Encouraging participation in diverse settings: examining the mediating roles of anomie and threat, and the moderating role of community multiculturalism in the relationship between ethnic diversity, and civic participation

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Abstract

This paper contributes to research exploring the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation. It places a specific focus on the mediating roles of threat and anomie within this relationship and the further moderating role of community multiculturalism. The additional moderating impact of community multiculturalism on threat and anomie is considered. A focus is placed on Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch residents of Dutch municipalities. The research takes a quantitative approach, using NELLS data to carry out multiple regression analyses. The research gathered mixed results. For each ethnic group, a differing reaction to diversity occurred. Hence while threat, anomie and CM all played a role within the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation, the nature of the relationship differed per ethnic group.

Key Words: anomie; civic participation; community multiculturalism; ethnic diversity; threat

Section One: Introduction

Civic participation plays a key role within the functioning of cohesive societies (Putnam, 2000). Therefore, it is unsurprising that sociologists and policy makers are concerned with the mechanisms affecting civic participation. An increasing area of focus is that of the relationship between ethnic diversity and participation (Van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014). Extensive research has attempted to repeat Robert Putnam's (2006) landmark study demonstrating a negative relationship between the two variables. Yet research has reached varying results, both globally and in the Netherlands (Van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014).

Van der Meer and Tolsma (2014) highlight the role of two key mechanisms which influence the relationship between ethnic diversity and community cohesion. Firstly, threat theory, which states that in diverse areas, (perceived) competition over scarce resources results in negative out-group feelings (Van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014). Anomie, on the other hand, relates to fears about values in a locality, with individuals experiencing greater anxieties about their ability to participate in public life. Both mechanisms theorise a retreat from social life, and therefore lowered levels of civic participation. However relatively little is known of the moderating variables able to influence the strength of these relationships. This paper therefore places further emphasis on the impact of community multiculturalism (hereafter: 'CM'). CM represents local-level multiculturalist attitudes. Such attitudes comprise of a tolerance for people with diverse backgrounds, allowing them to maintain a separate cultural identity to some extent, and to socially participate on an equal basis (Berry, 2011). The level of tolerance, and the willingness to allow immigrants' participation on an equal level involved in CM may well attenuate the negative effects of ethnic diversity on civic participation. Possibly levels of perceived threat are lower under CM, and maybe a lack of shared norms does not engender feelings of anomie to the same extent.

The emphasis on this relationship prompts the following research question: in Dutch municipalities to what extent do anomie and threat mediate the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation, and to what extent does CM moderate these relationships. This question will be addressed through a quantitative analysis. The Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study (NELLS) data will be used. Ethnic diversity will be examined at the municipal level using the Herfindahl-Hirschman-Index (HHI). The analysis will focus on participants identifying as Dutch, Moroccan and Turkish, thus highlighting how the relationships under examination are impacted by the ethnic group an individual belongs to. The relationship between ethnic diversity and residents' participation in organisations will be examined using multiple regression to test for moderated mediation.

The findings of these analyses serve both scientific and wider societal purposes. Firstly, deepening our understanding of the relationship between ethnic diversity and social cohesion within a Dutch context is of great importance. Such an understanding can contribute to societal discussions regarding diversity and social cohesion. Moreover, attention may be given to the societal impacts of multiculturalism at the local level, thus shifting public discourse around this point of contention. While this certainly applies within the Netherlands, this research may also have applicability beyond the country's borders since many other countries face similar issues related to diversity and cohesion (Van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014).

Although this topic has been explored by existing research, relatively little is known about how the relationship can be moderated. Theoretical relevance lies in the ability for this research to lead away from a positivistic view on the consequences of ethnic diversity on perceived threat and anomie; since, effects may depend on the meaning that people give to diversity through symbolic interactionism. Thus, this research will provide a necessary exploration into the role of community multiculturalism in this area. Furthermore, this can

deepen our understanding of the consequences of CM. A lively debate surrounds the advantages and disadvantages of multiculturalism. This research can contribute to the debate, with a focus on local-level multiculturalism (Koopmans, 2013; Bloemraad & Wright, 2014). Such results can offer societal insight into how local-level social cohesion can be encouraged within the context of diversity. This thesis will be structured as follows. Firstly, a theoretical framework will be provided, compiling prior literature to explain the key concepts and mechanisms relevant to this research. Secondly, the methodology will outline the data that will be used within this research, alongside the methods of analysis to be used. Following this, the results of the analysis will be presented. Consequently, a discussion of the findings will take place. Finally, conclusions will be reached, with a final evaluation of this paper's implications.

Section Two: Theoretical Framework

The term civic participation itself denotes involvement in activities aiming to influence circumstances in society, affecting others outside of the boundaries of one's own family and close friends (Adler & Goglin, 2005). Robert Putnam's (2000) landmark book *Bowling Alone* examines the decline of civic participation in the United States. Outlining "sharp steady declines in club meetings, visits with friends, committee service, [and] church attendance" among other endeavours, over several decades (p. 185). Although Putnam's definition of civic engagement includes both formal and informal activities, this research places its focus on formal activities. Such formal participation involves acts such as voluntary participation, participation in organisations, and membership groups and associations (Adler & Goglin, 2005). Determining the extent to which individuals participate in these areas can thus determine the extent of civic participation for certain groups. Within this research, two forms of civic participation are examined: general civic participation and inter-ethnic civic

participation. The latter distinguishes whether individuals participate in organisations with migrant members. This distinction is important to assess whether participation is bringing together people from diverse backgrounds or is limited to a more homogenous membership. Ethnic diversity can have differing effects on interactions between those of the same ethnic background (intra-ethnic), and those of a different ethnic background (inter-ethnic). This research therefore gives attention to both.

Civic participation is of great interest to social scientists and politicians alike. The relationship between civic participation and social cohesion, is a primary motivation for the subject's study (Andrews, 2009). Broadly speaking, social cohesion may be understood as the degree of interconnectedness between individuals (van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014). It can be seen as both a result and a cause of civic life, and can encompass feelings of commitment trust, and norms of reciprocity. As highlighted by van der Meer and Tolsma (2014), such cohesion can be examined by looking at participation in networks and civic organisations. For these reasons, social cohesion is often a major goal of national and local governments, as they attempt to build or maintain social cohesion (Andrews, 2009).

Ethnic Diversity

A befitting level of plurality exists within definitions and measures of ethnic diversity. The term ethnicity itself is detested, with some scholars opting for a more biological categorisation, and others siding with a more social constructivist approach (Verkuyten, De Jong, & Masson, 1995). This study determines ethnicity based on whether an individual has a migration background (Huijts, Kraaykamp, & Scheepers, 2014). Yet further differences emerge when defining diversity. Diversity is most often measured through the fractionalisation index which illustrates the chance that two randomly picked individuals living in the same geographical area have a different ethnic background (Jennissen, Engbersen, Bokhorst, & Bovens, 2018). An alternative way to understand diversity, is to

measure the relative ethnic group size, such as the percentage of migrants or minority group members. This study considers ethnic diversity to mean the degree of ethnic heterogeneity within a geographical area. Therefore, areas with a high percentage of residents with a migration background may be considered ethnically diverse.

