

In Allah We Trust

*Individual and contextual characteristics as an
explanation of the attitudes towards Muslims*

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Introduction

The Dutch people don't realize how much their country has changed during the past five years. It started after September 11, 2001, and was enhanced under the influence of Fortuyn. ... The slumbering discontent was projected towards foreigners. ... Verdonk encourages racism and xenophobia every day. She wants to profit politically from the fear of foreigners, of Islam.

Bert Bakker, former member of the Dutch parliament, in *de Volkskrant*, January, 25, 2007 (Peeperkorn, 2007)

Terrorism has occupied public opinion for decades. The Netherlands have had experiences with terrorist acts such as the train hijacking and the occupation of a school by Moluccan youths in the 1970's. The terrorist organisation *Revolutionary Anti-Racist Action (RaRa)* committed no less than 12 terrorist assaults¹, and the *Irish Republican Army (IRA)* and the *Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA)* also perpetrated attacks. However, despite the experience that the Dutch have had with terrorism on their own territory, the discourse concerning terrorism seems to have changed significantly since the attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York in 2001. This event, and the following wars in Iraq and Afghanistan initiated by the United States, seem to have had a profound impact on the attitudes of the Dutch towards foreigners in general, and towards Muslims in particular. As the analysis of the current state of affairs in the Netherlands given by Bert Bakker in the quote above illustrates, Islam is now often perceived as a threat in the contemporary Dutch society.

In order to investigate exactly how extensively these xenophobic sentiments have spread through Dutch society, this paper focuses on the attitudes of Dutch people towards Muslims in the Netherlands. A main topic that is implemented in this research is the impact that the direct environment of people has on their attitude. In order to achieve this, a number of aspects concerning the neighbourhood and municipality of respondents are investigated. These environmental factors are then compared to individual characteristics in order to be able to determine which elements are most influential. Although attitudes in general are often hard to measure quantitatively, it is interesting to determine which social groups tend to have more negative attitudes and which groups seem to be more tolerant towards Muslims. It may prove valuable to employ a more qualitative follow-up study based on the results found in this paper.

As I have stated above, the aim of this research is twofold. Firstly, the present study examines individual characteristics that account for a negative or positive attitude towards Muslims. Secondly, environmental aspects are investigated (mainly) on the level of the neighbourhood and the municipality of the respondents. The central question at hand is therefore twofold:

- 1) *To what extent do individual characteristics of native Dutch people account for the attitude towards Muslims in the Netherlands?*

¹ (See also Wikipedia.org, 2007)

2) *To what extent do contextual characteristics of native Dutch people account for the attitude towards Muslims in the Netherlands?*

In the coming paragraphs, I will first outline the theoretical background from which hypotheses are derived that can be empirically tested. I will then elaborate on my method of analysis and discuss the data, measurements and scales that are used in this study. Next, the actual analysis will be performed, and a conclusion will be presented.

Theory and hypotheses

If men define things as real, they are real in their consequences.

(Thomas, 1970)

In formulating hypotheses, I will base my arguments on a few central principles. I will briefly introduce these ideas in the coming paragraphs, after which I will apply these insights to my actual hypotheses. First, my theoretical framework is indebted to *ethnic competition theory*. The central proposition of this theory is that people who experience competition or actually compete with other ethnic groups, are likely to have more antagonistic attitudes towards these groups (Lubbers, Coenders, & Scheepers, 2006, p. 246). On an individual level, this could potentially explain differences between people with varying (social) backgrounds.

Second, my hypotheses will largely be based on the *contact hypothesis*, positing that the amount of direct contact that people perceive with other ethnic groups than their own, influences their attitude towards these groups (see also Lubbers et al., 2006, p. 247). These kinds of theory are particularly useful when postulating hypotheses on the contextual level. In testing such hypotheses, respondents are attributed contextual characteristics according to their neighbourhood or municipality.

The third and final principle on which my theoretical framework is built, is provided by a concept that seems to be widely accepted within the social sciences. The idea that people tend to identify themselves and the groups to which they belong on the basis of which groups they do *not* belong to is in sociological theories often referred to as *identification by disidentification* (see de Swaan, 1995; de Swaan, 1997; de Swaan, 2001; de Swaan, 2003), while anthropologists study the boundaries of ethnic groups and *imagined communities* (Anderson, 1983; Barth, 1969; Eriksen, 2002, 2004). By the same token, human geographers often speak of *bordering, ordering and othering* (Henk van Houtum & van Naerssen, 2002). This last term, *othering*, is also regularly used in psychological discourse (see Erikson, 1968), as are terms like *mirrors* and *mirroring* (Oster, 1998). All these concepts refer to essentially the same principle², the idea of determining the ‘other’ in order to be able

² Of course various differences between the exact definition of these concepts exist among the disciplines. Nevertheless, the basic principle seems to show a reasonable amount of resemblance.

to realize a sense of 'self'. A framework of equality and difference to define who we are (Jenkins, 2004). Applying such an approach to the subject of this paper will prove to complement the abovementioned *contact hypothesis*.

In the coming paragraphs I will use the principles that I have elaborated on above to formulate hypotheses that can be tested empirically. This section is divided into two subsections, grouped by individual versus contextual hypotheses. I have chosen to present only the most theoretically relevant hypotheses in this paper. The limited amount of space prevents that all possibly interesting hypotheses are included³. However, I will give a few suggestions for future research in my concluding remarks.

Individual hypotheses

Drawing from *ethnic competition theory*, I suspect that lower educated people tend to have more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims. Just like most immigrants, Muslims are lower educated on an overall basis. Lower educated Dutch people should therefore engage more often in direct competition with this ethnic group, thus instigating negative attitudes towards Muslims. Furthermore, higher educated people may enjoy a broader view of the world, and could be better capable of separating the image of 'Islamic terrorism' from the actual Muslims. My first hypothesis should therefore be formulated as followed:

Hypothesis 1: *Lower educated people generally express more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims than higher educated people.*

My second hypothesis concerns religion. Religious denominations may differ in their view toward other religions. In order to be able to formulate a 'ranking' of the various religious denominations concerning their attitudes towards Muslims, I have chosen to compare four different groups: Muslims themselves, Christians⁴, 'other religions'⁵, and non-religious people. In line with *ethnic competition theory*, I expect members of other religions than Islam to experience ideological or cultural competition from Muslims. These people should therefore express more negative attitudes towards Muslims. Practitioners of Islam are not very likely to express negative attitudes towards Muslims, in accordance with *social identity theory*, which states that people strive to be members of positively valued groups (see Tajfel & Turner, 1979; Taylor & Moghaddam, 1987). To conclude, my expectation concerning the people who do not claim to belong to any religious denomination, is that they adhere to the most neutral ideals concerning religion of all four groups. The modernization theory supports this

³ However, some relations have been examined that are not presented here. A full regression model is included in appendix I.

⁴ Which includes Roman Catholics, Protestants and Dutch Reformed.

⁵ Which includes Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism.

final argument even further (see for a similar argumentation: Need, Ultee, & van Tienen, 2006, p. 7). The religious denomination labelled as ‘other’ is not included in my hypothesis, since this group is too heterogeneous to formulate a homogeneous expectation. My second hypothesis eventually reads:

Hypothesis 2: Christians generally express more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims than non-religious people, who are most likely to express more or less neutral attitudes. Muslims express positive attitudes towards their fellow-Muslims.

As the presumed ‘clash of cultures’ seems to have become a hot political topic, it is quite likely that political attitudes correlate strongly with attitudes towards Islam and Muslims. In general, right-wing political parties are more apt to respond to xenophobic and even racist tendencies in society. As a matter of fact, many extreme right-wing politicians seem to have made immigration and / or Islam their single political issue, perhaps rendering it the most important topic on the basis of which people vote for these parties. In accordance with *ethnic competition theory* I would therefore argue that people who have an interest in voting for extreme right-wing parties generally experience a greater amount of (economic, cultural, religious, ideological, etc.) competition from immigrants in general, and Muslims in particular. My third hypothesis therefore reads:

Hypothesis 3: People who vote for extreme right-wing political parties generally express more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims than people who do not vote for extreme right-wing political parties.

In line with the previous argument, people who express more nationalistic emotions, may also be more antagonistic towards Muslims. Not only because a similar dimension can be expected on the basis of their voting behaviour, but if voting is held constant I still expect people with nationalistic views to express more antagonistic views towards Muslims. The reason for this is that in the process of *disidentification* (de Swaan, 1995; de Swaan, 1997, 2003), the people who show the strongest indications that they identify with the Netherlands, should also be the ones who *disidentify* most with other relevant groups. The Muslim world has for decades functioned as a mirror of the European identities (Diez, 2004; Henk van Houtum, Kramsch, & Zierhofer, 2005; Kantner, 2006; McNeill, 2004; Rytönen, 2003; Wolf & Diaz, 1997). It seems logical that this mirror that existed in the past was even further enhanced after the events that followed the attack on the World Trade Centre in New York. My fourth hypothesis should therefore be formulated as followed:

Hypothesis 4: People with more (Dutch) nationalistic attitudes generally express more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims.

The following hypothesis is actually at the dividing line between individual and contextual characteristics⁶, and refers to a rather different concept of ‘community’ and ‘neighbourhood’. We live in an increasingly globalized world that seems to decrease in (imagined) size in a fast pace, as a result of the explosion of information and communication technologies in recent decades (see Ritzer, 2003; Robertson, 1992, 2001; Robertson & Khondker, 1998). As a result of this, hypotheses and relations that we used to expect to be due to the direct physical neighbourhood and community (cf. *ethnic competition theory* and *contact hypothesis* mentioned above) of respondents, may no longer be that straightforward. In the introduction of this paper, a reference to global politics and religious tensions was made. ‘Islamic terrorism’, as the Bush administration refers to various forms of global acts of aggression (Office of the Press Secretary, 2004), has had a profound impact on what is discussed in the media. As the world gets more global, western societies are often said to become more ‘individualistic’. In such a world, it seems quite plausible that the greater part of interpersonal contacts no longer occur in the physical neighbourhood or community, but that the *imagined community* (Anderson, 1983) has gained in importance when it comes to identification. The media may constitute a greater part of the perceived or *imagined* neighbourhood than the actual neighbourhood (to illustrate, see Barker, 1999; de Bruin, 2001).

