

The Role of Local Institutions in Creating a Welcoming Place for Newcomers.

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Abstract

Creating a welcoming environment for newcomers helps build functioning communities and can make people feel at home. The role of institutions in creating such a space is an important one, as they can often exercise their power to make changes or plans happen. This research paper looks at how local institutions in a medium sized town can prepare for an inflow of newcomers, with an emphasis on asylum seekers, and help build a welcoming community for them. This will be explored through the main research question of:

“How can local institutions create an welcoming environment for asylum seekers in a small town in Friesland?”

This topic is relevant in a medium sized town in the Friesland province in The Netherlands as there is a proposal to build an regional center in the town. To explore the factors that make up a welcoming and inclusive community and what forms of cooperation are needed to create such a place, five in-depth interviews have been conducted with five different institutions, all located in this medium sized town in the province of Friesland, the Netherlands. The results of these interviews showed the importance of citizen participation, in the way of volunteer work, done by inhabitants of the town through different NGO's. Furthermore, institutional collaboration and area-specific factors such as green space came forward as important variables in creating a welcoming place for asylum seekers. This is backed up by a plethora of existing research. The collected data also shows the importance of social connections and cooperation between institutions in creating a welcoming environment for asylum seekers, and highlights the difficulties institutions face in trying to accomplish this. Recommendations for further research include researching asylum seekers themselves, in order to get a different perspective on the topic, or looking at other variables which help create welcoming spaces.

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
<i>Background</i>	4
<i>Research Problem</i>	4
<i>Structure of the thesis</i>	5
Theoretical Framework	5
<i>Conceptual Model</i>	7
Methodology	8
Results	8
<i>The role of the Municipality</i>	8
<i>The role of Non-Profit Organizations</i>	9
<i>The role of the Church</i>	10
<i>The role of Schools</i>	11
Conclusions	12
<i>Reflection</i>	12
References	13
Appendix	14
<i>Appendix I – Consent Form</i>	14
<i>Appendix II – Atlas.ti Code Tree</i>	15
<i>Appendix III – Atlas.ti Code Tree (Zoomed in for convenience)</i>	16

Introduction

Background

Every year, millions of people move to places unfamiliar to them. When someone moves to a new place, creating a welcoming space can be difficult as some places do not know how to prepare for this. Some places however, do know how to prepare for this and they can be looked at as examples. The current situation for a town in Friesland, located in the north of the Netherlands leans more towards the latter. There have been plans to build an regional center in the town, and the motivation behind this research is to explore the role of institutions in making these people feel included and welcomed. This paper aims to give insight on the role of institutions, such as the municipality, non-profit organizations or the church, but also on what institutions could or should do, but also what they think might work. Inclusion of people into a community helps people feel at home, and can have many positive effects, as is also stated by Mahoney & Siyambalapitiya. "Establishing a sense of belonging and social inclusion is recognized as fundamental to successful re-settlement of refugees and asylum seekers in host countries"(2017).

The theoretical relevance of this research is the collecting of empirical data on the factors behind creating a welcoming space for asylum seekers, specifically in a town in the north of the Netherlands thus adding an empirical example of creating a welcoming environment for asylum seekers. In terms of the societal relevance, this research can help give insight on the actions taken by the local government and institutions. Furthermore it can put forward the importance of acceptance and inclusion in rural areas.

Research Problem

This research aims to explore whether the different local institutions in a town in Friesland are prepared for an inflow of newcomers such as asylum seekers, and in what ways local institutions and the town's inhabitants can make for a welcoming environment for an inflow of asylum seekers. This carries over into the main research question this paper aims to answer; "How can local institutions create an welcoming environment for asylum seekers in a town in Friesland?"

The research question looks at how local institutions can create a welcoming environment for asylum seekers, and how the institutions in a town in Friesland think they can contribute to this. This research question takes into account a multitude of factors influencing the creation of a welcoming environment, the cooperation between institutions and the role of the local institutions, as well as the inhabitants. This is because institutions often specialize in a certain area, making collaboration important as tackle broader areas. Some other questions this paper aims to answer include:

"How can local institutions and inhabitants prepare for an inflow of asylum seekers?"

"What cooperation is needed between institutions in order to help create a welcoming environment?"

