Putnam versus Bourdieu

Generalized trust, membership of sports associations, heterogeneity of the personal network and interethnic contact via sports associations

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Abstract

The relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust was studied. The problem statement formulated to investigate the relationship reads as following "*To what extent does membership of sports associations influence generalized trust and to what extent does membership of sports associations divide or unite people of different groups?"* The hypotheses formulated to answer the research questions were based on the conflicting ideas of Putnam and Bourdieu. Data from the NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010) were used to test the hypotheses. It can be concluded that members of sports associations have a significantly higher level of generalized trust compared to non-members. The ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network is positively related to the level of generalized trust. However, interethnic personal contact at the sports association does not influence the level of generalized trust.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Generalized trust is important for a community because when others are trusted it is easier to make arrangement and to comply with rules. Trust between people leads to fewer conflicts, more economic and political progress (Putnam, 2000; Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005; Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen, Ruiter & Ultee, 2005). Moreover, cohesion and solidarity are stimulated by trust (De Graaf-Zijl et al., 2015; Putnam, 2000; Voorman, Gijsberts, & Boelhouwer, 2014). However, nowadays trust is under pressure because of the divided social spheres different groups of people live in.

The Dutch society is a multicultural society because people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds are present in the Netherlands. Native Dutch and ethnic minorities have to life together, however, sometimes native Dutch and ethnic minorities do not live in harmony and ethnic minorities are portrayed as a threat for the Dutch (Bovens, Dekker & Tiemeijer, 2014). However, there is not only a distinction between ethnic minorities and native Dutch. There is a distinction between social groups as well (Bovens, et al., 2014).

When people of different groups cannot live in harmony with each other the risk of a distinction between people of different social and ethnical groups exists, which is destructive for a society. Segregated social environments are harmful to a society because social cohesion and solidarity between people will be under pressure (De-Graaf-Zijl et al., 2015; Putnam, 2000; Vrooman et al., 2014).

To counterbalance the segregated social environments contact between people of different groups is necessary. To positively contribute to social cohesion and solidarity,

contact and trust are important. Contact and trust are highly related, cooperation is only possible when people trust each other and contact between different groups leads to more mutual trust (Freitag & Traunmüller, 2009). People of different groups should be connected to avoid segregated social environments.

Generalized trust – trust in people who you know and who you do not know – is important for a community because communities with trusting people function better. With trust it is easier to comply with rules, fewer conflicts will arise and more economic and political progress will be made (Putnam, 2000; Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005; Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen et al., 2005). Generalized trust is stimulated by contact with people who belong to other groups (Van der Meulen et al., 2005).

Groups of people can be very diverse. People who feel connected to each other can be united by e.g. their interests, by their ethnicity, by their social status and they can form a group. In this study groups are often used as a reference to people who are connected by their ethnicity or their social status.

Contact with people of other groups is facilitated by ties between persons who belong to different groups. According to Putnam (2000), there are two types of ties within a personal network which have different functions. The first type of ties are bonding ties. Bonding ties are related to emotional and social support and refer to relationships within a dense network. The second type of ties are bridging ties. These are ties between more heterogeneous people and these relationships are mainly focused on people outside the network, those ties connect different networks (Putnam, 2000). In general, bonding ties are stronger than bridging ties.

Cross-cutting social networks are more heterogeneous networks consisting of multiple bridging ties, where people from different groups are linked to each other (Coffe & Geys, 2007). Bridging ties are related to heterogeneous networks: the more heterogeneous a network the more bridging ties (Putnam, 2000). Those heterogeneous social networks lead to more tolerance towards people of other groups (Mutz, 2002). Stereotyping, prejudices and discrimination will be reduced (Gilovich, Keltner & Nisbett, 2011) and more contact leads to more trust and affinity (Allport, 1954; Zajonc, 1968). When people are connected to different groups of people prejudices will fade away and mutual understanding and trust will improve (Verkuyten, 2006).

It is a well-known thought that sports, and national sports in particular, unite people. This idea is expressed by the Dutch government as well (Rijksoverheid, 2009). Sports activities require communication and cooperation with other people. According to the European Parliament “At its best, sport brings people together, no matter what their origin,

background, religious beliefs or economic status. Sport promotes the active contribution of European citizens to society and helps foster a sense of social inclusion." (Ayxela, 2011, para. 2). However, there are some indications that the role of sports in uniting people might actually be flawed because it has been argued that social distinctions between groups of people in the society are in line with distinctions between groups of people at sports and sports associations (Bourdieu, 1984).

Sports related research is stimulated by the Dutch government because of the importance of sport participation for the health of people and leisure time of people. Two main pillars of sports related policy by the Dutch government are 'exercise' and 'fraternization'. The societal relevance of this study is related to those pillars of sports related policy of the Dutch government. In this study, class-crossing encounters via sports associations are studied, which are related to the improvement of social cohesion. When members of sports associations meet members of other ethnic backgrounds at their sports associations, the sports association can be seen as rendezvous for different groups of people. One possible way to decline gaps between groups is uniting through sports. Sports can function as a bridge between small talks and serious issues, for example talking about a match on the one hand and talking about the distinction between native Dutch and ethnic minorities on the other hand (Tiessen-Raaphorst, 2015).

Membership of sports associations and its influence on dividing or uniting people will be studied because of the relationship with social cohesion, generalized trust and social spheres we live in. It is harmful for a society to have different isolated social spheres because social cohesion, solidarity and generalized trust will decrease, resulting in more conflicts and less economic and political progress (De Graaf-Zijl et al., 2015; Putnam, 2000).

In this study, it will be investigated whether membership of a sports association leads to more or less contact with people of other ethnic groups. If contact with fellow members at the sports club more often involves people of other groups, members of sports associations will have a more heterogeneous personal network, compared to non-members, because non-members do not have those class-crossing contacts at sports associations. On the other hand, if contact with fellow members at the sports club involves people of their own social group, members of sports associations will have a less heterogeneous personal network compared to non-members, because at least the moment of contact at sports associations are not heterogeneous (Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen et al., 2005).

In previous research the role of associational membership is studied in relation to generalized trust. Paxton (2007) argues that associational membership influences generalized

trust, whereas Sonderskov (2010) argues that generalized trust influences associational membership and Van Ingen and Bekker (2015) argue that trusting individuals meet each other at associations. Thus, there is still no consistency in previous studies with regard to the relationship between generalized trust and associational membership.

There are two important theories often cited with regard to the function of associations in communities. Putnam (2000) claims that people are united within associations, whereas Bourdieu claims that people are divided in associations (Bourdieu, 1984). Depending on the role of associations as rendezvous or divider, membership will lead to more or less generalized trust. This is related to the role of experiences within these associations. Successful cooperation with diverse groups will lead to increased levels of trust, whereas negative cooperation will lead to bitter arguments, violence or a hostile attitude (Coffe & Geys, 2007; Mutz, 2002). In this study the influence of membership of sports associations on generalized trust will be analysed, and this relationship will be linked to the uniting and dividing function of personal networks and interethnic personal contact at sports associations.

The scientific relevance of this study is related to the improvement of some measurements. This study will build on previous studies about membership of sports associations, friendly relationships, acquaintances circles, and generalized trust (e.g. Sonderskov, 2010; Van der Meulen, 2007). The operationalisation of some variables used in this study will be improved in comparison with former studies. Moreover, it will indicate a provisional winner between Putnam who is in favour of the idea that members of sports associations stick together with people of other groups via sports associations (Putnam, 2000) and Bourdieu who is in favour of the idea that dividing lines between sports associations are in line with dividing lines in daily life (Bourdieu, 1984).

Two improvements related to measurements are made in this study. First of all, not statistics of the sports federations will be taken into account, but individual level variables concerning personal contact at the sports club will be used to analyse the relationship between membership of sports associations, generalized trust and interethnic personal contact via sports associations. This improvement was already suggested by Van der Meulen (2007) because it is likely that people meet each other at the sports association across teams. Secondly, the measurement of generalized trust will be improved by using a scale variable consisting of six questions instead of only one or two questions. Furthermore, associational membership is studied before, however, in this study sports membership is studied because there are indications that this kind of associational membership differs from other types of associations (Paxton, 2007).

It has to be investigated whether the class-crossing encounters are limited to sports associations. Do people 'tolerate' people of other groups only during sports activities or are there any spill-over effects? Moreover, generalized trust is measured by tolerance of people of different groups in regular life in previous studies (e.g. Rothstein & Uslaner, 2005; Van der Meulen et al., 2005; Van der Meulen, 2007). Therefore, it is interesting to investigate the influence of cooperation and communication of people of different groups during sports activities on generalized trust.

The problem statement formulated for this study is *"To what extent does membership of sports associations influence generalized trust and to what extent does membership of sports associations divide or unite people of different groups?"* The research questions related to this study are *"To what extent do members of sports associations differ from non-members with regard to their level of generalized trust?", "To what extent do members of sports associations differ from non-members with regard to the heterogeneity of their personal network?"* and *"What is the influence of interethnic personal contact via sports associations on generalized trust?"*.

The heterogeneity of the personal network consists of three aspects, namely sex, ethnicity and educational level. The personal network of a respondent can have different levels of heterogeneity with regard to the different aspects, next to the three aspects a total level of heterogeneity will be measured using those three aspects. Moreover, respondents can name up to five persons who are in their personal network, the sum and the mean of the heterogeneity of the personal network will be taken into account, in order to control for the size of the personal network.

The following section discusses the theoretical background. A detailed description of the sample population and operationalisation is given in chapter 3. The results were described in chapter 4 and the paper will end with the discussion and conclusion.

Chapter 2 Theoretical background and hypotheses

There are two mainstream ideologies with regard to the bridging role of associations in general and sports associations in particular. On the one hand, Putnam (2000) emphasizes the bridging and bonding function of the sports association. People of different social backgrounds meet each other at the sports club. Those intergroup relationships, communication, and cooperation improve social cohesion, mutual understanding, and trust. According to Putnam, trust is essential for a properly functioning society. Trust will lead to less conflicts and more economic and political progress because with mutual trust it is easier

to make arrangements and comply with rules (Putnam, 2000; Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen et al., 2005).

On the other hand, it is argued that sports associations strengthen the differences between various groups because people of the same social background stick together at a certain sport and at sports associations (Elling, 2004; Van Bottenburg, 2007; Veldboer, Boonstra, Krouwel, & Duyvendak, 2010). This is also claimed by Bourdieu. Bourdieu formulated the distinction theory, which states that people distinguish themselves by their cultural preferences (Bourdieu, 1984). According to Bourdieu, tastes and perceptions of what is beautiful or valuable differ between different classes, the elite constantly distances itself from popular tastes (Bourdieu, 1984; Wallace & Wolf, 1999).

First of all, the ideology of Putnam will be explained and associated hypotheses will be formulated. Secondly, the ideology of Bourdieu will be explained and hypotheses with regard to his thoughts will be formulated.

Putnam's integration hypothesis

Putnam (2000) claims that associations, also sports associations, are the place for the emergence of generalized trust. Networks of people in associational life are special because the ties are between heterogeneous people, which lead to overcoming social differences (Putnam, 2000). People of different groups meet each other and interact with each other.

This idea of Putnam is supported in other studies as well. Van der Meulen et al. (2005), Van der Meulen (2007) and Tiessen-Raaphorst (2015) claim in their studies that members of sports associations have more often class crossing encounters in comparison with non-members and sports associations are places where people meet people of other groups.

People of different groups have to communicate and cooperate. Team members are dependent on each other because of the team performances which are decisive in sports. The communication and cooperation will lead to more mutual understanding and trust during sports activities (Tiessen-Raaphorst, 2015). Understanding of and trust in team members will lead to more generalized trust in regular life. People of other groups in other social contexts are no longer strangers (Van der Meulen et al., 2005).

In previous research it is assumed that associational membership leads to generalized (social) trust (e.g. Putnam, 2000; Paxton, 2007). People who play sports are more in contact with people of different groups (Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen et al., 2005), which leads to more trust in people of other groups. Both the contact theory of Allport and the social

identification theory of Tajfel and Turner support this claim (Allport, 1954; Verkuyten, 2006). Both theories will be explained in the following parts.

According to Sonderskov (2010) generalized (social) trust reflects a positive outlook on other people. People holding generalized (social) trust have positive expectations about the behaviour of other people. This is not restricted to one social sphere but ranges across different social spheres. Thus, contact during sports activities and identification with people of certain groups during sports activities can have spill-over effects to other social spheres. Those spill-over effects are important because it means that class crossing encounters at sports associations influence generalized trust.

Furthermore, Sonderskov says that it is also the other way around, people who have more generalized social trust are more inclined to become member of an association (Sonderskov, 2010). However, this paper will be focused on influence of membership of a sports association on generalized trust.

Thus, based on previous research (Paxton, 2007; Putnam, 2000; Sonderskov, 2010; Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen et al., 2005) it is expected that members of sports associations have more generalized trust compared to non-members. Because members of sports associations are more often in contact with people of different social groups (Putnam, 2000; Tiessen-Raaphorst, 2015; Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen et al., 2005). Class crossing encounters, communication and cooperation with people of other groups improve mutual understanding and trust (Tiessen-Raaphorst, 2015). People of other groups are no longer strangers, the positive experiences with fellow sportsmen have positive spill-over effects to other social spheres and thus generalized trust will be improved (Sonderskov, 2010).

H1: People who are member of a sports association have more generalized trust compared to non-members.

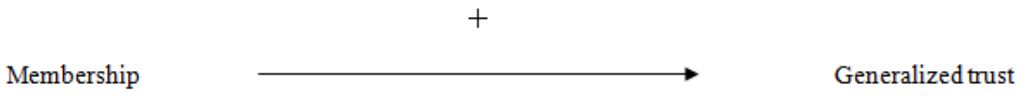


Figure 1. The expected relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust.

Previous research showed that members of sports associations are more often in contact with people of different groups compared to non-members (Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen et al., 2005). Sports associations are seen as a place where people of different

groups meet each other (Tiessen-Raaphortst, 2015; VWS, 2005 in Van der Meulen, 2007; Ulseth, 2004).

It is expected that more intergroup encounters will take place via sports associations because of the presence of different people. There are no formal restrictions with regard to sociodemographic characteristics, such as ethnicity, educational level or age, to become a member of a sports association. Moreover, "to build bridging social capital requires that we transcend our social and political and professional identities to connect with people unlike ourselves" (Putnam, 2000). When sports associations are a place where different people meet each other, team sports provide good venues for social relationships with people unlike ourselves (Putnam, 2000).

Fellow members are not necessarily good friends. However, due to the character of sports activities, people meet each other repeatedly and affinity will be developed between fellow members. The development of affinity is explained by Zajonc, formulated in the mere exposure effect (1968). Zajonc argues that people develop more affinity for each other when they are more exposed to each other. The only exception is the case when people have a negative first exposure. Since sports activities have a repeatedly character, people are repeatedly exposed to each other and thus affinity will be developed. When more affinity is developed more intimate contacts as personal friendships will arise between fellow members.

Furthermore, the relationship between the heterogeneity of the personal network and generalized trust is studied before. Putnam argued that contact with racially or ethnically dissimilar others are more beneficial for civic values and attitudes than social contact with people who are more similar (Putnam, 2000). Stolle, Soroka and Johnston (2008) claim that diversity itself may have negative effects on generalized trust, however, interaction and experiences with dissimilar others can have counteracting positive effects. Thus, because of the positive influence of intergroup contact on trust in dissimilar others a positive relationship between heterogeneity of the personal network and generalized trust is expected.

Thus, it is expected that members of sports associations have more generalized trust, compared to non-members and this relationship can be explained by a more heterogeneous personal network of members of sports associations compared to the networks of non-members.

In this study, heterogeneity of the personal network is studied with regard to three aspects, namely sex, ethnicity and educational level. However, the focus is not on sex. Those three aspects are often studied before and those characteristics are important for someone's identity (Haandrikman & Wissen, 2012; Kalmijn, 1998; Kalmijn & Flap, 2001; Mollenhorst,

Volker & Flap, 2008). Van der Meulen (2007) claimed that people from the lowest income quartile are less often a member of sports associations than persons of the highest quartile. However, persons of the lowest income quartile are far from absent among the membership constituents of most sports branches. That is why more social heterogeneous networks are expected among members of sports associations. Income and educational level are highly interacted (Gesthuizen, 2006), that is why it is expected that the personal network with regard to educational level will be more heterogeneous for members of sports associations compared to non-members. Moreover, Van der Meulen (2007) argues that inter-ethnic contact takes place at sports associations. Thus, it is expected that members of sports associations have more ethnical heterogeneous networks compared to non-members and members have more heterogeneous networks with regard to educational level compared to non-members.

H2a: Members of sports associations have more generalized trust compared to non-members, this effect can be explained by the more ethnical heterogeneous network of members of sports associations compared to non-members.

H2b: Members of sports associations have more generalized trust compared to non-members, this effect can be explained by the more heterogeneous network of members of sports associations with regard to the educational level compared to non-members.

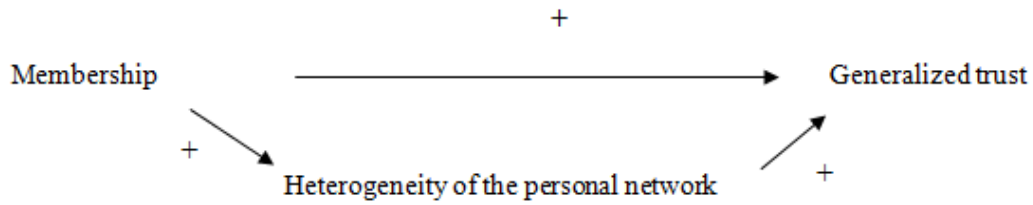


Figure 2. The expected relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust explained by the heterogeneity of the personal network.

The relationship between membership and generalized trust has to be explained further. One important group of people who can be met via sports associations are ethnic minorities (Putnam, 2000; Van der Meulen, 2007; Van der Meulen & Ultee, 2006).

In accordance with the in- and out-group theory it can be expected that meetings with people of different groups lead to a decrease of prejudices towards those people and to an increase of generalized trust. According to the social identification theory, formulated by

Tajfel and Turner (1986), every individual is linked to a group. After identification with the group, the in-group evaluation is more positive.

Former strangers are evaluated more positively after identification with those people. The process from prejudices towards strangers to readjustment of those prejudices is explained by the contact theory of Allport (1954). To adjust the prejudices, the contact must meet four conditions. Firstly, people must have the same status, secondly, they must cooperate, they must have a common activity, thirdly, people must have a common goal, related to high levels of intimacy, and lastly, there should be a control mechanism to sanction those who do not cooperate (Allport, 1954). Fellow members of sports associations meet those conditions: team members have the same status, the sport they play is the common activity, the common goal is the development of their level of performance and winning the game, the control mechanism is there since people who do not cooperate will not function in the team, and it will be harder to win the game. Thus, after contact with dissimilar others prejudices towards others will be adjusted and stereotyping and discrimination will be reduced (Allport, 1954).

Contact and affinity with and confidence of people in their team mates who are not similar to them lead to more generalized trust after a process of cooperation and communication (Amodio & Devine, 2005; Tiessen-Raaphorst, 2015). The increase of generalized trust is also related to the experiences of trust in team members (Putnam, 2000). Since there are spill-over effects, people who trust others in their team are more likely to trust others in general life as well (Putnam, 2000; Sonderskov, 2010).