The role of threat and anomie

Extensive research has examined the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation (Putnam, 2000; Van der Meer and Tolsma, 2014). Research in this area has been highly influenced by the work of Putnam, who determined that "people living in ethnically diverse settings appear to 'hunker down'- that is, to pull in like a turtle (Putnam, 2007, p.149). Yet similar studies in different localities and contexts have yielded varied results. Van der Meer and Tolsma (2014) have explored this relationship with the use of two key mechanisms, threat and anomie. Both theories rest on the homophily principle, which posits that people prefer to interact with those who are similar to themselves (Lazarsfeled & Merton, 1954). Firstly, the threat theory suggests that the size of an ethnic out-group within a locality affects the actual or perceived competition between ethnic groups over scarce resources (Van der Meer and Tolsma, 2014). This affect will primarily be felt when there is a relative size increase to the out-group. When this occurs, the in-group are more likely to retreat from social life (Gijsbert, Van der Meer & Gagevos, 2012). Anomie, on the other hand relates to more individual anxieties regarding changing societal norms and values associated with diversity. Once individuals experience anomie, they feel insecure about their ability to participate in public life. Feelings of anomie are therefore less about in-group, out-group distinctions and more related to diversity of language identities and values (Van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014). These two mechanisms act as mediating variables within the relationship

between diversity and civic participation. From this discussion, the first hypotheses can be formulated:

H1: Ethnic diversity in a municipality has a negative effect on participation in civic organisations, with greater negative effects for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants

H2a: Ethnic diversity in a municipality has a positive effect on levels of anomie with greater positive effects for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants.

H2b: Higher levels of anomie in a municipality result in lower levels of civic participation with greater negative effects for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants.

H2c: Ethnic diversity in a municipality has a positive effect on levels of threat with greater positive effects for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants

H2d: Higher levels of threat in a municipality result in lower levels of participation with greater negative effects for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants

Community Multiculturalism

Another key concept exists in the relationship between diversity and civic participation; one relating to the context of reception. Multiculturalism constitutes one way in which diversity may be accommodated for in a given area. According to Berry's (2011) acculturation theory,

a dominant group with a multicultural outlook will tolerate first- and second-generation immigrants, allowing them to preserve their cultural heritage and socially participate on an equal basis. Within Berry's (2011) model, integration is fostered by multiculturalism, allowing those with a migration background to access social, economic and educational resources (Leerkes, Fokkema, & Bening, 2020). The majority of literature on multiculturalism has addressed the nature and impact of multiculturalism at the national level, either through policy choices, or as an ideology. This research looks at multiculturalism through the lens of local-level multiculturalist attitudes, otherwise known as community multiculturalism (Leerkes, Fokkema & Bening, 2020).

CM is expected to play a moderating role in the relationship between diversity and civic participation. Thus, the extent to which diversity leads to perceived threat and anomie will be reduced, with the presence of community multiculturalism. This relationship can firstly be explained by changes to the attitudes and perceptions in neighbourhoods with a high level of multiculturalism (Wessendorf, 2013). Wessendorf (2013) describes how an 'everyday multiculturalism' of casual encounters can improve relations between members of a community, which can in turn result in participation in associational spaces. Within this ethos of mixing, there may still be a recognition of the differences in values held by different members of the community, however, anxieties regarding these differences may be reduced. Additionally, if everyday mixing occurs, people are less likely to feel threatened by others in the community. In contrast, a lack of encounters can fuel feelings of tensions and threat (Wessendorf, 2013).

Secondly, research has highlighted that a positive context of reception can result in increased levels of belonging within diverse neighbourhoods (Stepick & Stepick, 2009). Therefore, one would expect that in neighbourhoods with high levels of CM, residents will feel a greater sense of belonging. Research from Bell (1957) has demonstrated that feelings

of anomie can be reduced if members of a community have a shared sense of belonging. From this, it is expected that CM will reduce feelings of anomie through increasing the degree to which residents feel belonging. Through these reductions in threat and anomie, it is expected that there will be an increased level of participation in civic organisations. The moderating effect of CM will be examined through H3a, H3b, and H3c.

H3a: The negative effect of ethnic diversity on participation is stronger in municipalities with low levels of community multiculturalism than in those with high levels of community multiculturalism with a greater moderating effect for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants.

H3b: the negative effect of anomie on participation is weakened by community multiculturalism with a greater moderating effect for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants.

H3c: the negative effect of threat on participation is weakened by community multiculturalism with a greater moderating effect for Moroccan and Turkish participants than Dutch participants.

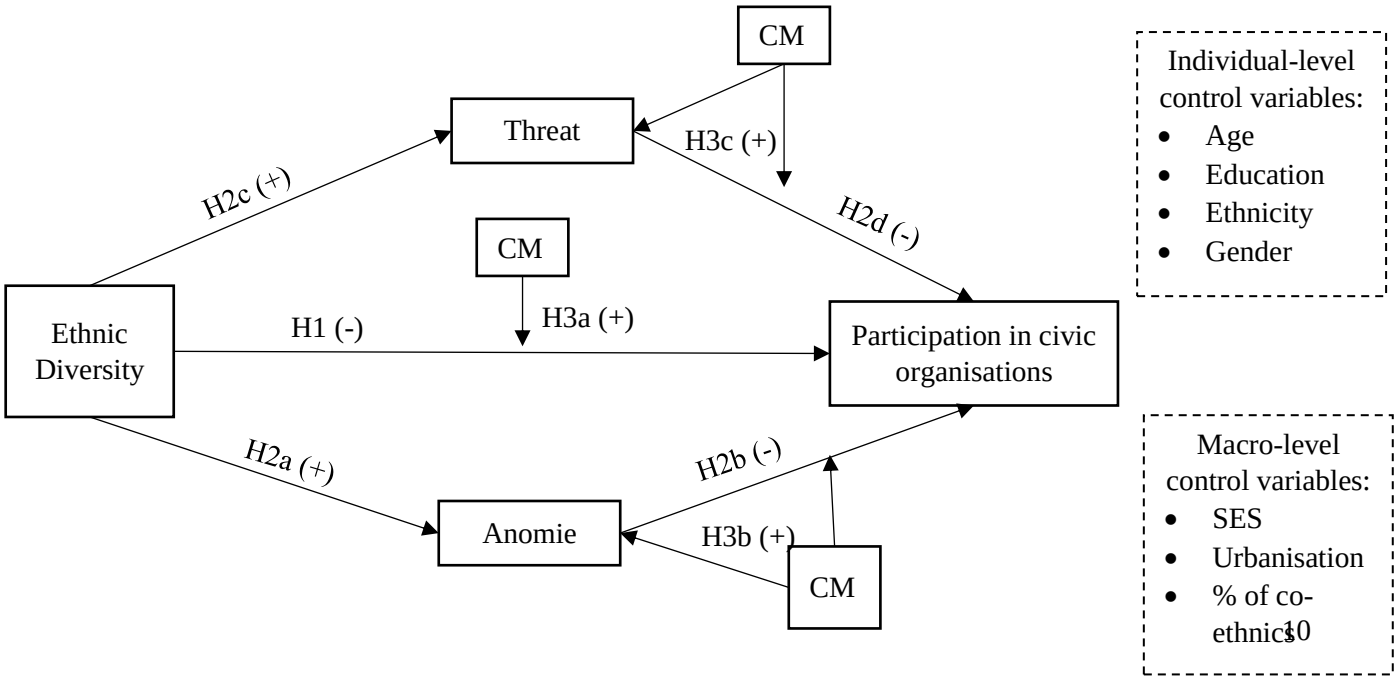
Other determinants of civic engagement

Prior literature into the determinants of civic participation can be used to establish which variables must be controlled for within this research. Van der Meer and Tolsma (2014) highlight the importance of controlling for both individual and macro-level variables when exploring the relationship between ethnic diversity and community cohesion. At the individual-level this research uses education, gender, ethnicity and age as controls. At the

macro- (municipal-) level the relative socio-economic status (SES), level of urbanisation and percentage of co-ethnics are considered.