Aspects that could be looked into to determine the impact of such a concept of community and neighbourhood include media-usage (as indicated above) and mobility. To illustrate, one could presume that highly mobile people like daily commuters may perceive a different environment than ‘fixed’ individuals (H. van Houtum & van der Velde, 2004; Henk van Houtum et al., 2005; McNeill, 2004). In this paper, only media-usage is examined as an indication of the theoretical point I wish to make. Follow-up studies should include an extended analysis of the *imagined neighbourhood*. My hypothesis concerning this issue is therefore rather limited, and focuses on having an Internet connection, symbolizing the intensity of the connection to the outside world. My implicit assumption, which seems to be supported by the Cultural Changes data (Sociaal Cultureel Planbureau, 2004), is that people who have access to the Internet in general also own a television set and a radio. My fifth hypothesis is therefore formulated as followed:

Hypothesis 5: People who have access to the Internet generally express less antagonistic attitudes toward Muslims than people who do not have access.

Contextual hypotheses

Although the fifth hypothesis already refers to the contextual level to a certain extent, the following hypotheses concern contextual data relating to the *physical* neighbourhood and municipality of

⁶ As the hypothesis will be tested using (estimated) characteristics that are more or less individual, I have chosen to place it under the header of individual hypotheses.

respondents and are therefore placed under the header *contextual hypotheses*. First of all, the *contact hypothesis* (discussed above) suggests that the number of Muslims in the respondents neighbourhood should influence the attitudes towards Muslims. As Lubbers *et al.* have suggested, the *contact hypothesis* may lead to two contradictory expectations (Lubbers *et al.*, 2006, pp. 246-247). First, it may be argued that more contact with Muslims enhances the effects of *ethnic competition theory*, as the threat of competition for scarce goods is felt more directly, thus leading to negative attitudes (*ibid.*). Secondly, however, one could also argue that an opposite reaction to a high number of Muslims in the respondents neighbourhood leads to more positive attitudes. As Forbes (in Lubbers *et al.*, 2006, p. 247) argued, unfamiliarity with a given (ethnic) group leads to suspicion, thus contact would lead to less suspicion and relatively positive attitudes. I will test both arguments by formulating the competing hypotheses 6a and 6b. Due to the limitations of the available data I will focus on the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities in the respondents neighbourhood. Furthermore, I will analyze the data on the level of the neighbourhood as opposed to the level of the municipality, because the segregation of ethnic minorities in specific areas of municipalities could lead to distorted results if only one value per municipality were to be included. This solution also combats the risk of multicollinearity.

Hypothesis 6a: *The higher the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities in the respondents neighbourhood, the more negative the expressed attitude towards Muslims.*

Hypothesis 6b: *The higher the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities in the respondents neighbourhood, the less negative the expressed attitude towards Muslims.*

A third hypothesis regarding the percentage of non-western ethnic minority descent in a respondents neighbourhood concerns the change in this number. If there is a great influx of immigrants in a certain neighbourhood, Dutch natives may feel threatened by this enhanced competition of other ethnic groups. Hypothesis 6c therefore reads:

Hypothesis 6c: *As the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities in the respondents neighbourhood increases more rapidly, Dutch natives tend to develop increasingly antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims.*

A better measurement of the perceived presence of Muslims in a respondents neighbourhood may be provided by actually ‘visible’, physically present institutions and buildings. Dutch natives may experience a greater ethnic and socioeconomic threat from Muslims if their presence is made geographically visible. It may therefore prove interesting to analyse the impact of having a mosque or Islamic school in ones neighbourhood. Furthermore, it seems plausible that institutions like mosques and Islamic schools have a wider impact in a given municipality than just in the neighbourhood in

which they are built. I therefore chose to include the number of mosques and Islamic schools in a municipality *per capita*⁷. My final two hypotheses should thus be formulated as followed:

Hypothesis 7a: *Having a mosque and / or an Islamic school in ones neighbourhood generally increases the antagonistic attitude towards Muslims.*

Hypothesis 7b: *Having a relatively higher number of mosques and / or Islamic schools in a municipality increases the antagonistic attitude towards Muslims.*

Data and measurements

Now that I have explicated my hypotheses and formulated a theoretical framework, this section will elaborate briefly on the relevant data, measurements and scales that have been used in the analysis. The first paragraph will elaborate on the sources of the data, after which I will discuss some relevant measurements and scales in the subsequent paragraphs.

Data

For this paper, several sources of data were used. Most variables are provided by the *Sociaal Culturele Ontwikkelingen in Nederland 2005* survey (SOCON 2005). This is a relatively new set of data which has not been subject to analysis in many research papers yet. It is interesting to see whether this recent data provides sufficient support for the hypotheses formulated above. The data were collected using a two-stage stratified random sampling method to select municipalities. “The Netherlands was first divided into four regional zones, that is: North (encompassing the Dutch provinces Groningen, Friesland, and Drenthe), East (Overijssel, Gelderland, and Flevoland), West (Utrecht, Zuid-Holland, and Noord-Holland), and South (Zeeland, Noord-Brabant, and Limburg). Within these four regional zones 81 municipalities were randomly selected according to their degree of urbanisation ensuring that all types of areas were represented according to their proportion in the population. Next, these municipalities were requested to select a random sample of their residents aged 18 to 70 from their population registers” (Nesstar Webview, 2007). The data that I used for this analysis only includes answers provided by Dutch natives. Muslims, as well as non-western ethnic minorities were excluded from the analysis.

A second datasource was provided by the *Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (CBS), the Dutch national statistics office. The physical contextual data was derived from this datasrouce. Thirdly, I have included the odds of having an internet connection, which is derived from a second source of survey data, namely the *Cultural changes in the Netherlands 2004* survey (CV’04), provided by the *Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau* (SCP). Exactly how these data were used will be described in

⁷ Expressed as mosques or Islamic schools per 1000 inhabitants.

the following section. The data on the location of mosques and islamic schools are provided at the postal code level. These data are from 2002 since more recent data was not readily available. The data about mosques are from three different sources, while the school information is given by the ISBO-organization, which is an organization for Islamic schools.

Measurements

All relevant variables that I have used in the analysis are presented in table 2. The variable description is indicated in the first column. The second column provides a brief description of each variable, after which the following columns present descriptive statistics: the total number of cases for each variable (N), the minimal and maximal values of the variable, the mean score, and the standard deviation. For most variables, these descriptions will be sufficient. For some, additional explanation is desirable.

First, the dependent variable should be discussed. I have created a scale to measure the attitude towards Muslims based on 9 different items (see appendix II for an overview). I performed several procedures to ensure the reliability of the scale ($\alpha=.883$), which I have presented in appendix II. Then, I constructed the scale for attitude towards Muslims based on the average score on these 9 items. When constructing this scale, I considered six different variations. Each scale that is presented in table 2 represents the same scale, but based on increasingly demanding conditions. The number behind 'Muslim' stands for the minimum required valid responses to the items. 'Muslim5', for example, represents the scale when at least 5 out of 9 total items is set as the minimum. I chose not to go any lower than at least 3 items with valid responses, and no higher than 8 valid responses. Judging by table 2 it seems fair to choose the scale 'Muslim4' as it includes a reasonable amount of respondents while preserving the reliability of the measurement.

Other variables that need additional explanation have been provided with an endnote, in which background information is provided. In general, the table below should provide sufficient information. With regard to the available space and time I will present the analysis of my hypotheses after table 2, after which I will end with some concluding remarks.

Table 1 - Descriptive statistics for the variables used in the analysis. Reference categories not included in the regression model are printed in italics and between brackets.

		N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DEPENDENT VARIABLE						
Attitude towards Muslims	1=negative attitude to 5=positive attitude towards Muslims	1298	1,00	5,00	2,6197	,73698
EXPLANATORY VARIABLES (INDIVIDUAL)						
Age - 18	Age minus 18	1375	,00	52,00	27,2749	15,07198
Woman	0=man, 1=woman	1375	,00	1,00	,5251	,49955
Education category	1=low, 2=medium, 3=high	1366	1,00	3,00	1,9407	,80847
Church attendance	1=never to 4 = most often	1375	1,00	4,00	1,7462	1,01603
Religious upbringing	0=no, 1=yes	1208	,00	1,00	,6531	-
<i>[Muslim]</i>	0=no, 1=yes	1375	,00	1,00	,0175	-
- Christian religion	0=no, 1=yes	1375	,00	1,00	,3520	-
- Other religion	0=no, 1=yes	1375	,00	1,00	,0189	-
- Non-religious	0=no, 1=yes	1375	,00	1,00	,5898	-
<i>[Other political party]</i>	0=no, 1=yes	1375	,00	1,00	,7942	-
- Right	Voting for extreme right-wing party: 0=no, 1=yes	1375	,00	1,00	,0305	-
- Unkown political party	0=no, 1=yes	1375	,00	1,00	,1753	-
One should honour Dutch symbols	1=disagree strongly, 5=agree strongly	1351	1,00	5,00	3,6299	1,08079
Proud to be Dutch	1=disagree strongly, 5=agree strongly	1287	1,00	5,00	3,9184	,94911
Odds of having internet connection ⁱ	Calculated odds of resp. having access to Internet	1373	,28	,99	,7600	,14978
EXPLANATORY VARIABLES (CONTEXTUAL)						
% Non-western allochthones in neighbourhood in 2005	Percentage of non-western allochthones in postal code area	1374	0	,87	,1037	,11994
Change in % allochthones in 2 years in neighbourhood		1374	-,0476	,0686	,0042	,00944
Change in % allochthones in 5 years in neighbourhood		1367	-,053	,170	,0156	,02242
Mosques per postal code	Number of mosques in respondents postal code	1365	0	6	,24	,621
Islamic school per postal code	Number of Islamic schools in respondents postal code	1365	0	1	,02	,156
Islamic schools per 1000 inhabitants	Number of Islamic schools per 1000 inhabitants in municipality	1365	,000	,048	,0026	,00484