Thus, people who play sports are more in contact with people of other groups and contact with people of different groups leads to more mutual understanding and mutual trust (Van der Meulen et al., 2005; Van der Meulen, 2007; Veldboer et al., 2010). Mutual understanding and trust is not restricted to one domain (Putnam, 2000; Sonderskov, 2010). Thus, it can be expected that people who play sports and have personal contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds via sports associations have more generalized trust compared to people who do not play sports or people who do not have contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds via the sports association.

H3: Members of sports associations who have personal contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds have more generalized trust compared to non-members or members who do not have contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds via the sports association.

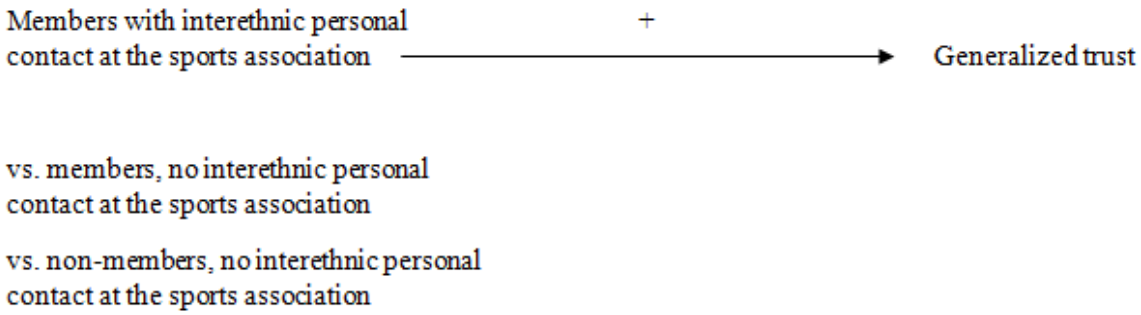


Figure 3. The expected relationship between membership of sports associations, interethnic personal contact at sports associations and generalized trust.

Bourdieu's distinction hypothesis

Putnam (2000) claims that people who are member of a sports association will have more generalized trust. This is not the case according to Bourdieu (Bourdieu, 1984). In contrast to the claim of Putnam, Bourdieu claims that dividing lines between people in everyday life are in accordance with dividing lines between sports (Bourdieu, 1984). Bourdieu states that people from higher social groups want to distinguish themselves from people from lower social groups. People of higher social classes have different preferences and tastes compared to people from lower social classes according to Bourdieu (Bourdieu, 1984).

Most of the time Bourdieu refers to cultural preferences, however, it is argued that the distinction is not limited to cultural preferences alone. Dividing lines with regard to sports associations are in accordance with dividing lines in everyday life, people of the same social groups are member of the same sports associations (Bourdieu, 1984). Claims related to the distinction hypothesis of Bourdieu are made by other researchers as well (e.g. Van Bottenburg, 2007; Veldboer, et al., 2010; Elling, 2004).

Bourdieu argues that people of higher social groups stick together at certain associations, which are distinctive. However, after a while the whole population will have the same preferences. At the time, choices made by the elite are internalised by the mass population. When preferences are moved to the lower social groups, the higher social groups want to distinguish themselves by choosing other preferences (Bourdieu, 1984).

According to Bourdieu are social groups distinguished by the sport they play. Former research partly confirmed this statement. Van der Meulen (2007) found that lower social groups are underrepresented in certain types of sports, e.g. hockey, golf, however, people from lower social groups are not absent in those types of sports. Thus, it can be questioned whether the type of sports people play are distinguishing.

On the other hand, in former research it is found that sports associations tend to social homogeneity, members of sports associations are similar to their fellow members (Van Bottenbrug, 2007). Distinctions between members of one association decline and distinctions between members of different associations increase. Members of sports associations meet similar others at the sports association and do not have personal contact with people of other social groups because members of sports associations meet fellow members with the same sociodemographic characteristics at their sports association.

Because of the interaction with similar others at the sports association prejudices and distrust will be maintained. The lack of trust in others can be explained by the lack of contact with people outside the in-group. People have prejudices towards outsiders, and members of out-groups are evaluated more negatively compared to people of the in-group (Allport, 1954; Verkuyten, 2006).

Furthermore, according to previous research sports are related to aggressive elements and interethnic tensions from other social spheres are imported and even magnified in sports activities (Krouwel, Boonstra, Duyvendak & Veldboer, 2006; Veldboer, Boonstra, Duyvendak, & Mak,., 2003). Moreover, the relationship is the other way around as well, tensions from sports activities are imported in social spheres like everyday life (Krouwel, et al., 2006; Veldboer et al., 2003).

Bourdieu studied associations in general, other researchers specifically studied sports associations (e.g. Elling, 2004; Krouwel et al., 2006; Van der Meulen, 2007; Veldboer et al., 2003). Sports specific research should be done because there are some differences between sports associations and other types of associations (Paxton, 2007).

Paxton (2007) argues that a distinction should be made between connected and isolated associations. Connected associations have members which are affiliated to more than one association. Members of isolated associations are, on the contrary, affiliated to only one association. According to Paxton (2007), sports associations are in general isolated associations, because its members are most of the time member of one single association, thus membership of sports associations itself does not contribute to generalized trust.

In addition, those similar people do not have much generalized trust according to Paxton (2007) because of the lack of contact with other types of people. Thus, it can be concluded that membership of sports associations itself is not enough to have more generalized trust. Moreover, trust will not be stimulated at sports associations because of the lack of interaction with dissimilar others at sports associations.

It is said before that contact with people outside the in-group leads to reducing stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination. However, some contacts are more helpful than others and sometimes an increase in prejudices is observed after contact with out-groups (Stephan, 1986). At least the four conditions mentioned by Allport (1954) should be met, otherwise contact with outsiders is not helpful to make progress in intergroup relations.

Moreover, even if Allport's four conditions are met, contact with one person should not automatically lead to progress in intergroup relations because, among other limitations, an individual can be seen as an exception instead of a representative of a particular group (Gilovich, Keltner & Nisbett, 2011). It is argued that the four conditions of Allport are not sufficient, the contact should be with a variety of group members in a variety of situations to make progress in intergroup relations (Amodio & Devine, 2005). Thirdly, contact with dissimilar others can lead to negative attitudes when there is competition with the outsiders (Gijsberts, Van der Meer & Dagevos, 2012). Furthermore, Barlow et al. (2012) found that negative contact is more strongly associated with increased prejudices than positive contact is with its reduction.

Lastly, Amodio and Devine (2005) argues about out-group homogenization. Members of the outgroup are seen as being more similar to one another than ingroup members are. This means that outgroup members who are opponents are judged the same as outgroup members who are not opponents during sports activities.

In conclusion, dissimilar others are only met as opponents and because of the competitive and sometimes even aggressive elements in sports will prejudices be maintained and distrust will be magnified. Because of the spill-over effects from sports related context to daily life (Morela et al., 2013) a negative relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust is expected. Moreover, the claim that trusting people gather at sports associations is not supported in other studies, thus membership of sports associations itself does not positively contribute to the level of generalized trust.

H4: People who are a member of a sports association have less generalized trust compared to non-members.

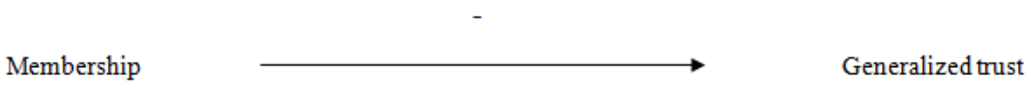


Figure 4. The expected relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust.

Despite some studies claim that dissimilar others meet each other at the sports association (Putnam, 2000; Van der Meulen, 2007, Van der Meulen et al., 2005) Elling (2004) found in previous research that most contacts with fellow members are rather superficial and restricted to the sports activity itself. Fellow members will not be personal friends. A distinction should be made between fellow members and friends and the ties related to the interconnectedness. Different types of ties have different functions. Weaker ties are more often bridging ties used to gather information, and stronger ties are more often bonding ties used for emotional support (Granovetter, 1973; Putnam 2000). Krackhardt (1992) found that the strength of ties determines whether attitudes change or not. People connected with strong ties trust each other, people weakly connected to each other do not sufficiently trust each other to have influence on the attitudes (Cross & Sproull, 2004). The personal network influences the level of generalized trust, however as said before, most contacts with fellow sports members are rather superficial and restricted to the sports activity itself, fellow members will not be personal friends (Elling, 2005).

Thus, contact with dissimilar others at the sports association will not lead to a more heterogeneous personal network. Moreover, in previous studies it is underlined that people prefer homogeneous friends (e.g. McPherson, Smith-Lovin & Cook, 2001). Time can be spent once, thus during the time someone is at the sports association other people cannot be met and the time cannot be used to have friendships with people met at other places (Van der Meulen, 2007). Since people meet similar others at the sports association and the time spent at the sports association cannot be used to date with others, dissimilar others will be met less often (Van der Meulen, 2007).

As said before, according to Bourdieu members of sports associations meet people of their own in-group via the sports association (Bourdieu, 1984). When people only meet people of their own in-group, prejudices towards out-groups will be maintained and underlined. The cohesion within the in-group increases because people feel more attracted to people like themselves. The aversion towards out-groups increases because negative contact leads to more prejudices and discrimination (Veldboer, et al., 2003; Veldboer et al., 2010; Barlow et al., 2012). Moreover, the time spent at the sports association cannot be used for other activities with probably dissimilar others (Van der Meulen, 2007). The heterogeneity of the personal network will decrease for members of sports associations because they meet similar others at the sports association.

Moreover, in line with the conflict theory, the more people experience competition with out-groups, the more out-group distrust and in-group solidarity someone develops. The

more someone is brought into physical proximity to people of other social groups with whom they are in competition, the more those people are distrusted (Lancee & Dronkers, 2008). Thus, it is expected that the lack of personal contact with people of other social groups and negative experiences and competition during sports activities against opponents of other sports associations will lead to less generalized trust of members of sports associations compared to non-members who are not in competition with people from other groups during sports activities. Thus, according to Elling (2004), most contact through sports associations are with similar others. When there is contact with dissimilar others there is a weak tie between the members. Besides that, the contact with dissimilar other is competitive (Lancee & Dronkers, 2008), that is the reason why we expect that membership of sports associations has a negative influence on generalized trust, this influence can be explained by the lack of heterogeneity of the personal network.

Heterogeneity of the personal network is studied with regard to three aspects, namely sex, ethnicity and educational level. Those three aspects are often studied before and those characteristics are important for someone's identity (Haandrikman & Wissen, 2012; Kalmijn, 1998; Kalmijn & Flap, 2001; Mollenhorst, Volker & Flap, 2008). Elling and Knoppers (2005) claimed that sports participation is still influenced by dominant normative gendered and racial and ethnic images. Sports are used to differentiate and discriminate. Moreover, as argued before higher and lower social groups are distinguished between sports associations (Bourdieu, 1984).

H5a: Members of sports associations have less generalized trust, compared to non-members. This relationship can be explained by the less ethnical heterogeneous personal networks of members compared to non-members.

H5b: Members of sports associations have less generalized trust, compared to non-members. This relationship can be explained by the less heterogeneous personal networks of members with regard to the educational level compared to non-members.

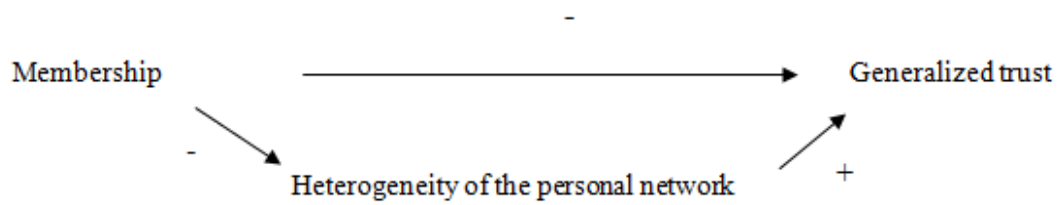


Figure 5. The expected relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust explained by the heterogeneity of the personal network.

In previous research it is argued that ethnic minorities prefer to be part of ethnically homogeneous teams (Krouwel et al., 2006). Elling and Knoppers (2005) found that ethnic minorities are not present in certain types of sports. Moreover, ethnic minorities are absent in certain associations as well (Krouwel et al., 2006). People will not meet people of other ethnic groups via the sports association according to Bourdieu, because everyone play sports with their own in-group.

There is a lack of contact with out-groups, out-groups will be stigmatised and evaluated more negatively (Verkuyten, 2006). The cohesion with the own group increases and the aversion towards the out-groups increases (Veldboer et al., 2003). Furthermore, people who have more stereotypes, prejudices and who discriminate more have less generalized trust (Gilovich et al., 2011), thus generalized trust will decrease because of the lack of trust in outsiders.

Members of sports associations who do not have personal contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds via the sports association and members with negative experiences with people of other ethnic backgrounds inside and outside the field will have less generalized trust compared to non-members or members of sports associations who have personal contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds (Krouwel et al., 2006). Thus, it is expected that members of sports associations who do not have interethnic personal contact via sports associations have less generalized trust, compared to members who have interethnic personal contact via sports associations or non-members who are not in competition with out-groups and who do not have negative experiences during sports activities with out-groups.

H6: Members of sports associations who do not have interethnic personal contact via sports associations have less generalized trust compared to non-members or members who have interethnic personal contact via sports associations.

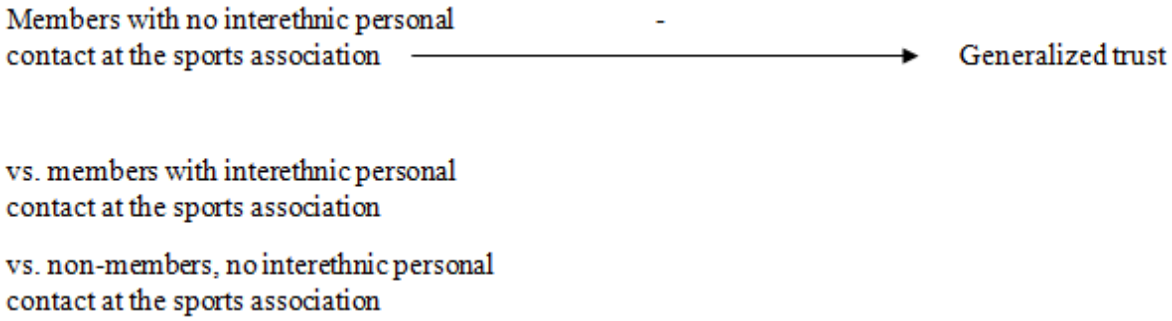


Figure 6. The expected relationship between membership of sports associations, interethnic personal contact at sports associations and generalized trust.

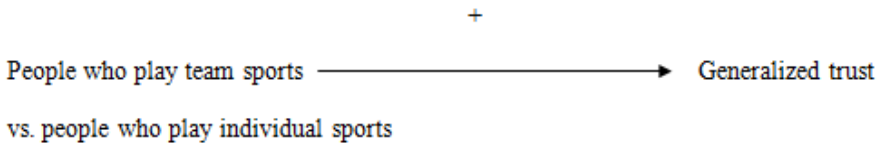
Type of sport

Most probably, different types of sport have different functions with regard to social integration and generalized trust. A distinction which is discussed in previous research (e.g. Krouwel et al., 2006; Morela et al., 2013; Van der Meulen, 2007) is the distinction between individual sports and team sports.

Morela et al. (2013) argue that "participation in sport teams could smooth out the process of integration since team members share goals and team success depends on their interaction and ability to cooperate". Members of teams have to cooperate and they have the experience in situations where they could count on their team members (Van der Meulen, 2007). This indicates that members of team sports should have more generalized trust compare to people who play individual sports. Those people do not have to cooperate with team mates and they do not have the experience that they could count on their team mates.

However, it should be note that it is assumed that members of sports teams meet different people during their sports participation which can be doubted as discussed before. On the other hand, people who play team sports will meet people of other groups per definition more often as team mates compared to people who play solo sports.

Hypothesis 7: People who play team sports have more generalized trust compared to people who play individual sports.



Chapter 3 Data, operationalisation and analyses

Data

For the analyses, data were drawn from the NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (De Graaf et al., 2010). The NELLS is a long term panel survey, focussing on three themes: social cohesion, norms and values and inequality. To collect the data, face-to-face interviews and a self-completing questionnaire were used. The period of fieldwork ran from December 2008 until May 2010.

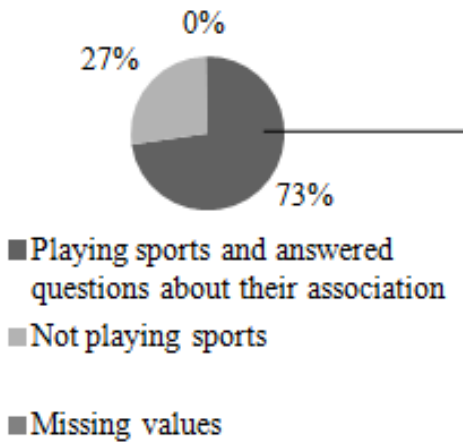
A two-stage stratified sample was used. The whole Dutch population should be represented in the sample, aged 14-49. There was an oversample of Turkish and Moroccan

Dutch respondents. The overall response rate of the survey was 52 percent, this is approximately average for face-to-face interviews in the Netherlands. The data were weighted, which means that the characteristics of ethnicity, age, degree of urbanization, sex, and region are in accordance with the Dutch situation. As a result, a representative sample of the Dutch population was created. There were only a few missing values with regard to most variables. Respondents with a missing value on at least one of the variables used in the analyses were excluded from the analyses.

Analyses

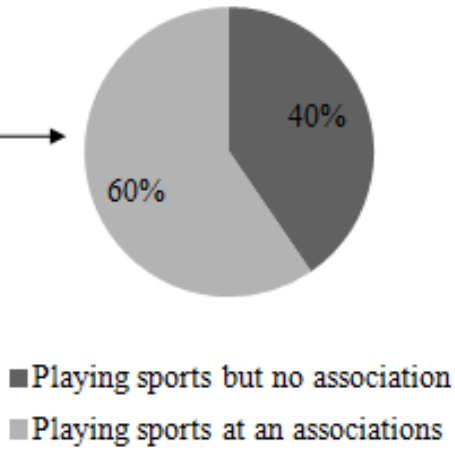
There were 5,312 respondents in the dataset. As shown in figure 3.1 3,861 respondents (73 percent) played sports and answered questions about their sports activities. 1,430 respondents did not play sports, the questions about sports activities had 21 missing values. As shown in figure 3.2 among the 3,861 respondents who did play sports and answered questions about their sports activities were 1,561 respondents who did not play sports at an association. Those respondents did play sports singly or with friends or family members. 2,299 respondents did play sports at an association (versus 2,991 non-members: those who did not play sports and those who did not play sports at a sports association). While some analyses were performed on the whole dataset, other analyses were conducted on members of sport associations only.

Figure 3.1 Playing sports versus not playing sports



Source: Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study (2011), *N*=5,312.

Figure 3.2 Sports association



Source: Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study (2011), *N*=5,290.