Research from Tolsma, Van der Meer and Gesthuizen (2009) has highlighted the positive relationship between the level of education a person has and their participation in civic organisations. Their research additionally demonstrated that those of a higher socioeconomic status are more likely to participate in civic organisations (Tolsma, Van der Meer & Gesthuizen, 2009). Researchers have further pointed to the relationship between age and civic participation, prompting its inclusion as a control variable (Heitzmann, Hofbauer, Mackerle-Bixa, & Strunk, 2009). It is further important to control for respondents' ethnicity, since ethnic minority groups and immigrants are less likely to participate in civic organisations (Putnam, 2007). At the aggregate level, Custers et al (2019) highlight the relationship between the socio-economic status of a neighbourhood, and the level of civic participation. Moreover, research has demonstrated that the more urbanised an area, the lower the rates of civic participation (Buchecker, & Frick, 2020). Finally, research points to the importance of controlling for the percentage of co-ethnics in a municipality (Leerkes, Fokkema, & Bening, 2020). By controlling for co-ethnics this research can ensure that results are not influenced by the opportunity to interact with co-ethnics.

Figure 1
Conceptual model



Section Three: Methodology

Data and Analysis

The data utilised in this study was primarily derived from the Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study (NELLS) wave one. The study took place between December 2008 and May 2010 (De Graaf, Kalmijn, Kraaykamp, & Monden, 2010). The data was gathered through a mixture of face-to-face interviews and self-completion questionnaires, garnering responses from 5,312 individuals situated in 256 neighbourhoods and 35 municipalities. The study is representative of the Dutch population, although several groups are overrepresented, including Turkish and Moroccan individuals, women, and older respondents (De Graaf, et al., 2010). The NELLS data was supplemented by its researchers, to include information from Statistics Netherlands on neighbourhood and municipality characteristics, such as ethnic composition. The NELLS data was chosen not only for the relevance of its data, but also for its high quality as a dataset. Data for the level of ethnic diversity at the municipal level was taken from the Herfindahl-Hirschman-Index (HHI) (Jennissen et al., 2018).

The overrepresentation of Turkish and Moroccan participants within the NELLS data provides an opportunity to examine and compare these groups. Thus, the NELLS data was filtered to include solely Moroccan (n=1164), Turkish (n=1137), and Dutch (n=2556) participants. Moreover, the comparison of these three groups provides further understanding of the circumstances under which CM can facilitate civic participation.

Statistical analysis was facilitated using the software IBM SPSS. Multiple regression analyses were used to analyse the relationship between diversity and civic participation, while simultaneously examining the moderating role of CM and the mediating roles of threat and anomie. Eleven regression models were included within the analysis. Table 1 outlines the relationships explored in each model, and corresponding hypothesis. The test for mediation required 3 linear models, thus measuring both the direct and indirect relationships between

the independent and dependent variables (Field, 2018). In order for a mediating relationship to be discerned, both a direct and indirect relationship was required (Baron & Kenny, 1986). Moderation was tested through the interaction effect between the dependent variables and Community Multiculturalism. Each regression was run for the five ethnic groupings included within this study, namely: Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch; Moroccan and Turkish; Moroccan; Turkish; and Dutch.

Table 1

The independent and dependent variables examined within each model, and hypothesis it addresses

Model	**Independent Variables**	**Dependent variable**	**Hypothesis**
Model 1	Diversity	Participation	H1
Model 2	Diversity	Anomie	H2a
Model 3	Anomie	Participation	H2b
Model 4	Diversity	Threat	H2c
Model 5	Threat	Participation	H2d
Model 6	CM	Participation	H3a
Model 7	Diversity; CM; Diversity x CM	Participation	H3a
Model 8	CM	Anomie	H3b
Model 9	Anomie, CM Anomie x CM	Participation	H3b
Model 10	CM	Threat	H3c
Model 11	Threat; CM; Threat x CM	Participation	H3c

Measurement

Ethnic diversity was measured at the municipal level, using data from the Herfindahl-Hirschman-Index (HHI), thus demonstrating the chance that any two people in the population belong to different ethnic origin groups (Jennissen et al., 2018). CM was measured using indicators of tolerance and social distance. The measurements of tolerance were as follows (1) it would be better for our country if all inhabitants had the same customs and traditions, (2) It would be better for our country if different beliefs exist, (3) It would be better for our country if all inhabitants spoke the same language. Additionally, perceived social distance was measured using the items ‘I have a problem with someone of Turkish/Moroccan/Antillean origin (1) becoming my boss, (2) moving next door, and (3)

marrying my son/daughter. Each item was measured through a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 ‘disagree strongly’ to 5 ‘agree strongly’.

The mediating variables of threat and anomie were also measured using NELLS data. Anomie was measured by calculating the standard deviation of cultural values, at the aggregate- (municipal-) level. Cultural values were indicated by attitudes towards (1) cloning animals, (2) genetic manipulation of food, (3) homosexuality, (4) abortion, (5) divorce, (6), chosen childlessness, (7) euthanasia, (8) capital punishment, (9) premarital sex and finally (10) sex with someone other than a cohabiting partner. Hence, the greater the differences in attitudes towards these within a municipality, the higher the level of anomie. Threat was measured using the indicator (1) Immigration to our country has to stop to reduce tensions. Prior to analysis the variables of diversity, CM, threat, and anomie were mean centred.

Civic participation was separated into two distinct variables. Firstly, general civic participation was taken to represent membership in one or more of the following organisations: (1) sports clubs, (2) leisure organisations (3) neighbourhood associations, (4) trade unions and consumer groups, (5) organisations for immigrants, (6) political organisations, (7) faith organisations, and finally, (8) environmental organisations. The higher the value for civic participation, the more organisations a person held membership for. In addition to this, inter-ethnic civic participation was measured. Inter-ethnic participation considered membership in these 8 forms of organisation, with additional consideration of whether the organisation had migrant members. Hence, the variable ‘general civic participation’ includes participation in organisations with and without migrant members, while inter-ethnic participation specifies migrant membership.

As previously discussed, control variables at both the individual and aggregate level were used within this research. At the aggregate level, socio-economic status was measured using the district data for (1) percentage of households with income <40% of national income

distribution and (2) percentage of households with income <=80% of national income distribution. The level of urbanisation was taken from (1) the degree of urbanisation as included within the NELLS dataset. The percentage of co-ethnics was calculated for each ethnic group, using the percentage of municipal residents of each ethnic background. This information was included within the NELLS dataset. At the individual level, the level of education was measured using the items (1) what is the highest educational diploma you have obtained. The control variable of gender was measured by the binary options of 'male' and 'female' as included within the NELLS data. Ethnicity was taken as the self-reported country of birth, with a distinction between first- and second-generation migrants. With the exception of age, all control variables were dummy coded.

Reliability and Validity

Ensuring the reliability and validity of this research is essential for its methodological rigor. Reliability lies in the use of the NELLS data, the extensive use of which in esteemed research points to its reliability as a data set. The prior use of CM within the research of Leerkes, Fokemma and Bening (2020) further highlights its reliability. The NELLS dataset holds further rigor in its validity, best embodied within its representative sample. The sample size and its representative nature provide external validity. An ethical checklist is included within the Appendix, outlining the approach to moral considerations throughout the research process.

Section Four: Results

This section presents the results of the regression analyses. For each model, the findings for Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch participants are provided and compared. Prior to this, an overview of the descriptive statistics and demographic data is provided. Table 2 displays the descriptive statistics for the included variables, while Table 3 outlines socio-demographic

characteristics for each ethnic group. The descriptive statistics for the key variables are as follows: The mean value for municipal diversity was 0 (*SD* = .18). CM had a mean of 0 (SD = .08). Both diversity and CM were mean centred prior to analyses, which accounts for their mean of 0. The mean value of threat was 2.81 (SD =1.04). Anomie, meanwhile, had a mean of 0.96 (SD = .10). The mean of general participation was .43 (SD = .67), while inter-ethnic civic participation had a mean of .66 (SD = .96). Within the regression analyses the following control variables significantly impacted the models: age, gender, urbanisation, educational level, and income level.