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

Mosques per 1000 inhabitants	Number of mosques per 1000 inhabitants in municipality	1350	,000	,278	,0272	,02896
Urbanisation (control variable)	Degree of urbanisation in postal code (1=no urbanisation to 5=highest)	1364	1,00	5,00	3,1789	1,31762
Valid N (listwise)		1075				

Sources: CV'04 (Internet), CBS (Contextual data), SOCON 2005 (all other variables)

Table 2 - Six possible scales to measure the attitude towards Muslims.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Muslim3	1301	2,6188	,73641
Muslim4	1298	2,6197	,73698
Muslim5	1285	2,6211	,73711
Muslim6	1279	2,6203	,73768
Muslim7	1257	2,6170	,73809
Muslim8	1197	2,6115	,74010
Total N of data	1374		

Source: SOCON 2005

Results

To investigate my hypotheses, I have utilized linear regression analysis. I performed a check on multicollinearity for all models, which is presented in appendix III. Table 3 shows all regression models. I have chosen to include the predictors step by step. First, it may be interesting to mention that the constant for every regression model is between the values 2 and 3, which means that on average, when controlled for all predictors in the models, the attitude towards Muslims seems to be somewhat positive or somewhat negative, since the median score on the scale is 2,5 (see descriptive statistics of this scale in the previous section). The mean score on this scale is 2,6197 (see table 1). This seems to be approximated by the value of the intercept in model 10. The adjusted R^2 , which is an indication of how much variance of the scale for the attitude towards Muslims the provided model explains, is in the range of .171 to .174 in the later models, which indicates that approximately 17,4 percent of the total variance is explained by the most elaborate model (see appendix I for a preliminary, more elaborate model). A second result that may be interesting to look into, although this was not hypothesised, is that age seems to have a significant negative effect on the attitude towards Muslims. The older people get, the more negative they perceive Muslims. I will now subsequently discuss the individual characteristics and their relation to the attitudes towards Muslims, after which I will present the contextual characteristics.

Table 3 - Regression models for the dependend variable attitude towards Muslims (low value is negative, high value is positive).

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3 (4)		Model 4 (5)		Model 5 (7)		Model 6 (9)	
	B	Std.Dev	B	Std.Dev	B	Std.Dev	B	Std.Dev	B	Std.Dev	B	Std.Dev
(Constant)	2,172 **	,075	2,256**	,143	3,027**	,169	3,016**	,197	2,964**	,199	2,991**	,202
Age - 18	-,004**	,001	-,004**	,001	-,004**	,001	-,004*	,001	-,003*	,001	-,004*	,001
Woman	,032	,040	,034	,040	,013	,039	,013	,039	,015	,039	,015	,039
Education category	,275**	,025	,274**	,025	,225**	,025	,224**	,027	,228**	,027	,225**	,027
Muslim (ref)			(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)
- Christian religion			-,129	,130	-,092	,125	-,092	,125	-,088	,126	-,086	,126
- Other religion			-,082	,207	-,028	,199	-,028	,199	-,039	,199	-,060	,200
- Non-religious			-,075	,128	-,078	,123	-,078	,123	-,083	,123	-,080	,123
Not a right-wing party (ref)					(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)
- Right					-,706**	,112	-,705**	,112	-,705**	,112	-,691**	,112
- Unkown political party					-,075~	,052	-,075~	,052	-,077~	,052	-,081~	,052
One should honour Dutch symbols					-,096**	,020	-,096**	,020	-,093**	,020	-,091**	,020
Proud to be Dutch					-,076**	,022	-,077**	,022	-,076**	,022	-,075**	,022
Odds of having internet connection							,017**	,146	,015	,146	,006	,146
% Non-western allochthones 2005									,336~	,234	,155	,288
Change in % allochthones in 5 years in neighbourhood									-1,574	1,836	-1,208	1,870
Change in % allochthones in 2 years in neighbourhood									4,901~	3,643	4,939~	3,648
Mosques per postal code											,031	,037
Urbanisation											-,014	,021
Islamic schools per 1000 inhabitants											9,509*	5,152
Mosques per 1000 inhabitants											,193	,863
Adjusted R ²	,107		,106		,172		,171		,173		,174	
N = 1075												

** = sig.P<.01
 * = sig.P<.05
 ~ = sig.P<.10

Sources: SOCON 2005, CV'04, CBS

Individual characteristics

The first hypothesis, that higher educated people tend to have more positive attitudes towards Muslims is confirmed in quite a convincing way. Higher educated people in general indeed have more positive attitudes towards Muslims. Hypothesis 1 is confirmed by these analyses. The second hypothesis, concerning the different religious denominations, yields no significant results. Although all

denominations tend to show attitudes consistent with my expectations, none of the effects is significant. My second hypothesis can therefore neither be confirmed nor rejected. The third hypothesis, however, shows highly significant results in all models. It seems that people who vote for extreme right-wing parties have significantly more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims. Hypothesis 3 is conformed, although it would be interesting if future research was to examine the causality of this relation. Did these extreme right-wing voters have antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims before they went to the ballots, or have they identified with these ideologies afterwards in order to psychologically account for their political choices?

In line with hypothesis three, the fourth hypothesis stated that people with nationalistic attitudes also have more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims. Both items included in the analysis to measure this aspect are also highly significant in the expected direction (which is negative). Hypothesis 4 is therefore confirmed. Both items show highly significant results, although the item 'proud to be Dutch' seems to explain slightly more of the variance in the attitude towards Muslims scale. Finally, my hypothesis concerning more 'symbolic' and *imagined* neighbourhoods, which is tested by hypothesis 5, seems to hold true only in regression model 4, where it does show the expected direction. Hypothesis 5 seems to be confirmed, but needs further testing in future research, since all models that include 'physical' contextual predictors do not show significant results for the odds of having an internet connection. This may suggest that the odds of having an internet connection is just another predictor for the 'physical' neighbourhood.

Contextual characteristics

I hypothesised that the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities in ones neighbourhood has an influence on the attitude towards ethnic minorities in general, and perhaps even more specifically on the attitude towards Muslims. Hypothesis 6a and 6b are competing hypotheses. Where 6a expects that a higher percentage of non-western ethnic minorities in a respondents neighbourhood leads to more negative attitudes towards Muslims, 6b expects the opposite. Judging by the regression analysis provided in table 3, most support seems to be provided for hypothesis 6b. As the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities is higher, the Dutch natives that responded to these items expressed a more positive attitude towards Muslims. It seems that the *contact hypothesis*, as suggested by Forbes (in Lubbers et al., 2006, p. 247), holds true for these data. A theoretical interpretation of this effect would be that no contact between ethnic groups leads to suspicion, and that the increased contact with Muslims that these people have, gives cause for more (mutual) trust. I should note, however, that only model 5 show this result significantly, although all models seem to point this predictor in the right direction.

Hypothesis 6c also concerned the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities, but focused on the change in this percentage over a number of years. These predictors do not show really convincing results, although the variable measuring the change in this percentage over just two years (as opposed

to five years) seems to indicate that people who live in a neighbourhood that has seen an increase in the non-western minority population, express more positive attitudes towards Muslims. Although the result is only significant at a relatively low level ($P < .10$), this finding contradicts my original hypothesis, since my expectation was that the attitudes would become more antagonistic if there is rapid change. At any rate, hypothesis 6c should be rejected.

My final two hypotheses discuss the impact of having a mosque or Islamic school nearby, for which I have controlled for the level of urbanization in a neighbourhood. Hypothesis 7a concerns the number of mosques and / or Islamic schools in the own neighbourhood (postal code), while 7b takes on a somewhat broader interpretation of the expected results, and states that the *relative* number of mosques or Islamic schools *in the municipality* influences the attitude towards Muslims. According to the results from the regression analysis, having a mosque or Islamic school in ones neighbourhood seems to have no significant influence on the attitude towards Muslims. This would speak against the suggestion by *ethnic competition theory*, since people do not seem to experience a greater cultural or religious threat from these buildings and institutions, that is, if they *do* experience it, this does not lead to more antagonistic attitudes towards Muslims. Hypothesis 7a can not be confirmed or rejected with much confidence by this analysis since a significant result remains absent. Having a relatively greater number of Islamic schools in the municipality, however, does provide a significant result. A higher number of Islamic schools per 1000 inhabitants in the municipality seems to lead to more positive attitudes towards Muslims. This contradicts hypothesis 7b, which stated that these attitudes would become more antagonistic as the relative number of Islamic schools or mosques is higher. Although the relative number of mosques does not show a significant result, hypothesis 7b should therefore be rejected.

Conclusion

In this paper I have investigated the relations between several individual and contextual characteristics in order to explain the attitudes of Dutch natives towards Muslims. I have found that both individual and contextual aspects explain significant parts of the observed attitudes towards Muslims. The hypotheses that I formulated on the individual level have generally been confirmed (with the exception of religious denominations), while the hypotheses that I formulated on the contextual level have all been rejected with the exception of hypothesis 6b, which stated that the percentage of non-western ethnic minorities in a neighbourhood would have a positive impact on the attitude towards Muslims. This finding seems in line with the rejection of the other contextual hypotheses, that all stated that more contact or 'threat' would lead to more antagonistic attitudes. The analysis in this paper suggests that the *contact hypothesis* should be interpreted as suggested by Forbes (in Lubbers et al., 2006, p. 247). Less contact leads to suspicion towards other ethnic groups, while more contact or physical

presence seems to lead to an increase in trust. I would therefore arrive at the same conclusion as Lubbers et al. did (2006, p. 255), which is that the “[e]xposure to different ethnic communities may counteract unfavourable attitudes, which in turn may reduce objections to the presence of minorities”.

To conclude, a few final remarks concerning future research seem in place. First of all, it would be interesting to conduct this research on longitudinal data. When incorporating a temporal dimension, it is possible to investigate the impact of global (or national) events, such as the attack on the World Trade Centre in New York, or the assassination of the right-wing politician Pim Fortuyn. Secondly, a cross-cultural analysis would be interesting to undertake. If globalization has a profound influence on the attitudes towards Muslims, as I have suggested in the introduction of this paper, then global trends should be observable in multiple cultures. This would also add to the interpretation of the presence of antagonistic attitudes within the Netherlands. Whether or not an average of 2,6197 on the scale measuring the attitude towards Muslims is high or not, also depends on the comparison to other countries.