Through these three questions, the paper aims to give insight on the topic, provide an overview of the specific case in the small town in Friesland and reflect on the process up until the current point. In order to gather the data, a qualitative research method will be used in the form of in-depth interviews.

Structure of the Thesis

This paper includes an in-depth literature analysis, containing multiple scientific articles which relate back to the research question and topic. Following up the literature analysis is a brief discussion on the research methods, the research process and the research ethics, combined into a fleshed out methodology. The paper includes a results section, discussing the findings of the research process and relating it back to the scientific literature. This section is split up into four parts, each regarding one different type of institution. This is to show the individual strengths of each institution, and to be able to clearly show to differences in the work they do. Lastly, a conclusion is added, aiming to answer the research questions, a reflection of the process and some recommendations for further research. In a separate document there is an appendix added, including the raw data files which have been collected during the research.

Theoretical Framework

A sense of community and social contact with other people is a key factor in assuring a high quality of life for asylum seekers. In a 2011 research, the following is stated on this topic: "People have a fundamental need for positive and lasting relationships." (DeWall & Bushman, 2011). Not only is social contact important, but other people's perceptions is a very important aspect for a person's wellbeing as well. This is further backed up by Butcher et al. (2006). They state that feelings of being discriminated against and conflicts concerning the perceived moral standards of the population were closely linked to increased rates of mental disorder. This finding from Butcher et al.'s research shows the importance of the acceptance of others and how important is to create a welcoming community when a place is expecting newcomers, such as asylum seekers. While it has been shown that acceptance is a very important aspect for a person's wellbeing, it is important to define such concepts in order to get a good understanding of the topics at hand.

The importance of acceptance is often understated. Williams & Lynn (2010) define acceptance as "favourable reception, regard, or approval", and "to take toward, rather than cast away" (2010). This definition is a little vague, but Williams & Lynn (2010) put emphasis on positive social connections as being explanatory for acceptance. Another concept that returns a lot when speaking on social inclusion and creating welcoming communities is wellbeing. Improving the wellbeing of asylum seekers has the aim of making integrating into the community easier. It is defined the level of social capital, human capital, natural capital and economic capital combined into one variable as stated by Dobson et al. (2021). Contrary to acceptance, wellbeing focusses more on the personal perception, rather than the thoughts and actions of others. Similarly to acceptance however, wellbeing also is heavily influenced by social capital. Relating this to the research question, this shows an important area of attention when aiming to contribute to creating a welcoming community for asylum seekers. The perceived acceptance of asylum seekers is thus very reliant on people's actions and social interaction. This is further emphasized by Slee (2019) who states that a concept that is often less mentioned in policies and discussions is the concept of belonging. Slee, (2019), defines belonging as being the concept that lies at the heart of inclusion. This goes back to the previously mentioned concepts, where it is stated that social interaction and acceptance can help make a space feel welcoming, which then leads to a feeling of being included. Inclusion thus shows that in order to create a welcoming community, institutions should focus on creating a sense of belonging, a sense of wellbeing and acceptance from those surrounding the newcomers. The concept of wellbeing is further elaborated upon by Dobson et al, (2021), who state that belonging is the experience of wellbeing is; "measured in terms of character traits; and mindfulness and social relationships and social networks characterised by kindness, gratitude and reciprocity." (Dobson et al, 2021). These concepts all in some way relate to one another, mostly on the terms of social relationships. Therefore showing the importance of acceptance, wellbeing and belonging when looking at inclusion in the town in Friesland.

The concepts regarding social relationships thus all hold significant weight when looking at the acceptance and inclusion of asylum seekers. These concepts do not come into existence without putting in work. A lot of the effort regarding wellbeing, acceptance and inclusion in general stem from the different local institutions, such as the municipality, non-profit organizations or the church. This is the case because they often hold a lot of political power, or have the ability to help people feel included in the community of the town. "Institutions matter for understanding social inclusion and exclusion, institutions not only bring about economic coordination and social stability; theoretically they also create a meaningful social order and affect social inequality and cohesion."(Vrooman & Coenders, 2020). Vrooman & Coenders highlight the importance of institutions in creating an inclusive space in their research, which is further elaborated upon by Mahoney & Siyambalapitiya, who claim that; "It is evident that community-based programs do have a positive effect on participants by increasing their social inclusion and connectedness."(2017).