Tables 4 and 5 display the results of the regression analyses. Table 4 demonstrates the regressions that include general civic participation, while Table 5 displays those with inter-ethnic civic participation included. In both tables, distinctions are made between five groups, namely 'Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch', 'Moroccan and Turkish', 'Moroccan', 'Turkish' and 'Dutch'. An overview of the variables included in each model can be seen within Table 1, which further offers the corresponding hypothesis for each model.

H1 predicted that a negative relationship would be established between ethnic diversity and civic participation. For Moroccan participants, a significant negative relationship was established between diversity and general civic participation (β = - 0.13, t (14) = -2.03, p =.04) (Table 4, Model 1). A relationship between diversity and inter-ethnic civic participation could not be established (Table 5, Model 1). Thus, H1 can be partially accepted. The mediating relationship of anomie was examined within H2a and H2b. The former hypothesis predicted that a positive relationship exists between ethnic diversity and anomie, while the latter anticipated a negative relationship between anomie and civic participation. A positive relationship was indeed established between ethnic diversity and anomie for Moroccan and Turkish participants (β =.21, *t* (16) = .89, *p* =.00) (Table 4, Model 2). Thus, levels of anomie were higher in more diverse municipalities. However, for Dutch

participants, an inverse relationship was established (β = .66, *t* (14) = -23.01, p =.00) (Table 4, Model 2). Hence Dutch individuals in more diverse municipalities were less likely to experience anomie than in more heterogenous municipalities. The further relationship between anomie and civic participation was addressed within H2b (Table 4 and Table 5, Model 3). This anticipated that higher levels of anomie result in lower levels of participation. Such a relationship could not be established for either general or inter-ethnic civic participation. Therefore, a mediating relationship between anomie and civic participation was not found.

Table 2

Sociodemographic characteristics

Variable	Moroccan	Turkish	Dutch	Total
N	1164	1137	2556	4857
Average Age	30	32	32	
Gender				
Female	626	568	1362	2556
Male	538	569	1194	2301
Highest Educational Diploma				
Secondary education	619	656	1025	2300
Pre-Vocational Education	204	204	715	1123
Higher Education	147	138	738	1023
Urbanisation				
Rural	3	13	868	884
City	376	323	598	1297
Big City	572	527	416	1515
Religiosity				
Not Religious	16	24	610	650
Hardly Religious	11	39	589	639
Religious	202	255	331	788
Highly Religious	721	568	213	1502
Income-Level				
Low Income	290	433	880	1603
Middle Income	647	425	580	1652
High Income	227	279	1096	1602

Table 3

Descriptive Statistics for Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch participants

Variable	Moroccan				Turkish				Dutch			
	Min	Max	Mean	SD.	Min	Max	Mean	SD.	Min	Max	Mean	SD.
Municipal Diversity	.18	.73	.00	.15	.19	.73	.00	.14	.14	.73	.00	.16
Community Multiculturalism	2.14	2.4	.00	.05	2.14	2.4	.00	.05	2.14	2.42	.00	.08
Anomie	.81	1.09	1.03	.053	.81	1.09	1.02	.54	.72	1.09	.91	.11
Threat	1.00	5.00	2.44	.98	1.00	5.00	2.83	1.00	1.00	5.00	3.00	1.04
General Participation	.00	4.00	.38	.68	.00	4.00	.40	.69	.00	3.00	.52	.65
Inter-ethnic participation	.00	7.00	.69	1.01	.00	8.00	.70	1.07	.00	6.00	.62	.83
Age	.15	49	30.08	8.65	14	47	31.54	9.11	14	47	31.73	9.09
Female	.00	1.00	.53	.50	.00	1.00	.50	.50	.00	1.00	.54	.50
Big City	.00	1.00	.49	.50	.00	1.00	.47	.50	.00	1.00	.16	.37
City	.00	1.00	.32	.47	.00	1.00	2.9	.46	.00	1.00	.23	.41
Rural	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.34	.47
Low Education	.00	1.00	.53	.50	.00	1.00	.57	.49	.00	1.00	.40	.49
Highly educated	.00	1.00	.18	.38	.00	1.00	.18	.38	.00	1.00	.28	.45
Lower income	.00	1.00	.25	.43	.00	1.00	.38	.49	.00	1.00	.35	.48
Higher income	.00	1.00	.19	.39	.00	1.00	.24	.43	.00	1.00	.28	.45
Low religiosity	.00	1.00	.11	.11	.00	1.00	.03	.18	.00	1.00	.23	.42
Religious	.00	1.00	.18	.38	.00	1.00	.22	.41	.00	1.00	.13	.33
High religiosity	.00	1.00	.61	.49	.00	1.00	.50	.50	.00	1.00	.09	.29

The mediating relationship of anomie was examined within H2a and H2b. The former hypothesis predicted that a positive relationship exists between ethnic diversity and anomie, while the latter anticipated a negative relationship between anomie and civic participation. A positive relationship was indeed established between ethnic diversity and anomie for Moroccan and Turkish participants (β =.21, *t* (16) = .89, *p* =.00) (Table 4, Model 2). Thus, levels of anomie were higher in more diverse municipalities. However, for Dutch participants, an inverse relationship was established (β = .66, *t* (14) = -23.01, p =.00) (Table 4, Model 2). Hence Dutch individuals in more diverse municipalities were less likely to experience anomie than in more heterogenous municipalities. The further relationship between anomie and civic participation was addressed within H2b (Table 4 and Table 5, Model 3). This anticipated that higher levels of anomie result in lower levels of participation. Such a relationship could not be established for either general or inter-ethnic civic participation. Therefore, a mediating relationship between anomie and civic participation was not found.

In addition to anomie, threat was also examined as a mediating variable. H2c predicted that levels of threat would be higher in more diverse municipalities. For the combined Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch group a positive relationship was established between diversity and threat (β = .14, *t* (18) = 2.14, p =.03) (Table 4, Model 4,). However, after examining each group individually, only Dutch participants demonstrated a significant positive relationship between diversity and threat (β = .13, *t* (14) = 2.33, p =.02) (Table 4 Model 4). The further relationship between threat and participation was addressed within H2d. For the combined Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch group, a negative relationship was established between threat and general civic participation (β = .06, *t* (18) = -1.69, p =.09) (Table 4, Model 5). However, a breakdown of the groups revealed that this relationship was only present for Moroccan participants (β = .06, *t* (14) = -1.77, p =.08) and Dutch (β = .04, *t*

(14) = -1.74, p =.08) (Table 4, Model 5). Hence it was only for Dutch participants, that both H2c and H2d could be established. However, since a direct relationship between ethnic diversity and participation was not established for the Dutch subgroup, a mediating relationship cannot be accounted for.

The other key relationships examined within the regression models relate to CM. H3a predicted that the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation would be weakened in the presence of community multiculturalism. Such a moderating relationship was not established within the relationship between diversity and general civic participation (Table 4, Model 6). However, the inclusion of inter-ethnic civic participation as an outcome variable revealed the moderating role of CM for the combined Moroccan and Turkish group (β = .07, *t* (18) = 2.11, p =.04) (Table 5, Model 6). Hence for this group, CM weakened the negative relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation. To further investigate the role of CM, this research analysed the direct relationship between CM and participation. For Moroccan participants, a direct relationship between CM and general civic participation could be discerned (β = -.12, t (15) = -1.71, p =.09) (Table 4, Model 7). Such a relationship could not be established for any other group, or for inter-ethnic civic participation.