Third, some aspects of this study may be interesting to investigate using qualitative rather than quantitative methods. What it symbolizes if a mosque or Islamic school is built in a given neighbourhood, and which results this exactly has for the local population cannot be examined to such an extent by measuring quantitatively. It would also be interesting to include the ‘symbolic’ or ‘imagined’ neighbourhood in which people live or work. Although this also could be investigated qualitatively, I suggest that quantitative methods suffice in determining the impact of such symbolic neighbourhoods if a thoroughly defined theoretical basis is provided before the analysis. At any rate, the subject of attitudes towards minorities, in the contemporary world perhaps *especially* Muslims, seems to be of inestimable value to develop policies to reduce antagonistic attitudes between (ethnic) social groups, and to combat xenophobia in Dutch society.

ⁱ Measured by calculating the odds of the respondent having access to the internet based on postal code, education and income. The data used for this estimation were derived from CV’04.

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Appendix I – Extended regression model

Full regression model including some predictors that have not been reported in the paper.

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	B		
(Constant)	2,531	,237			10,693	,000
Age - 18	-,004	,002	-,080		-2,456	,014
Woman	,050	,044	,033		1,126	,260
Education	,049	,011	,201		4,379	,000
Church attendance	,024	,028	,034		,887	,375
Religious upbringing	-,036	,052	-,023		-,685	,493
Non-religious (ref)						
Christian	-,020	,062	-,013		-,321	,748
Muslim	1,108	,393	,083		2,817	,005
Other religion	-,052	,190	-,008		-,273	,785
Other parties (ref)						
Right	-,644	,126	-,150		-5,108	,000
Unknown political party	-,046	,060	-,023		-,774	,439
Odds of having internet connection	,087	,167	,018		,521	,602
Prestige Ultee Sixma score	,003	,002	,070		1,937	,053
Most people dishonest and unreliable	,115	,022	,152		5,143	,000
One should honour Dutch symbols	-,100	,022	-,147		-4,482	,000
Proud to be Dutch	-,078	,025	-,101		-3,163	,002
Over- or underestimation of % ethnic minority in neighbourhood	-,002	,002	-,043		-1,291	,197
Urbanisation	-,019	,024	-,034		-,813	,416
Islamic schools per 1000 inhabitants	26,383	14,032	,178		1,880	,060
Mosques per 1000 inhabitants	,039	2,506	,002		,016	,988
Mosques per postal code	-,049	,110	-,041		-,451	,652
Islamic school per postal code	-,481	,391	-,097		-1,230	,219
% Non-western allochthones 2005	,210	,320	,034		,658	,511
Change in % non-western allochthones between 2003 and 2005 in neighbourhood	2,406	4,042	,031		,595	,552
Change in % non-western allochthones between 2000 and 2005 in neighbourhood	-,763	2,041	-,023		-,374	,709

Average housing value	,000	,001	,002	,072	,942
educatXmosq per 1000	,039	1,184	,003	,033	,974
educatXislschool per 1000	-8,525	6,661	-,124	-1,280	,201
educatXmosq1	,049	,049	,090	,995	,320
educatXislschool1	,192	,228	,063	,843	,399

1,00 Dependent Variable: Islam phobia

Appendix II – Scale for attitude toward Muslims

The following table shows the items (in Dutch) that were used to create the scale to measure my dependent variable, attitude towards Muslims.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
(v2135) Islamitische vrouwen met hoofddoek passen zich niet aan	1291	1	5	2,85	1,172
(v5105) Moslims voeden hun kinderen op autoritaire manier op	1201	1	5	2,55	,946
(v5104) Moslim mannen overheersen hun vrouwen	1271	1	5	2,07	,880
(v5106) Moslims sluiten zich af van de NL-samenleving	1287	1	5	2,66	1,001
(v2136) Moslims zijn gevaarlijk fanatiek	1270	1	5	3,18	1,083
(v2140) Moslims grijpen gemakkelijk naar geweld	1278	1	5	2,83	1,099
(v5107) Islamitische ouders hebben buitenshuis geen gezag over kinderen	1215	1	5	2,70	1,053
(v2139) Moslims misbruiken hun godsdienst voor politiek	1252	1	5	2,59	1,083
(v5108) De meeste Moslims hebben geen respect voor homoseksuelen	1218	1	5	2,09	,879
Valid N (listwise)	1061				

(appendix II is continued on the next page)

These variables were put in a factor analysis in order to examine their scalability. Only one factor was extracted, and the following factor loadings were provided:

	Factor
	1
(v2135) Islamitische vrouwen met hoofddoek passen zich niet aan	,612
(v5105) Moslims voeden hun kinderen op autoritaire manier op	,544
(v5104) Moslim mannen overheersen hun vrouwen	,674
(v5106) Moslims sluiten zich af van de NL-samenleving	,746
(v2136) Moslims zijn gevaarlijk fanatiek	,753
(v2140) Moslims grijpen gemakkelijk naar geweld	,754
(v2139) Moslims misbruiken hun godsdienst voor politiek	,753
(v5108) De meeste Moslims hebben geen respect voor homoseksuelen	,622

Extraction Method: Principal Axis Factoring.
1,00 1 factors extracted. 4 iterations required.

As it seems plausible to create a reliable scale out of these 9 items, a reliability analysis was performed, which yielded the following results:

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,883	,883	9

As the above table indicates, the 9 items are sufficiently scalable. I therefore proceeded to construct a scale based on several criteria. This procedure is described in the main paper.

Appendix III – Collinearity statistics

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	2,173	,075		28,971	,000		
	Age - 18	-,004	,001	-,084	-3,022	,003	,956	1,046
	Woman	,033	,040	,022	,827	,408	,995	1,005
	Education category	,274	,025	,302	10,892	,000	,952	1,051
2	(Constant)	2,257	,143		15,729	,000		
	Age - 18	-,004	,001	-,077	-2,731	,006	,928	1,077
	Woman	,035	,040	,023	,860	,390	,993	1,007
	Education category	,273	,025	,301	10,856	,000	,951	1,051
	Christian religion	-,129	,130	-,084	-,994	,320	,102	9,758
	Other religion	-,082	,207	-,013	-,395	,693	,642	1,558
3	(Constant)	3,030	,169		17,912	,000		
	Age - 18	-,004	,001	-,072	-2,633	,009	,913	1,095
	Woman	,014	,039	,009	,355	,723	,983	1,017
	Education category	,224	,025	,247	9,017	,000	,906	1,104
	Christian religion	-,093	,125	-,060	-,737	,461	,102	9,799
	Other religion	-,028	,200	-,005	-,142	,887	,639	1,566
	Non-religious	-,077	,123	-,051	-,629	,530	,102	9,848
	Right	-,707	,112	-,166	-6,306	,000	,975	1,025
	Unkown political party	-,076	,052	-,039	-1,466	,143	,975	1,026
	One should honour Dutch symbols	-,095	,020	-,140	-4,745	,000	,780	1,281
	Proud to be Dutch	-,077	,022	-,100	-3,478	,001	,821	1,217
4	(Constant)	3,019	,197		15,331	,000		
	Age - 18	-,003	,001	-,071	-2,522	,012	,856	1,168
	Woman	,014	,039	,010	,364	,716	,971	1,030
	Education category	,223	,027	,246	8,377	,000	,790	1,266
	Christian religion	-,093	,126	-,060	-,739	,460	,102	9,802
	Other religion	-,028	,200	-,005	-,141	,888	,638	1,566
	Non-religious	-,077	,123	-,051	-,629	,530	,102	9,848
	Right	-,706	,112	-,166	-6,295	,000	,974	1,027
	Unkown political party	-,076	,052	-,039	-1,464	,143	,975	1,026
	One should honour Dutch symbols	-,095	,020	-,140	-4,739	,000	,780	1,282
	Proud to be Dutch	-,078	,022	-,100	-3,478	,001	,820	1,220
	Odds of having internet connection	,015	,146	,003	,105	,916	,772	1,296
5	(Constant)	2,967	,199		14,912	,000		
	Age - 18	-,003	,001	-,069	-2,443	,015	,847	1,181
	Woman	,016	,039	,011	,412	,680	,970	1,031
	Education category	,227	,027	,251	8,523	,000	,783	1,276
	Christian religion	-,088	,126	-,057	-,702	,483	,102	9,847
	Other religion	-,040	,200	-,006	-,199	,842	,638	1,569
	Non-religious	-,082	,123	-,055	-,668	,504	,101	9,872
	Right	-,706	,112	-,166	-6,296	,000	,974	1,027
	Unkown political party	-,078	,052	-,040	-1,505	,133	,974	1,026
	One should honour Dutch symbols	-,092	,020	-,135	-4,586	,000	,777	1,287
	Proud to be Dutch	-,077	,022	-,100	-3,456	,001	,817	1,224
	Odds of having internet connection	,014	,145	,003	,098	,922	,770	1,298
	% Non-western allochthones 2005	,329	,234	,051	1,402	,161	,518	1,931
	Change in % allochthones in 5 years in neighbourhood	-1,489	1,834	-,044	-,812	,417	,229	4,362
	Change in % allochthones in 2 years in neighbourhood	4,935	3,643	,062	1,355	,176	,321	3,117

6	(Constant)	2,995	,202		14,838	,000		
	Age - 18	-,004	,001	-,071	-2,518	,012	,843	1,186
	Woman	,016	,039	,010	,397	,692	,967	1,034
	Education category	,225	,027	,248	8,357	,000	,769	1,300
	Christian religion	-,086	,126	-,056	-,683	,495	,101	9,869
	Other religion	-,060	,200	-,010	-,301	,763	,635	1,574
	Non-religious	-,079	,123	-,053	-,642	,521	,101	9,905
	Right	-,691	,112	-,163	-6,150	,000	,969	1,032
	Unkown political party	-,082	,052	-,042	-1,579	,115	,972	1,028
	One should honour Dutch symbols	-,090	,020	-,133	-4,463	,000	,767	1,303
	Proud to be Dutch	-,076	,022	-,099	-3,415	,001	,810	1,235
	Odds of having internet connection	,005	,146	,001	,036	,971	,768	1,303
	% Non-western allochthones 2005	,133	,288	,020	,461	,645	,343	2,914
	Change in % allochthones in 5 years in neighbourhood	-1,056	1,866	-,031	-,566	,572	,221	4,522
	Change in % allochthones in 2 years in neighbourhood	4,945	3,647	,062	1,356	,175	,320	3,126
	Mosques per postal code	,039	,037	,032	1,049	,294	,713	1,403
	Islamic school per postal code	-,166	,139	-,034	-1,195	,232	,856	1,169
	Urbanisation	-,015	,021	-,026	-,702	,483	,499	2,003
	Islamic schools per 1000 inhabitants	9,418	5,154	,062	1,827	,068	,595	1,681
	Mosques per 1000 inhabitants	,163	,864	,006	,189	,850	,591	1,691

1. Dependent Variable: Attitude towards Muslims

Appendix IV – Syntax

```

REGRESSION
/MISSING listwise
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
pinternet_mean_1
dishonest honour proud estimate
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000 urban
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
pinternet_mean_1
dishonest honour proud estimate
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000 urban
.
REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
/CRITERIA=PIN(.1) POUT(.20)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT islamphobia4
/METHOD=STEPWISE age18 woman v140
church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte educatXmosq educatXislschool
educatXmosq1 educatXislschool1 .

compute age18 = age - 18.
variable labels age18 'Age - 18'.
recode stehd (1=5) (2=4) (3=3) (4=2) (5=1) (else=sysmis)
into urban.
variable labels urban 'Urbanisation'.

