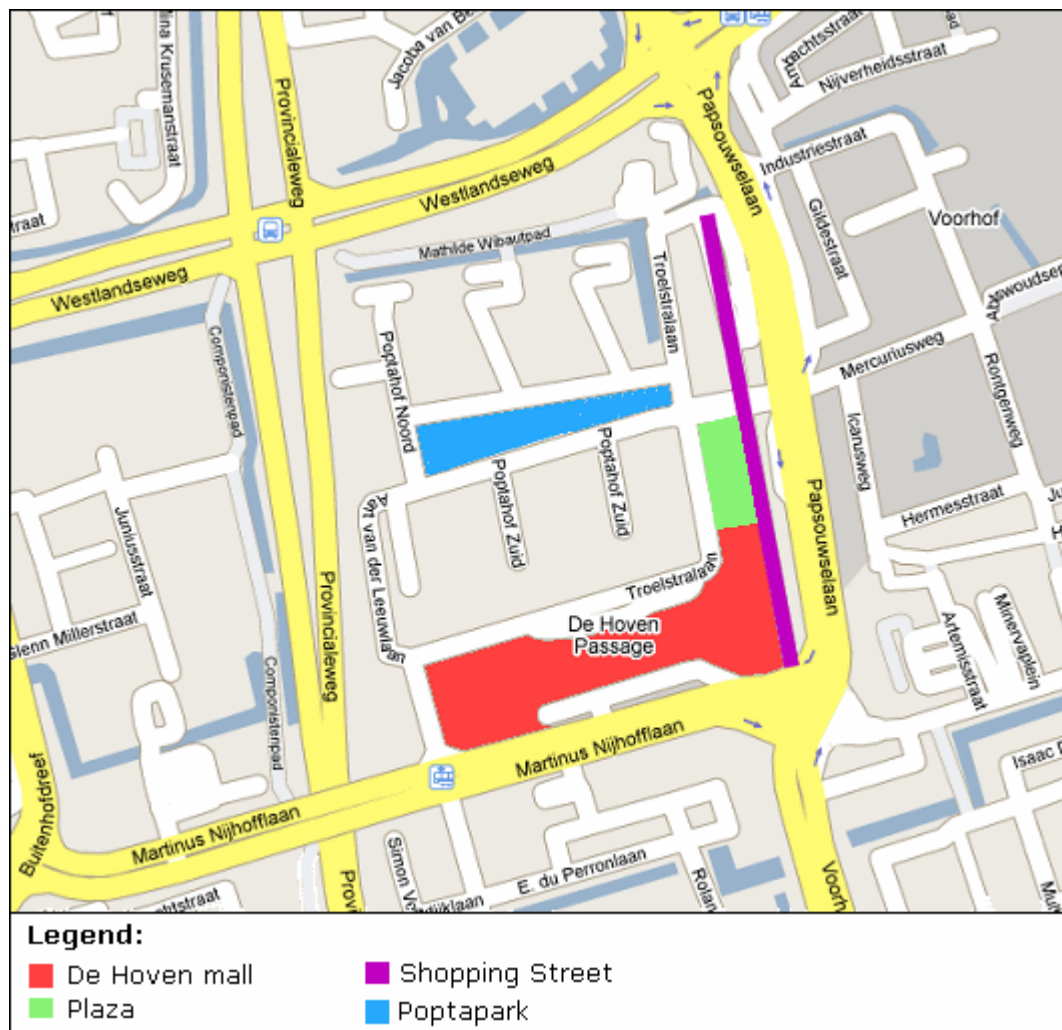


Figure 6: Map questionnaire execution locations

Appendix D: SPSS Outputs for Chi-Square testing

In order to find out if there are relations between certain characteristics of the participants and their visits to either of the green recreational areas or their knowledge of the existence of Midden-Delfland Chi-Square tests have been conducted in SPSS. A Chi-Square test is suitable for nominal and higher (interval, ratio and ordinal) variables. In this appendix the SPSS Outputs are shown that support the data in the research. For these outputs several variables have been recoded. The reason for this is that some questions had too many different groups of answers which lead to low amounts of answers in each group. By combining similar groups it was possible to conduct the Chi-Square tests.

The variable visits to Midden-Delfland or Poptapark has been reduced from three answers; No, once and yes, to two variables; no and yes. Because the amount of people having only visited either area once was very small. This would make it impossible to do chi-square tests, which is why this variable was filtered out during the tests.