CM was additionally investigated in relation to both threat and anomie. H3b anticipated that the negative effect of anomie on participation would be weakened in the presence of CM. The presence of CM weakened the relationship between anomie and general civic participation for the combined Turkish and Moroccan group (β = 1.15, t (19) = -2.59, p =.01) (Table 4, Model 8). This relationship was shown to hold for both ethnic groups individually. Moreover, CM weakened the relationship between anomie and inter-ethnic civic participation for the Turkish and Moroccan group (β = 1.15, t (19) = -2.17, p =.00) (Table 5, Model 8). The direct relationship between CM and anomie was also measured within this study. A negative relationship was established between CM and anomie for all ethnic groups

(β = -.18, t (19) = -13.64, p =.00) (Table 4, Model 9). However, the strength of this relationship was much stronger for Turkish and Moroccan participants (β = -.47-. t (15) = -26.97, p =.00) than their Dutch counterparts (β = -.11, t (15) = -5.08, p =.00) (Table 4, Model 9).

H3c predicted that the negative relationship between threat and participation would be weakened in the presence of CM. A direct relationship was established between CM and threat for Dutch participants only (β = -.17, t (15) = -5,13, p =.00) (Table 4, Model 10). However, a moderation analysis revealed that CM did not weaken the relationship between threat and either general or inter-ethnic civic participation (Table 4, Model 11)

Table 4

Regression models displaying the relationship between ethnic diversity and general civic participation with consideration of the mediating impacts of anomie and threat, and the moderating role of Community Multiculturalism

	Moroccan Turkish Dutch					Moroccan and Turkish					Moroccan					Turkish					Dutch				
	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p
Model 1	.04	17	0	-.07	.95	.04	16	-.10	-1.91	.06	.06	14	-0.13	-2.03	.04	.03	14	-.07	-0.95	.34	.04	14	.06	0.98	.33
Model 2	.86	18	0.31	12.22	.00	.77	16	.21	.89	.00	.81	14	0.32	13.07	.00	.54	14	.7	14.74	.00	.74	14	-.66	-23.01	.00
Model 3	.04	18	-0.04	-1.11	.27	.03	16	.02	.6	.62	.06	14	-0.02	-0.23	.81	.10	14	0	-.01	.99	.04	14	-.03	-.73	.46
Model 4	.09	18	0.14	2.14	.03	.06	16	.06	1.11	.27	.02	14	0.09	1.53	.13	.03	14	.08	1.12	.26	.10	14	.13	2.33	.02
Model 5	.04	18	-0.03	-1.69	.09	.03	16	-.01	-.62	.53	.06	14	-0.06	-1.77	.08	.03	14	.02	.69	.49	.04	14	-004	-1.74	.08
Model 6	.04	19	0.01	0.26	.79	.04	17	-.04	-7.87	.43	.06	15	-0.12	-1.71	.09	.03	15	.05	0.75	.46	.04	15	-.01	-0.22	.82
Model 7	04	18	0.02	.69	.49	.03	18	.04	1.20	.23	.07	16	0.07	1.49	.14	.03	16	.02	0.46	.65	.04	16	-.08	-1.29	.20
Model 8	.86	19	-0.18	-13.64	.00	.86	19	-.18	-13.64	.00	.88	15	-0.52	-25.49	.00	.62	15	-.61	-15.42	.00	.74	15	-.11	-5.08	.00
Model 9	.04	21	0.09	0.38	.71	.04	19	1.15	2.59	.01	.07	17	1.15	2.45	.01	.03	17	1.25	2.00	.05	.04	17	-.20	-.73	.47
Model 10	.09	19	0.17	5.01	0	.06	17	-.01	-.21	.84	.03	15	-0.07	-1.09	.28	.03	15	.09	1.32	.19	.10	15	.17	4.13	.00
Model 11	.04	21	-.06	-1.2	.23	.04	19	-.02	-.28	.88	.05	17	-.03	-0.36	.72	.01	17	.03	-.27	.78	.04	17	-.09	-1.2	.23

Notes. An overview of the variables included in each model is provided in Table 1

Table 5

Regression models displaying the relationship between ethnic diversity and inter-ethnic civic participation with consideration of the mediating impacts of anomie and threat, and the moderating role of Community Multiculturalism

	Moroccan Turkish Dutch					Moroccan and Turkish					Moroccan					Turkish					Dutch				
	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p	R^2	df	β	t	p
Model 1	.06	18	-.03	-.44	.66	.06	16	-.06	-1.19	.23	.08	14	-.02	-.37	.71	.05	14	-.11	-1.61	.11	.06	14	.04	0.80	.43
Model 2	.86	18	.31	12.22	.00	.77	16	.21	.89	.00	.81	14	.32	13.01	.00	.54	14	0.7	14.74	.00	.74	14	-.66	-23.08	.00
Model 3	.06	18	.03	.883	.37	.05	16	.01	.195	.85	.07	14	.01	.08	.94	.04	14	-.03	-.76	.45	.06	14	-.02	-.62	.54
Model 4	.09	18	.14	2.14	.03	.05	16	.06	1.11	.27	.02	14	.09	1.53	.13	.02	14	.08	1.12	.26	.09	14	.13	2.33	.02
Model 5	.04	18	-.05	-3.52	.0	.02	16	-.04	-1.54	.12	.02	14	-.03	-0.92	.36	.03	14	-.04	-1.23	.22	.06	14	-.07	-3.14	.00
Model 6	.06	19	-.04	-1.26	.21	.61	17	.01	.26	.80	.08	15	-.02	-.42	.68	.04	15	.07	1.09	.28	.06	15	-.06	-1.33	19
Model 7	.06	20	.05	1.63	.10	.06	18	.07	2.106	.04	.08	16	.07	1.6	.11	.04	16	0.06	1.35	.17	.06	16	-.09	-1.69	.09
Model 8	.86	19	-.18	-13.64	.00	.83	17	-.48	-26.97	.00	.88	15	-.52	-25.49	.00	.62	15	-.61	-15.42	.00	.75	15	-.11	-5.08	.00
Model 9	.04	21	.09	.276	.71	.06	19	1.15	2.87	.00	.09	17	1.41	2.54	.01	.06	17	1.24	2.25	.02	.06	17	.16	.60	.55
Model 10	.09	19	.17	5.01	.00	.06	17	-.01	-0.21	.84	.03	15	-.07	-1.09	.28	.02	15	.09	1.134	.19	.10	15	.171	4.13	.00
Model 11	.04	21	.01	-.231	.82	.03	19	.03	0.53	.59	.03	17	.03	0.37	.71	.03	17	.00	-.04	.97	.06	17	.01	.18	.86

Notes. An overview of the variables included in each model is provided in Table 1

Section Five: Discussion and Conclusion

As delineated in Section Four, this research yielded mixed results. Complex interplays were revealed within the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation; with anomie, threat and CM playing distinct and often unexpected roles. At its core, this research demonstrated a direct relationship between diversity and general civic participation for Moroccan and Turkish participants (H1). Anomie did not play a mediating role in the relationship between ethnic diversity and participation. However, for all ethnic groups, a direct relationship was identified between diversity and anomie (H2a). For Dutch participants, a positive relationship was established between diversity and threat, while threat in turn reduced participation (H2b and H2b). However, since a direct relationship between diversity and participation could not be established, the requirements for mediation were not fulfilled.