Both of these authors stress the importance of institutions and inhabitants in creating a welcoming and inclusive space for newcomers such as asylum seekers. This goes to show the amount of responsibility such institutions thus have on this matter. Within the impact institutions have on the creation of an inclusive space, there is a wide range of areas they touch upon. "Institutions tend to be closely aligned to various forms of organisation: the formation and configuration of social groups (e.g., local community networks) and collective actors (e.g., businesses, welfare agencies, hospitals, schools)."(Vrooman & Coenders, 2020). Here it is emphasized that there is a broad range of different forms of organization, which can help increase social inclusion. Communication and collaboration between these different institutions is crucial, and their dedication to cooperating with each other can have great societal benefits. Research shows us that social inclusion is thus largely affected by institutions, as they help bring a sense of belonging and connectedness.

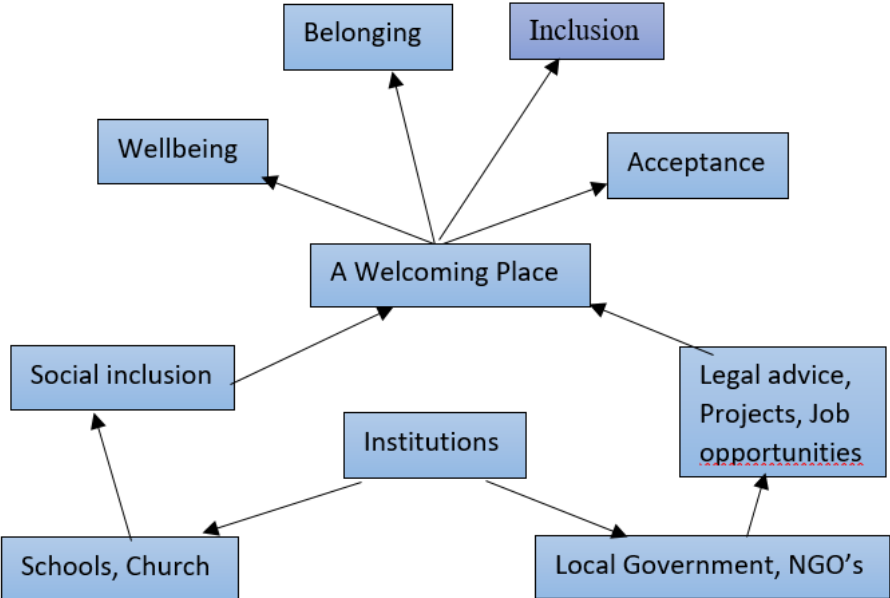
Inclusion is affected by the government on many different levels. According to Radford et al, "While state and federal governments in Australia play a significant role in the overall policy making around rural migration, it is inevitably rural communities that carry responsibility at a local grassroots level for the economic and population consequences of these policies especially local government councils and civil society."(2023) Here we see that rural communities thus have the greatest influence on the sense of inclusion among rural migrants. Radford et al,(2023) also stated that the population of the rural town in Australia made their acceptance towards refugees known by hanging up welcome signs and putting in place initiatives, ranging from helping with job opportunities, implementing supporting policies and programs, and the general acceptance of the refugees' religious, social and cultural practices. The Australian branch of the Red Cross provides information for employers on the benefits of hiring asylum seekers or refugees, along with providing a form for employers to fill in if they wish to employ a refugee or a person seeking asylum(Red Cross Australia, 2024). In order to achieve these implementations, a lot of effort was shown from the inhabitants, but also the local institutions. This shows one of the ways that local institutions can help create acceptance and inclusion towards refugees, with the help from the local inhabitants. This is something which could then also apply to the rural town in Friesland, The Netherlands, showing the importance of both governmental and non-governmental institutions for creating a welcoming, inclusive place for asylum seekers.

Demographic differences between the urban and the rural might explain differing attitudes towards asylum seekers. Crawley, Drinkwater & Kausar, (2019) state in their study that rural areas overall have less ethnic diversity, giving less opportunities for intergroup contact. They also found from their research that people living in the rural areas of England and Scotland were more likely to report negative views towards asylum seekers than those living in urban areas. If this attitude mirrors that of the Netherlands, this could pose a challenge for institutions when trying to build a welcoming community for asylum seekers. Crawley, Drinkwater & Kausar, (2019) attribute this negative reception to a lack of contact with asylum seekers and existing prejudices.