Age was an open question in the questionnaires; this has been recoded for the chi-square testing in the following groups: under 20 years old, 20-34 years old, 35-49 years old and 50 years or older.

The variable family situation was originally divided into four groups; single, single with children, married or living together and married or living together with children. For this research it has been recoded into 'with children' or 'without children'.

The variable education level has also been recoded because it was impossible to do a good chi square test with 7 different education types. Therefore it has been recoded in low educated and high educated. Low educated being: no or primary school to secondary vocational education. High educated being: higher general education to scientific education.

This appendix consists of the chi-square tests that have been conducted to support the results from Chapter 6. These are:

- Chi square tests between the variable Age and Visits to the recreational area
- Chi square tests between the variable Children and Visits to the recreational area
- Chi square tests between the variable Car and Visits to the recreational area
- Chi square tests between the variable Education and Visits to the recreational area
- Chi square tests between the variable Education and Knowledge about Midden-Delfland

In each of the outputs a table can be found called Chi-Square Tests. In this table, the first row is Pearson Chi-Square. This row shows whether there is a correlation between the two variables tested. One of the cells in this row is called Asymp. Sig. (2-sided). When the number shown in this cell is lower than 0,05 this means that the hypothesis of there being no relation between the variables is rejected with a reliability interval of 95%. When this happens there is a correlation between the two variables.

*SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Age – visits to Poptapark***Crosstabs**

[DataSet1] G:\SPSS\poptapark.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits * Age	124	87,3%	18	12,7%	142	100,0%

Visits * Age Crosstabulation

			Age				Total
			Under 20	20-34	35-49	50 Plus	
Visits	No	Count	2	19	21	12	54
		% within Age	15,4%	50,0%	39,6%	60,0%	43,5%
	Yes	Count	11	19	32	8	70
		% within Age	84,6%	50,0%	60,4%	40,0%	56,5%
Total	Count	13	38	53	20	124	
	% within Age	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,372 ^a	3	,061
Likelihood Ratio	7,894	3	,048
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,847	1	,092
N of Valid Cases	124		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,66.

SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Age – visits to Midden-Delfland

Crosstabs

[DataSet2] G:\SPSS\middendelflandspss.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits * Age	122	90,4%	13	9,6%	135	100,0%

Visits * Age Crosstabulation

			Age				Total
			Under 20	20-34	35-49	50 Plus	
Visits	No	Count	15	39	19	7	80
		% within Age	71,4%	81,2%	57,6%	35,0%	65,6%
	Yes	Count	6	9	14	13	42
		% within Age	28,6%	18,8%	42,4%	65,0%	34,4%
Total	Count		21	48	33	20	122
	% within Age		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14,761 ^a	3	,002
Likelihood Ratio	14,753	3	,002
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,181	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	122		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6,89.

*SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Children – visits to Poptapark***Crosstabs**

[DataSet1] G:\SPSS\poptapark.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits * Children	119	83,8%	23	16,2%	142	100,0%

Visits * Children Crosstabulation

			Children		Total
			No	Yes	
Visits	No	Count	28	26	54
		% within Children	58,3%	36,6%	45,4%
	Yes	Count	20	45	65
		% within Children	41,7%	63,4%	54,6%
Total	Count		48	71	119
	% within Children		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,448 ^a	1	,020	,025	,016
Continuity Correction ^b	4,607	1	,032		
Likelihood Ratio	5,468	1	,019		
Fisher's Exact Test					
Linear-by-Linear Association	5,402	1	,020		
N of Valid Cases ^b	119				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21,78.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Children – visits to Midden-Delfland

Crosstabs

[DataSet2] G:\SPSS\middendelflandspss.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits * Children	116	85,9%	19	14,1%	135	100,0%

Visits * Children Crosstabulation

			Children		Total
			No	Yes	
Visits	No	Count	46	30	76
		% within Children	76,7%	53,6%	65,5%
	Yes	Count	14	26	40
		% within Children	23,3%	46,4%	34,5%
Total	Count		60	56	116
	% within Children		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,839 ^a	1	,009	,011	,008
Continuity Correction ^b	5,855	1	,016		
Likelihood Ratio	6,912	1	,009		
Fisher's Exact Test					
Linear-by-Linear Association	6,780	1	,009		
N of Valid Cases ^b	116				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19,31.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

*SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Car – visits to Poptapark***Crosstabs**

[DataSet1] G:\SPSS\poptapark.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits * Car	120	84,5%	22	15,5%	142	100,0%

Visits * Car Crosstabulation

			Car		Total
			Yes	No	
Visits	No	Count	30	23	53
		% within Car	47,6%	40,4%	44,2%
	Yes	Count	33	34	67
		% within Car	52,4%	59,6%	55,8%
Total	Count		63	57	120
	% within Car		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,641 ^a	1	,423	,465	,269
Continuity Correction ^b	,380	1	,537		
Likelihood Ratio	,642	1	,423		
Fisher's Exact Test					
Linear-by-Linear Association	,636	1	,425		
N of Valid Cases ^b	120				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25,18.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Car – visits to Midden-Delfland

Crosstabs

[DataSet2] G:\SPSS\middendelflandspss.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits * Auto	118	87,4%	17	12,6%	135	100,0%

Visits * Car Crosstabulation

			Car		Total
			Yes	No	
Visits	No	Count	21	56	77
		% within Car	45,7%	77,8%	65,3%
	Yes	Count	25	16	41
		% within Car	54,3%	22,2%	34,7%
Total	Count		46	72	118
	% within Car		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,776 ^a	1	,000	,001	,000
Continuity Correction ^b	11,399	1	,001		
Likelihood Ratio	12,724	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test					
Linear-by-Linear Association	12,668	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases ^b	118				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15,98.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

*SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Education – visits to Poptapark***Crosstabs**

[DataSet2] G:\SPSS\poptapark.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits * Education	112	78,9%	30	21,1%	142	100,0%

Visits * Education Crosstabulation

			Education		Total
			Low	High	
Visits	No	Count	22	25	47
		Expected Count	29,0	18,0	47,0
		% within Education	31,9%	58,1%	42,0%
	Yes	Count	47	18	65
		Expected Count	40,0	25,0	65,0
		% within Education	68,1%	41,9%	58,0%
Total	Count		69	43	112
	Expected Count		69,0	43,0	112,0
	% within Education		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,498 ^a	1	,006	,010	,006
Continuity Correction ^b	6,459	1	,011		
Likelihood Ratio	7,507	1	,006		
Fisher's Exact Test					
Linear-by-Linear Association	7,431	1	,006		
N of Valid Cases ^b	112				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 18,04.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

SPSS Outputs for the characteristic Education – visits to Midden-Delfland

Crosstabs

[DataSet1] G:\SPSS\middendelflandspss.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Visits* Education	111	82,2%	24	17,8%	135	100,0%

Visits * Education Crosstabulation

			Education		Total
			Low	High	
Visits	No	Count	39	33	72
		Expected Count	42,8	29,2	72,0
		% within education	59,1%	73,3%	64,9%
	Yes	Count	27	12	39
		Expected Count	23,2	15,8	39,0
		% within education	40,9%	26,7%	35,1%
Total	Count		66	45	111
	Expected Count		66,0	45,0	111,0
	% within education		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,381 ^a	1	,123		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,798	1	,180		
Likelihood Ratio	2,424	1	,119		
Fisher's Exact Test				,157	,089
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,360	1	,124		
N of Valid Cases ^b	111				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15,81.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

*SPSS Output – Knowing Midden-Delfland***Crosstabs**

[DataSet1] G:\SPSS\middendelflandspss.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Knowledge * Education	75	55,6%	60	44,4%	135	100,0%

Knowing * Education Crosstabulation

			Education		Total
			Low	High	
Knowledge area	Yes	Count	14	8	22
		Expected Count	12,0	10,0	22,0
		% within Education	34,1%	23,5%	29,3%
	No	Count	27	26	53
		Expected Count	29,0	24,0	53,0
		% within Education	65,9%	76,5%	70,7%
Total	Count		41	34	75
	Expected Count		41,0	34,0	75,0
	% within Education		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,011 ^a	1	,315	,445	,227
Continuity Correction ^b	,563	1	,453		
Likelihood Ratio	1,022	1	,312		
Fisher's Exact Test					
Linear-by-Linear Association	,997	1	,318		
N of Valid Cases ^b	75				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9,97.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table