```

```

value labels urban
1 low
5 high.
recode v340_1 (1=5) (2=4) (3=3) (4=2) (5=1)
(else=sysmis) into proud.
recode v340_7 (1=5) (2=4) (3=3) (4=2) (5=1)
(else=sysmis) into honour.
variable labels proud 'Proud to be Dutch'.
variable labels honour 'One should honour Dutch symbols'.
value labels proud
1 'Strongly disagree'
5 'Strongly agree'.
value labels honour
1 'Strongly disagree'
5 'Strongly agree'.
recode v400 (1=1) (2=0) (else=sysmis) into
churchmember.
variable labels churchmember 'Member of church'.
RECODE v405
(3=1) (1=4) (23=1) (22=5) (27=7) (28=8) (29=9)
(30=10) (88=SYSMIS)
(4 thru 13=2) (14 thru 21=3) (24 thru 26=6)
(ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO religion.
VARIABLE LABELS religion 'which religion'.
if church = 0 religion = 11.
exe.
freq religion.
freq churchmember.
RECODE
religion
(1=1) (2=2) (3=3) (8=4) (11=6) (4 thru 7=5) (9 thru
10=5) INTO
religion2 .
VARIABLE LABELS religion2 'religion 6 categories'.
EXECUTE .
freq religion2.
compute Catholic=0.
compute Protestant=0.
compute Reformed=0.
compute Muslim=0.
compute Otherreligion=0.
compute Nonreligious=0.
variable labels nonreligious 'Non-religious'.
variable labels otherreligion 'Other religion'.
if religion2 = 1 Catholic=1.
if religion2 = 2 Protestant=1.
if religion2 = 3 Reformed=1.
if religion2 = 4 Muslim=1.
if religion2 = 5 OtherReligion=1.
if religion2 = 6 Nonreligious=1.
exe.
recode v440 (1=4) (2=3) (3=2) (4=1) (else=sysmis) into
church.
variable labels church 'Church attendance'.
value labels church
1 'Never'
2 'Few times per year'
3 'Once every month'
4 'Once every week or more often'.
recode v478 (1=1) (2=0) (else=sysmis) into reliUpbring.
variable labels reliUpbring 'Religious upbringing'.
exe.
freq v515.
compute Right=0.
compute Otherpolitical=0.
compute Unknown=0.
variable labels otherpolitical 'Other political party'.
if v515 = 9 OR v515 = 10 OR v515 = 11 Right=1.
if v515 = 1 OR v515 = 2 OR v515 = 3 OR v515 = 4 OR
v515 = 5 OR v515 = 6

```

```
OR v515 = 7 OR v515 = 8 OR v515 = 12 OR v515 = 13
Otherpolitical=1.
if v515 = 14 OR v515 = 15 OR v515 = 16 Unknown=1.
if nmiss(v515) Unknown=1.
exe.
des v515 Right Unknown Otherpolitical
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX .
freq v515 Right Unknown Otherpolitical.
rename variable v340_3=dishonest.
exe.
freq v850_1.
freq totaal2005.
compute estimate = v850_1 - totaal2005.
freq estimate.
```

* Filter voor listwise deletion op alle relevante variabelen.

filter off.

```
des postalcode, estimate, Unknown, Otherpolitical, Right,
  reliUpbring, Otherreligion, muslim, Nonreligious, Muslim,
Reformed,
  Protestant, Catholic, church, honour, proud, urban,
age18, dishonest,
  Pinternet_mean, woman, Islamphobia4,
islschoolper1000, mosqper1000,
  verschilmet2000gemeente, verschilmet2003gemeente,
LageInkomens,
  Hypotheekhoogte, totaal2005, verschilmet2000,
verschilmet2003, v140,
p92bnlh.
RMV
/Pinternet_mean_1=LINT(Pinternet_mean).
```

```
des postalcode, estimate, Unknown, Otherpolitical, Right,
  reliUpbring, Otherreligion, muslim, Nonreligious, Muslim,
Reformed,
  Protestant, Catholic, church, honour, proud, urban,
age18, dishonest,
  Pinternet_mean_1, woman, Islamphobia4,
islschoolper1000, mosqper1000,
  verschilmet2000gemeente, verschilmet2003gemeente,
LageInkomens,
  Hypotheekhoogte, totaal2005, verschilmet2000,
verschilmet2003, v140,
p92bnlh.
```

* alles er op en er aan:

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER postalcode estimate Unknown
Otherpolitical Right
  reliUpbring Otherreligion muslim Nonreligious Muslim
Reformed
  Protestant Catholic church honour proud urban age18
dishonest
  Pinternet_mean_1 woman islschoolper1000
mosqper1000
  verschilmet2000gemeente verschilmet2003gemeente
LageInkomens
  Hypotheekhoogte totaal2005 verschilmet2000
verschilmet2003 v140
p92bnlh
/RESIDUALS DURBIN .
```

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
```

```
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER postalcode estimate Unknown
Otherpolitical Right
  reliUpbring Otherreligion muslim Nonreligious Muslim
Reformed
  Protestant Catholic church honour proud urban age18
dishonest
  Pinternet_mean_1 woman islschoolper1000
mosqper1000
  verschilmet2000gemeente verschilmet2003gemeente
LageInkomens
  Hypotheekhoogte totaal2005 verschilmet2000
verschilmet2003 v140
p92bnlh
/RESIDUALS DURBIN .
```

*** zonder LageInkomens:

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER postalcode estimate Unknown
Otherpolitical Right
  reliUpbring Otherreligion muslim Nonreligious Muslim
Reformed
  Protestant Catholic church honour proud urban age18
dishonest
  Pinternet_mean_1 woman islschoolper1000
mosqper1000
  verschilmet2000gemeente verschilmet2003gemeente
Hypotheekhoogte totaal2005 verschilmet2000
verschilmet2003 v140
p92bnlh
/RESIDUALS DURBIN .
```

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER postalcode estimate Unknown
Otherpolitical Right
  reliUpbring Otherreligion muslim Nonreligious Muslim
Reformed
  Protestant Catholic church honour proud urban age18
dishonest
  Pinternet_mean_1 woman islschoolper1000
mosqper1000
  verschilmet2000gemeente verschilmet2003gemeente
Hypotheekhoogte totaal2005 verschilmet2000
verschilmet2003 v140
p92bnlh
/RESIDUALS DURBIN .
```

* Nu met referentiecategorieën (ik was dom bezig)...

* Ook maar meteen op makkelijke volgorde.

* eerste model is overzicht (INCL. REFCATs)

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring NONRELIGIOUS catholic protestant
reformed muslim otherreligion
```

OTHERPOLITICAL right unknown
 pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
 dishonest honour proud estimate
 urban
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeeni isboeduc
 mosq_municipal islschool_municipal
 totaal2005 verschilmet2003gemeente
 verschilmet2000gemeente
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 Hypotheekhoogte.

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeeni isboeduc
mosq_municipal islschool_municipal
totaal2005 verschilmet2003gemeente
verschilmet2000gemeente
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte.
```

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeeni isboeduc
mosq_municipal islschool_municipal
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte.
```

* bovenstaande model is kielekiele

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeeni isboeduc
mosq_municipal islschool_municipal
```

verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 Hypotheekhoogte.

**

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeeni isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte.
```

* Zelfde als boven maar zonder COLLIN:

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeeni isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte.
```

** Groot overzicht van verschillende modellen.

compute christian=0.
 if catholic=1 or protestant=1 or reformed=1 christian=1.
 exe.

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING meansub
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeeni isboeduc
/METHOD=ENTER
```

```

age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte.

```

```

des age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte.

```

```

REGRESSION
/MISSING listwise
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte
/METHOD=ENTER

```

```

age18 woman v140
church reliupbring catholic protestant reformed muslim
otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte.

```

```

recode var001 (1 = 0) (2=1) into woman.
exe.

```

```

value labels woman
1 Woman.
exe.

```

```

recode var006 (1 thru 4 = 1) (5 thru 6 = 2) (7 thru 8 = 3)
(else = sysmis) into educat.
exe.

```

```

value labels educat
1 Low
2 Medium
3 High.
exe.

```

```

rename variable var002 = age.

```

```

recode q42_10a (1=1) (2=0) (else=sysmis) into internet.

```

```

split file by provcode.
freq internet.
split file off.

```

```

value labels internet
1 Acces to internet.
exe.

```

```

recode q42_3a (1=1) (2=0) (else=sysmis) into television.
recode q42_9a (1=1) (2=0) (else=sysmis) into telephone.
exe.

```

```

value labels television
1 Owns television.
value labels telephone
1 Owns telephone.
exe.

```

```

sort cases by provcode.
split file by provcode.

```

```

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES internet
/METHOD = ENTER woman age educat
/CRITERIA = PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5)
/save = pred(Pinternet).

```

```

split file off.

```

```

freq age.

```

```

RECODE
age
(16 thru 33=1) (34 thru 49=2) (50 thru 66=3) (67 thru
82=4) (83 thru
99=5) INTO agecat .
VARIABLE LABELS agecat 'age category'.
EXECUTE .

```

```

value labels agecat
1 16-33
2 34-49
3 50-66
4 67-82

```

```

5 83-99.
exe.