Building contact between people living in a more rural setting, and refugees or asylum seekers can help break negative stereotypes and help people get rid of their prejudices. However, a study done by Bevilacqua & Bertaux, (2022) seems to contradict this. Their research on asylum seekers in rural Italian and French towns found that the village inhabitants regularly went out of their way to offer help, and learn to communicate with the asylum seekers. They state that the lack of a common language does not prevent interactions or the development of interpersonal relations. This study shows the opposite results compared to the study by Crawley, Drinkwater & Kausar, (2019). From this we can assume that rural areas do not always show negative receptions towards asylum seekers, but that it may be more case dependent, or that there might be other factors at play.

The role of the church as an institution on creating a welcoming community for asylum seekers should not be understated. According to research done on churches in Scotland by Snyder, (2011), “The Nazarene Church in Longsight, Manchester, has taken steps to ensure a warm welcome is offered to those seeking sanctuary who attend their Sunday morning worship”. This shows an example of how the church can be welcoming to newcomers such as asylum seekers and can help give a feeling of being welcome by inviting them to join Sunday morning worship. The Nazarene Church in Longsight, Manchester also hosts a number of activities to help increase this feeling of being welcome. “Newcomers have been invited to serve Holy Communion and read lessons, and the congregation has aimed to sing in Spanish, English and French every week so as to include as many present from different countries of origin as possible.” (Snyder, 2011). These activities such as the read lessons can help create social connections as well, by stimulating contact between churchgoers and asylum seekers or refugees. Lastly, Snyder (2011), conclude their article by stating that: “Christian organizations and individuals play a vital role in settling those seeking sanctuary and unsettling negative attitudes among the established population and government policy.” This also helps show the importance of the work done by the church as it can even have effects on policies implemented by the government.

Conceptual model



This conceptual model is based on the theoretical framework and is used to more clearly show links between concepts, and links between institutions and their activities.

Methodology

This research utilizes a qualitative data gathering method. A main set of interview questions has been made, and appropriately adjusted for every different institution. Through the use of these interviews, the paper aims to find out the role of local institutions on creating a welcoming community in this specific town in Friesland. Furthermore, the paper aims to show an in depth perspective of the role of institutions in creating a welcoming community. The decision was made to use a qualitative research method instead of a quantitative one in order to get a broad range of answers, but also to get more information on the topics the paper touches upon. The interviews all range from 30 minutes to an hour in length, have all been done face to face, except for the interview with the church due to unforeseen difficulties. The interviews have been transcribed in Microsoft Word and have been analysed via the usage of atlas.ti. A code tree has been included in the appendix.

All of the institutions that have been interviewed are active on the topic of refugees or asylum seekers. The representatives of the municipality and those of two different non-profit organizations were chosen as interviewees because of their involvement with the development of the asylum seeker centre and their general knowledge on the topics pertaining this research. The names of the two non-profit organisations have been left out due to privacy agreements. The representatives of the church and the school were chosen as interviewees because of their large influence on creating social circles, which closely relates to the research question of the paper.

Before the interview, all participants have been made aware of their rights and freedoms. They may choose to leave the interview at any time, choose not to have the conversation recorded or choose to not answer a question. All participants agreed to the consent form, either via written or oral consent. The consent form used for this has been linked in the appendix. The data has been stored on a personal computer, and an encryption has been applied. After the research has been completed, the stored data will be deleted.

Results

The role of the Municipality

This interview has been conducted by the researcher with a representative of the municipality. It has been decided to keep the interviewee anonymous. In the first half of 2023, the town council agreed to a plan to potentially build a regional center somewhere in the municipality. Three different potential locations were chosen for this center, based on a multitude of different factors. These factors include safety, livability, distance to the town center, in terms of amenities, and lastly the amount of green space and space in general. Especially this last point about green space came forward as important because it has many positive effects on people. This is backed up by Reyes-Riveros et al, (2021) who found in their research that "The characteristics of public urban green spaces studied were positively related to human well-being." Incorporating green space into the location of the regional center could therefore have these same effects, and could contribute to creating a welcoming and liveable space for asylum seekers. According to the interviewee, one of the most important things in shaping the regional center to be a welcoming place was communication and cooperation. Both communication and cooperation with inhabitants but also with other institutions. "When a decision has been made on the location of the center, I imagine we will have even more cooperation with institutions such as non-profit organizations who are concerned with immigration." We can thus see that cooperation between institutions plays a big role in the decision making process, Cooperation with other institutions already plays a big role in the process, but will play an even bigger role as the process gets further in development.