The analyses were performed on the first wave of the data of the NELLS. Factor analysis and reliability analysis were performed to construct a reliable scale for generalized trust. Six statements about trust in other people constituted a scale measuring generalized trust.

The independent variable on membership of a sport association was a nominal, dichotomous variable. There were two answer possibilities: yes (member) and no (no member). A dummy variable was computed.

Furthermore, a scale was created to measure the dependent variable 'heterogeneity of the personal network'. Every respondent had the opportunity to name five persons to discuss important issues with. Using these answers, a scale running from 0 to 5 was created to measure the heterogeneity of the personal network. The level of measurement of the variable heterogeneity of the personal network was ratio. Both generalized trust as well as interethnic personal contact were measured at interval level.

A multiple linear regression analysis of generalized trust on membership was performed, the control variables sex, age, age squared, ethnicity, religious denomination and educational level were added in the first model of the analyses and the heterogeneity of the personal network was taken into account in the next block of this analysis. Moreover, a multiple linear regression analysis of generalized trust on membership of sports associations and interethnic personal contact at the sports association was performed.

All the respondents were included in the analyses as long as they answered the questions used in this study. The goal was to have a good representation of the Dutch population, in order to have the ability to generalize the results.

Finally, 2,416 respondents were included in the analyses. The questions measuring personal contact at the sports association had most missing values (967 respondents did not answer the questions).

Operationalisation

The dependent variable, generalized trust is a complex concept because it is multidimensional. In- and out-group trust are two different aspects of generalized trust. In previous research a distinction was made between generalized trust (trust in people unlike yourself) and particularized trust (trust in people like yourself) (Freitag & Traunmüller, 2009; Sonderskov, 2010). While people can have a lot of trust in people like themselves, they can distrust people who are unlike themselves. This could sum to a zero effect on generalized trust. It is problematic that people may had different sets of 'most people' in mind when they answered a question about most people, used in questions about generalized trust. However,

‘most people’ is not used in all questions and the factor analysis indicated that one underlying concept was measured.

Secondly, a debate is going on concerning the different statements used to measure generalized trust. A single item would be better for longitudinal studies or cross-country studies, however that is not necessary for this study. According to Paxton (2007), the validity of different questions to measure generalized trust is satisfactorily. Moreover, according to Uslaner (2012) the combination of different questions used to measure generalized trust is good as long as the same underlying concept is measured, which is the case in this study.

Generalized trust was measured with different statements. These statements were: ‘You don’t know who can be trusted nowadays’, ‘Most people are disappointing when you get to know them better’, ‘Most people can be trusted’, ‘You cannot be too careful during interactions with others’, ‘If you are too trusting, others will abuse you’, and ‘If you help others, you will be cheated’. Participants responded to each statement on a five-point scale. They indicated whether they ‘strongly agree’, ‘agree’, ‘neither agree nor disagree’, ‘disagree’, or ‘strongly disagree’ with the statements. The answers to the statement ‘Most people can be trusted’ were mirrored. A reliability analysis and factor analysis were performed on these statements in order to investigate whether these statements could be combined into one scale. All statements fit into one scale (Cronbach’s alpha .817). No different patterns occurred concerning the statements including ‘most people’ compared to the other statements. To create a variable that measures generalized trust, the mean score of the respondent on the six different questions was calculated. However, when the respondent had a missing value on one of the statements, the mean score on the other five statements was used. When the respondent had more than one missing value, the respondent was excluded from the analyses. These variables had 495 missing values, those respondents were excluded from the analyses.

The independent variable membership of sports associations was measured by the following question: ‘Which of the following sports did you play in the last 12 months?’. Moreover, it was asked ‘At what kind of organization did you play that sport?’. If the respondent answered ‘sports association’, ‘commercial provider like fitness centre’, or ‘other organisation like community sports’ the respondent scored 1 on the variable sports association. If the respondent answered no organization the respondent scored 0 on the variable sports association. There were 21 missing values with regard to this variable, those respondents were not included in the analyses.

The heterogeneity of the personal network was measured by the question ‘With whom did you discuss important issues in the last six months?’. The respondent was able to name up

to five persons. It was also asked what sex, ethnicity, and educational level these persons had. Those characteristics were compared with the characteristics of the respondent in order to measure the heterogeneity of the respondent's network. Moreover, a question was asked which relationship the respondent had to the persons constituting its network.

In previous studies, different socio-economic groups were distinguished with regard to their level of income. However, the level of income of the people in the personal network was not asked in this study. The educational level was used as an individual characteristic because it is an important indicator of someone's identity and educational level and level of income are highly related (e.g. Gesthuizen, 2006).

Only non-kin relationships, with the exception of relationships between partners, were taken into account for class-crossing encounters, because some characteristics of children were influenced by its parents. Intergroup relationships between parents and children are not possible with regard to ethnicity for example.

The respondent had named up to five persons (s)he discussed important matters with. Variables were created to measure whether there is similarity or dissimilarity between the respondent and the person (s)he discussed important matters with, with regard to a certain characteristic. When there was similarity between the respondent and the person (s)he discussed important matters with, the score is 0. When there was dissimilarity, the score is 1. The sum was calculated by adding the number of dissimilarities in someone's personal network between him- or herself and the person (s)he discussed important matters with. Three variables were created, one to measure dissimilarity with regard to sex, one with regard to ethnicity and one with regard to educational level. Each of these three variables had a value running from 0 (no dissimilarities between the respondent and the person(s) (s)he discussed important matters with) to 5 (all five persons differed from the respondent with regard to the measured personal characteristic). The focus in this study is not on the heterogeneity of the personal network with regard to sex, however it is sometimes included and the results will be named. Moreover, the mean of the heterogeneity of the personal network was calculated as well and included in the analyses to control for the size of the personal network, however, there were no important differences between the outcomes of the analyses when the sum of the heterogeneity of the personal network was included compared to including the mean of the heterogeneity of the personal network.

Only respondents who had non-kin relationships or relationships with the partner in their personal network were included, which means that 1.136 respondents with only kin relationships in their personal network were excluded from the analyses. Results of analyses

when respondents with only kin relationships included were compared with results of analyses when respondents with non-kin relationships were included. There were no important differences between the analyses including kin relationships and analyses excluding kin relationships, differences are notified in the results section.

Interethnic contact via sports associations was used as possible explanation for the relationship between membership and generalized trust. Interethnic contact via sports association was measured by the question 'How many times do you have personal contact with people of the following ethnic background at your association?' There was a list of five ethnicities, namely Native Dutch, Turkish background, Moroccan background, Surinamese/Antillean background, and other non-western background. The answer possibilities were 1 '(almost) every day', 2 'one or more times a week', 3 'several times a month', 4 'about once a month', 5 'several times a year', 6 'about once a year', 7 'never', 8 'not applicable (this person is not present)'. To measure the number of interethnic contact moments, a new variable was created with the sum of the number of contact moments a respondent had with people of other ethnic backgrounds than him- or herself. The answer possibilities were mirrored, which means that a higher score represented a higher number of contact moments. The category 8 'not applicable (this person is not present)' was recoded to 0, because there were no moments of contact. The sum of the moments of contact with people of ethnic groups other than the own ethnic group were used to measure interethnic personal contact. The higher the value, the more moments of personal contact the respondent had with people of other ethnic backgrounds than the ethnic background of himself. The variable measuring interethnic personal contact at sports associations had 967 missing values. Moreover, three dummy variables were created to measure the differences between members who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association, members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association and non-members (who per definition did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association).

The type of sport someone plays was used as well. It was asked 'Which of the following sports did you play in the last 12 months?' a. working out at the gym b. running c. football d. tennis e. field hockey f. swimming g. fight sports h. volleyball i. Cycling j. other, namely. Dummy variables were created to measure the different types of sports, 'other' were taken into account as one dummy variable. This variable had 570 missing values. Moreover, based on the type of sports someone plays a variable was created to measure whether people play team sports or solo sports.

There were some control variables used in this study. The sex of the respondent was measured by the question 'what is your sex?' The sex of the respondent was recoded into men (1=yes, male and 0=no, female). The age of the respondent was measured by the question 'what is your age at the time of the interview?', which was not recoded. The age squared is used as well because age is not linear distributed. Moreover, age squared was divided by 100 to have a better interpretable value. The ethnicity of the respondent was measured by the questions 'what is your country of birth, what is the country of birth of your father and what is the country of birth of your mother?'. The variables measuring sex, age, and ethnicity had no missing values. The country of birth of the mother was determining for the ethnic background of the respondent. In accordance with the definition of Statistics Netherlands the following statement was used, as described in Tolsma, et al. (2014):

> *The exact origin is determined by mother's country of birth if both parents (or only the mother) were born outside the Netherlands. If the mother was born in the Netherlands, the origin is determined by father's country of birth. A person is classified as being of Dutch origin if both parents are born in the Netherlands, irrespective of own country of birth. Hence, a person who is born abroad of two Dutch-born parents is considered of Dutch origin. (pp. 26)*

The educational level of the respondent was measured by the question 'What kind of education do/did you follow? Did you finish it?'. When the respondent finished a certain educational level, that educational level was used as an indicator of the educational level of the respondent. When the respondent was following education at a higher level at the moment of interviewing, the level of education the respondent was following at the moment of interviewing was used as educational level. If the respondent indicated that he was following education abroad which is not comparable to a Dutch level of education the highest finished level of education in the Netherlands or comparable to a Dutch level of education was assigned to him. The educational level was divided into four categories, namely no education / primary education, lower education (lower secondary education, lower vocational education), middle education (higher secondary education, pre university education, higher vocational education), higher education (higher professional education, university), dummy variables were created. There was one missing value with regard to this variable, this respondent was excluded from the analyses.

The religious denomination of the respondent was measured by two questions. First of all, it was asked whether the respondent belongs to a certain religious denomination. Secondly, if the respondent answered positively it was asked to which religious denomination

the respondent belonged. This was an open ended question. The answer possibilities were recoded and dummy variables were created for the following groups: Roman Catholic, Protestant Church Netherlands, Islam, other religious denominations, and no religious denomination. Concerning religious denomination there were no missing values. Moreover, the analyses were performed using two categories: religious versus non-religious. However, because of the significant differences between people who belong to Christian religious denominations and people belonging to Islamic religious denominations the different religious groups were included in the analyses.

The age, sex, educational level, and ethnicity of the respondent were included as control variables, the operationalisation is discussed before. Those variables were used to measure the heterogeneity of the personal network, as said before, in combination with those characteristics of the persons the respondent discussed important matters with. However, separately, these variables can be included as control variables as well, because several studies show that men (Dekker & De Hart, 1999), higher educated (Brehm & Rahn, 1997), native Dutch (De Graaf, Kalmijn, Kraaykamp, & Monden, 2011), and middle aged people have more generalized trust (Dekker & De Hart, 1999), compared to their counterparts. Whether the respondent was religious or not is taken into account, because according to Putnam (2000), people who are religious are much more likely than other people to participate in sports groups. In the end, 2,416 respondents were included in the analyses.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Generalized trust	1.000	5.000	3.073	.666
Membership of sports association	0	1	.346	
Heterogeneity of the personal network - total (sum)	.000	12.000	2.082	1.359
Heterogeneity of the personal network – ethnicity and educational level (sum)	.000	10.000	1.189	1.227
Heterogeneity of the personal network - sex (sum)	.000	4.000	.893	.514
Heterogeneity of the personal network - ethnicity (sum)	.000	5.000	.360	.736
Heterogeneity of the personal network - educational level (sum)	.000	5.000	.829	.882
Heterogeneity of the personal network - total (mean)	.000	3.000	1.340	.700
Heterogeneity of the personal network - sex (mean)	.000	1.000	.636	.391
Heterogeneity of the personal network - ethnicity	.000	1.000	.200	.373

(mean)				
Heterogeneity of the personal network - educational level (mean)	.000	1.000	.503	.454
Non-member of sports association, no interethnic contact	0	1	.654	
Member of sports association, interethnic contact	0	1	.162	
Member of sports association, no interethnic contact	0	1	.184	
Interethnic contact at sports association	.000	26.000	1.746	4.663
Men	0	1	.480	
Age	15.000	47.000	32.606	8.130
Age squared/100	2.250	22.090	11.292	5.159
Moroccans of the first generation	0	1	.125	
Moroccans of the second generation	0	1	.038	
Turkish of the first generation	0	1	.117	
Turkish of the second generation	0	1	.059	
Non-westerns of the first generation	0	1	.023	
Non-westerns of the second generation	0	1	.019	
Westerns of the first generation	0	1	.018	
Westerns of the second generation	0	1	.031	
Native Dutch	0	1	.569	
Roman-Catholic	0	1	.080	
Protestant	0	1	.120	
Islamic	0	1	.314	
Other religious denominations	0	1	.034	
No education / primary educational	0	1	.096	
Lower educational level	0	1	.222	
Middle educational level	0	1	.336	
Higher educational level	0	1	.345	

Source: NEherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010b), *N*=2,416.

The number of people who are member of a sports associations with interethnic personal contact at the sports association and the number of people who are member of a sports association without interethnic personal contact at the sports association are not very unequal, as shown in table 3.1. This suggests that sports is not very important for the moments of contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds.

Chapter 4 Analyses and results

Results

In order to test the hypotheses step-wise multiple regression analyses techniques were used. In all regression analyses sex, age, age squared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, and educational level were included as control variables. While sex, ethnicity, religious

denomination, and educational level were entered as dummy variables, age and age squared/100 were included as a continuous variable.

The first three hypotheses were formulated in line with the ideas of Putnam. To test the first hypothesis "*People who are member of a sports association have more generalized trust compared to non-members"* a step-wise multiple regression was used. In model (1) only the control variables were included, in the second model a variable measuring membership of a sports association was included. Generalized trust was the dependent variable in both models, the results are presented in table 2.

With regard to sex no significant differences were found, men do not have significantly more or less generalized trust than women (b=.005). Neither age (b=.015) nor age squared/100 (b=-.014) had a significant influence on trust.

The significant differences found with regard to ethnicity and religious denomination are in line with previous studies. Native Dutch have more generalized trust compared to ethnic minorities and people belonging to no religious denomination or Christian religiosities have more generalized trust compared to people belonging to the Islam (b=-.177**) or other religious denominations (b=-.158*). Furthermore middle (b=.187**) and higher educated people (b=.516**) have a significantly higher level of generalized trust compared to people who did not follow education or only primary education. Those effects with regard to the included control variables were in line with the results of former studies.

The analyses were performed on the dataset including kin relationships as well, which means that people who only have mentioned family members as the persons they discuss important matters with were included in this dataset. The tables are not presented here, however the differences will be discussed each time. With regard to the personal characteristics, included as control variables, the results are the same in the dataset with only non-kin relationship and partner relationships and the dataset with all relationships included.

Concerning hypothesis 1, table 2 (Model 2) shows that membership of sports associations had a significantly positive influence on generalized trust. Members of sports associations have significantly more generalized trust compared to non-members (b=.089**). Therefore, hypothesis 1 is supported. The hypothesis is tested with data including kin relationships as well. These results also showed a positive significant effect of membership on generalized trust.

The second regression analysis tested the hypothesis "*Members of sports associations have more generalized trust compared to non-members, this effect can be explained by the more heterogeneous network of members of sports associations compared to non-members".*

As explained before, the heterogeneity of the personal network is divided into three aspects, namely sex, ethnicity and educational level, which were included in the third model (table 2). First of all a regression analysis was done with the sum of the heterogeneity of the personal network as the mediating variable, secondly a regression analysis was done with the mean of the heterogeneity of the personal network.

The relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust was influenced by the heterogeneity of the personal network. When the heterogeneity of the personal network is taken into account as a whole - the sum of the differences between the respondent and the person(s) (s)he discusses important matters with, with regard to sex, ethnicity and educational level - the analysis indicated that people who have a more heterogeneous personal network have more generalized trust (b=.024**, see appendix A, table A1).

As presented in table 2 (model 3), the influence of a heterogeneous personal network is mainly determined by the heterogeneity of the personal network with regard to ethnicity (b=.126**). The influence of a heterogeneous personal network with regard to educational level (b=-.033*) influences the heterogeneity of the personal network significantly as well, however the effect is in the opposite direction. People with more heterogeneous personal networks with regard to educational level have a significantly lower level of generalized trust. The heterogeneity of the personal network with regard to sex (b=.033) was taken into account as well, however, no significant influence on generalized trust was found. Thus, it can be concluded that the positive relationship between membership of a sports association and generalized trust is influenced by the ethnical and educational heterogeneity of the personal network. Given these results, hypothesis 2a is partly supported and 2b is rejected.

An effect of the heterogeneity of the personal network on generalized trust was found, but no indirect effect of membership of sports associations on generalized trust via the heterogeneity of the personal network was found, because the influence of the heterogeneity of the personal network on generalized trust is too small to explain the relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust. This means that membership of sports associations does not influence the heterogeneity of the personal network. This relationship will be discussed below when the ideas of Bourdieu are studied.

Using the mean of the heterogeneity of the personal network yields the same results compared to using the sum of the heterogeneity of the personal network. Moreover, the same results were found with regard to the ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network when analyses on data including both kin and non-kin relationships were performed. Yet, also the

influence of the sum of sexual heterogeneity of the personal network is significant (b=.031*) and the influence of the educational heterogeneity of the personal network is no longer significant (b=-.013). However, using non-kin and kin relationships concerning the mean instead of the sum of the sexual heterogeneity of the personal network, there is no significant influence on generalized trust (b=.010).

Table 2: Multiple linear regression analysis of generalized trust on membership of sports association controlled for sex, age, age squared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, educational level, and heterogeneity of the personal network

	Model (1)		Model (2)		Model (3)	
	B	Beta	B	Beta	B	Beta
Membership of sports associations			.089**		.088**	
			(.026)		(.026)	
Heterogeneity - sex (sum)					.033	.026
					(.025)	
Heterogeneity - ethnicity (sum)					.126**	.139
					(.020)	
Heterogeneity - education (sum)					-.033*	-.043
					(.014)	
Men	.008		.005		.003	
	(.024)		(.024)		(.024)	
Age	.012	.142	.015	.179	.014	.174
	(.012)		(.012)		(.012)	
Age squared/100	-.010	-.075	-.014	-.108	-.013	-.104
	(.018)		(.018)		(.018)	
Ethnicity Native Dutch (reference category)						
Moroccan 1st generation	-.121		-.112		-.190**	
	(.065)		(.066)		(.066)	
Moroccan 2nd generation	-.218*		-.208**		-.328**	
	(.078)		(.078)		(.080)	
Turkish 1st generation	-.230**		-.219**		-.283**	
	(.060)		(.060)		(.061)	
Turkish 2nd generation	-.351**		-.343**		-.453**	
	(.069)		(.069)		(.071)	
Non-western 1st generation	-.269**		-.266**		-.359**	
	(.082)		(.082)		(.083)	
Non-western 2nd generation	-.250**		-.233*		-.374**	
	(.090)		(.090)		(.093)	
Western 1st generation	-.099		-.084		-.251*	
	(.092)		(.092)		(.095)	
Western 2nd generation	-.137		-.150*		-.374**	
	(.071)		(.071)		(.079)	

Religion	No religion (reference category)			
	Roman-Catholic	.004	.000	.002
		(.047)	(.046)	(.046)
	Protestant	.041	.047	.054
		(.039)	(.039)	(.039)
	Islam	-.182**	-.177**	-.136*
		(.055)	(.056)	(.055)
	Other religions	-.161*	-.158*	-.147*
		(.069)	(.069)	(.068)
Lower educational level		.071	.062	.056
		(.048)	(.048)	(.048)
Middle educational level		.203**	.187**	.168**
		(.047)	(.047)	(.047)
Higher educational level		.539**	.516**	.481**
		(.047)	(.048)	(.026)
Intercept		2.675**	2.604**	2.615**
Explained variance		21.7%	22.0%	23.4%

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01

Source: NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010); *N*=2,416

In the third regression analysis the hypothesis "*Members of sports associations who have personal contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds have more generalized trust compared to non-members or members who do not have contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds via the sports association"* was tested using interethnic personal contact at the sports association as dummy variables. Members of sports associations have indeed more generalized trust, compared to non-members (b=.089**). First of all, a multiple linear regression analysis was done by adding the control variables in the first model and two of the three dummy variables in the second model. When non-members of sports associations with no interethnic personal contact at sports associations was used as reference category significant differences were found in comparison with members of sports associations with interethnic personal contact (b=.088*) and members of sports associations who did not have interethnic personal contact (b=.090**)[1]. To compare the different groups further another multiple linear regression analysis was done, using members of sports associations who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association as reference category. No significant differences were found in comparison with members of sports associations who did not have

[1] The table with non-members with no interethnic personal contact at sports associations as reference category is not shown here.

interethnic personal contact at their sports association (b=.002). A significant difference was found between members of sports associations who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association and non-members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association, as said before (b=-.088*). The results are shown in table 3. In those analyses the variable membership of sports association was not included because the variation in this variable is overlapped by the dummy variables about membership of sports associations and interethnic personal contact.