Significant findings demonstrated the role of CM. For Moroccan and Dutch participants, CM significantly altered the relationship between ethnic diversity and inter-ethnic civic participation (H3a). CM reduced levels of anomie for all ethnic group and weakened the negative relationship between ethnic diversity and participation for Turkish and Moroccan participants. A direct positive relationship was identified between and CM and threat for Dutch participants, but CM did not moderate the relationship between threat and participation for any ethnic group. Figures 2, 3 and 4 display revised conceptual models for the 3 ethnic groups, thus visualising the differing relationships identified for Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch participants. The diagrams have been simplified to include the results for both general and inter-ethnic civic participation. Within this section, a discussion of these findings will take place. Following this, an iteration of this research's limitations will be given, prompting suggestions for future research.

Figure 2
Revised conceptual model for Moroccan participants

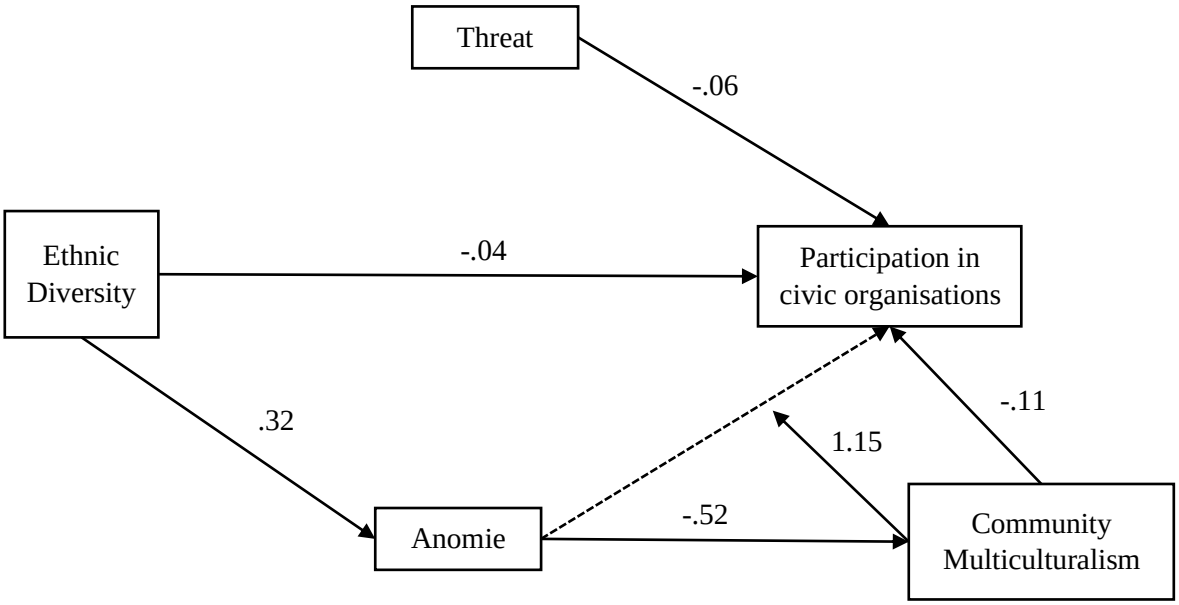


Figure 3
Revised conceptual model for Turkish participants

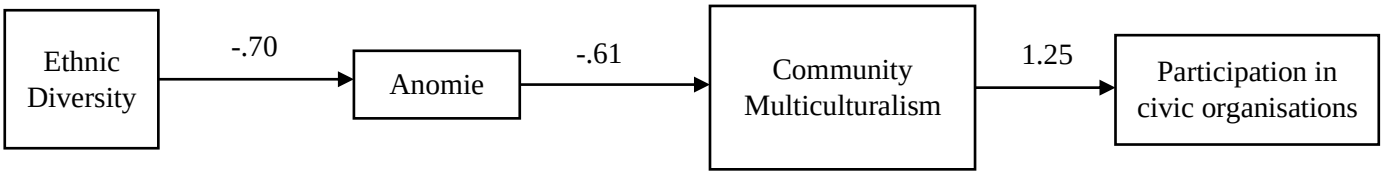
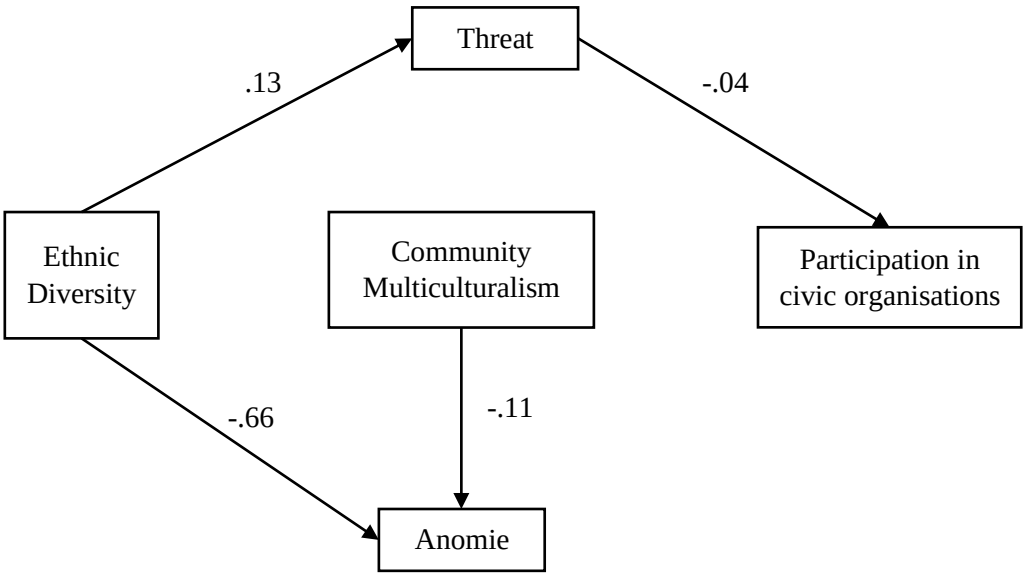


Figure 4
Revised conceptual model for Dutch participants



The relationship between ethnic diversity and participation

Prior to research a negative relationship was anticipated between, diversity and civic participation, with a stronger negative relationship for Moroccan and Turkish participants, than Dutch individuals. This study established a significant negative relationship between ethnic diversity and general civic participation for those of Moroccan and Turkish origin. As such, Moroccan and Turkish individuals living in more diverse municipalities were less likely to participate in civic organisations than those in more heterogenous areas. When the two ethnic groups were examined individually, the relationship was found to only hold significantly for Moroccans. Thus, diversity demonstrated a greater impact on participation for the minority groups than for the Dutch population. Gijsberts, van der Meer and Gagevos (2012) demonstrate that Dutch people are far more likely to be active in voluntary work, even in more diverse neighbourhoods than their Turkish and Moroccan counterparts. Hence, this finding was in line with prior expectations. The lack of significant findings in the relationship between diversity and inter-ethnic civic participation was not expected. However, since more heterogenous municipalities are more likely to have diverse organisations, this may offset any negative impacts that diversity has on participation.

Mediation through threat and anomie

This study attempted to measure the mediating impacts of anomie and threat within the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation. In line with the research of Van der Meer and Tolsma (2014), higher levels of threat and anomie were expected in more diverse neighbourhoods. Moreover, threat and anomie were expected to result in decreased levels of participation. Hence, both threat and anomie were expected to play a mediating role in the relationship between diversity and participation. For Moroccan and Turkish

participants, a positive relationship was established between diversity and anomie. Thus, demonstrating that Moroccan and Turkish individuals living in diverse neighbourhoods were more likely to experience a diversity of cultural values. This finding was in line with prior expectations (H2a). In contrast, for Dutch participants levels of anomie were lower in less diverse neighbourhoods. Although a stronger relationship between diversity and anomie was anticipated to for Moroccan and Turkish participants, this finding was unexpected.