The town council has also hosted a handful of meetings with inhabitants where they can share their opinions, concerns and potential advice. According to the representative from the town council, these meetings have been very informative and useful, since there has been a lot of input from citizens. During the development process, a link was made to the hosting of Ukrainian refugees in the town, showing potential similarities to the proposed regional center in the various activities done by institutions. One of these examples is the church stepping in to host Dutch language lessons for those residing in the refugee center for Ukrainians. The town council interviewee stated that they expect the church to also step in on this matter for the asylum seeker center. This gives a great example of the collaboration between institutions in the matter. A link was made to Ter Apel, a place with an asylum seeker center which is overcrowded. People have to sleep in sport halls because there is no room in the asylum seeker center. The interviewee stated that the goal for the town in Friesland is to create a safe place for refugees and asylum seekers with a nice amount of green space, where people can have room to themselves and have some privacy. Furthermore, the interviewee stated that: "A big problem we often see is the capacity. However there are not too many asylum seekers, there is a lack of regional centers to help accommodate these people."

The role of Non-Profit Organizations

For this thesis, two different non-profit organizations who are active in the field of immigration in the town have been interviewed. Non-Profit A aims to help refugees become familiar with the Netherlands. They will pair the refugees to a volunteer who will then help them with taxes, applying for medical care, or what is expected from them as parents when their kid is in primary school. "We pair people to one volunteer, and try to limit switching people between different volunteers in order to build a bond between the refugee and volunteer" (Non-Profit A, 2024). Non-Profit B is an organization which aims to help asylum seekers through the integration process. This includes activities such as helping people settle into their new home, but also coaching people on how the Dutch healthcare system works, when they need to go to the doctor or the dentist, et cetera. This is also done by volunteers, who aim to coach asylum seekers so they can become self-sufficient. Both non-profit A and non-profit B mentioned the fact that they try to keep volunteers paired with the same refugee. The reason for this is so they can build a bond and do not have to switch between volunteers all the time. Relating this back to creating a welcoming community for newcomers, this means that familiarity could pose an interesting aspect to making people feel welcome or at home.

Non-profit B hosts a number of activities for newcomers, to make them feel included in the local community. One of these activities is a story hour for children, though parents may also attend, where the goal is to create a fun activity for children and their parents to meet peers, but could also help them learn the Dutch language. To organize this, non-profit B works together with the local library, providing volunteers to read to the children while the library provides a place to host the activities. This once again shows the communication and cooperation between institutions in creating an inclusive space for newcomers, since each institution can play to their strengths, and bundle these to reach a broader audience or make other projects possible. Non-Profit B also acts as a distributor of information for refugees and asylum seekers. They host weekly walk-in hours where people can ask questions about a multitude of subjects regarding the integration process, Dutch society or legal issues.

According to the interviewee, this is possible because their office is specialized in the integration process, meaning they have a lot of knowledge on the subject and can provide adequate advice to refugees and asylum seekers who are in need of such advice. This shows great opportunities for collaboration. While Non-Profit B is very knowledgeable on many topics surrounding the integration process, and makes sure their activities and projects compliment those subjects, Non-Profit A gives more opportunities for building social connections.

Projects like these include their Buddy-project, where volunteers will come to the person's home to sit and have coffee with them and have conversations, or taking a nice walk in the forest. Cooperation between these two organizations could therefore be very successful, as building social connections is a very important part of integrating into society.

Both non-profit organizations are mostly dependent on the local municipality for their funding, and receive a little extra funding from secondary sources such as donations from inhabitants, people with a subscription to the non-profit organization who donate a set amount of money every month, or from other organizations such as a lottery company. Both non-profits also mentioned that the biggest problem they face is that they face is the amount of help needed is not proportionate to the amount of help they can offer with the number of volunteers they have. This shows a potential area where input from inhabitants could be helpful to help create a welcoming space for asylum seekers. Another problem which mostly troubles Non-Profit A is that the amount of money they receive is not sufficient to realize all of their projects. This might be an opportunity to work together with other non-profit organizations or other donors, in order to receive more funding to be able to finance all of the projects.

The role of the Church

This interview has been conducted with someone active in the Dutch national council of protestant churches, who has a lot of knowledge on the work of local churches. Once again, anonymity has been insured. At a national level, the role of the church is very different than on the local level. On the local level, churches organize many projects on the subject of creating a welcoming space for refugees and asylum seekers. These range from holding fundraisers and donating food and clothes to asylum seeker centers or refugee camps in the Netherlands and Europe, but also hosting mornings for churchgoers, refugees and asylum seekers to have coffee or lunch together and socialize. This can help people connect with each other and build relations with each other, making people feel welcome in the community. The church on the national level takes on more of an informing and coordinating role. They provide information to local churches on how to answer questions they receive, in what ways people can help refugees or asylum seekers if they wish to do so, and the national church is also able to bring up proposals to the national government. "There are things that the church is unable to do on a national level, but can do on a local level and vice versa. It is therefore important for both of those sectors to work together."

Helping asylum seekers or refugees build social networks is a very important topic for many churches. This emphasis on social connections could also be seen in many of the projects organized by the non-profit organizations. This is apparent in their activities, such as the previously named hosted lunches and coffee mornings, but another example of an art and crafts afternoon was also hosted by some local churches. This gives an opportunity for those who are members of the church and asylum seekers and refugees to connect with each other and do activities together. This turned out very successful and many of the people attending these events also went on to attend the local church regularly and interact with its members. Social events play a big part in creating a welcoming space and integrating people into the community. The interviewee mentioned that: "Integration is participation". This relates back to the literature by Mahoney & Siyambalapitiya (2017), where they talked about community-based programs and their positive effect on social inclusion. The local church can therefore be a big contributor to the creation of a welcoming environment for asylum seekers and refugees.

The church collaborates a lot with non-profit organizations, especially on the local level. Organizations such as Non-Profit B can give advice and help asylum seekers with answers to questions they have about Dutch society and how it works, so churches often help direct asylum seekers and refugees to one of Non-Profit B's offices. According to the interviewee, many members of the church are also active volunteers at non-profit organizations who are active in the integration of asylum seekers. "A lot of people are also, from the mindset of being a Christian, actively caring for their neighbor, also in non-religious institutions. Some things you do together as a church, and some things you do as a Christian." This fits into the Christian identity of caring for your neighbor and the people around you, and helps create a welcoming community for newcomers such as asylum seekers and refugees. Because of this there is also a lot of collaboration between local churches, as rural areas often have smaller populations, so working together on activities and projects can help increase the amount of people you are able to help as an institution.

The role of Schools

To get information on the role of schools in creating a welcoming space for asylum seekers, an interview has been conducted with a representative of a local ITC (International Transition Class). An International Transition Class is an educational institution which prepares students who are refugees or asylum seekers for transferring into the Dutch education system. There are large differences in education level among the students, but the ITC looks at each student's individual skills in order to adjust their study load accordingly and prepare them for the eventual transfer into a Dutch school. According to the interviewee, the central focus of the International Transition Class is teaching the students the Dutch language, as communication is the most important factor in them being able to find work, build relationships and get around in society. This relates back to the article by Slee (2019), where the author states that belonging is essential for newcomers to feel at home. Being able to communicate with the people around you adds to that feeling of belonging and can therefore help create a sense of community and help people feel welcomed and at home.

The International Transition Class cooperates a lot with other local institutions. Some examples of these are the municipality and Non-Profit B who they both discuss important topics with such as the transferring of students and other areas which those institutions are knowledgeable on. The topic of transferring to the Dutch education system is discussed for every student individually, because the ITC wants to make the best decision for further education for every student. This is possible because of the emphasis the staff puts on the personal contact with the students, but also because of the scalar differences between more rural and more urban locations. "I love how our school is a smaller scale, because it makes everything way more manageable. Our students are not just a number, but we look at their individual strengths, qualities and personal wishes." This way of managing the students makes them feel seen and welcomed, which helps to build a community between the teachers and the students.