Thus, it is shown that members of sports associations who had interethnic personal contact have significantly more generalized trust compared to non-members who per definition did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association. However, members of sports associations who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association did not have significantly more generalized trust compared to members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association. This indicates that it is not the interethnic personal contact at sports associations that leads to more generalized trust, but being a member of a sports association is related to the level of generalized trust. Hypothesis 3 is not supported.

Table 3: Multiple linear regression analysis of generalized trust on membership of sports association *interethnic personal contact at sports associations controlled for sex, age, age squared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, and educational level

	Model (1)		Model (2)	
	B	Beta	B	Beta
Members of sports association, interethnic personal contact (reference category: members, interethnic contact)				
Non-members, no interethnic contact			-.088*	
			(.034)	
Members, no interethnic contact			.002	
			(.043)	
Intercept	2.675**		2.692**	
Explained variance	21.7%		22.0%	

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01
Source: NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010); *N*=2,416

The influence of interethnic personal contact on generalized trust is tested among members only as well (*N*=836). A continuous variable measuring interethnic personal contact at sports associations was used[2]. However, no significant relationship between interethnic personal contact and generalized trust was found among members of sports associations (b=.001).

Thus, it can be concluded that the relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust cannot be significantly explained by interethnic personal contact at the sports association.

The analyses were performed on the dataset including kin and non-kin relationships. In that case a significant difference in generalized trust was found between members who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.084**) and members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.072**) on the one hand and non-members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association on the other hand. No significant differences were found between members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association and members who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=-.012). Thus, the results are in the same direction when the analyses were performed on the respondents with kin and non-kin relationships.

It should be underlined that interethnic personal contact has no significant effect on generalized trust, however, ethnical heterogeneous personal networks have a significant effect

[2] The table is not shown here.

on generalized trust. This indicates that superficial contact with people of other ethnic groups does not influence generalized trust, however, more profound personal contact with people of other ethnic groups positively influences the level of generalized trust. The difference between the two types of ties is announced earlier. Putnam made a distinction between bonding and bridging ties. The distinction between bonding and bridging ties should be made here as well because bonding ties influence the level of generalized trust, however bridging ties do not influence the level of generalized trust.

However, it should be noted that the relationship could be the other way around as well. A higher level of generalized trust leads to more willingness to contact people of other ethnic backgrounds.

The influence of interethnic personal contact at other places for generalized trust is studied as well. It is tested whether there is an effect of interethnic personal contact at other associations, in the neighbourhood and at school or work. However, no significant influences were found on generalized trust. Members of sports associations do not have significantly more interethnic personal contact at other associations, in the neighbourhood and at school or work compared to non-members.

The interaction effect between ethnicity and personal interethnic contact at sports associations is studied as well. Native Dutch respondents who were member of a sports association and had interethnic personal contact at the sports association were used as the reference category. In comparison to the reference category, only Moroccan respondents of the second generation who were member of a sports association but did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.376*) and Turkish respondents of the second generation who were member of a sports association and had interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.288*) have significantly more generalized trust. No significant interaction effects between the other categories were found.

Using data including kin and non-kin relationships only Moroccan respondents of the second generation who were member of a sports association and had interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.238*), Turkish respondents of the second generation who were member of a sports association and had interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.205*) and non western respondents of the second generation who were member of a sports association but did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.392*) have significantly more generalized trust compared to native Dutch who played sports and had interethnic personal contact at the sports association. No significant interaction effects between the other categories were found.

Thus, some significant interaction effects were found, however, no trend can be discovered. The small number of respondents in the different categories should be taken into consideration. Some individual respondents can influence the results due to the small numbers of respondents in the different categories.

In conclusion, people who are member of a sports association have more generalized trust, compared to non-members. Moreover, this relationship is influenced by the heterogeneity of the personal network, particularly regarding ethnicity.

However, no support is found for the other expected effects, interethnic contact via sports associations does not positively contribute to generalized trust. Members of sports associations do not have ethnically more heterogeneous personal networks compared to non-members and the personal network with regard to educational level is not more heterogeneous.

To test the ideas of Bourdieu, some hypotheses were formulated with regard to membership, trust and personal contacts. The expectations were in the opposite direction of the expectations formulated in line with the ideas of Putnam. The fourth formulated hypothesis reads "*People who are member of a sports association have less generalized trust compared to non-members".* The results of the analysis which tested hypothesis 4 are shown in table 2. The relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust is significantly positive (b=.089**). Members of sports associations have significantly more generalized trust compared to non-members. This relationship is not in the expected direction, thus hypothesis 4 has to be rejected. The same results were found when respondents with non-kin and kin relationships were included in the analyses.

The following hypothesis was formulated to explore the relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust more in depth: "*Members of sports associations have less generalized trust compared to non-members. This relationship can be explained by the less heterogeneous personal networks of members of sports associations compared to non-members".* This hypothesis was split up by the different aspects of the personal network, especially ethnicity and educational level, sex is taken into account as well. As shown in table 2, the level of generalized trust is not lower among members of sports association, thus the first part of the hypothesis is rejected. However, the possible explanation can still be tested.

It is shown that the heterogeneity of the personal network with regard to sex does not significantly explain the relationship between membership of sports associations and

generalized trust (b=.033). A significantly positive relationship was found with regard to ethnic heterogeneity of the personal network (b=.126**). A negative relationship was found between educational heterogeneity of the personal network and generalized trust (b=-.033*). This indicated that the relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust is partly attenuated by the negative influence of educational homogenous personal networks of members of sports associations compared to non-members on generalized trust.

Only the relationship between membership, educational homogeneous networks and generalized trust is in line with the ideas of Bourdieu. Bourdieu claimed that people of the same social groups meet each other at the sports association. The relationship between membership, ethnic heterogeneous personal networks and generalized trust is the opposite of Bourdieu's ideas. Therefore hypothesis 5a is not supported. Hypothesis 5b is not supported, because more heterogeneous personal networks with regard to the educational level negatively affects the level of generalized trust, but the bivariate relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust is positive and members of sports associations do not have more educational homogeneous personal networks. The same results were found when the mean of the heterogeneity of the personal network was used instead of the sum. Moreover, as said before with regard to the analyses on data with kin and non-kin relationships the results are somewhat different. The sexual heterogeneity of the personal network significantly influences generalized trust (b=.031*), the heterogeneity of the personal network with regard to educational level does not significantly influence the level of generalized trust (b=-.013).

Most probably, the differences can be ascribed to the relationships between parents and children. A child does not have the same sex as both birth parents, so it can be expected that more heterogeneous personal networks with regard to sex will be found. Educational heterogeneous networks were less often found when kin relationships were included. Since intelligence is heritable, relationships between parents and children are less often heterogeneous with regard to educational level.

The influence of membership of sports associations on the heterogeneity of the personal network was tested as well. Members of sports associations do not have significantly more or less heterogeneous personal networks compared to non-members (b=.071). Moreover, no significant influences of membership of sports associations on the different aspects of the personal network were found. Members of sports associations do not have

significantly more or less heterogeneous personal networks with regard to sex (b=-.010), ethnicity (b=.024) or educational level (b=.056).

The last hypothesis formulated to test the ideas of Bourdieu reads as following "*Members of sports associations who do not have interethnic personal contact via sports associations have less generalized trust compared to non-members or members who have interethnic personal contact via sports associations".* To test this hypothesis a linear regression analysis was performed. In the first model the control variables were included, in the second model two dummy variables were added about membership of sports associations and interethnic personal contact. These dummies measure the differences between members and non-members and members who had interethnic personal contact and members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association. Firstly, members with interethnic personal contact at the sports association were used as reference category[3].

As shown in table 2 members of sports associations have a significantly higher level of generalized trust, compared to non-members, this is not in line with the ideas of Bourdieu (b=.089**). However, the possible explanation will be tested. Members of sports associations who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association, members of sports associations who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association and non-members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association per definition were compared. A significant difference in generalized trust was found between members who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association and non-members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association. Members with interethnic personal contact have significantly more generalized trust compared to non-members (b=.088*). Members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association have significantly more generalized trust compared to non-members as well (b=.090**)[4]. Furthermore, no significant differences were found in generalized trust between members who had interethnic personal contact at the sports association and members who did not have interethnic personal contact at the sports association (b=.002). The results are shown in table 3.

The results indicate that interethnic personal contact does not explain a significant part of the relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust. Hypothesis 6 has to be rejected. No support was found for the idea that the lack of interethnic

[3] Table with non-members with no interethnic personal contact at sports associations as reference category are not shown here.

[4] Table with non-members with no interethnic personal contact at sports associations as reference category are not shown here.

personal contact at sports associations leads to less generalized trust compared to members who have interethnic personal contact at the sports association. Moreover, the relationship between interethnic personal contact and generalized trust was tested among members only as well, however, no significant influence of interethnic personal contact at the sports association was found.

As said before, there is an influence of ethnical heterogeneous personal networks on generalized trust but no influence of interethnic personal contact at sports associations on generalized trust. This could be related to the distinction between bonding and bridging ties, the influence of bonding ties could be stronger than the influence of bridging ties on someone's level of generalized trust.

Most results do not support the ideas of Bourdieu. Only the significantly negative relationship between educational heterogeneity of the personal network and generalized trust is in line with the hypotheses formulated based on the ideas of Bourdieu.

Members of sports associations have significantly more generalized trust compared to non-members, this is the opposite of the expectations formulated based on the ideas of Bourdieu. Moreover, members of sports associations do not have more homogenous personal networks compared to non-members and the lack of interethnic personal contact at sports associations does not significantly influence the level of generalized trust.

The ideas of Bourdieu are inseparably linked to the distinction between types of sports. To discover those ideas, an analysis was done to test whether there is a difference in the level of generalized trust between different types of athletes. It is found that people who run have significantly more generalized trust compared to people who do not play sports (b=.081*). People who work out at the gym, play football, tennis, field hockey, swimming, fight sports, volleyball, or cycling do not significantly differ from people who do not play sports with regard to their level of generalized trust, as shown in table 4. The same result was found when people with non-kin and kin relationships were included, however, no significant difference was found between people who run and people who do not play sports with regard to their level of generalized trust.

Moreover, it is tested whether there is an influence of running at an association or running by your self. Surprisingly, it was found that people who run individually have a significantly higher level of generalized trust compared to people who do not play sports (b=.087*). People

who ran at an association did not significantly differ from people who did not play sports with regard to their level of generalized trust (b=.072)[5].

Table 4: Multiple regression analysis of generalized trust on age, agesquared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, educational level, membership of sports associations, and types of sports

	Model (1)		Model (2)		Model (3)	
	B	Beta	B	Beta	B	Beta
Membership sports association			.093**		.028*	
			(.027)		(.032)	
Type of sport (reference category: not playing sports)						
Working out at gym					-.037	
					(.033)	
Running					.081*	
					(.033)	
Football					.032	
					(.047)	
Tennis					.099	
					(.064)	
Field hockey					.056	
					(.103)	
Swimming					.007	
					(.037)	
Fight sports					-.076	
					(.075)	
Volleyball					.128	
					(.089)	
Cycling					.044	
					(.044)	
Other sports					.096**	
					(.032)	
Intercept	2.653**		2.578**		2.462**	
Explained variance	22.5 %		22.9%		23.9%	

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01
Source: NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010); *N*=2,255

[5] The tables are not shown here.

Furthermore, it was tested whether there was a difference in the level of generalized trust between people who play team sports and people who play solo sports in order to test hypothesis 7 "*People who play team sports have more generalized trust compared to people who play individual sports".* It was found that there is no significant difference in the level of generalized trust between people who play solo sports and people who play team sports (b=006). Hypothesis 7 is rejected[6].

Additionally, some analyses were done to explore the differences between members of sports associations and non-members with regard to their personal networks. The expectation of Putnam contains that members of sports associations have more heterogeneous personal networks compared to non-members. On the other hand, Bourdieu expected more homogeneous personal networks for members of sports associations compared to non-members. There is no significant difference between members and non-members of sports associations in their personal network with regard to the sum of heterogeneity (b=.071) when only ethnicity and educational level were included in the personal network (sex excluded) no significant differences were found (b=.081). This analysis was performed as well for the different aspects of a personal network, namely sex (b=-.010), ethnicity (b=.024) and educational level (b=.056), as said before. For these three aspects of a personal network, no significant differences were found with regard to the influence of membership of sports associations on the heterogeneity of the personal network[7].

Furthermore, the analyses were done adding the type of sports people play. People who work out at the gym have significant more heterogeneous personal networks compared to people who do not play sports (b=.156*). However, no significant differences were found between people who played other kind of sports and people who did not play sports with regard to the heterogeneity of their personal network.

This analysis was done separately for the different aspects of the personal network. With regard to the sexual heterogeneity of the personal network it can be concluded that none of the different types of sports people play significantly influences the sexual heterogeneous personal networks compared to people who do not play sports[8].

With regard to the ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network it can be concluded that it does not matter what kind of sports you play. People who play sports do not have significantly

[6] The tables are not shown here.
[7] The tables are not shown here.
[8] The table is not shown here.

more or less heterogeneous personal networks compared to people who do not play sports, as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Multiple regression analysis of ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network on age, age squared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, educational level, membership of sports associations, and types of sports

	Model (1)		Model (2)		Model (3)	
	B	Beta	B	Beta	B	Beta
Membership sports association			.026		.021	
			(.028)		(.033)	
Type of sport (reference category: not playing sports)						
Working out at gym					.014	
					(.034)	
Running					.053	
					(.034)	
Football					-.012	
					(.048)	
Tennis					.016	
					(.066)	
Field hockey					-.022	
					(.106)	
Swimming					-.055	
					(.038)	
Fight sports					.107	
					(.077)	
Volleyball					.003	
					(.091)	
Cycling					-.029	
					(.045)	
Other sports					.032	
					(.033)	
Intercept	.345		.324		.308	
Explained variance	32.6%		32.6%		32.9%	

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01
Source: NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010); *N*=2,255

However, with regard to the educational heterogeneity of the personal network it is shown in table 6 that people who work out at the gym (b=.151**) have a significantly more heterogeneous personal network compared to people who do not play sports.

Using data including kin and non-kin relationships some other results were found. People who work out at the gym have a significantly more heterogeneous personal network compared to people who do not play sports (including sex, ethnicity and educational level b=.165*; including ethnicity and educational level b=.119*). People who play field hockey have significantly less heterogeneous personal networks with regard to sex (b=-.205*). Cyclists have significantly more heterogeneous personal networks (b=.109*). People who work out at the gym have a significantly more heterogeneous personal network with regard to educational level (b=.090*). With regard to ethnical heterogeneous personal networks no differences were found between people who play different kinds of sports, no matter what kind of sport, and people who do not play sports.

In conclusion, sports are not a domain of distinction, because members' networks are not more homogeneous than non-members' networks. It cannot be said that some sports are a domain of uniting, because networks of people who play some kinds of sport are not more heterogeneous than networks of people who do not play sports. Only people who work out at the gym have more heterogeneous networks than people who do not play sports. However, it cannot be said that sports is a domain of dividing because people who play sports do not have more homogeneous personal networks compared to people who do not play sports. Thus, most likely sports are pastime.

Lastly, it can be questioned whether membership of sports associations have a significantly different influence on the level of generalized trust compared to other types of associations. A comparison is made with cultural associations. Members of cultural associations have significantly more generalized trust, compared to non-members (b=.113**). Interethnic personal contact at the association does not influence the level of generalized trust among members of cultural associations.

The influence of the heterogeneity of the personal network is reviewed as well. Members of cultural associations have significantly more generalized trust compared to non-members (b=.024**) also when ethnicity and educational level are taken into account and sex is excluded (b=.026*)[9].

However, membership of cultural associations does not significantly influence the ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network (b=-.033). Moreover, the educational heterogeneity of the personal network is not influenced by membership of sports associations (b=-.005). Including non-kin and kin relationships the same results were found[10].

[9] Tables are not shown here.
[10] Tables are not shown here.

People who are member of a sports association are compared to members of cultural associations with regard to their level of generalized trust. Four groups were created, first of all a group containing people who were neither member of a sports association nor a cultural association. Secondly, people who were member of a sports association, thirdly people who were member of a cultural association and lastly a group containing people who were member

Table 6: Multiple regression analysis of educational heterogeneity of the personal network on age, age squared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, educational level, membership of sports associations, and types of sports

	Model (1)		Model (2)		Model (3)	
	B	Beta	B	Beta	B	Beta
Membership sports association			.062		-.012	
			(.040)		(.047)	
Type of sport (reference category: not playing sports)						
Working out at gym					.151**	
					(.049)	
Running					.070	
					(.049)	
Football					.058	
					(.070)	
Tennis					-.068	
					(.095)	
Field hockey					-.062	
					(.154)	
Swimming					.038	
					(.055)	
Fight sports					.054	
					(.112)	
Volleyball					.120	
					(.132)	
Cycling					.001	
					(.065)	
Other sports					.034	
					(.047)	
Intercept	1.159**		1.109**		.971**	
Explained variance	4.0%		4.1%		4.9%	

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01

Source: NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010); *N*=2,255

of a sports association and a cultural association. A one-way anova analysis was used to detect significant differences between people in the different groups with regard to their level of generalized trust. People who are neither member of a sports association, nor a cultural association have a significantly lower level of generalized trust compared to people in the other groups. People in the other groups do not significantly differ from each other[11].

Another one-way anova analysis was used to detect significant differences between people in the different groups with regard to their personal network. However, there are no significant differences between people in the different groups with regard to the heterogeneity of their personal network. The sum and the mean, the total heterogeneity, the ethnical heterogeneity and the educational heterogeneity were taken into account[12].

Chapter 5 Discussion and conclusion

Discussion

This study contributed to the existing literature by testing the two rival theories of Putnam and Bourdieu in sports related contexts. Especially the measurement of personal contact at sports associations is an improvement compared to former studies. In previous studies associational characteristics or characteristics at the federational level were used to measure class crossing encounters, while in this study individual level data was used to measure class crossing encounters.

The internal and external validity of the study are quite good. The operational definition measured what was intended to measure. Moreover, generalization is possible because of the representative sample of the Dutch population used in this study.

One major complication in this study is the lack of information with regard to the level of generalized trust before people became a member of a sports association. When the level of generalized trust prior to membership as well as the current level of generalized trust were available, the effect of membership on generalized trust could be measured more accurately. In this study it is not tested whether people who become member of a sports association initially already have a higher level of generalized trust, or whether people who are member of a sports association will gain a higher level of generalized trust.

Secondly, the concept of generalized trust is somewhat problematic since most questions were asked using ‘most people’ as the subject. The respondents may have different definitions of ‘most people’ in mind when answering the questions. Therefore, the

[11] Tables are not shown here.
[12] Tables are not shown here.

measurement of generalized trust can be improved. For example, a distinction could be made between out-group trust (all people I can be in contact with, trust in people unlike yourself), and in-group trust (most people I really know, trust in people like yourself).

Another limitation of this study is related to the lack of information about the income of the persons in the network of the respondents. Individual characteristics as sex, ethnicity, and educational level were included in this study, however, no data about the income of those persons was available. This is a limitation of this study because the distinction hypothesis of Bourdieu focuses on social classes, and one important characteristic of social classes is the level of income (Bourdieu, 1984).

In this study the main relationship investigated was between membership of sports associations and generalized trust. In future research the relationship between interethnic personal contact and generalized trust can be studied more profoundly. It can be studied whether people who have interethnic relationships have more generalized trust or whether people who have more generalized trust have more interethnic relationships.

In future research a longitudinal study could be done to investigate the influence of membership on generalized trust in the long run, moreover the influence of generalized trust on membership can be studied as well. Furthermore, the focus of research can be somewhat shifted outside the domain of sports.

Conclusion

In this study the relationship between membership and generalized trust was tested. Both positive and negative relationships between membership and generalized trust were expected. Two possible explanations were added, one about the heterogeneity of the personal network with regard to sex, ethnicity, and educational level and one about interethnic personal contact. Moreover, the influence of the type of sport and team sports versus solo sports on generalized trust was tested. People who run individually have more generalized trust compared to people who do not play sports. People who play other types of sports do not differ from people who do not play sports with regard to their level of generalized trust. Furthermore, no differences were found between people who play team sports and people who play solo sports with regard to the level of generalized trust.

The NELLS dataset, wave 1 (2010), was used to test the expectations. Multiple linear regression analyses were used to analyse the data. Research questions were formulated in advance, first of all a research question about generalized trust was formulated: *To what extent does membership of sports associations influence generalized trust and to what extent does membership of sports associations divide or unite people of different groups?* It can be

concluded that members of sports associations have more generalized trust compared to non-members. Moreover, membership of sports associations do not divide or unite people in such a sense that it influences the type of people who constitute the personal network of members of sports associations.

The heterogeneity of the personal network was used as a possible explanation for the relationship between membership and generalized trust. The ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network positively influences the level of generalized trust. The ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network cannot be used as an explanation for the relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust because membership of sports associations does not influence the ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network. The educational heterogeneity of the personal network negatively influences the level of generalized trust, but once again the heterogeneity of the personal network is not influenced by membership of sports associations. There is no influence of the heterogeneity of the personal network on generalized trust with regard to sex.

Furthermore, the influence of interethnic personal contact was studied within the relationship between membership and generalized trust, to answer the research question "*What is the influence of interethnic personal contact via sports associations on generalized trust?"* The results showed that interethnic personal contact cannot be used as an explanation between membership and generalized trust.

Interethnic personal contact does not effect generalized trust significantly. However, it is shown that ethnical heterogeneous personal networks significantly affects generalized trust. Both concepts are related to contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds. However, there is an important difference. Superficially interethnic contact does not influence generalized trust, but having a more profound interethnic network does influence the level of generalized trust. As said before, the difference is related to the different types of ties. Stronger, more profound, bonding ties influence the level of generalized trust, however, weaker, superficially, bridging ties are not strong enough to influence the level of generalized trust. However, it should be noted that a higher level of generalized trust could lead to more willingness to contact people of other ethnic backgrounds. Therefore, it could be expected that the direction of the relationship can be reversed.

The interaction relationship between membership of a sports association, interethnic personal contact at the sports association, ethnicity and generalized trust was tested. However, no trend can be discovered. Due to the small number of respondents in the different categories some respondents can influence the results.

The hypotheses formulated in this study were derived from the integration theory of Putnam and the distinction theory of Bourdieu. No winner can be announced, because no clear evidence is found to support one of the theories. On the one hand, the ideas of Putnam that associational membership leads to more trust and ethnical heterogeneous lead to more trust are supported. However, no evidence is found that sports associations unite people. On the other hand, the ideas of Bourdieu are supported, since the positive relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust can be based on the function of sports associations as a meeting place for trusting individuals.

Sometimes different results were found when only non-kin relationships and partner relationships were included in comparison with analyses on all types of relationships. Most probably, the differences can be ascribed to the relationships between parents and children. A child does not have the same sex as both birth parents, so it can be expected that more heterogeneous personal networks with regard to sex will be found. Educational heterogeneous networks were less often found when kin relationships were included. Since intelligence is heritable, relationships between parents and children are less often heterogeneous with regard to educational level.

Some results found in this study are not in line with the results found by Van der Meulen (2007) who studied associational membership and class crossing encounters in depth. There are two possible causes for the disagreement in results found in this study and the study by Van der Meulen (2007). First of all, the theories formulated in one of the studies are not correct. Secondly, the design of the study is incorrect. Most probably, the differences found in the different studies are related to the interpretation and application of the different theories. Moreover, different operationalisations were used. Even though the differences are not huge, details can be decisive.

Firstly, Van der Meulen (2007) claimed that there is no difference between people who have ever been member of a sports associations and people who have never been member of a sports association with regard to their level of generalized trust. In this study a significant relationship between membership of sports associations and generalized trust was found.

Secondly, Van der Meulen (2007) claims that playing sports does not lead to distinction or togetherness, because playing sports is only a pastime. However, later on, he claims that playing sports with people of ethnic minorities positively affects the level of generalized trust and the number of immigrant acquaintances. In contrast, in this study no significant effect of interethnic personal contact at sports association on generalized trust was

found. However, ethnical heterogeneity of the personal network significantly influences the level of generalized trust, but no significant effect of membership of sports associations on the heterogeneity of the personal network was found.

The conclusion of Van der Meulen (2007) is more in line with this study. Both studies find that the influence of membership of sports associations on the level of generalized trust depends on the circumstances of the respondent and the associations (s)he belongs to.

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Appendix A

Table A1: Multiple linear regression analysis of generalized trust on membership of sports association controlled for sex, age, age squared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, educational level, and heterogeneity of the personal network (total, sum of sex, ethnicity, and educational level)

		Model (1)		Model (2)		Model (3)	
		B	Beta	B	Beta	B	Beta
Membership of sports associations				.089**		.087**	
				(.026)		(.026)	
Heterogeneity - total (sum)						.024**	.049
						(.009)	
Men		.008		.005		.003	
		(.024)		(.024)		(.024)	
Age		.012	.142	.015	.179	.013	.160
		(.012)		(.012)		(.012)	
Age squared/100		-.010	-.075	-.014	-.108	-.012	-.090
		(.018)		(.018)		(.018)	
Ethnicity	Native Dutch (reference category)						
	Moroccan 1st generation	-.121		-.112		-.120	
		(.065)		(.066)		(.065)	
	Moroccan 2nd generation	-.218*		-.208**		-.223**	
		(.078)		(.078)		(.078)	
	Turkish 1st generation	-.230**		-.219**		-.225**	
		(.060)		(.060)		(.060)	
	Turkish 2nd generation	-.351**		-.343**		-.365**	
		(.069)		(.069)		(.069)	

	Non-western 1st generation	-.269**	-.266**	-.281**
		(.082)	(.082)	(.082)
	Non-western 2nd generation	-.250**	-.233*	-.256**
		(.090)	(.090)	(.090)
	Western 1st generation	-.099	-.084	-.106
		(.092)	(.092)	(.093)
	Western 2nd generation	-.137	-.150*	-.191**
		(.071)	(.071)	(.072)
Religion	No religion (reference category)			
	Roman-Catholic	.004	.000	.002
		(.047)	(.046)	(.046)
	Protestant	.041	.047	.052
		(.039)	(.039)	(.039)
	Islam	-.182**	-.177**	-.168**
		(.055)	(.056)	(.055)
	Other religions	-.161*	-.158*	-.162*
		(.069)	(.069)	(.069)
Lower educational level		.071	.062	.059
		(.048)	(.048)	(.048)
Middle educational level		.203**	.187**	.189**
		(.047)	(.047)	(.047)
Higher educational level		.539**	.516**	.518**
		(.047)	(.048)	(.048)
Intercept		2.675**	2.604**	2.606**
Explained variance		21.7%	22.0%	22.3%

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01

Source: NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010); *N*=2,416

Table A2: Multiple linear regression analysis of generalized trust on membership of sports association controlled for sex, age, age squared/100, ethnicity, religious denomination, educational level, and heterogeneity of the personal network (ethnicity and educational level)

	Model (1)		Model (2)		Model (3)	
	B	Beta	B	Beta	B	Beta
Membership of sports associations			.089**		.087**	
			(.026)		(.026)	
Heterogeneity – ethnicity and education (sum)					.025**	.046
					(.010)	
Men	.008		.005		.004	
	(.024)		(.024)		(.024)	
Age	.012	.142	.015	.179	.015	.182
	(.012)		(.012)		(.012)	
Age squared	-.010	-.075	-.014	-.108	-.014	-.109

		(.018)	(.018)	(.18)
Ethnicity	Native Dutch (reference category)			
	Moroccan 1st generation	-.121	-.112	-.126
		(.065)	(.066)	(.065)
	Moroccan 2nd generation	-.218*	-.208**	-.229**
		(.078)	(.078)	(.078)
	Turkish 1st generation	-.230**	-.219**	-.230**
		(.060)	(.060)	(.060)
	Turkish 2nd generation	-.351**	-.343**	-.371**
		(.069)	(.069)	(.070)
	Non-western 1st generation	-.269**	-.266**	-.286**
		(.082)	(.082)	(.082)
	Non-western 2nd generation	-.250**	-.233*	-.262**
		(.090)	(.090)	(.091)
	Western 1st generation	-.099	-.084	-.109
		(.092)	(.092)	(.093)
	Western 2nd generation	-.137	-.150*	-.192**
		(.071)	(.071)	(.073)
Religion	No religion (reference category)			
	Roman-Catholic	.004	.000	.003
		(.047)	(.046)	(.046)
	Protestant	.041	.047	.053
		(.039)	(.039)	(.039)
	Islam	-.182**	-.177**	-.167**
		(.055)	(.056)	(.055)
	Other religions	-.161*	-.158*	-.160*
		(.069)	(.069)	(.069)
Lower educational level		.071	.062	.058
		(.048)	(.048)	(.048)
Middle educational level		.203**	.187**	.189**
		(.047)	(.047)	(.047)
Higher educational level		.539**	.516**	.519**
		(.047)	(.048)	(.048)
Intercept		2.675**	2.604**	2.573**
Explained variance		21.7%	22.0%	22.3%

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01

Source: NEtherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Studies (2010); *N*=2,416

Appendix B – syntax

***Settings.

```
set printback=on.
set ovars both onumbers both tvar both tnumbers both.


GET
  FILE='G:\Master thesis\NELLS data 2.sav'.
DATASET NAME DataSet2 WINDOW=FRONT.

weight by w1cweight1.
*Dit gewicht zorgt ervoor dat de steekproef een goede afspiegeling is van de diverse ethnische groepen  van 15-45 jaar.
*Controlled for sex, age, region and urbanization for all the groups except Moroccans and Turks.
*Moroccans and Turks are underrepresented in marginally/none urbanized areas, this cannot be readjusted.

desc w1csex w1cage w1fa22 w1fa22b w1cethnic w1fa64 w1fa63 w1scc3 w1fg3_1 w1fg3_2 w1fg3_3 w1fg3_4 w1fg3_5 w1fg4_1 w1fg6_1 w1fg7_1
w1sce3a w1sce3b w1sce10a w1sce10b w1sce10c w1sce10d w2scb20a w2scb20b w2scb20c w2scb20d w2scb20e.

***PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

*sex respondent.
freq w1csex.
recode w1csex (1=1)(2=0)(else=sysmis) into man.
freq man.
desc man.
select if not missing (man).

*age respondent.
freq w1cage.
recode w1cage (1 thru 47=copy)(else=sysmis) into age.
freq age.
```

```
desc age.
select if not missing (age).

* verderop als generalizedtrust ook aangemaakt is wordt agesquare aangemaakt.

*educational level respondent.
freq w1fa22.
freq w1fa22b.
freq w1fa23ac01 w1fa23ac02 w1fa23ac03 w1fa23ac04 w1fa23ac05 w1fa23ac06 w1fa23ac07
w1fa23ac08
w1fa23ac09 w1fa23ac10 w1fa23ac11 w1fa23ac12 w1fa23ac13 w1fa23ac14 w1fa23ac15
w1fa23ac16
w1fa23b02 w1fa23b03 w1fa23b04 w1fa23b05 w1fa23b06 w1fa23b07 w1fa23b08 w1fa23b09
w1fa23b10 w1fa23b11
w1fa23b12 w1fa23b13 w1fa23b14 w1fa23b15
w1fa23c02 w1fa23c03 w1fa23c04 w1fa23c05 w1fa23c06 w1fa23c07 w1fa23c08 w1fa23c09
w1fa23c10
w1fa23c11 w1fa23c12 w1fa23c13 w1fa23c14 w1fa23c15
w1fa25 w1fa26 w1fa27 w1fa28 w1fa29.

compute opleiding=-1.
freq opleiding.
desc opleiding.
*De mensen die een opleiding afgerond hebben.
IF (w1fa23b02=1) opleiding=1.
IF (w1fa23b03=1) opleiding=2.
IF (w1fa23b04=1) opleiding=3.
IF (w1fa23b05=1) opleiding=4.
IF (w1fa23b06=1) opleiding=5.
IF (w1fa23b07=1) opleiding=6.
IF (w1fa23b08=1) opleiding=7.
IF (w1fa23b09=1) opleiding=8.
IF (w1fa23b10=1) opleiding=9.
IF (w1fa23b11=1) opleiding=10.
```

IF (w1fa23b12=1) opleiding=11.
IF (w1fa23b13=1) opleiding=12.
IF (w1fa23b14=1) opleiding=13.
IF (w1fa23b15=1) opleiding=14.
freq w1fa22b.
freq opleiding.
*De variabele "opleiding" heeft de waarde van opleiding de hoogste opleiding die afgerond is met een diploma.
*Echter er zijn mensen die (al dan niet een opleiding afgerond hebben en) op dit moment studeren,
voor deze mensen wil ik dat "opleiding" de waarde krijgt van het op dit moment te volgen onderwijs, tenzij
dat op een lager niveau is dan het hoogst behaalde diploma.
freq w1fa22b.
recode w1fa22b
(1=0)(2=1)(3=2)(4=3)(5=4)(6=5)(7=6)(8=7)(9=8)(10=9)(11=10)(12=11)(13=-1) into opleidingnuvolgend.
*"Buitenlandse opleiding niet goed" in te delen heb ik de waarde -1 gegeven omdat je niet met zekerheid dit opleidingsniveau vast kunt stellen.
if (opleidingnuvolgend gt opleiding) opleiding=opleidingnuvolgend.

freq opleiding.
freq w1fa23ac08.
IF (w1fa23ac02=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=1.
IF (w1fa23ac03=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=2.
IF (w1fa23ac04=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=3.
IF (w1fa23ac05=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=4.
IF (w1fa23ac06=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=5.
IF (w1fa23ac07=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=6.
IF (w1fa23ac08=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=7.
IF (w1fa23ac09=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=8.
IF (w1fa23ac10=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=9.
IF (w1fa23ac11=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=10.
IF (w1fa23ac12=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=11.

```
IF (w1fa23ac13=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=12.
IF (w1fa23ac14=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=13.
IF (w1fa23ac15=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=14.
IF (w1fa23ac16=1 AND opleiding=-1) opleiding=0.

val lab opleiding
0 "geen opleiding afgerond en geen opleiding aan het volgen"
1 "lagere school afgerond"
2 "lbo, vmbo-kb/bbl"
3 "mavo, vmbo-tl"
4 "havo"
5 "vwo/gymnasium"
6 "mbo-kort (kmbo)"
7 "mbo-tussen/lang (mbo)"
8 "hbo"
9 "universiteit (bachelor)"
10 "universiteit (master, doctoraal)"
11 "promotietrajact"
12 "buitenlandse opleiding, niet goed in te delen, lager onderwijs"
13 "buitenlandse opleiding, niet goed in te delen, middelbaar onderwijs"
14 "buitenlandse opleiding, niet goed in te delen, hoger onderwijs"
-1 "buitenlandse opleiding, niet in te delen".

recode opleiding (0 thru 15=copy)(else=sysmis) into opleiding.
freq opleiding.
desc opleiding.
select if not missing (opleiding).
*Ik wil dummy variabelen voor opleidingsniveau gebruiken.
recode opleiding (0 1=1)(else=0) into geenbasisopleiding.
recode opleiding (2 3 6 12=1)(else=0) into laagopleiding.
recode opleiding (4 5 7 13=1)(else=0) into middenopleiding.
recode opleiding (8 9 10 11 14=1)(else=0) into hoogopleiding.
*Dit heb ik nodig voor heterogeniteit van het netwerk straks.
compute opleidingdummy=-1.
```

```
if (geenbasisopleiding=1) opleidingdummy=1.
if (laagopleiding=1) opleidingdummy=2.
if (middenopleiding=1) opleidingdummy=3.
if (hoogopleiding=1) opleidingdummy=4.
freq opleidingdummy.
desc opleidingdummy.

*ethnicity respondent.
freq w1cethnic.
desc w1cethnic.
select if not missing (w1cethnic).
* dummyvariabelen creëren voor etniciteit.
recode w1cethnic (1=1)(else=0) into maroc1.
recode w1cethnic (2=1)(else=0) into maroc2.
recode w1cethnic (3=1)(else=0) into turk1.
recode w1cethnic (4=1)(else=0) into turk2.
recode w1cethnic (5=1)(else=0) into nonwest1.
recode w1cethnic (6=1)(else=0) into nonwest2.
recode w1cethnic (7=1)(else=0) into west1.
recode w1cethnic (8=1)(else=0) into west2.
recode w1cethnic (9=1)(else=0) into dutch.
freq maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch.
recode w1cethnic (1=1)(2=2)(3=3)(4=4)(5=5)(6=6)(7=7)(8=8)(9=9)(else=sysmis) into
etniciteit.
freq etniciteit.
*twee groepen maken: allochtonen versus autochtonen.
recode w1cethnic (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8=1)(9=0)(else=sysmis) into allochtoon.
freq allochtoon.

*religion respondent.
freq w1fa63.
freq w1fa64.
desc w1fa64.
if (w1fa63=2) w1fa64=20.
```

```
val lab w1fa64
1 "rooms katholiek"
2 "protestantse kerk nederland (voorheen hervormd)"
3 "protestantse kerk nederland (voorheen gereformeerd)"
4 "protestantse kerk nederland (voorheen luthers)"
5 "overig protestant"
6 "islam sunitisch"
7 "islam shiitisch"
8 "islam overig"
9 "jodendom"
10 "hindoeisme"
11 "boeddhisme"
20 "geen godsdienst/niet gelovig"
30 "anders, nl...".
FREQUENCIES w1fa64.
* dummy variabelen aanmaken.
recode w1fa64 (1=1)(else=0) into roomskatholiek.
recode w1fa64 (2=1)(else=0) into PKNhervormd.
recode w1fa64 (3=1)(else=0) into PKNgereformeerd.
recode w1fa64 (4=1)(else=0) into PKNluthers.
recode w1fa64 (5=1)(else=0) into overigprotestant.
recode w1fa64 (6=1)(else=0) into islamsunitisch.
recode w1fa64 (7=1)(else=0) into islamshiitisch.
recode w1fa64 (8=1)(else=0) into islamoverig.
recode w1fa64 (9=1)(else=0) into jodendom.
recode w1fa64 (10=1)(else=0) into hindoeisme.
recode w1fa64 (11=1)(else=0) into boeddhisme.
recode w1fa64 (20=1)(else=0) into geengodsdienst.
recode w1fa64 (30=1)(else=0) into anderegodsdienst.

select if not missing (w1fa64).
*Verschillende kleine groepen samen nemen.
compute protestant1=-1.
```

```
IF (PKNhervormd=1 OR PKNgereformeerd=1 OR PKNluthers=1 OR overigprotestant=1)
protestant1=1.
freq protestant1.
recode protestant1 (1=1)(else=0) into protestant.
freq protestant.

compute islam1=-1.
IF (islamsunitisch=1 OR islamshiitisch=1 OR islamoverig=1) islam1=1.
freq islam1.
recode islam1 (1=1)(else=0) into islam.
freq islam.

compute overigegodsdiensten1=-1.
IF (jodendom=1 OR hindoeisme=1 OR boeddhisme=1 OR anderegodsdienst=1)
overigegodsdiensten1=1.
freq overigegodsdiensten1.
recode overigegodsdiensten1 (1=1)(else=0) into overigegodsdiensten.
freq overigegodsdiensten.

*Sportvereniging.
freq w1scc3.
freq w1scc1a w1scc1b w1scc1c w1scc1d w1scc1e w1scc1f w1scc1g w1scc1h w1scc1i
w1scc1j w1scc1_openc30.
compute sportvereniging=-1.
if (w1scc3=1) sportvereniging=1.
if (w1scc3=2) sportvereniging=1.
if (w1scc3=3) sportvereniging=1.
if (w1scc3=4) sportvereniging=0.
if (w1scc3=5) sportvereniging=0.
if (w1scc3=8) sportvereniging=2.
*Als vraag w1scc3 niet beantwoord is betekent dat dat de respondent aangegeven heeft geen
enkele sport te beoefenen.

recode sportvereniging (0=0)(1=1)(2=2)(-1=0)(else=sysmis) into sportvereniging.
```

```
val lab sportvereniging
0 "geen lid"
1 "lid"
2 "vraag is niet beantwoord".
freq sportvereniging.
recode sportvereniging (1=1)(0=0)(else=sysmis) into sportvereniging.
freq sportvereniging.
select if not missing (sportvereniging).

*persoonlijk contact via vereniging met.
freq w1scb20a w1scb20b w1scb20c w1scb20d w1scb20e.

*Dit stuk moet niet gerund worden als ik alle relaties wil gebruiken.
*** FAMILIAIRE / NON FAMILIAIRE RELATIES.
***RELATIE 1.
*De familiaire relaties moeten eruit gehaald worden.
freq w1fg3_1 w1fg3_2 w1fg3_3 w1fg3_4 w1fg3_5.
freq w1fg4_1 w1fg6_1 w1fg7_1.
*Deze drie variabelen gebruiken we voor overeenkomst of juist verschil tussen respondent en
vriend.
compute w1fg4_1r=-1.
compute w1fg6_1r=-1.
compute w1fg7_1r=-1.
freq w1fg4_1r w1fg6_1r w1fg7_1r.
*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet
de score gekopieerd worden.
if (w1fg3_1=1) w1fg4_1r=w1fg4_1.
if (w1fg3_1=2) w1fg4_1r=-1.
if (w1fg3_1=3) w1fg4_1r=-1.
if (w1fg3_1=4) w1fg4_1r=-1.
if (w1fg3_1=5) w1fg4_1r=w1fg4_1.
if (w1fg3_1=6) w1fg4_1r=w1fg4_1.
if (w1fg3_1=7) w1fg4_1r=w1fg4_1.
if (w1fg3_1=8) w1fg4_1r=w1fg4_1.
```

freq w1fg4_1r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_1=1) w1fg6_1r=w1fg6_1.

if (w1fg3_1=2) w1fg6_1r=-1.

if (w1fg3_1=3) w1fg6_1r=-1.

if (w1fg3_1=4) w1fg6_1r=-1.

if (w1fg3_1=5) w1fg6_1r=w1fg6_1.

if (w1fg3_1=6) w1fg6_1r=w1fg6_1.

if (w1fg3_1=7) w1fg6_1r=w1fg6_1.

if (w1fg3_1=8) w1fg6_1r=w1fg6_1.

freq w1fg6_1r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_1=1) w1fg7_1r=w1fg7_1.

if (w1fg3_1=2) w1fg7_1r=-1.

if (w1fg3_1=3) w1fg7_1r=-1.

if (w1fg3_1=4) w1fg7_1r=-1.

if (w1fg3_1=5) w1fg7_1r=w1fg7_1.

if (w1fg3_1=6) w1fg7_1r=w1fg7_1.

if (w1fg3_1=7) w1fg7_1r=w1fg7_1.

if (w1fg3_1=8) w1fg7_1r=w1fg7_1.

freq w1fg7_1r.

***RELATIE2.

*De familiaire relaties moeten eruit gehaald worden.

freq w1fg3_1 w1fg3_2 w1fg3_3 w1fg3_4 w1fg3_5.

freq w1fg4_2 w1fg6_2 w1fg7_2.

*Deze drie variabelen gebruiken we voor overeenkomst of juist verschil tussen respondent en vriend.

compute w1fg4_2r=-1.

compute w1fg6_2r=-1.

compute w1fg7_2r=-1.

freq w1fg4_2r w1fg6_2r w1fg7_2r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_2=1) w1fg4_2r=w1fg4_2.

if (w1fg3_2=2) w1fg4_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=3) w1fg4_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=4) w1fg4_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=5) w1fg4_2r=w1fg4_2.

if (w1fg3_2=6) w1fg4_2r=w1fg4_2.

if (w1fg3_2=7) w1fg4_2r=w1fg4_2.

if (w1fg3_2=8) w1fg4_2r=w1fg4_2.

freq w1fg4_2r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_2=1) w1fg6_2r=w1fg6_2.

if (w1fg3_2=2) w1fg6_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=3) w1fg6_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=4) w1fg6_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=5) w1fg6_2r=w1fg6_2.

if (w1fg3_2=6) w1fg6_2r=w1fg6_2.

if (w1fg3_2=7) w1fg6_2r=w1fg6_2.

if (w1fg3_2=8) w1fg6_2r=w1fg6_2.

freq w1fg6_2r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_2=1) w1fg7_2r=w1fg7_2.

if (w1fg3_2=2) w1fg7_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=3) w1fg7_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=4) w1fg7_2r=-1.

if (w1fg3_2=5) w1fg7_2r=w1fg7_2.

if (w1fg3_2=6) w1fg7_2r=w1fg7_2.

if (w1fg3_2=7) w1fg7_2r=w1fg7_2.

if (w1fg3_2=8) w1fg7_2r=w1fg7_2.

freq w1fg7_2r.

***RELATIE3.

*De familiaire relaties moeten eruit gehaald worden.

freq w1fg3_1 w1fg3_2 w1fg3_3 w1fg3_4 w1fg3_5.

freq w1fg4_3 w1fg6_3 w1fg7_3.

*Deze drie variabelen gebruiken we voor overeenkomst of juist verschil tussen respondent en vriend.

compute w1fg4_3r=-1.

compute w1fg6_3r=-1.

compute w1fg7_3r=-1.

freq w1fg4_3r w1fg6_3r w1fg7_3r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_3=1) w1fg4_3r=w1fg4_3.

if (w1fg3_3=2) w1fg4_3r=-1.

if (w1fg3_3=3) w1fg4_3r=-1.

if (w1fg3_3=4) w1fg4_3r=-1.

if (w1fg3_3=5) w1fg4_3r=w1fg4_3.

if (w1fg3_3=6) w1fg4_3r=w1fg4_3.

if (w1fg3_3=7) w1fg4_3r=w1fg4_3.

if (w1fg3_3=8) w1fg4_3r=w1fg4_3.

freq w1fg4_3r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_3=1) w1fg6_3r=w1fg6_3.

if (w1fg3_3=2) w1fg6_3r=-1.

if (w1fg3_3=3) w1fg6_3r=-1.

if (w1fg3_3=4) w1fg6_3r=-1.

if (w1fg3_3=5) w1fg6_3r=w1fg6_3.

if (w1fg3_3=6) w1fg6_3r=w1fg6_3.

if (w1fg3_3=7) w1fg6_3r=w1fg6_3.

if (w1fg3_3=8) w1fg6_3r=w1fg6_3.

freq w1fg6_3r.

*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.

if (w1fg3_3=1) w1fg7_3r=w1fg7_3.
if (w1fg3_3=2) w1fg7_3r=-1.
if (w1fg3_3=3) w1fg7_3r=-1.
if (w1fg3_3=4) w1fg7_3r=-1.
if (w1fg3_3=5) w1fg7_3r=w1fg7_3.
if (w1fg3_3=6) w1fg7_3r=w1fg7_3.
if (w1fg3_3=7) w1fg7_3r=w1fg7_3.
if (w1fg3_3=8) w1fg7_3r=w1fg7_3.
freq w1fg7_3r.

***RELATIE4.
*De familiaire relaties moeten eruit gehaald worden.
freq w1fg3_1 w1fg3_2 w1fg3_3 w1fg3_4 w1fg3_5.
freq w1fg4_4 w1fg6_4 w1fg7_4.
*Deze drie variabelen gebruiken we voor overeenkomst of juist verschil tussen respondent en vriend.
compute w1fg4_4r=-1.
compute w1fg6_4r=-1.
compute w1fg7_4r=-1.
freq w1fg4_4r w1fg6_4r w1fg7_4r.
*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.
if (w1fg3_4=1) w1fg4_4r=w1fg4_4.
if (w1fg3_4=2) w1fg4_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=3) w1fg4_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=4) w1fg4_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=5) w1fg4_4r=w1fg4_4.
if (w1fg3_4=6) w1fg4_4r=w1fg4_4.
if (w1fg3_4=7) w1fg4_4r=w1fg4_4.
if (w1fg3_4=8) w1fg4_4r=w1fg4_4.
freq w1fg4_4r.
*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.
if (w1fg3_4=1) w1fg6_4r=w1fg6_4.

if (w1fg3_4=2) w1fg6_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=3) w1fg6_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=4) w1fg6_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=5) w1fg6_4r=w1fg6_4.
if (w1fg3_4=6) w1fg6_4r=w1fg6_4.
if (w1fg3_4=7) w1fg6_4r=w1fg6_4.
if (w1fg3_4=8) w1fg6_4r=w1fg6_4.
freq w1fg6_4r.
*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.
if (w1fg3_4=1) w1fg7_4r=w1fg7_4.
if (w1fg3_4=2) w1fg7_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=3) w1fg7_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=4) w1fg7_4r=-1.
if (w1fg3_4=5) w1fg7_4r=w1fg7_4.
if (w1fg3_4=6) w1fg7_4r=w1fg7_4.
if (w1fg3_4=7) w1fg7_4r=w1fg7_4.
if (w1fg3_4=8) w1fg7_4r=w1fg7_4.
freq w1fg7_4r.

***RELATIE5.
*De familiaire relaties moeten eruit gehaald worden.
freq w1fg3_1 w1fg3_2 w1fg3_3 w1fg3_4 w1fg3_5.
freq w1fg4_5 w1fg6_5 w1fg7_5.
*Deze drie variabelen gebruiken we voor overeenkomst of juist verschil tussen respondent en vriend.
compute w1fg4_5r=-1.
compute w1fg6_5r=-1.
compute w1fg7_5r=-1.
freq w1fg4_5r w1fg6_5r w1fg7_5r.
*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.
if (w1fg3_5=1) w1fg4_5r=w1fg4_5.
if (w1fg3_5=2) w1fg4_5r=-1.

if (w1fg3_5=3) w1fg4_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=4) w1fg4_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=5) w1fg4_5r=w1fg4_5.
if (w1fg3_5=6) w1fg4_5r=w1fg4_5.
if (w1fg3_5=7) w1fg4_5r=w1fg4_5.
if (w1fg3_5=8) w1fg4_5r=w1fg4_5.
freq w1fg4_5r.
*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.
if (w1fg3_5=1) w1fg6_5r=w1fg6_5.
if (w1fg3_5=2) w1fg6_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=3) w1fg6_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=4) w1fg6_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=5) w1fg6_5r=w1fg6_5.
if (w1fg3_5=6) w1fg6_5r=w1fg6_5.
if (w1fg3_5=7) w1fg6_5r=w1fg6_5.
if (w1fg3_5=8) w1fg6_5r=w1fg6_5.
freq w1fg6_5r.
*Als relatie familiair is moet er op deze variabele geen score zijn, als het non familiair is moet de score gekopieerd worden.
if (w1fg3_5=1) w1fg7_5r=w1fg7_5.
if (w1fg3_5=2) w1fg7_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=3) w1fg7_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=4) w1fg7_5r=-1.
if (w1fg3_5=5) w1fg7_5r=w1fg7_5.
if (w1fg3_5=6) w1fg7_5r=w1fg7_5.
if (w1fg3_5=7) w1fg7_5r=w1fg7_5.
if (w1fg3_5=8) w1fg7_5r=w1fg7_5.
freq w1fg7_5r.

***GEMENGDE RELATIES.
*Verschil in geslacht tussen respondent en vriend1?.
freq man.
freq w1fg4_1r.

```
recode w1fg4_1r (1=1)(2=0)(else=sysmis) into vriend1man.
freq vriend1man.
if (man NE vriend1man) geslachtsverschilvriend1=1.
if (man eq vriend1man) geslachtsverschilvriend1=0.
freq geslachtsverschilvriend1.
desc geslachtsverschilvriend1.

*Verschil in etniciteit tussen respondent en vriend1?.
freq w1cethnic.
freq w1fg6_1r.
recode w1fg6_1r (7 17 22 34 37 49 53 66 74 76 85 87 90 94 97 99 119 120 144 148 153 156
163 164 168 183 187 188 193 211 219 220 221=7)(1=9)(2=1)(3=3)(-1 999=sysmis) into
ethnicvriend1.
recode w1fg6_1r (4 5 6 8 thru 16 25 27 29 36 40 thru 48 52 55 58 71 86 89 91 92 93 95 96
102 thru 116 145 150 157 158 161 169 178 184 186 189 191 194 thru 209 212 215 217
218=5) into ethnicvriend1.
freq ethnicvriend1.
val lab ethnicvriend1
1 "moroccan"
3 "turkish"
5 "non western"
7 "western"
9 "dutch origin".
freq ethnicvriend1.
freq w1cethnic.
recode w1cethnic (1 2=1)(3 4=3)(5 6=5)(7 8=7)(9=9) into ethnicrespondent.
val lab ethnicrespondent
1 "moroccan"
3 "turkish"
5 "non western"
7 "western"
9 "dutch origin".
freq ethnicrespondent.
if (ethnicrespondent NE ethnicvriend1) gemengdeetniciteit1=1.
```

```
if (ethnicrespondent = ethnicvriend1) gemengdeetniciteit1=0.
val lab gemengdeetniciteit1
1 "gemengd"
0 "niet gemengd".
freq gemengdeetniciteit1.

*Verschil in opleidingsniveau tussen respondent en vriend1?.
freq opleiding.
freq w1fg7_1.
freq w1fg7_1r.
recode w1fg7_1r (1 2=1)(3 4=2)(5 6=3)(7 8=4)(-1 30 31=sysmis)(else=copy).
*opleidingen die niet ingedeeld zijn, zijn ook missings want daarvan weet je niet of het gelijk is aan het opleidingsniveau van de respondent.
recode opleiding (-1 0 1=1)(2 3 6 12=2)(4 5 7 13=3)(8 9 10 11 14=4)(4 5=6)(15=sysmis) into opleidingrespondent.
val lab opleidingrespondent
1 "geen lagere school gevolgd of afgerond of lagere school"
2 "lager opleidingsniveau"
3 "midden opleidingsniveau"
4 "hoger opleidingsnvieau".
freq opleidingrespondent.
freq w1fg7_1r.
if (opleidingrespondent NE w1fg7_1r) gemengdeopleiding1=1.
if (opleidingrespondent=w1fg7_1r) gemengdeopleiding1=0.
freq gemengdeopleiding1.

**********VRIEND 2.
*Verschil in geslacht tussen respondent en vriend2?.
freq man.
freq w1fg4_2r.
recode w1fg4_2r (1=1)(2=0)(else=sysmis) into vriend2man.
freq vriend2man.
if (man NE vriend2man) geslachtsverschilvriend2=1.
if (man eq vriend2man) geslachtsverschilvriend2=0.
```

```
freq geslachtsverschilvriend2.
desc geslachtsverschilvriend2.

*Verschil in etniciteit tussen respondent en vriend2?.
freq w1cethnic.
freq w1fg6_2.
recode w1fg6_2r (7 17 22 34 37 49 53 66 74 76 85 87 90 94 97 99 119 120 144 148 153 156
163 164 168 183 187 188 193 211 219 220 221=7)(1=9)(2=1)(3=3)(-1 999=sysmis) into
ethnicvriend2.
recode w1fg6_2r (4 5 6 8 thru 16 25 27 29 36 40 thru 48 52 55 58 71 86 89 91 92 93 95 96
102 thru 116 145 150 157 158 161 169 178 184 186 189 191 194 thru 209 212 215 217
218=5) into ethnicvriend2.
freq ethnicvriend2.
val lab ethnicvriend2
1 "moroccan"
3 "turkish"
5 "non western"
7 "western"
9 "dutch origin".
freq ethnicvriend2.
freq w1cethnic.

if (ethnicrespondent NE ethnicvriend2) gemengdeetniciteit2=1.
if (ethnicrespondent = ethnicvriend2) gemengdeetniciteit2=0.
val lab gemengdeetniciteit2
1 "gemengd"
0 "niet gemengd".
freq gemengdeetniciteit2.

*Verschil in opleidingsniveau tussen respondent en vriend2?.
freq opleiding.
freq w1fg7_2r.
recode w1fg7_2r (1 2=1)(3 4=2)(5 6=3)(7 8=4)(-1 30 31=sysmis)(else=copy).
if (opleidingrespondent NE w1fg7_2r) gemengdeopleiding2=1.
```

```
if (opleidingrespondent=w1fg7_2r) gemengdeopleiding2=0.
freq gemengdeopleiding2.


**********VRIEND 3.
*Verschil in geslacht tussen respondent en vriend3?.
freq man.
freq w1fg4_3r.
recode w1fg4_3r (1=1)(2=0)(else=sysmis) into vriend3man.
freq vriend3man.
if (man NE vriend3man) geslachtsverschilvriend3=1.
if (man eq vriend3man) geslachtsverschilvriend3=0.
freq geslachtsverschilvriend3.
desc geslachtsverschilvriend3.

*Verschil in etniciteit tussen respondent en vriend3?.
freq w1cethnic.
freq w1fg6_3.
recode w1fg6_3r (7 17 22 34 37 49 53 66 74 76 85 87 90 94 97 99 119 120 144 148 153 156
163 164 168 183 187 188 193 211 219 220 221=7)(1=9)(2=1)(3=3)(-1 999=sysmis) into
ethnicvriend3.
recode w1fg6_3r (4 5 6 8 thru 16 25 27 29 36 40 thru 48 52 55 58 71 86 89 91 92 93 95 96
102 thru 116 145 150 157 158 161 169 178 184 186 189 191 194 thru 209 212 215 217
218=5) into ethnicvriend3.
freq ethnicvriend3.
val lab ethnicvriend3
1 "moroccan"
3 "turkish"
5 "non western"
7 "western"
9 "dutch origin".
freq ethnicvriend3.
freq w1cethnic.
```

```
if (ethnicrespondent NE ethnicvriend3) gemengdeetniciteit3=1.
if (ethnicrespondent = ethnicvriend3) gemengdeetniciteit3=0.
val lab gemengdeetniciteit3
1 "gemengd"
0 "niet gemengd".
freq gemengdeetniciteit3.

*Verschil in opleidingsniveau tussen respondent en vriend3?.
freq opleiding.
freq w1fg7_3r.
recode w1fg7_3r (1 2=1)(3 4=2)(5 6=3)(7 8=4)(-1 30 31=sysmis)(else=copy).
if (opleidingrespondent NE w1fg7_3r) gemengdeopleiding3=1.
if (opleidingrespondent=w1fg7_3r) gemengdeopleiding3=0.
freq gemengdeopleiding3.


**********VRIEND 4.
*Verschil in geslacht tussen respondent en vriend4?.
freq man.
freq w1fg4_4r.
recode w1fg4_4r (1=1)(2=0)(else=sysmis) into vriend4man.
freq vriend4man.
if (man NE vriend4man) geslachtsverschilvriend4=1.
if (man eq vriend4man) geslachtsverschilvriend4=0.
freq geslachtsverschilvriend4.
desc geslachtsverschilvriend4.

*Verschil in etniciteit tussen respondent en vriend4?.
freq w1cethnic.
freq w1fg6_4r.
recode w1fg6_4r (7 17 22 34 37 49 53 66 74 76 85 87 90 94 97 99 119 120 144 148 153 156
163 164 168 183 187 188 193 211 219 220 221=7)(1=9)(2=1)(3=3)(-1 999=sysmis) into
ethnicvriend4.
```

```
recode w1fg6_4r (4 5 6 8 thru 16 25 27 29 36 40 thru 48 52 55 58 71 86 89 91 92 93 95 96
102 thru 116 145 150 157 158 161 169 178 184 186 189 191 194 thru 209 212 215 217
218=5) into ethnicvriend4.
freq ethnicvriend4.
val lab ethnicvriend4
1 "moroccan"
3 "turkish"
5 "non western"
7 "western"
9 "dutch origin".
freq ethnicvriend4.
freq w1cethnic.

if (ethnicrespondent NE ethnicvriend4) gemengdeetniciteit4=1.
if (ethnicrespondent = ethnicvriend4) gemengdeetniciteit4=0.
val lab gemengdeetniciteit4
1 "gemengd"
0 "niet gemengd".
freq gemengdeetniciteit4.

*Verschil in opleidingsniveau tussen respondent en vriend4?.
freq opleiding.
freq w1fg7_4r.
recode w1fg7_4r (1 2=1)(3 4=2)(5 6=3)(7 8=4)(-1 30 31=sysmis)(else=copy).
if (opleidingrespondent NE w1fg7_4r) gemengdeopleiding4=1.
if (opleidingrespondent=w1fg7_4r) gemengdeopleiding4=0.
freq gemengdeopleiding4.

**********VRIEND 5.
*Verschil in geslacht tussen respondent en vriend5?.
freq man.
freq w1fg4_5r.
recode w1fg4_5r (1=1)(2=0)(else=sysmis) into vriend5man.
freq vriend5man.
```

```
if (man NE vriend5man) geslachtsverschilvriend5=1.
if (man eq vriend5man) geslachtsverschilvriend5=0.
freq geslachtsverschilvriend5.
desc geslachtsverschilvriend5.

*Verschil in etniciteit tussen respondent en vriend5?.
freq w1cethnic.
freq w1fg6_5r.
recode w1fg6_5r (7 17 22 34 37 49 53 66 74 76 85 87 90 94 97 99 119 120 144 148 153 156
163 164 168 183 187 188 193 211 219 220 221=7)(1=9)(2=1)(3=3)(-1 999=sysmis) into
ethnicvriend5.
recode w1fg6_5r (4 5 6 8 thru 16 25 27 29 36 40 thru 48 52 55 58 71 86 89 91 92 93 95 96
102 thru 116 145 150 157 158 161 169 178 184 186 189 191 194 thru 209 212 215 217
218=5) into ethnicvriend5.
freq ethnicvriend5.
val lab ethnicvriend5
1 "moroccan"
3 "turkish"
5 "non western"
7 "western"
9 "dutch origin".
freq ethnicvriend5.
freq w1cethnic.

if (ethnicrespondent NE ethnicvriend5) gemengdeetniciteit5=1.
if (ethnicrespondent = ethnicvriend5) gemengdeetniciteit5=0.
val lab gemengdeetniciteit5
1 "gemengd"
0 "niet gemengd".
freq gemengdeetniciteit5.

*Verschil in opleidingsniveau tussen respondent en vriend5?.
freq opleiding.
freq w1fg7_5r.
```

```
recode w1fg7_5r (1 2=1)(3 4=2)(5 6=3)(7 8=4)(-1 30 31=sysmis)(else=copy).
if (opleidingrespondent NE w1fg7_5r) gemengdeopleiding5=1.
if (opleidingrespondent=w1fg7_5r) gemengdeopleiding5=0.
freq gemengdeopleiding5.

***Totale variabele aanmaken voor som van heterogene verbanden.
select if not missing (w1fg3_1).

select if not missing (w1fg4_1r).
select if not missing (w1fg6_1r).
select if not missing (w1fg7_1r).
freq w1fg3_1.
*** Gemengd geslacht.
freq geslachtsverschilvriend1 geslachtsverschilvriend2 geslachtsverschilvriend3
geslachtsverschilvriend4 geslachtsverschilvriend5.
freq gemengdeetniciteit1 gemengdeetniciteit2 gemengdeetniciteit3 gemengdeetniciteit4
gemengdeetniciteit5.
freq gemengdeopleiding1 gemengdeopleiding2 gemengdeopleiding3 gemengdeopleiding4
gemengdeopleiding5.
recode geslachtsverschilvriend1 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into geslachtvv1.
recode geslachtsverschilvriend2 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into geslachtvv2.
recode geslachtsverschilvriend3 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into geslachtvv3.
recode geslachtsverschilvriend4 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into geslachtvv4.
recode geslachtsverschilvriend5 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into geslachtvv5.

recode gemengdeetniciteit1 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into etniciteitvv1.
recode gemengdeetniciteit2 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into etniciteitvv2.
recode gemengdeetniciteit3 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into etniciteitvv3.
recode gemengdeetniciteit4 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into etniciteitvv4.
recode gemengdeetniciteit5 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into etniciteitvv5.

recode gemengdeopleiding1 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into opleidingvv1.
recode gemengdeopleiding2 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into opleidingvv2.
recode gemengdeopleiding3 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into opleidingvv3.
```

```
recode gemengdeopleiding4 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into opleidingvv4.
recode gemengdeopleiding5 (0=0)(1=1)(else=sysmis) into opleidingvv5.
freq geslachtvv1 etniciteitvv1 opleidingvv1.

compute totaalgemengdgeslacht=-1.
compute totaalgemengdgeslacht=sum(geslachtvv1, geslachtvv2, geslachtvv3, geslachtvv4,
geslachtvv5).
freq totaalgemengdgeslacht.
select if not missing (totaalgemengdgeslacht).
*** Gemengde etniciteit.
compute totaalgemengdeetniciteit=-1.
compute totaalgemengdeetniciteit=sum(etniciteitvv1, etniciteitvv2, etniciteitvv3,
etniciteitvv4, etniciteitvv5).
freq totaalgemengdeetniciteit.
select if not missing (totaalgemengdeetniciteit).
*** Gemengd opleidingsniveau.
compute totaalgemengdopleiding=-1.
compute totaalgemengdopleiding=sum(opleidingvv1, opleidingvv2, opleidingvv3,
opleidingvv4, opleidingvv5).
freq totaalgemengdopleiding.
select if not missing (totaalgemengdopleiding).
freq man.

compute totaalgemengdnetwerk=-1.
compute totaalgemengdnetwerk=sum(totaalgemengdgeslacht, totaalgemengdeetniciteit,
totaalgemengdopleiding).
freq totaalgemengdnetwerk.

*** Behalve de som van de heterogene verbanden in het persoonlijk netwerk willen we ook
het gemiddelde.
compute gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht=-1.
compute gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht=mean(geslachtvv1, geslachtvv2, geslachtvv3,
geslachtvv4, geslachtvv5).
freq gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht.
```

```
select if not missing (gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht).
*** Gemengde etniciteit.
compute gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit=-1.
compute gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit=mean(etniciteitvv1, etniciteitvv2, etniciteitvv3,
etniciteitvv4, etniciteitvv5).
freq gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit.
select if not missing (gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit).
*** Gemengd opleidingsniveau.
compute gemiddeldgemengdopleiding=-1.
compute gemiddeldgemengdopleiding=mean(opleidingvv1, opleidingvv2, opleidingvv3,
opleidingvv4, opleidingvv5).
freq gemiddeldgemengdopleiding.
select if not missing (gemiddeldgemengdopleiding).
freq man.

compute gemiddeldgemengdnetwerk=-1.
compute gemiddeldgemengdnetwerk=sum(gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht,
gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit, gemiddeldgemengdopleiding).
freq gemiddeldgemengdnetwerk.
*** EINDE HETEROGENITEIT NETWERK.



*generalized trust.
freq w1sce3a w1sce3b w1sce10a w1sce10b w1sce10c w1sce10d.
recode w1sce10a (5=1)(4=2)(3=3)(2=4)(1=5) into w1sce10ar.
*deze variabele moest gespiegeld worden om alle variabelen dezelfde kant op te hebben.
freq w1sce10ar.
*Nu de reliability analyse.
RELIABILITY
  /VARIABLES w1sce3a w1sce3b w1sce10ar w1sce10b w1sce10c w1sce10d
  /MODEL=ALPHA
        /STATISTICS=CORR
  /SUM=TOT.
```

*er hoeven geen variabelen uit, cronbach's alpha if item deleted is nooit hoger dan de cronbachs alpha.

```
GRAPH
  /SCATTERPLOT(BIVAR)=w1sce10ar WITH w1sce3a
  /MISSING=LISTWISE .
```

*Het is goed.

*Factoranalyse.

```
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet2.
FACTOR
  /VARIABLES w1sce10b w1sce10c w1sce10d w1sce3a w1sce3b w1sce10ar
  /MISSING PAIRWISE
  /ANALYSIS w1sce10b w1sce10c w1sce10d w1sce3a w1sce3b w1sce10ar
  /PRINT INITIAL CORRELATION KMO EXTRACTION ROTATION
  /FORMAT SORT BLANK(.30)
  /PLOT EIGEN
  /CRITERIA MINEIGEN(1) ITERATE(25)
  /EXTRACTION PC
  /CRITERIA ITERATE(25) DELTA(0)
  /ROTATION OBLIMIN
  /SAVE REG(ALL)
  /METHOD=CORRELATION.
```

*er is een component waar de variabelen op laden. Deze component is opgeslagen als variabele.

*Maar ik denk dat het beter is dat de gemiddelde score op deze variabelen meegenomen worden als score voor generalized trust.

*We nemen het gemiddelde van de scores op de verschillende variabelen als score op generalized trust, waarbij de respondent 1 missing mag hebben.

```
comp generalizedtrust= means.5 (w1sce10ar, w1sce10b, w1sce10c, w1sce10d, w1sce3a, w1sce3b).
freq generalizedtrust.
desc generalizedtrust.
select if not missing (generalizedtrust).
```

```
freq man.
*linearity age bekijken.
means generalizedtrust by age /statistics=linearity.
compute agesquare=age*age.
compute agesquare100 = (agesquare/100).
freq agesquare100.
freq agesquare.

freq sportvereniging.

*Interethnic contact via sports association.
freq w2scb20a w2scb20b w2scb20c w2scb20d w2scb20e.
if (sportvereniging=0) w2scb20a=7.
if (sportvereniging=0) w2scb20b=7.
if (sportvereniging=0) w2scb20c=7.
if (sportvereniging=0) w2scb20d=7.
if (sportvereniging=0) w2scb20e=7.
freq w2scb20a w2scb20b w2scb20c w2scb20d w2scb20e.
freq w1cethnic.
*spiegelen van de frequentie, en som van aantal contactmomenten met andere etnische
groepen nemen.
*De som is niet de perfecte manier om het te meten want 1+1 is niet gelijk aan 2
contactmomenten, maar wel de beste benadering denk ik.
recode w2scb20a (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into contactned.
recode w2scb20b (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into contactturk.
recode w2scb20c (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactmarok.
recode w2scb20d (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactsuriantil.
recode w2scb20e (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactandernietwest.
freq contactned contactturk contactmarok contactsuriantil contactandernietwest.
desc contactned contactturk contactmarok contactsuriantil contactandernietwest.
```

```
select if not missing (contactned).
select if not missing (contactturk).
select if not missing (contactmarok).
select if not missing (contactsuriantil).
select if not missing (contactandernietwest).
freq man.
freq w1cethnic.

if (w1cethnic=1) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactturk, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=2) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactturk, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=3) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactmarok, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=4) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactmarok, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=5) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactturk, contactmarok, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=6) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactturk, contactmarok, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=7) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactturk, contactmarok, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=8) intercontact=sum(contactned, contactturk, contactmarok, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
if (w1cethnic=9) intercontact=sum(contactturk, contactmarok, contactsuriantil,
contactandernietwest).
freq intercontact.
desc intercontact.
*Er zitten 188 missende waarden op deze variabele, al deze mensen zijn lid van een
sportvereniging maar hebben de vraag niet beantwoord.


select if not missing (intercontact).
```

******* BEGIN ANALYSES.
freq totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding.
freq gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit gemiddeldgemengdopleiding.
freq sportvereniging.
freq man age w1cethnic roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten opleiding.

desc man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten geenbasisopleiding laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding sportvereniging generalizedtrust.

*HYPOTHESIS 1 people who are member of a sports association have more generalized trust, compared to non-members.
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging.
*native dutch, niet gelovig en geen of basis opleiding afgerond als referentie categorieen.

***Leden van sportverenigingen hebben significant meer generalized trust.

******** HYPOTHESIS 2 Members of sports associations have more generalized trust, compared to non-members,
this effect can be explained by the more heterogeneous network of members of sports associations, compared to non-members.
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding.

regres dep=generalizedtrust

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit gemiddeldgemengdopleiding.

*voor in de appendix.
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk.
*en ook alleen etnicieit en opleiding als onderdeel van het netwerk, geslacht niet.
compute totaaletniopl=-1.
compute totaaletniopl=sum(totaalgemengdeetniciteit, totaalgemengdopleiding).
freq totaaletniopl.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=totaaletniopl.

***HYPOTHESE 3.

*Members of sports associations who have personal contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds have more generalized trust,

compared to non-members or members who do not have contact with people of other ethnic backgrounds via the sports associations.

temp.

select if (sportvereniging=1).

regres dep=generalizedtrust

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding

/enter= intercontact.

regres dep=intercontact

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding

/enter= sportvereniging.

freq sportvereniging.

*zie hypothese 5.

*Geen effect van intercontact, maar dit ook doen voor alleen members want vele respondenten hebben geen persoonlijk contact met mensen met andere etnische achtergronden via de sportvereniging.

***HYPOTHESIS 4: People who are a member of a sports association have less generalized trust, compared to non-members.

regres dep=generalizedtrust

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding

/enter= sportvereniging.

***HYPOTHESIS 5: Members of sports associations have less generalized trust, compared to non-members,
This relationship can be explained by the less heterogeneous personal networks of members, compared to non-members.

```
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
/enter=gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit gemiddeldgemengdopleiding.
```

***HYPOTHESIS 6 Members of sports associations who do not have personal interethnic contact via sports associations have less generalized trust,
compared to non-members or members who have personal interethnic contact via sports associations.

```
freq intercontact.
temp.
select if (sportvereniging=1).
```

```
freq intercontact.

temp.
select if (sportvereniging=1).
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2
roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding
hoogopleiding
/enter= intercontact.
*Niet gelovig en native dutch als referentie categorie.

freq sportvereniging.
freq intercontact.

compute sporterinetercontact=-1.
if (sportvereniging=1 and intercontact=0) sporterintercontact=0.
if (sportvereniging=1 and intercontact gt 0) sporterintercontact=1.
if (sportvereniging=0 and intercontact=0) sporterintercontact=2.
freq sporterintercontact.

recode sporterintercontact (0=1)(else=0) into sportergeencontact.
recode sporterintercontact (1=1)(else=0) into sporterwelcontact.
recode sporterintercontact (2=1)(else=0) into geensportergeencontact.
freq sportergeencontact sporterwelcontact geensportergeencontact.
*even gecreeerd voor het interactieffect.
compute sportintercontactscores=-1.
if (geensportergeencontact=1) sportintercontactscores=0.
if (sportergeencontact=1) sportintercontactscores=1.
if (sporterwelcontact=1) sportintercontactscores=2.
freq sportintercontactscores.
desc sportintercontactscores.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
```

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportergeencontact sporterwelcontact.
*Niet gelovig en native dutch als referentie categorie en geensportergeencontact.
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportergeencontact geensportergeencontact.
*lid van een sportvereniging uit de analyse gehaald omdat alle variatie van de variabele interetnisch persoonlijk contact al in de variabele sportvereniging zit;
dit is hieronder te zien in de crosstabs van sportvereniging by (geen)sporterwel/geencontact.
* de ene keer geensportergeencontact als referentie categorie gebruikt, de andere keer sporterwelcontact als referentie categorie gebruikt, dit om de verschillende groepen te kunnen vergelijken.

freq sporterwelcontact sportergeencontact geensportergeencontact.

CROSSTABS sportvereniging by sportergeencontact.
CROSSTABS sportvereniging by sporterwelcontact.
CROSSTABS sportvereniging by geensportergeencontact.

desc man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding.
desc sportvereniging totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding generalizedtrust contactned contactturk contactmarok contactsuriantil contactandernietwest.
desc sportergeencontact sporterwelcontact geensportergeencontact.
desc totaalgemengdnetwerk gemiddeldgemengdnetwerk.

freq intercontact.

*** Het effect van x op z testen.

regres dep=totaalgemengdopleiding
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging.

regres dep=totaalgemengdgeslacht
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging.

regres dep=totaalgemengdeetniciteit
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging.

regres dep=totaalgemengdnetwerk
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging.

*** nog wat meer.
regres dep=totaalgemengdnetwerk
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=intercontact.

regres dep=generalizedtrust

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=intercontact.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdopleiding totaalgemengdeetniciteit.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdopleiding totaalgemengdeetniciteit.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk.

temp.
select if (sportvereniging=1).
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=intercontact.

temp.

```
select if (sportvereniging=1).
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2
dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding
hoogopleiding
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk.

temp.
select if (sportvereniging=1).
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2
dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding
hoogopleiding
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht.

temp.
select if (sportvereniging=1).
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2
dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding
hoogopleiding
/enter=totaalgemengdeetniciteit.

temp.
select if (sportvereniging=1).
regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2
dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding
hoogopleiding
/enter=totaalgemengdopleiding.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
```

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk.

regres dep=totaalgemengdgeslacht
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=fitness hardlopen voetbal tennis hockey zwemmen vechtsport volleybal toerfietsen anderesport.

regres dep=totaalgemengdeetniciteit
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=fitness hardlopen voetbal tennis hockey zwemmen vechtsport volleybal toerfietsen anderesport.

regres dep=totaalgemengdopleiding
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=fitness hardlopen voetbal tennis hockey zwemmen vechtsport volleybal toerfietsen anderesport.

**bekijken of de soort sport nog invloed heeft.
freq w1scc1a w1scc1b w1scc1c w1scc1d w1scc1e w1scc1f w1scc1g w1scc1h w1scc1i w1scc1j w1scc1_openc30.

desc w1scc1a w1scc1b w1scc1c w1scc1d w1scc1e w1scc1f w1scc1g w1scc1h w1scc1i w1scc1j w1scc1_openc30.
freq w1scc1a.
*wanneer iemand een score van 3 (1-3 keer per maand) of 4 (4 of meer keer per maand) heeft wordt dit gerecode tot sporten bij deze tak van sport,
wanneer iemand 1 (niet) of 2 (minder dan eens per maand) scoort geldt dit niet als beoefenen van de desbetreffende sport.
recode w1scc1a (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into fitness.
freq fitness.
desc fitness.

recode w1scc1b (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into hardlopen.
recode w1scc1c (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into voetbal.
recode w1scc1d (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into tennis.
recode w1scc1e (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into hockey.
recode w1scc1f (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into zwemmen.
recode w1scc1g (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into vechtsport.
recode w1scc1h (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into volleybal.
recode w1scc1i (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into toerfietsen.
recode w1scc1j (1=0)(2=0)(3=1)(4=1)(else=sysmis) into anderesport.

count sporten=hardlopen voetbal tennis hockey zwemmen vechtsport volleybal toerfietsen anderesport (1).
freq sporten.

*create dummy sporten.
recode sporten (1 thru 10=1)(0=0) into sportendummy.
freq sportendummy.

*er moet ook een referentiecategorie bij de analyse zijn, dat is sportendummy: mensen die sporten vs. mensen die niet sporten.

regres dep=generalizedtrust

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=fitness hardlopen voetbal tennis hockey zwemmen vechtsport volleybal toerfietsen anderesport.

*hardlopen blijkt een significante positieve invloed op generalized trust te hebben.
*ik wil ook weten of het uitmaakt of mensen in verenigingsverband hardlopen of individueel dus daarom de volgende splitsing.

compute hardlopervereniging=-1.
if (sportvereniging=1 and hardlopen=1) hardlopervereniging=1.
if (sportvereniging=1 and hardlopen=0) hardlopervereniging=0.
if (sportvereniging=0 and hardlopen=1) hardlopervereniging=0.
if (sportvereniging=0 and hardlopen=0) hardlopervereniging=0.
freq hardlopervereniging.

compute hardlopenindividueel=-1.
if (sportvereniging=1 and hardlopen=1) hardlopenindividueel=0.
if (sportvereniging=1 and hardlopen=0) hardlopenindividueel=0.
if (sportvereniging=0 and hardlopen=1) hardlopenindividueel=1.
if (sportvereniging=0 and hardlopen=0) hardlopenindividueel=0.
freq hardlopenindividueel.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=fitness hardlopervereniging hardlopenindividueel voetbal tennis hockey zwemmen vechtsport volleybal toerfietsen anderesport.

*variabele aanmaken voor de verdeling tussen teamsporten en solosporten.

```
compute teamsport=-1.
if (hardlopen=1) teamsport=0.
if (voetbal=1) teamsport=1.
if (tennis=1) teamsport=0.
if (hockey=1) teamsport=1.
if (zwemmen=1) teamsport=0.
if (vechtsport=1) teamsport=0.
if (volleybal=1) teamsport=1.
if (toerfietsen=1) teamsport=0.
if (anderesport=1) teamsport=2.
freq teamsport.
desc teamsport.
* -1 zijn de mensen die niet sporten, 0 de mensen die solosporten, 1 de mensen die
teamsporten, 2 de mensen die een andere sport doen.
recode teamsport (1=1)(else=0) into teamsport1.
recode teamsport (0=1)(else=0) into solosport.
recode teamsport (-1=1)(else=0) into nietsporten.
recode teamsport (2=1)(else=0) into teamsoloonbekend.
freq teamsport1 solosport nietsporten teamsoloonbekend.
desc teamsport1 solosport nietsporten teamsoloonbekend.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2
roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding
hoogopleiding
/enter=solosport nietsporten teamsoloonbekend.
*teamsport1 is ref cat.

*[totaalgemengd]eetniciteit kun je vervangen door netwerk, geslacht of opleiding.
regres dep=totaalgemengdeetniciteit
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2
roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding
hoogopleiding
/enter= sportvereniging
```

/enter= fitness hardlopen voetbal tennis hockey zwemmen vechtsport volleybal toerfietsen anderesport.

*Descriptive statistics.
desc generalizedtrust sportvereniging totaalgemengdnetwerk totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding totaaletniopl gemiddeldgemengdnetwerk gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit gemiddeldgemengdopleiding
geensportergeencontact sporterwelcontact sportergeencontact
intercontact
man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 dutch roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten geenbasisopleiding laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding.

**** interactie effect tussen intercontact en etniciteit op generalized trust bekijken.
*eerst interactievariabelen creeren.
compute maroc1swc=maroc1*sporterwelcontact.
compute maroc1sgc=maroc1*sportergeencontact.
compute maroc1gsgc=maroc1*geensportergeencontact.

compute maroc2swc=maroc2*sporterwelcontact.
compute maroc2sgc=maroc2*sportergeencontact.
compute maroc2gsgc=maroc2*geensportergeencontact.

compute turk1swc=turk1*sporterwelcontact.
compute turk1sgc=turk1*sportergeencontact.
compute turk1gsgc=turk1*geensportergeencontact.

compute turk2swc=turk2*sporterwelcontact.
compute turk2sgc=turk2*sportergeencontact.
compute turk2gsgc=turk2*geensportergeencontact.

compute nonwest1swc=nonwest1*sporterwelcontact.
compute nonwest1sgc=nonwest1*sportergeencontact.
compute nonwest1gsgc=nonwest1*geensportergeencontact.

compute nonwest2swc=nonwest2*sporterwelcontact.
compute nonwest2sgc=nonwest2*sportergeencontact.
compute nonwest2gsgc=nonwest2*geensportergeencontact.

compute west1swc=west1*sporterwelcontact.
compute west1sgc=west1*sportergeencontact.
compute west1gsgc=west1*geensportergeencontact.

compute west2swc=west2*sporterwelcontact.
compute west2sgc=west2*sportergeencontact.
compute west2gsgc=west2*geensportergeencontact.

compute dutchswc=dutch*sporterwelcontact.
compute dutchsgc=dutch*sportergeencontact.
compute dutchgsgc=dutch*geensportergeencontact.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter= sporterwelcontact sportergeencontact
/enter= maroc1swc maroc1sgc maroc1gsgc maroc2swc maroc2sgc maroc2gsgc turk1swc turk1sgc turk1gsgc turk2swc turk2sgc turk2gsgc
nonwest1swc nonwest1sgc nonwest1gsgc nonwest2swc nonwest2sgc nonwest2gsgc
west1swc west1sgc west1gsgc west2swc west2sgc west2gsgc
dutchswc dutchsgc dutchgsgc.
*dutch, niet gelovigen, geen sporter geen interetnisch contact op de vereniging als referentie categorie.

**********IN PRINCIPE TOT EN MET HIER RUNNEN, TENZIJ ER EXTRA ANALYSES UITGEVOERD MOETEN WORDEN ZOALS HIERONDER.

****** vergelijken met cultuurverenigingen (N=2407).

```
freq w1scc6a_a.
desc w1scc6a_a.
recode w1scc6a_a (1=1)(2=0) into cultuurvereniging.
```

*****VERENIGINGEN en CLUBS IN HET ALGEMEEN.

```
recode w1scb20a (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactnedclub.
recode w2scb20b (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactturkclub.
recode w2scb20c (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactmarokclub.
recode w2scb20d (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactsuriantilclub.
recode w2scb20e (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactandernietwestclub.
freq contactnedclub contactturkclub contactmarokclub contactsuriantilclub
contactandernietwestclub.
desc contactnedclub contactturkclub contactmarokclub contactsuriantilclub
contactandernietwestclub.

select if not missing (contactnedclub).
select if not missing (contactturkclub).
select if not missing (contactmarokclub).
select if not missing (contactsuriantilclub).
select if not missing (contactandernietwestclub).
freq man.
freq w1cethnic.

if (w1cethnic=1) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactturkclub, contactsuriantilclub,
contactandernietwestclub).
```

```
if (w1cethnic=2) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactturkclub, contactsuriantilclub,
contactandernietwestclub).
if (w1cethnic=3) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactmarokclub,
contactsuriantilclub, contactandernietwestclub).
if (w1cethnic=4) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactmarokclub,
contactsuriantilclub, contactandernietwestclub).
if (w1cethnic=5) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactturkclub, contactmarokclub,
contactsuriantilclub, contactandernietwestclub).
if (w1cethnic=6) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactturkclub, contactmarokclub,
contactsuriantilclub, contactandernietwestclub).
if (w1cethnic=7) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactturkclub, contactmarokclub,
contactsuriantilclub, contactandernietwestclub).
if (w1cethnic=8) intercontactclub=sum(contactnedclub, contactturkclub, contactmarokclub,
contactsuriantilclub, contactandernietwestclub).
if (w1cethnic=9) intercontactclub=sum(contactturkclub, contactmarokclub,
contactsuriantilclub, contactandernietwestclub).
freq intercontactclub.
desc intercontactclub.
*1 extra missing.

compute cultuurintercontact=-1.
if (cultuurvereniging=1 and intercontact=0) cultuurintercontact=0.
if (cultuurvereniging=1 and intercontact gt 0) cultuurintercontact=1.
if (cultuurvereniging=0 and intercontact=0) cultuurintercontact=2.
freq cultuurintercontact.

recode cultuurintercontact (0=1)(else=0) into cultuurgeencontact.
recode cultuurintercontact (1=1)(else=0) into cultuurwelcontact.
recode cultuurintercontact (2=1)(else=0) into geencultuurgeencontact.
freq cultuurgeencontact cultuurwelcontact geencultuurgeencontact.

freq w1scb21a w1scb21b w1scb21c w1scb21c w1scb21d w1scb21e.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
```

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=cultuurgeencontact cultuurwelcontact.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=geencultuurgeencontact cultuurwelcontact.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=cultuurvereniging.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=cultuurvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=cultuurvereniging
/enter=totaalgemengdnetwerk
/enter=totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdeetniciteit totaalgemengdopleiding.

regres dep=generalizedtrust

/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=cultuurvereniging
/enter=totaaletniopl.

regres dep=totaalgemengdeetniciteit
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=cultuurvereniging.

regres dep=totaalgemengdopleiding
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=cultuurvereniging.

*****CULTUURVERENIGINGEN MET SPORTVERENIGINGEN VERGELIJKEN.
freq sportvereniging cultuurvereniging.
desc sportvereniging cultuurvereniging.
select if not missing (sportvereniging).
select if not missing (cultuurvereniging).
*N naar 2383.
compute alleensportmember=-1.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=0) alleensportmember=1.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=1) alleensportmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=0) alleensportmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=1) alleensportmember=0.
compute alleencultuurmember=-1.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=1) alleencultuurmember=1.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=0) alleencultuurmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=0) alleencultuurmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=1) alleencultuurmember=0.

```
compute sportencultuurmember=-1.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=1) sportencultuurmember=1.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=0) sportencultuurmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=0) sportencultuurmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=1) sportencultuurmember=0.
compute geensportencultuurmember=-1.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=0) geensportencultuurmember=1.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=1) geensportencultuurmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=1 and cultuurvereniging=0) geensportencultuurmember=0.
if (sportvereniging=0 and cultuurvereniging=1) geensportencultuurmember=0.
freq alleensportmember alleencultuurmember sportencultuurmember
geensportencultuurmember.
desc alleensportmember alleencultuurmember sportencultuurmember
geensportencultuurmember.

compute sportcultuurlid=-1.
if (geensportencultuurmember=1) sportcultuurlid=0.
if (alleensportmember=1) sportcultuurlid=1.
if (alleencultuurmember=1) sportcultuurlid=2.
if (sportencultuurmember=1) sportcultuurlid=3.
freq sportcultuurlid.
desc sportcultuurlid.

ONEWAY generalizedtrust BY sportcultuurlid
  /STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
  /MISSING ANALYSIS
  /POSTHOC=SCHEFFE LSD BONFERRONI ALPHA(0.05).

ONEWAY totaalgemengdnetwerk BY sportcultuurlid
  /STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
  /MISSING ANALYSIS
  /POSTHOC=SCHEFFE LSD BONFERRONI ALPHA(0.05).

**********ANDERE VORMEN VAN INTERETHNISCH CONTACT BEKIJKEN.
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**** na recoden van alles hieronder komt de N op 1718.

freq w1scb18a w1scb18b w1scb18c w1scb18d w1scb18e w1scb19a w1scb19b w1scb19c w1scb19d w1scb19e
w1scb20a w1scb20b w1scb20c w1scb20d w1scb20e w1scb21a w1scb21b w1scb21c w1scb21d w1scb21e.
*De som is niet de perfecte manier om het te meten want 1+1 is niet gelijk aan 2 contactmomenten, maar wel de beste benadering denk ik.
*****BUURT.
recode w1scb18a (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into contactnedbuurt.
recode w2scb18b (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into contactturkbuurt.
recode w2scb18c (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into contactmarokbuurt.
recode w2scb18d (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into contactsuriantilbuurt.
recode w2scb18e (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into contactandernietwestbuurt.
freq contactnedbuurt contactturkbuurt contactmarokbuurt contactsuriantilbuurt contactandernietwestbuurt.
desc contactnedbuurt contactturkbuurt contactmarokbuurt contactsuriantilbuurt contactandernietwestbuurt.

select if not missing (contactnedbuurt).
select if not missing (contactturkbuurt).
select if not missing (contactmarokbuurt).
select if not missing (contactsuriantilbuurt).
select if not missing (contactandernietwestbuurt).
freq man.
freq w1cethnic.

if (w1cethnic=1) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactturkbuurt, contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).

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if (w1cethnic=2) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactturkbuurt,
contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
if (w1cethnic=3) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactmarokbuurt,
contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
if (w1cethnic=4) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactmarokbuurt,
contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
if (w1cethnic=5) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactturkbuurt,
contactmarokbuurt, contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
if (w1cethnic=6) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactturkbuurt,
contactmarokbuurt, contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
if (w1cethnic=7) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactturkbuurt,
contactmarokbuurt, contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
if (w1cethnic=8) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactnedbuurt, contactturkbuurt,
contactmarokbuurt, contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
if (w1cethnic=9) intercontactbuurt=sum(contactturkbuurt, contactmarokbuurt,
contactsuriantilbuurt, contactandernietwestbuurt).
freq intercontactbuurt.
desc intercontactbuurt.
*Er zitten 677 missende waarden op deze variabele.
*****WERK SCHOOL.
recode w1scb19a (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactnedschool.
recode w2scb19b (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactturkschool.
recode w2scb19c (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactmarokschool.
recode w2scb19d (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactsuriantilschool.
recode w2scb19e (7=0)(6=1)(5=2)(4=3)(3=4)(2=5)(1=6)(8=0)(else=sysmis) into
contactandernietwestschool.
freq contactnedschool contactturkschool contactmarokschool contactsuriantilschool
contactandernietwestschool.
desc contactnedschool contactturkschool contactmarokschool contactsuriantilschool
contactandernietwestschool.
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select if not missing (contactnedschool).
select if not missing (contactturkschool).
select if not missing (contactmarokschool).
select if not missing (contactsuriantilschool).
select if not missing (contactandernietwestschool).
freq man.
freq w1cethnic.

if (w1cethnic=1) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactturkschool,
contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=2) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactturkschool,
contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=3) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactmarokschool,
contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=4) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactmarokschool,
contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=5) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactturkschool,
contactmarokschool, contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=6) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactturkschool,
contactmarokschool, contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=7) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactturkschool,
contactmarokschool, contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=8) intercontactschool=sum(contactnedschool, contactturkschool,
contactmarokschool, contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
if (w1cethnic=9) intercontactschool=sum(contactturkschool, contactmarokschool,
contactsuriantilschool, contactandernietwestschool).
freq intercontactschool.
desc intercontactschool.
* 4 extra missings.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
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/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=intercontactbuurt intercontactschool intercontactclub
/enter=intercontact.

regres dep=intercontactbuurt
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging.

regres dep=intercontactschool
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging.

regres dep=intercontactclub
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging.
*dit kan natuurlijk komen door het aantal mensen dat geen lid is van een sportvereniging.

regres dep=generalizedtrust
/enter= man age agesquare100 maroc1 maroc2 turk1 turk2 nonwest1 nonwest2 west1 west2 roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding
/enter=sportvereniging
/enter=intercontactbuurt intercontactschool intercontactclub
/enter=intercontact.

*******EINDE ANALYSES.

desc generalizedtrust sportvereniging man age agesquare100 geenbasisopleiding laagopleiding middenopleiding hoogopleiding roomskatholiek protestant islam overigegodsdiensten geengodsdienst
w1cethnic allochtoon totaalgemengdgeslacht totaalgemengdopleiding totaalgemengdeetniciteit gemiddeldgemengdgeslacht gemiddeldgemengdeetniciteit gemiddeldgemengdopleiding w1cethnic allochtoon intercontact.