The lower levels of anomie experienced by Dutch participants in diverse neighbourhoods may partially be explained by the occurrence of residential mobility. This process, often referred to as 'white flight' postulates that residents who are unhappy with the demographic characteristics of their neighbourhood may move to a more homogenous area (Van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014). Such a process would see individuals with higher levels of anomie moving to more homogenous areas. White flight might account for how Dutch individuals might find themselves in less diverse neighbourhoods with higher levels of anomie to a far greater extent than Moroccans and Turks.

While a link between ethnic diversity and anomie was identified within this research, the further relationship between anomie and civic participation could not be established (H2b). For Dutch participants this was less surprising, since levels of anomie were lower in more diverse neighbourhoods, anomie clearly does not function as theorised scholars such as van der Meer and Tolsma (2014). However, the finding for Moroccan and Turkish participants was less expected. Although a relationship between diversity and participation exists for this group, anomie is not an adequate explanation for this relationship.

This research further examined the mediating role of threat in the relationship between diversity and participation. Prior to research it was anticipated that threat levels would be higher in more diverse neighbourhoods, and that this in turn would reduce participation in civic organisations (H2c and H2d respectively). Statistical analysis

demonstrated a significant positive relationship between diversity and threat for the combined 'Moroccan, Turkish, and Dutch' group. Such results were in line with literature suggesting that that diversity increases perceived competition over scarce resources, thus inducing threat among residents (van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014). After examining each ethnic group individually, the relationship between diversity and threat was only present for Dutch participants. Similarly, a negative relationship between threat a participation was found for the combined Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch group, yet only for Dutch participants when ethnic groups were examined individually. The lack of a direct relationship between diversity and participation for Dutch participants, prevents a mediating relationship from being established for threat. However, these findings indicate that the threat mechanism acts to reduce participation for Dutch individuals living in diverse neighbourhoods. It is important to note that a stronger relationship emerged between threat and inter-ethnic participation than between threat and general civic participation. Hence threat was likely to create a greater barrier for participation when organisations themselves were more diverse.

Threat did not deter Moroccan and Turkish individuals from participating in organisations. The differing results for Dutch participants, on the one hand, and Moroccan and Turkish individuals, on the other, may be explained by the association between changes to diversity and relative out-group size. Increases in diversity are associated with increases in out-group size (Laurence, Schmid, & Hewstone, 2019). This research did control for the percentage of co-ethnics within municipalities, thus controlling for the relative in-group size. However, changes to relative out-group size were not measured. Hence, it could be that increases in out-group size impacted Dutch participants threat levels to a greater extent than Moroccan and Turkish participants.

The role of CM

The relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation was anticipated to be moderated by CM. Firstly, the direct relationship between CM and participation was analysed. For Moroccan participants, a direct negative relationship was identified between CM and participation. This was highly unexpected. CM was anticipated to foster a sense of belonging, promoting participation in organisations (Stepick & Stepick, 2009). Yet this finding had only borderline significance, and therefore must be approached sceptically.

This research showed no moderating relationship between diversity and general civic participation. However, participation in inter-ethnic organisations was moderated by CM. In testing for the moderating impact of CM in the relationship between diversity and participation, contrasting results were revealed for the combined Moroccan and Turkish participants, and Dutch individuals. For Moroccan and Turkish participants, the presence of CM weakened the relationship between diversity and participation. Hence, individuals living in diverse municipalities would be more likely to participate in civic organisations in the presence of CM. This was, therefore, in line with prior expectations. Alternatively for Dutch participants, the presence of CM made participation in civic organisations less likely.

One possible mechanism driving the surprising moderation result could relate to autochthony. The theory of autochthony stipulates that the 'original' inhabitants of a place believe that they have greater entitlements than newcomers. Research has highlighted autochthony influences the contemporary beliefs and actions of Dutch people in the Netherlands (Martinovic, & Verkuyten, 2013). Feelings of entitlement might be stronger in situations where the attitudes towards migrants are less favourable (represented here by low CM). Hence, negative attitudes towards migrants (low CM), might foster feelings of entitlement for Dutch individuals, making them more inclined to participate in environments

with low CM than high CM. It is important to note that such a mechanism has not been explored within this research and is therefore speculative.

This research further explored the role of CM in relation to anomie and threat. Firstly, CM had a direct negative relationship on anomie. Hence, in line with prior expectations, the higher the levels of CM in a municipality, the lower the level of anomie. This relationship held for all ethnic groups. CM played a further role in moderating the relationship between anomie and civic participation. For Moroccan and Turkish participants, higher levels of CM increased the likelihood of participation, even in neighbourhoods with high levels of anomie. This relationship held for both general and inter-ethnic civic participation.

The final relationship examined within this research was the moderating impact of CM in the relationship between threat and civic participation (H3c). This research first tested for a direct relationship between CM and threat. A direct positive relationship was identified for the combined Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch group. However, the relationship held only for the Dutch subgroup. The more tolerant a municipality towards migrants, the higher level of threat felt by Dutch residents. This finding is highly substantial. Prior to research it was expected that CM would constitute a form of welcoming tolerance that would encourage participation most strongly for Moroccan and Turkish residents, but also for Dutch individuals. Yet this research finds that such tolerance, increases threat for Dutch individuals. Moreover, since threat was demonstrated to decrease participation for Dutch participation, the role of CM cannot be overlooked. This research further examined the role of CM in moderating the relationship between threat and participation, but this yielded no significant results.

Limitations and opportunities for future research

A fundamental limitation within this research was the geographical scale at which diversity was measured. Data on diversity was limited to the municipal level, using the HHI figures for the 35 Dutch municipalities included within NELLS. Van der Meer and Tolsma (2014) highlight that research focusing on diversity at the neighbourhood level is more likely to yield significant results. The implications of this for our findings have been previously discussed in section 5. While this distinction limited this study, it provides an opportunity for future research. A multi-level regression approach could be employed, capturing the hierarchical relationship between diversity at the neighbourhood and local level, and civic participation.

A second limitation lies in the measurement of anomie. This research measured anomie through the diversity of cultural values within municipalities. This measurement was partially chosen due to its inclusion within the NELLS dataset. However, cultural diversity is not interchangeable with the fears related to cultural diversity. Future research could approach anomie from a more direct standpoint, considering the feelings of municipal residents towards changing cultural diversity in their locality.

A third key limitation was the lack of consideration of the possible moderating impact of threat and anomie. Some mediating links were established, for example the role of threat as a mediator for Dutch participants. However, some mechanisms could not fully be explained within the results. For example, the moderating impact of CM for Dutch participants, could not be explained by threat or anomie. Future research could therefore benefit from examining the potential moderating impacts of threat and anomie within the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation. Finally, future research could benefit from a mixed methods approach to this research area. This study highlighted the complex interplay between ethnic diversity and civic participation. Yet key mechanisms, such as CM, remain somewhat ambiguous. The use of interviews could provide a better understanding of the reasons why individuals participate in civic organisations. This might

provide answers as to why, for example, CM lessens the likelihood of civic participation for Dutch participants.

Conclusion

This thesis examined the complex relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation. Building on the work of van der Meer and Toslma (2014), this research assessed the mediating roles of threat and anomie. Moreover, expanding on conceptualisations of multiculturalism, and more specifically local-level multiculturalism, this study explored the moderating role of CM. The choice to examine these concepts was motivated by a desire to understand the theoretical mechanisms underpinning social cohesion, and more specifically civic participation. Hence this research questioned, in Dutch municipalities to what extent do anomie and threat mediate the relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation, and to what extent does CM moderate these relationships?