The International Transition Class hosts a multitude of activities for the students. These include social activities such as football matches, free running, swimming or visiting an amusement park, but also activities which help them prepare for future education or job opportunities. The latter of these activities range from interviewing the town council to informing about, and helping students look for part-time jobs. These activities all benefit the students greatly as they are being prepared for the future, in turn making them feel at home as they are integrating into the community. In order to have the process of transferring to the Dutch education system run smoothly, the staff at the ITC regularly visits the local schools in the area to see what their requirements are for students who apply, and whether extra support for students can be offered if it is needed. Cooperation between these two institutions is therefore very important, in order to prepare other schools for a potential inflow of new students who might require extra support, especially if the plans for the regional center end up being realized.

This is also backed up by the interviewee: “I personally really believe in collaboration. If we can prepare these students well for transferring, and if the schools get experience with these new types of students, it will run more smoothly in the future.”

Conclusions

From the collected data we can conclude that there are a number of factors that can make a community feel welcoming towards asylum seekers. These include social contact between people in the community and asylum seekers, the feeling of belonging or acceptance, and the work of local institutions. Cooperation between these institutions plays a big role in many of the projects hosted by institutions, as it can help reach a bigger audience and institutions are able to share costs and take inspiration from each other. This relates back to the research question of the paper: “How can local institutions create an welcoming environment for asylum seekers in a small town in Friesland?” Local institutions can help each other by communicating and sharing knowledge, for example how there is regular contact between the International Transition Class and local schools in the area, or how the church redirects people with questions to Non-Profit B. This communication is essential, as sharing information on how to help asylum seekers settle, or what people can do to help, can contribute to creating a welcoming community. Furthermore, key concepts such as inclusion, wellbeing and acceptance all affect the social aspects of seeking asylum. Lastly, it is difficult to generalize all rural areas, because as was found by Crawley, Drinkwater & Kausar, (2019), different rural areas have different attitudes towards taking in refugees or asylum seekers, but in this case of the town in Friesland in the Netherlands, one of the priorities of local institutions there seems to be to create a welcoming space for asylum seekers.

Reflection

The data collection process was overall very time consuming and came with some roadblocks. Many institutions were very difficult to reach, both through emails and phone calls. Furthermore, there were some issues with the scheduled date for one of the interviews, resulting in the interview being postponed a week. The research question has seen many changes to end up at the finished product. Overall, while difficult at times, the process was very rewarding and the outcome reflects this. The data sample is fairly representative and looks at the topic from many angles. Lastly, the word limit posed some problems when writing the results, but this was circumvented by using the data analyzation to find the most notable findings to write about.

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Appendix I – Consent Form

Het doel van het onderzoek is om te evalueren wat voor effecten de lokale instituties kunnen hebben op de inclusie van nieuwkomers, zoals bijvoorbeeld asielzoekers in Heerenveen. Verder hoop ik hiermee te onderzoeken hoe de zich kunnen voorbereiden op een grote instroom van mensen.

- Ik heb de gelegenheid gehad om deze studie te bespreken. Ik ben tevreden met de antwoorden die ik heb gekregen.
- Ik begrijp dat deelname aan dit onderzoek vrijwillig is en dat ik het recht heb om me terug te trekken uit het onderzoek tot het moment dat het onderzoek is gepubliceerd, en om te weigeren individuele vragen in het onderzoek te beantwoorden.
- Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname aan dit onderzoek vertrouwelijk is. Zonder mijn voorafgaande toestemming zal geen materiaal dat mij zou kunnen identificeren, worden gebruikt in rapporten die uit deze studie zijn voortgekomen.
- Ik begrijp dat deze gegevens ook kunnen worden gebruikt in artikelen, boekhoofdstukken, gepubliceerd en ongepubliceerd werk en presentaties.
- Ik begrijp dat alle informatie die ik verstrek vertrouwelijk wordt bewaard in een vergrendelde faciliteit of als een met een wachtwoord beveiligd gecodeerd bestand op een met een wachtwoord beveiligde computer.

Omcirkel JA of NEE voor elk van de volgende:

Ik ga ermee akkoord dat mijn interview wordt opgenomen JA / NEE

Ik wil anoniem blijven voor dit onderzoek JA / NEE

Zo JA

Mijn voornaam kan worden gebruikt voor dit onderzoek JA / NEE

OF

Een pseudoniem naar eigen keuze kan in dit onderzoek worden gebruikt
JA/ NEE

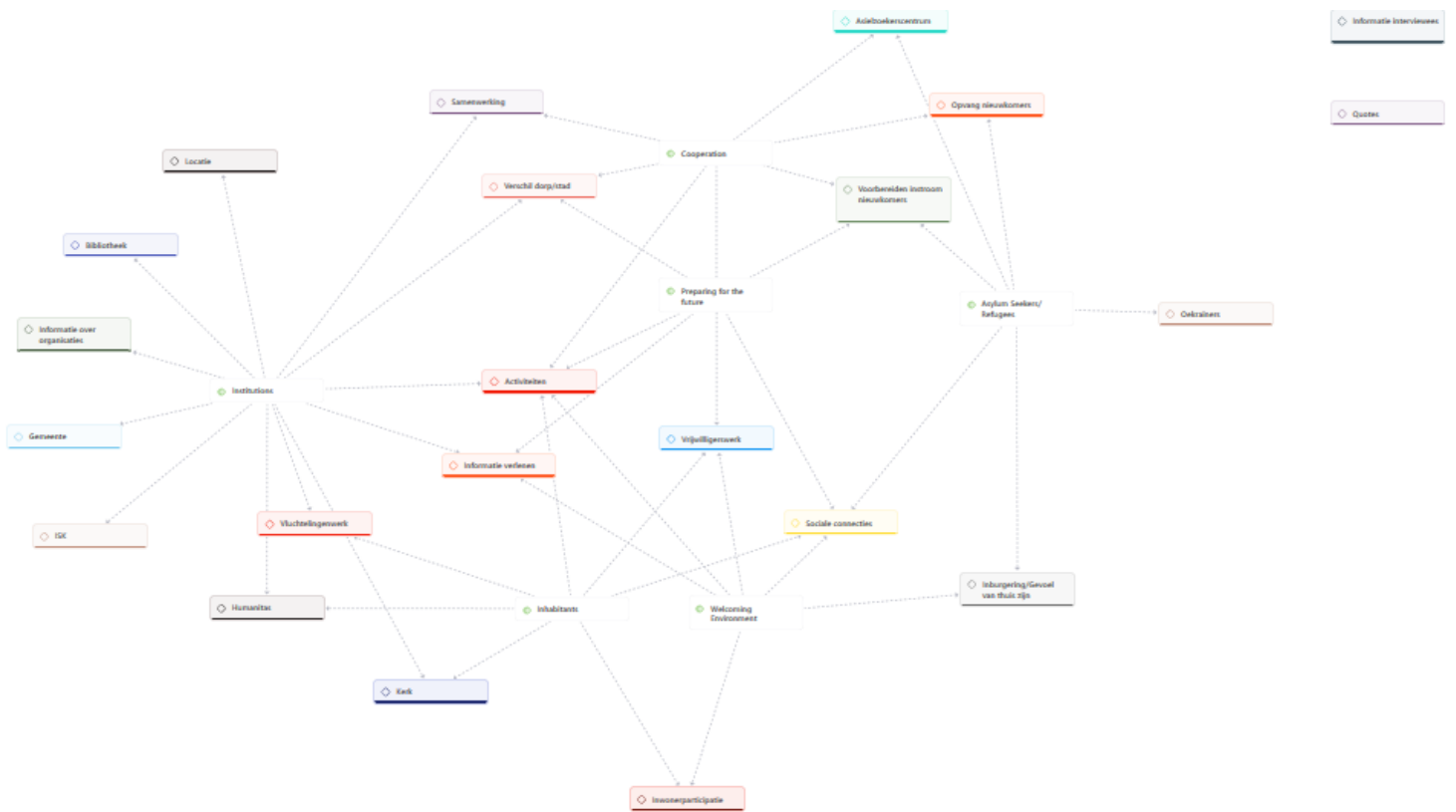
"Ik ga ermee akkoord om deel te nemen aan dit individuele interview en bevestig de ontvangst van een kopie van dit toestemmingsformulier en het informatieblad van het onderzoeksproject."

Handtekening van de deelnemer: _____ Datum: _____

"Ik ga ermee akkoord me te houden aan de voorwaarden die zijn uiteengezet in het informatieblad en ik zorg ervoor dat er geen schade wordt toegebracht aan een deelnemer tijdens dit onderzoek."

Handtekening van de onderzoeker: _____ Datum: _____

Appendix II – Atlas.ti Code Tree



Appendix III – Atlas.ti Code Tree (Zoomed in for convenience)