RECODE
  age
  (16 thru 44=1) (45 thru 71=2) (72 thru 99=3) INTO
agecat2 .
VARIABLE LABELS agecat2 'Age 3 categories'.
EXECUTE .

value labels agecat2
1 16-44
2 45-71
3 72-99.
exe.

freq agecat provcode.

SORT CASES BY provcode .
SPLIT FILE
  LAYERED BY provcode .

LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES internet
/METHOD = ENTER agecat educat woman
/CRITERIA = PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5)
/save = pred(Pinternet).

split file off.

DATASET DECLARE PinternetGemeente.
SORT CASES BY agecat educat woman gemeente .
AGGREGATE
  /OUTFILE='PinternetGemeente'
  /PRESORTED
  /BREAK=agecat educat woman gemeente
  /Pinternet_mean = MEAN(Pinternet).

SORT CASES BY
  gemeente (A) agecat (A) educat (A) woman (A) .

SAVE OUTFILE='C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\PinternetGemeente.sav'
/COMPRESSED.

GET
  FILE='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\Totaalbestand.sav'.
DATASET NAME DataSet3 WINDOW=FRONT.

**

recode v40 (1 = 0) (2=1) into woman.
exe.

value labels woman
1 Woman.
exe.

recode v140 (1 thru 4 = 1) (5 thru 8 = 2) (9 thru 12 = 3)
(else = sysmis) into educat.
exe.

value labels educat
1 Low
2 Medium
3 High.
exe.

rename variable leeftijd = Age.

```

```

freq age.

RECODE
  age
  (18 thru 33=1) (34 thru 49=2) (50 thru 70=3) (else =
sysmis) INTO agecat .
VARIABLE LABELS agecat 'age category'.
EXECUTE .

value labels agecat
1 18-33
2 34-49
3 50-70.
exe.

rename variable gemeentecode=gemeente.
exe.

SORT CASES BY
  gemeente (A) agecat (A) educat (A) woman (A) .

SAVE OUTFILE='C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\Totaal2.sav'
/COMPRESSED.

MATCH FILES /FILE=*
  /TABLE='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\PinternetGemeente.sav'
/BY gemeente agecat educat woman.
EXECUTE.

TITLE      "Regionale Kerncijfers Nederland".
DATA LIST  FILE = "C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn
documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp, Lubbers,
Need, Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\download1BE4A.ASC" /
           gemeent  1 - 6 (A)
           Perioden 8 - 11 (A)
           V1001   13 - 18 (A).

VAR LABELS
  gemeent  "Regio's"
  Perioden "Perioden"
  V1001   "Aantal inwoners op 1 januari".

VALUE LABELS
  gemeent  "GM1680" "Aa en Hunze"
           "GM0738" "Aalburg"
           "GM0358" "Aalsmeer"
           "GM0197" "Aalten"
           "GM0480" "Ter Aar"
           "GM0305" "Abcoude"
           "GM0059" "Achtkarspelen"
           "GM0482" "Alblasserdam"
           "GM0613" "Albrandswaard"
           "GM0483" "Alkemade"
           "GM0361" "Alkmaar"
           "GM0141" "Almelo"
           "GM0034" "Almere"
           "GM0484" "Alphen aan den Rijn"
           "GM1723" "Alphen-Chaam"
           "GM1679" "Ambt Montfort"
           "GM0060" "Ameland"
           "GM0306" "Amerongen"
           "GM0307" "Amersfoort"
           "GM0362" "Amstelveen"
           "GM0363" "Amsterdam"

```

"GM0364"	"Andijk"	"GM0222"	"Doetinchem"
"GM0366"	"Anna Paulowna"	"GM0766"	"Dongen"
"GM0200"	"Apeldoorn"	"GM0058"	"Dongeradeel"
"GM0003"	"Appingedam"	"GM0315"	"Doorn"
"GM0885"	"Arcen en Velden"	"GM0505"	"Dordrecht"
"GM0202"	"Arnhem"	"GM0498"	"Drechterland"
"GM0106"	"Assen"	"GM0316"	"Driebergen-Rijsenburg"
"GM0743"	"Asten"	"GM1719"	"Drimmelen"
"GM0744"	"Baarle-Nassau"	"GM0303"	"Dronten"
"GM0308"	"Baarn"	"GM0225"	"Druuten"
"GM0489"	"Barendrecht"	"GM0226"	"Duiven"
"GM0203"	"Barneveld"	"GM1711"	"Echt-Susteren"
"GM0005"	"Bedum"	"GM0385"	"Edam-Volendam"
"GM0888"	"Beek"	"GM0228"	"Ede"
"GM0370"	"Beemster"	"GM0317"	"Eemnes"
"GM0889"	"Beesel"	"GM1651"	"Eemsmond"
"GM0007"	"Bellingwedde"	"GM0770"	"Eersel"
"GM0372"	"Bennebroek"	"GM0905"	"Eijsden"
"GM0491"	"Bergambacht"	"GM0772"	"Eindhoven"
"GM1724"	"Bergeijk"	"GM0230"	"Elburg"
"GM0893"	"Bergen (L.)"	"GM0114"	"Emmen"
"GM0373"	"Bergen (NH.)"	"GM0388"	"Enkhuizen"
"GM0748"	"Bergen op Zoom"	"GM0153"	"Enschede"
"GM0492"	"Bergschenhoek"	"GM0232"	"Epe"
"GM0493"	"Berkel en Rodenrijs"	"GM0233"	"Ermelo"
"GM1859"	"Berkelland"	"GM0777"	"Etten-Leur"
"GM1721"	"Bernheze"	"GM1722"	"Ferwerderadiel"
"GM0568"	"Bernisse"	"GM0070"	"Franeckeradeel"
"GM0753"	"Best"	"GM0653"	"Gaasterlân-Sleat"
"GM0209"	"Beuningen"	"GM0779"	"Geertruidenberg"
"GM0375"	"Beverwijk"	"GM0236"	"Geldermalsen"
"GM0063"	"het Bildt"	"GM1771"	"Geldrop-Mierlo"
"GM0310"	"De Bilt"	"GM1652"	"Gemert-Bakel"
"GM0585"	"Binnenmaas"	"GM0907"	"Gennep"
"GM1728"	"Bladel"	"GM0689"	"Giessenlanden"
"GM0376"	"Blaricum"	"GM0784"	"Gilze en Rijen"
"GM0495"	"Bleiswijk"	"GM0511"	"Goedereede"
"GM0377"	"Bloemendaal"	"GM0664"	"Goes"
"GM0055"	"Boarnsterhim"	"GM0785"	"Goirle"
"GM0497"	"Bodegraven"	"GM0512"	"Gorinchem"
"GM0755"	"Boekel"	"GM0513"	"Gouda"
"GM0009"	"Ten Boer"	"GM0693"	"Graafstroom"
"GM0064"	"Bolsward"	"GM0365"	"Graft-De Rijp"
"GM1681"	"Borger-Odoorn"	"GM0786"	"Grave"
"GM0147"	"Borne"	"GM0517"	"'s-Gravendeel"
"GM0654"	"Borsele"	"GM0518"	"'s-Gravenhage"
"GM0499"	"Boskoop"	"GM0240"	"Groenlo"
"GM0756"	"Boxmeer"	"GM0241"	"Groesbeek"
"GM0757"	"Boxtel"	"GM0014"	"Groningen"
"GM0758"	"Breda"	"GM0015"	"Grootegast"
"GM0311"	"Breukelen"	"GM1729"	"Gulpen-Wittem"
"GM0501"	"Brielle"	"GM0158"	"Haaksbergen"
"GM1876"	"Bronckhorst"	"GM0788"	"Haaren"
"GM0213"	"Brummen"	"GM0392"	"Haarlem"
"GM0899"	"Brunssum"	"GM0393"	"Haarlemmerliede en Spaarwoude"
"GM0312"	"Bunnik"	"GM0394"	"Haarlemmermeer"
"GM0313"	"Bunschoten"	"GM0914"	"Haelen"
"GM0214"	"Buren"	"GM1655"	"Halderberge"
"GM0381"	"Bussum"	"GM0160"	"Hardenberg"
"GM0502"	"Cappelle aan den IJssel"	"GM0243"	"Harderwijk"
"GM0383"	"Castricum"	"GM0523"	"Hardinxveld-Giessendam"
"GM0109"	"Coevorden"	"GM0017"	"Haren"
"GM1706"	"Cranendonck"	"GM0395"	"Harenkarspel"
"GM0611"	"Cromstrijen"	"GM0072"	"Harlingen"
"GM1684"	"Cuijk"	"GM0244"	"Hatterm"
"GM0216"	"Culemborg"	"GM1937"	"Heel"
"GM0148"	"Dalfsen"	"GM0396"	"Heemskerk"
"GM0065"	"Dantumadeel"	"GM0397"	"Heemstede"
"GM0503"	"Delft"	"GM0246"	"Heerde"
"GM0010"	"Delfzijl"	"GM0074"	"Heerenveen"
"GM0762"	"Deurne"	"GM0398"	"Heerhugowaard"
"GM0150"	"Deventer"	"GM0917"	"Heerlen"
"GM0384"	"Diemen"	"GM1658"	"Heeze-Leende"
"GM1774"	"Dinkelland"	"GM0399"	"Heiloo"
"GM0504"	"Dirksland"	"GM0918"	"Helden"
"GM0221"	"Doesburg"		

"GM0400"	"Den Helder"	"GM0938"	"Meerssen"
"GM0163"	"Hellendoorn"	"GM0941"	"Meijel"
"GM0530"	"Hellevoetsluis"	"GM0083"	"Menaldumadeel"
"GM0794"	"Helmond"	"GM1987"	"Menterwolde"
"GM0531"	"Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht"	"GM0119"	"Meppel"
"GM0164"	"Hengelo"	"GM0687"	"Middelburg"
"GM0796"	"'s-Hertogenbosch"	"GM0559"	"Middelhamis"
"GM0252"	"Heumen"	"GM1842"	"Midden-Delfland"
"GM0797"	"Heusden"	"GM1731"	"Midden-Drenthe"
"GM0920"	"Heythuysen"	"GM0815"	"Mill en Sint Hubert"
"GM0534"	"Hillegom"	"GM0265"	"Millingen aan de Rijn"
"GM0798"	"Hilvarenbeek"	"GM1709"	"Moerdijk"
"GM0402"	"Hilversum"	"GM1955"	"Montferland"
"GM1735"	"Hof van Twente"	"GM0335"	"Montfoort"
"GM0118"	"Hoogeveen"	"GM0944"	"Mook en Middelaar"
"GM0018"	"Hoogezand-Sappemeer"	"GM0563"	"Moordrecht"
"GM0405"	"Hoorn"	"GM0424"	"Muiden"
"GM1507"	"Horst aan de Maas"	"GM0425"	"Naarden"
"GM0321"	"Houten"	"GM1740"	"Neder-Betuwe"
"GM0406"	"Huizen"	"GM0643"	"Nederlek"
"GM0677"	"Hulst"	"GM0946"	"Nederweert"
"GM0925"	"Hunsel"	"GM0304"	"Neerijnen"
"GM0353"	"IJsselstein"	"GM0412"	"Niedorp"
"GM0645"	"Jacobswoude"	"GM0571"	"Nieuw-Lekkerland"
"GM0166"	"Kampen"	"GM0356"	"Nieuwegein"
"GM0678"	"Kapelle"	"GM0567"	"Nieuwerkerk aan den IJssel"
"GM0537"	"Katwijk"	"GM0569"	"Nieuwkoop"
"GM0928"	"Kerkrade"	"GM0104"	"Nijefurd"
"GM0929"	"Kessel"	"GM0267"	"Nijkerk"
"GM0079"	"Kollumerland en Nieuwkruisland"	"GM0268"	"Nijmegen"
"GM0588"	"Korendijk"	"GM1695"	"Noord-Beveland"
"GM0542"	"Krimpen aan den IJssel"	"GM1699"	"Noordenveld"
"GM1659"	"Laarbeek"	"GM0529"	"Noorder-Koggenland"
"GM1685"	"Landerd"	"GM0171"	"Noordoostpolder"
"GM0882"	"Landgraaf"	"GM0575"	"Noordwijk"
"GM0415"	"Landsmeer"	"GM0576"	"Noordwijkerhout"
"GM0416"	"Langedijk"	"GM0820"	"Nuenen, Gerwen en Nederwetten"
"GM0417"	"Laren"	"GM0302"	"Nunspeet"
"GM0022"	"Leek"	"GM0951"	"Nuth"
"GM0545"	"Leerdam"	"GM0429"	"Obdam"
"GM0326"	"Leersum"	"GM0579"	"Oegstgeest"
"GM0080"	"Leeuwarden"	"GM0823"	"Oirschot"
"GM0081"	"Leeuwarderadeel"	"GM0824"	"Oisterwijk"
"GM0546"	"Leiden"	"GM0269"	"Oldebroek"
"GM0547"	"Leiderdorp"	"GM0173"	"Oldenzaal"
"GM1916"	"Leidschendam-Voorburg"	"GM1773"	"Olst-Wijhe"
"GM0995"	"Lelystad"	"GM0175"	"Ommen"
"GM0082"	"Lemsterland"	"GM0881"	"Onderbanken"
"GM0327"	"Leusden"	"GM0826"	"Oosterhout"
"GM1673"	"Liemer"	"GM0580"	"Oostflakkee"
"GM0694"	"Liesveld"	"GM0085"	"Ooststellingwerf"
"GM0733"	"Lingewaard"	"GM0431"	"Oostzaan"
"GM1705"	"Lingewaard"	"GM0432"	"Opmeer"
"GM0553"	"Lisse"	"GM0086"	"Opsterland"
"GM0808"	"Lith"	"GM0828"	"Oss"
"GM0140"	"Littenseradiel"	"GM0584"	"Oud-Beijerland"
"GM0262"	"Lochem"	"GM1509"	"Oude IJsselstreek"
"GM0329"	"Loenen"	"GM0437"	"Ouder-Amstel"
"GM0809"	"Loon op Zand"	"GM0644"	"Ouderkerk"
"GM0331"	"Lopik"	"GM0589"	"Oudewater"
"GM0024"	"Loppersum"	"GM1734"	"Overbetuwe"
"GM0168"	"Losser"	"GM0590"	"Papendrecht"
"GM0332"	"Maarn"	"GM0765"	"Pekela"
"GM0333"	"Maarsse"	"GM1926"	"Pijnacker-Nootdorp"
"GM0933"	"Maasbracht"	"GM0439"	"Purmerend"
"GM0934"	"Maasbree"	"GM0273"	"Putten"
"GM1671"	"Maasdonk"	"GM0177"	"Raalte"
"GM0263"	"Maasdriel"	"GM0595"	"Reeuwijk"
"GM0556"	"Maassluis"	"GM1661"	"Reiderland"
"GM0935"	"Maastricht"	"GM0703"	"Reimerswaal"
"GM0936"	"Margraten"	"GM0274"	"Renkum"
"GM1663"	"De Marne"	"GM0339"	"Renswoude"
"GM0025"	"Marum"	"GM1667"	"Reusel-De Mierden"
"GM0420"	"Medemblik"	"GM0275"	"Rheden"
"GM0993"	"Meerlo-Wanssum"	"GM0340"	"Rhenen"

"GM0597"	"Ridderkerk"	"GM0453"	"Velsen"
"GM0602"	"Rijnsburg"	"GM0454"	"Venhuizen"
"GM0196"	"Rijnwaarden"	"GM0983"	"Venlo"
"GM1672"	"Rijnwoude"	"GM0984"	"Venray"
"GM1742"	"Rijssen-Holten"	"GM0620"	"Vianen"
"GM0603"	"Rijswijk"	"GM0622"	"Vlaardingen"
"GM1669"	"Roerdalen"	"GM0048"	"Vlagtwedde"
"GM0957"	"Roermond"	"GM0096"	"Vlieland"
"GM1670"	"Roggel en Neer"	"GM0718"	"Vlissingen"
"GM0736"	"De Ronde Venen"	"GM0623"	"Vlist"
"GM1674"	"Roosendaal"	"GM0986"	"Voerendaal"
"GM0599"	"Rotterdam"	"GM0625"	"Voorhout"
"GM0600"	"Rozenburg"	"GM0626"	"Voorschoten"
"GM0277"	"Rozendaal"	"GM0285"	"Voorst"
"GM0840"	"Rucphen"	"GM0865"	"Vught"
"GM0604"	"Sassenheim"	"GM0866"	"Waalre"
"GM0441"	"Schagen"	"GM0867"	"Waalwijk"
"GM0039"	"Scheemda"	"GM0627"	"Waddinxveen"
"GM0458"	"Schermer"	"GM0289"	"Wageningen"
"GM0279"	"Scherpenzeel"	"GM0628"	"Warmond"
"GM0606"	"Schiedam"	"GM0629"	"Wassenaar"
"GM0088"	"Schiermonnikoog"	"GM0852"	"Waterland"
"GM0844"	"Schijndel"	"GM0988"	"Weert"
"GM0962"	"Schinnen"	"GM0457"	"Weesp"
"GM0608"	"Schoonhoven"	"GM0870"	"Werkendam"
"GM1676"	"Schouwen-Duiveland"	"GM0459"	"Wervershoof"
"GM0964"	"Sevenum"	"GM0668"	"West Maas en Waal"
"GM0965"	"Simpelveld"	"GM0558"	"Wester-Koggenland"
"GM1702"	"Sint Anthonis"	"GM1701"	"Westerveld"
"GM0845"	"Sint-Michielsgestel"	"GM0293"	"Westervoort"
"GM0846"	"Sint-Oedenrode"	"GM1783"	"Westland"
"GM1883"	"Sittard-Geleen"	"GM0098"	"Weststellingwerf"
"GM0051"	"Skarsterlân"	"GM0614"	"Westvoorne"
"GM0610"	"Sliedrecht"	"GM0189"	"Wierden"
"GM0040"	"Slochteren"	"GM0462"	"Wieringen"
"GM1714"	"Sluis"	"GM0463"	"Wieringermeer"
"GM0090"	"Smallingerland"	"GM0296"	"Wijchen"
"GM0091"	"Sneek"	"GM1696"	"Wijdmeren"
"GM0342"	"Soest"	"GM0352"	"Wijk bij Duurstede"
"GM0847"	"Someren"	"GM0052"	"Winschoten"
"GM0848"	"Son en Breugel"	"GM0053"	"Winsum"
"GM0612"	"Spijkenisse"	"GM0294"	"Winterswijk"
"GM0037"	"Stadskanaal"	"GM0873"	"Woensdrecht"
"GM0180"	"Staphorst"	"GM0632"	"Woerden"
"GM0532"	"Stede Broec"	"GM0466"	"Wognum"
"GM0851"	"Steenbergen"	"GM1690"	"De Wolden"
"GM1708"	"Steenwijkerland"	"GM0880"	"Wormerland"
"GM0971"	"Stein"	"GM0351"	"Woudenberg"
"GM0617"	"Strijen"	"GM0874"	"Woudrichem"
"GM0975"	"Swalmen"	"GM0710"	"Wünseradiel"
"GM0715"	"Terneuzen"	"GM0683"	"Wymbritseradiel"
"GM0093"	"Terschelling"	"GM0479"	"Zaanstad"
"GM0448"	"Texel"	"GM0297"	"Zaltbommel"
"GM0716"	"Tholen"	"GM0473"	"Zandvoort"
"GM0977"	"Thorn"	"GM0707"	"Zederik"
"GM0281"	"Tiel"	"GM0478"	"Zeevang"
"GM0855"	"Tilburg"	"GM0050"	"Zeewolde"
"GM0183"	"Tubbergen"	"GM0355"	"Zeist"
"GM1700"	"Twenterand"	"GM0299"	"Zevenaar"
"GM1730"	"Tynaarlo"	"GM1666"	"Zevenhuizen-Moerkapelle"
"GM0737"	"Tytsjerksteradiel"	"GM0476"	"Zijpe"
"GM0282"	"Ubbergen"	"GM0637"	"Zoetermeer"
"GM0856"	"Uden"	"GM0638"	"Zoeterwoude"
"GM0450"	"Uitgeest"	"GM0056"	"Zuidhorn"
"GM0451"	"Uithoorn"	"GM0879"	"Zundert"
"GM0184"	"Urk"	"GM0301"	"Zutphen"
"GM0344"	"Utrecht"	"GM1896"	"Zwartewaterland"
"GM0981"	"Vaals"	"GM0642"	"Zwijndrecht"
"GM0619"	"Valkenburg"	"GM0193"	"Zwolle"/
"GM0994"	"Valkenburg aan de Geul"	Perioden	"1995" "1995"
"GM0858"	"Valkenswaard"		"1996" "1996"
"GM0047"	"Veendam"		"1997" "1997"
"GM0345"	"Veenendaal"		"1998" "1998"
"GM0717"	"Veere"		"1999" "1999"
"GM0860"	"Veghel"		"2000" "2000"
"GM0861"	"Veldhoven"		"2001" "2001"

"2002" "2002"
 "2003" "2003"
 "2004" "2004"
 "2005" "2005"
 "2006" "2006".

LIST /CASES TO 10.

SAVE /OUTFILE "C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp, Lubbers, Need, Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers - Moslims)\Data\inhabitants per municipality.SAV".

compute educatXislschool = educat * islschoolper1000.
 compute educatXmosq = educat * mosqper1000.
 exe.

compute educatXislschool1 = educat * isboeduc.
 compute educatXmosq1 = educat * moskeenl.
 exe.

age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 right unknown
 pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
 dishonest honour proud estimate
 urban
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 Hypotheekhoogte.

REGRESSION
 /MISSING listwise
 /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R
 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
 /NOORIGIN
 /DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 right unknown
 pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
 dishonest honour proud estimate
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 urban
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 Hypotheekhoogte
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 right unknown
 pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
 dishonest honour proud estimate
 urban
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000

moskeenl isboeduc
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 Hypotheekhoogte.

* Descriptives

des
 Islamphobia4
 age18 woman educat
 church reliupbring
 christian muslim otherreligion nonreligious
 right unknown otherpolitical
 honour proud
 pinternet_mean_1
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 urban.

** Appendix I:

REGRESSION
 /MISSING listwise
 /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R
 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
 /NOORIGIN
 /DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 right unknown
 pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
 dishonest honour proud estimate
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 urban
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 Hypotheekhoogte
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 right unknown
 pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
 dishonest honour proud estimate
 urban
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc
 v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
 Hypotheekhoogte
 /METHOD=ENTER
 age18 woman v140
 church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
 right unknown
 pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
 dishonest honour proud estimate
 urban
 islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
 moskeenl isboeduc

```
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte educatXmosq educatXislschool
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte educatXmosq educatXislschool
educatXmosq1 educatXislschool1.
```

```
des islamphobia4 age18 woman v140
church reliupbring christian muslim otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte educatXmosq educatXislschool
educatXmosq1 educatXislschool1.
```

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING listwise
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church nonreligious christian otherreligion
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church nonreligious christian otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
educatXmosq
moskeenl isboeduc
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000 educatXmosq
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
urban
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte educatXmosq
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman v140
church nonreligious christian otherreligion
right unknown
pinternet_mean_1 p92bnlh
dishonest honour proud estimate
urban
moskeenl isboeduc
v2005 verschilmet2003 verschilmet2000
Hypotheekhoogte educatXmosq.
```

* Misschien een model opnemen met school in postcode en scholen per 1000, maar zonder moskee?

* Descriptives voor schaalconstructie

```
DESCRIPTIVES
VARIABLES=v1002_1 v1002_2 v1002_4 v1002_6
v1002_8 v1002_10 v1002_11
v1002_12 v1002_14
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX .
```

* Daadwerkelijke analyse

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING listwise
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman educat
/METHOD=ENTER
christian otherreligion nonreligious
/METHOD=ENTER
right unknown
/METHOD=ENTER
honour proud
/METHOD=ENTER
pinternet_mean_1
/METHOD=ENTER
v2005
/METHOD=ENTER
verschilmet2000 verschilmet2003
/METHOD=ENTER
moskeenl isboeduc
urban
/METHOD=ENTER
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
/method=enter
dishonest.
```

```
REGRESSION
/MISSING listwise
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
CHANGE
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia4
/METHOD=ENTER
age18 woman educat
/METHOD=ENTER
christian otherreligion nonreligious
/METHOD=ENTER
right unknown
/METHOD=ENTER
honour proud
/METHOD=ENTER
pinternet_mean_1
/METHOD=ENTER
v2005
/METHOD=ENTER
verschilmet2000 verschilmet2003
/METHOD=ENTER
moskeenl isboeduc
urban
/METHOD=ENTER
islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
/method=enter
dishonest.
```

* Bepalen hoeveel moskeeën er zijn per gemeente.

```
GET
FILE='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
'documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\moskee.sav'.
```

```

AGGREGATE
/OUTFILE=*
MODE=ADDVARIABLES
/BREAK=code
/mosq_municipal 'Mosques per municipality' =
SUM(moskeenl).

AGGREGATE
/OUTFILE=*
MODE=ADDVARIABLES
/BREAK=code
/islschool_municipal 'Islamic schools per municipality' =
SUM(isboeduc).

save outfile='C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\moskee.sav'.

GET
FILE='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\inhabitants per municipality.sav'.

select if perioden = 2002.

Compute code=NUMBER(substr(gemeent,3,4),F8).
exe.

sort cases by code.

SAVE OUTFILE='C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\inhabitants per'+
' municipality.sav'
/DROP=gemeent Perioden /COMPRESSED.

GET
FILE='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\moskee.sav'.

sort cases by code.

MATCH FILES /FILE=*
/table='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\inhabitants per'+
' municipality.SAV'
/BY code.
EXECUTE.

rename variable postciff = postalcode.

sort cases by postalcode.

save outfile='C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\moskee.sav'.

rename variable V1001 = Inhabitants_municipal.

```

```

compute mosqperinhabitant = mosq_municipal /
inhabitants_municipal .
compute islschoolperinhabitant = islschool_municipal /
inhabitants_municipal .
exe.

if mosq_municipal = 0 mosqperinhabitant = 0.
if islschool_municipal = 0 islschoolperinhabitant = 0.
exe.

save outfile='C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\moskee.sav'.

GET
FILE='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\ totaalbestand.sav'.

sort cases by postalcode.

MATCH FILES /FILE=*
/table='C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\moskee.SAV'
/BY postalcode.
EXECUTE.

compute mosqper1000 = mosqperinhabitant * 1000.
compute islschoolper1000 = islschoolperinhabitant * 1000.
exe.

save outfile='C:\Documents and
Settings\Administrator\Mijn'+
' documenten\Universiteit\Contextual (Kraaykamp,
Lubbers, Need,'+
' Grotenhuis)\Opdracht 2 (Lubbers -
Moslims)\Data\ totaalbestand.sav'.

*****
* Schaalconstructie

value labels v1002_1
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_2
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_4
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_6
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_8
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"

```

```

3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_10
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_11
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_12
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
value labels v1002_14
1 "Strongly agree"
2 "Agree"
3 "Don't disagree, don't agree"
4 "Disagree"
5 "Strongly disagree".
exe.

```

* Define missing values (value 6) manually.

```

FACTOR
/VARIABLES v1002_1 v1002_2 v1002_4 v1002_6
v1002_8 v1002_10 v1002_12
v1002_14 /MISSING LISTWISE /ANALYSIS v1002_1
v1002_2 v1002_4 v1002_6
v1002_8 v1002_10 v1002_12 v1002_14
/PRINT INITIAL CORRELATION SIG EXTRACTION
ROTATION
/PLOT EIGEN ROTATION
/CRITERIA MINEIGEN(1) ITERATE(25)
/EXTRACTION PAF
/CRITERIA ITERATE(25) DELTA(0)
/ROTATION OBLIMIN
/METHOD=CORRELATION .

```

```

RELIABILITY
/VARIABLES=v1002_1 v1002_2 v1002_4 v1002_6
v1002_8 v1002_10 v1002_11
v1002_12 v1002_14
/SCALE('Islam phobia') ALL/MODEL=ALPHA
/STATISTICS=DESCRIPTIVE SCALE CORR COV
/SUMMARY=TOTAL .

```

* Variables are scalable. Now create scale.

```

compute Islamphobia = mean.3(v1002_1, v1002_2,
v1002_4, v1002_6, v1002_8, v1002_10, v1002_11,
v1002_12, v1002_14).
exe.

```

```

compute Islamphobia4 = mean.4(v1002_1, v1002_2,
v1002_4, v1002_6, v1002_8, v1002_10, v1002_11,
v1002_12, v1002_14).
compute Islamphobia5 = mean.5(v1002_1, v1002_2,
v1002_4, v1002_6, v1002_8, v1002_10, v1002_11,
v1002_12, v1002_14).
compute Islamphobia6 = mean.6(v1002_1, v1002_2,
v1002_4, v1002_6, v1002_8, v1002_10, v1002_11,
v1002_12, v1002_14).
compute Islamphobia7 = mean.7(v1002_1, v1002_2,
v1002_4, v1002_6, v1002_8, v1002_10, v1002_11,
v1002_12, v1002_14).
compute Islamphobia8 = mean.8(v1002_1, v1002_2,
v1002_4, v1002_6, v1002_8, v1002_10, v1002_11,
v1002_12, v1002_14).

```

exe.

```

des islamphobia islamphobia4 islamphobia5 islamphobia6
islamphobia7 islamphobia8.

```

```

REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA COLLIN TOL
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Islamphobia
/METHOD=ENTER islschoolper1000 mosqper1000
isboeduc moskeenl
verschilmet2000gemeente verschilmet2003gemeente
LageInkomens Hypotheekhoogte
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