This study examined this relationship using a quantitative research approach. Utilising data from the Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study, 35 Dutch municipalities were investigated. Statistical analysis took place though multiple regression analyses testing the interplay between direct, mediating, and moderating relationships. This study focused on Moroccan, Turkish and Dutch participants, with comparisons drawn between each ethnic group.

The findings of this research have pointed to highly complex relationships that differ per ethnic group. Moroccan and Turkish participants exhibited stronger relationship between ethnic diversity and civic participation. For this group, anomie also increased in more diverse neighbourhoods. As expected, CM weakened the negative relationship between diversity and anomie for Moroccan and Turkish participants. In contrast, diversity did not reduce participation among Dutch participants. Moreover, levels of anomie decreased with diversity for Dutch participants. Furthermore, the impact of diversity on anomie was strengthened by

CM for Dutch participants. Levels of threat were higher for Dutch people living in diverse municipalities, than in more homogenous settings.

This research aimed to contribute to societal discussions surrounding the relationship between diversity and cohesion. These findings highlight the need for nuance within such discussions. Firstly, while a direct negative relationship was established between ethnic diversity and civic participation for Moroccan individuals, it did not emerge for Turkish or Dutch participants when each subgroup was analysed separately. Hence, the relationship between diversity and cohesion is not as dramatic as other studies might indicate (van der Meer & Tolsma, 2014). This research further aimed to demonstrate the symbolic meaning attributed to diversity. This was certainly actualised within the findings. Different ethnic groups exhibited different reactions to diversity. Moreover, different groups exhibited distinct reactions to community multiculturalism. This research has demonstrated that CM does not represent a one-size-fits-all solution to the issues presented in diverse municipalities. The differing reactions to CM between Moroccan and Turkish participants, on the one hand, and Dutch individuals on the other are a significant and intriguing finding of this study. Policy makers should take heed of the ways in which diversity is perceived by different municipal residents. Moreover, scientific research should be wary of generalising the relationships associated between diversity and civic participation, while vast differences exist between the experiences of different ethnic groups. In order to better address issues surrounding participation in diverse settings, attention must be given to the ways in which people respond to and interact with diversity.

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Appendix

CHECKLIST ETHICAL AND PRIVACY ASPECTS OF RESEARCH

INSTRUCTION

This checklist should be completed for every research study that is conducted at the Department of Public Administration and Sociology (DPAS). This checklist should be completed *before* commencing with data collection or approaching participants. Students can complete this checklist with help of their supervisor.

This checklist is a mandatory part of the empirical master's thesis and has to be uploaded along with the research proposal.

The guideline for ethical aspects of research of the Dutch Sociological Association (NSV) can be found on their website (http://www.nsv-sociologie.nl/?page_id=17). If you have doubts about ethical or privacy aspects of your research study, discuss and resolve the matter with your EUR supervisor. If needed and if advised to do so by your supervisor, you can also consult Dr. Jennifer A. Holland, coordinator of the Sociology Master's Thesis program.

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Project title: Encouraging participation in diverse settings: examining the impact of threat, anomie, and community multiculturalism on civic participation within Dutch municipalities.

Name, email of student: Florence Mitchell-Green, 465449fm@student.eur.nl

Name, email of supervisor: Arjen Leerkes, Leerkes@essb.eur.nl

Start date and duration: 1st January 2021- 31st August 2021

Is the research study conducted within DPAS **YES** ~~– NO~~

If 'NO': at or for what institute or organization will the study be conducted?

(e.g. internship organization)

PART II: HUMAN SUBJECTS

1. Does your research involve human participants. **YES** - ~~NO~~

   If 'NO': skip to part V.

   If 'YES': does the study involve medical or physical research? ~~YES~~ - **NO**

   Research that falls under the Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act (WMO) must first be submitted to an accredited medical research ethics committee or the Central Committee on Research Involving Human Subjects (CCMO).

2. Does your research involve field observations without manipulations that will not involve identification of participants. ~~YES~~ - **NO**

   If 'YES': skip to part IV.

3. Research involving completely anonymous data files (secondary data that has been anonymized by someone else). **YES** ~~NO~~

   If 'YES': skip to part IV.

PART III: PARTICIPANTS

1. Will information about the nature of the study and about what participants can expect during the study be withheld from them? YES - NO
2. Will any of the participants not be asked for verbal or written 'informed consent,' whereby they agree to participate in the study? YES - NO
3. Will information about the possibility to discontinue the participation at any time be withheld from participants? YES - NO
4. Will the study involve actively deceiving the participants? YES - NO
   Note: almost all research studies involve some kind of deception of participants. Try to think about what types of deception are ethical or non-ethical (e.g. purpose of the study is not told, coercion is exerted on participants, giving participants the feeling that they harm other people by making certain decisions, etc.).
5. Does the study involve the risk of causing psychological stress or negative emotions beyond those normally encountered by participants? YES - NO
6. Will information be collected about special categories of data, as defined by the GDPR (e.g. racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a person, data concerning mental or physical health, data concerning a person's sex life or sexual orientation)? YES - NO
7. Will the study involve the participation of minors (<18 years old) or other groups that cannot give consent?YES - NO
8. Is the health and/or safety of participants at risk during the study? YES - NO
9. Can participants be identified by the study results or can the confidentiality of the participants' identity not be ensured? YES - NO
10. Are there any other possible ethical issues with regard to this study? YES - NO

If you have answered ‘YES’ to any of the previous questions, please indicate below why this issue is unavoidable in this study.

_____
_____
_____
_____

What safeguards are taken to relieve possible adverse consequences of these issues (e.g., informing participants about the study afterwards, extra safety regulations, etc.).

_____
_____
_____
_____

Are there any unintended circumstances in the study that can cause harm or have negative (emotional) consequences to the participants? Indicate what possible circumstances this could be.

_____
_____
_____
_____

Please attach your informed consent form in Appendix I, if applicable.

Continue to part IV.

PART IV: SAMPLE

Where will you collect or obtain your data?

Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study

(NELLS) and the HHerfindahl-Hirschman-Index

Note: indicate for separate data sources.

What is the (anticipated) size of your sample?

4,857

Note: indicate for separate data sources

What is the size of the population from which you will sample?

16 million

Note: indicate for separate data sources.

Continue to part V.

Part V: Data storage and backup

Where and when will you store your data in the short term, after acquisition?

Two local digital storage locations

Note: indicate for separate data sources, for instance for paper-and pencil test data, and for digital data files.

Who is responsible for the immediate day-to-day management, storage and backup of the data arising from your research?

Florence Mitchell-Green

How (frequently) will you back-up your research data for short-term data security?

Several times per day

In case of collecting personal data how will you anonymize the data?

Already anonymised.

Note: It is advisable to keep directly identifying personal details separated from the rest of the data. Personal details are then replaced by a key/ code. Only the code is part of the database with data and the list of respondents/research subjects is kept separate.

PART VI: SIGNATURE

Please note that it is your responsibility to follow the ethical guidelines in the conduct of your study. This includes providing information to participants about the study and ensuring confidentiality in storage and use of personal data. Treat participants respectfully, be on time at appointments, call participants when they have signed up for your study and fulfil promises made to participants.

Furthermore, it is your responsibility that data are authentic, of high quality and properly stored. The principle is always that the supervisor (or strictly speaking the Erasmus University Rotterdam) remains owner of the data, and that the student should therefore hand over all data to the supervisor.

Hereby I declare that the study will be conducted in accordance with the ethical guidelines of the Department of Public Administration and Sociology at Erasmus University Rotterdam. I have answered the questions truthfully.

Name student: Name (EUR) supervisor:

Florence Mitchell-Green

Date: **01/082021** Date: