

A PARADISE, BUT NOT FOR THE RANDSTAD:

How the existence of the idea of a rural idyll among Achterhoekers leads to a negative attitude towards migrants from the Randstad.

Bachelor Thesis



Figure 1: Retrieved from: *Natuurlijk Achterhoek* (2021)

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Abstract:

The Achterhoek is a rural region in the Netherlands that has been struggling with population decline in the last couple of decades. However, since the covid-19 pandemic population increased for the first time in years due to migrants from the Randstad. The local population is not content about this. This research found out through a questionnaire that Achterhoekers have a strong sense of the rural idyll, high levels of place attachment, and a strong local identity. According to previous studies, these factors result in a negative attitude towards the city in its inhabitants. This partly explains the unsupportive reactions of the Achterhoekers towards the newcomers from the Randstad.

1. Background

The countryside is often viewed as a mythical paradise (Willits, 1995). Free space, peace and quietness, green spaces and a slow pace of life are often mentioned as characteristics of this "rural idyll" (Halfacree, 1993; Haartsen, 2003; Little, 1999). This has led to an urban-rural contrast. The city is a noisy, stressful individualistic place, while the rural is a paradise of nature, where people work together in peace (Little, 1999; Haartsen, 2003; Rye, 2006). Since the start of the corona pandemic, there has been an increase in urban-to-rural migration. Increasing numbers of people choose to leave the Randstad (the largest metropolitan area in the Netherlands), and migrate to rural areas within the Netherlands. In one of the rural regions of the Netherlands "The Achterhoek", the population grew with more than 500 inhabitants for the first time since 2007 (CBS, 2020). The local municipalities considered this as a positive development, as the Achterhoek has been dealing with issues caused by population decline for years. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that municipalities in The Achterhoek welcome these newcomers with open arms. They have even started a new campaign to stimulate people from urban areas to their region. The inhabitants of the countryside itself are less thrilled and responded with discontent to the campaign. "Keep them where they are" is one of the various negative reactions on the municipality's plan (De Gelderlander, 2021). These reactions might be explained by the above-mentioned urban-rural contrast. People might be fearful that these aliens from the city disrupt their sense of community, not knowing local values like "naoberschap" which stretches the importance of helping your fellow community members.



Figure 2: Location of the Achterhoek in the Netherlands. (Menzis, 2021).

2. Research problem

This research will focus on the rural region called The Achterhoek in the province of Gelderland. The aim of the research is to find out if the negative attitude among inhabitants of the Achterhoek towards migrants from the Randstad can be explained through the concept of the rural idyll. The last couple of decades, the Achterhoek has been struggling with serious population decline and this new wave of urban migration might be one of the major factors contributing to a solution for the area and the problems it is dealing with. Still, the Achterhoekers are reluctant to welcome these newcomers from the city. Are they blinded by a romanticized idea of the rural idyll, or does something else cause this negative attitude? Part of this research will be to discuss the presence of a rural idyll image among people living in the Achterhoek, the level of place attachment, and their attitude towards urban newcomers.

For this, the following research question has been formulated:

How does the idea of the rural idyll influence the attitude of people living in the Achterhoek towards newcomers from the Randstad?

The secondary questions are as followed:

- 1-To what extent is the idea of the rural idyll present among people living in the Achterhoek?
- 2- What is the rural identity? (Of the Achterhoek)
- 3- What is the general attitude towards people from the Randstad among Achterhoekers

It is expected to find a considerable presence of a rural idyll idea among the Achterhoekers. However, previous studies concluded inhabitants of rural areas have a more nuanced representation of the countryside (Haartsen, 2003; Rye, 2006; Halfacree, 1995). For this reason, the hypothesis is to find a more balanced representation of the Achterhoek among its inhabitants as they are more aware of the downsides of the area they live in. Achterhoekers often take pride in the concept of "noaberschap" (Vos, 2010). It is expected to find this as one of the most dominant aspects of the rural identity of the Achterhoek. Dialect is predicted as another dominant aspect of the identity of Achterhoekers, as the local language is an important role of their identity. The hypotheses regarding the general attitude among Achterhoekers towards migrants from the Randstad is that this attitude is predominantly negative as the general attitude of people from rural areas to the Randstad is often negative.

3.Theoretical framework

3.1 The Rural

According to the Dutch dictionary the definition of the rural is “the area outside urban areas” (Dikke van Dale, 2021). However, academic sources are divided on the definition of rurality. According to Woods (2005) the definition of the countryside differs per person. What makes an area rural is influenced by a person his/her cultural background, place of residence and place of birth (Woods, 2005). Halfacree (1993) and Woods (2005) describe various ways of defining the rural. A first definition can be achieved through population density. In the Netherlands, an area is designated as a rural area when there are less than thousand residences per km² (CBS, 2021). A second definition is based on socio-cultural aspects. This defines the countryside through behaviour of people through a distinction through behaviour of urban inhabitants (Halfacree, 1993; Woods, 2005). The third definition is based on functions of the countryside (Woods, 2005). Rurality can be defined by its primary production function: Agriculture. If an area’s main function is agricultural land, it can be defined as rural (Halfacree, 1993). A final example of how to define the rural is social representations (Halfacree, 1993). As Halfacree (1993) explains, rurality derives from a social production of meaning. People define the rural in terms of disembodied cognitive structures which they use as representations to make sense of their everyday world. (Halfacree, 1993). Halfacree calls this the lay discourse. Through this definition the majority of Dutch people define the rural as an agricultural landscape with cows (Frerichs & De Wijs, 2001). Frerichs & De Wijs (2001) state in their research that peace, quietness, and nature are the main aspects that define a rural area according to Dutch people.

3.2 Rural Idyll

Although the concept of the ‘rural idyll’ is subject to an ever-ongoing debate (Rye, 2006), certain characteristics are always mentioned when trying to define it. Peace and quietness, wholesome, caring, a slow pace of life, and nature are often mentioned when talking about the rural idyll (Cloke et al., 2006; Little, 1999). Often the concept is used as the opposite of the loud and noisy city, creating a sanctuary for the busy mind to flee to. Being described this way, rurality is now longer a territorial unit.

As for people living in urban areas (urbanites), the representation of the rural idyll is predominantly shaped by mass-media such as television, magazines, and art (Haarsten, 2003). The popular image created by these sources often depicts the countryside as a green paradise, where everyone knows and helps each other, and things are as it should be. Rurality often gets romanticized and depicted as an authentic paradise with great notions of nostalgia (Little, 1999; Haartsen, 2003; Rye, 2006). Van Dam (2002) showed that these characteristics are of main importance when moving to the rural.

In general, rural inhabitants seem to share idyllic notions of the countryside as their urban counterparts (Haartsen, 2003; Rye, 2006; Halfacree, 1995). However, research has shown that their representation of the countryside is somewhat more realistic. Haartsen (2003), Rye (2006), and Halfacree (1995) also recognized the problems that take place in the rural areas. Popular images of the rural often lead to neglect for these problems in the countryside. Unemployment, poverty, lack of opportunities, and outdated world views are complications that are quickly overlooked when talking about the rural (Cloke et al., 2006; Rye, 2006; Peeren, 2020). Cloke et al (2006) describe this as “the horrors of the idyll” and the rural-dull. Urbanites that physically visited the countryside and socially interacting with rural inhabitants showed to be more aware of this shadow of the rural idyll. (Willits, 1995; Heins, 2001)

3.3 Gemeinschaft – Gesellschaft - Noaberschap

Still, people from rural areas tend to use the romanticized image of their surroundings to create their own identity (Halfacree, 1995). Through a strong sense of community, ownership and collectivity, country people tend to differentiate themselves from the individualistic, selfish city life (Rye, 2006; During, 2018). Hospers (2014) and Belanche (2021) explain this contrast between the countryside and the city through the terms “Gemeinschaft” and “Gesellschaft” by Ferdinand Tonnies. Gemeinschaft resembles the rural, being a community with a strong sense of collectivity. Members of that community are supporting each other, and willing to work together for the greater good. Gesellschaft on the other hand resembles the city, and its anonymous, more individualistic, and volatile situation. Research shows that country people are aware of this difference and see it as part of their rural identity (Alkon, 2008; Bell, 1992). The idea of Gemeinschaft plays an important cultural role in the Achterhoek. The cultural phenomenon of “noaberschap” is the best example of this. Noaberschap is the idea that the local community looks after each other (Vos, 2010). It goes hand in hand with the so-called “noaberplicht” which obligates all members of the community to participate in important life events of their neighbours and support them in times of need.

3.4 Place Identity & Place Attachment

Place identity and Place Attachment are strongly related to each other, and both concepts are difficult to separate (Speller, 2000; Hauge, 2007). Place identity is defined by Prohansky (1983) as a sub-structure of the self-identity, consisting of broadly conceived cognitions about the physical world in which the individual lives. The cognitive elements of these person-placed bonds consist of ideas, memories, experiences, values, and beliefs (Gifford & Scannel, 2010; Prohansky, 1983). Place identity functions as a kind of human database, which people rely upon to understand what they experience in their physical environment and how to react to this (Prohansky, 1983; Korpela, 1989). Place attachment has various definitions as it can be applied to multiple concepts. Yet, related to place identity it is generally defined as the bonding between people and places, and feelings people develop towards places in their everyday life (Altman & Low, 1992; Hauge, 2007; Gifford & Scannel, 2010). Place attachment is affected by values, practices, culture, beliefs, and experiences.

Another dominant factor in determining place attachment is the natural environment. Nature is related to many aspects affecting place identity and place attachment, such as climate, recreation, and landscape (Husband, 2005). Place attachment can be divided into individual attachment and collective attachment (Gifford & Scannel, 2010). Individual place attachment is created by personal memories and experiences, such as meeting a significant other or an event that led to great personal development (Twigger-Ross & Uzzel, 1996; Manzo, 2005). Collective place attachment are meanings of a place that are shared by members of a community (Low, 1992). It is formed by local practices, cultural aspects, and the physical environment (Gifford & Scannel, 2010).

According to Belanche (2021) there are three components that describe place attachment. The first component is the cognitive place identity, which is the result of the self-categorization processes of belonging to a group based on recognizable membership characteristics. The second component is affective place identity. Belanche (2021) describes this as the emotional attachment or affective commitment with a place or social community. The third component is evaluative place identity. This considers the significance of membership in terms of self-worth and related positive and negative connotations. Belanche’s research (2021) showed that both urban and rural residents identify with their local place easily (cognitive). However, people from rural areas develop a stronger connection to their place related to the local community (affective), and a higher feeling of membership pride. Also do people from the countryside show more positive evaluation of their environment than people from the city (evaluative). These results reflect the rural-urban dichotomy resembled in the Gemeinschaft - Gesellschaft difference.

3.5 Urban-Rural Divide

In his study on rural identity in the British village of Childerley, Bell (1992) found that these rural inhabitants were thought fully aware of the rural-urban place attachments differences and used it to form their own identity. A distinction is made between "real country people" and "non-country people". Bell (1992) found four general rules to determine acceptance into the group of "real country people". The first rule is localism, which refers to how long a person lives in the village. The second rule is ruralism. This refers to how long a person has lived in a rural area, outside of the village. These first two rules are in line with statements by Prohansky (1989) and Gifford and Scannel (2010) and Hauge (2007) which claim place identity increases with time of residence in place. The third rule is participation, which is about the knowledge of country ways and activities such as farming or local history. The last rule is communalism. Communalism means participation in informal inter-household exchanges and community activities such sports, festivals, and village committees (Bell, 1992). In his research, Bell (1992) finds out the villagers refer to the urban newcomers as moneyed, as they buy the highest valued houses in the area.

This urban-rural divide can be explained through the concept of otherness. Otherness is the result of a discursive process by which a dominant in-group (The Self) constructs a dominated out-group (Them or The Other) (Stazak, 2008). Otherness is created by applying a principle that allows individuals to be classified into two hierarchical categories: Us and Them (Stazak, 2008). This action is called othering. Othering is based on stereotypes that are often stigmatizing and simplistic (Stazak, 2008). Otherness and identity are closely linked. The other only exists in relation to the self, and vice-versa. The concept of the rural idyll seems to lead to a strong sense of otherness within rural communities. Research has shown that rural inhabitants with a stronger notion of the rural idyll show a stronger aversion towards the city and its population (Rye, 2006; During, 2018).

3.6 Conceptual model

The research conducted for this thesis will focus on how the presence of the idea of a rural idyll will influence the attitude towards urban newcomers. As stated in the literature review, an idea of the rural idyll is formed by romanticized, positive associations with the countryside and negative stereotype associations with the city and the urban way of life. If a person proves to have predominantly positive associations with the rural, and mostly negative associations with the city, it can be concluded the person has a strong idea of a rural idyll. However, there are two more factors that influence the attitude towards urban newcomers that will be researched in this thesis. The second one is place attachment. The extent of how a person feels attached to its rural region also influences the attitude of this person towards migrating urbanites. The third factor is the sense of a rural identity. The stronger a person feels this rural identity, the more likely this person is to have a negative influence towards newcomers from the city. The aim of this research is to find out to what extent these three concepts are present among the inhabitants of the Achterhoek, and if this indeed influences their attitude towards migrants from the Randstad.

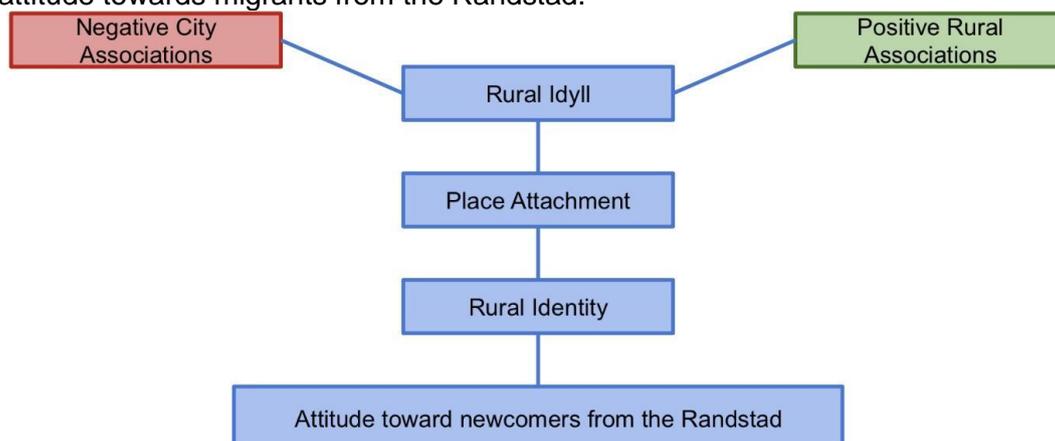


Figure 3: Conceptual Model (Bleeker, 2021)

4. Methodology

The primary tool through which the data for this research has been collected is the questionnaire that can be found in the appendix at page 28. As the concept of the rural idyll creates a certain rural identity that goes paired with a negative image of the city (Hospers 2014; Rye, 2006; During, 2018), the questionnaire aims to research how the extent of having a rural identity influences the participants' attitude towards urban newcomers to The Achterhoek. To do this effectively, the questionnaire asks about associations to the rural to see if this matches earlier research on the rural idyll (Rye, 2006; Halfacree, 1995; Bell, 1992; Little, 1999). Then it focuses on the extent the participant identifies itself with the rural, and how he/she values living in the rural.

The questionnaire aims to find a link between the existence idea of the rural idyll and rural identity, and the attitude towards urban newcomers. First it is important to know the field of work of the participant, as the sector a person works in is related to a rural identity (Bell, 1992). Secondly it focuses on the associations of the countryside, but also on the associations of de Randstad. As explained in the theoretical framework, the concept of the rural idyll goes hand in hand with a negative image of urban spaces. Therefore, the questionnaire does not only aim to find out if the associations of the rural confirm an image of the rural idyll, but also if it confirms negative associations with the city. To find specific associations with the research area, the questionnaire also zooms in on associations with The Achterhoek itself. Thirdly, as discussed in the theoretical framework, localism and ruralism are determinants of the rural identity and the attitude towards non-rurals. This makes it essential to know how long the participants have lived in their village or town and if their parents lived there too. The fourth part of the questionnaire focuses on place attachment. To see if there possibly is a link between place attachment and the attitude towards urban newcomers it is important to find out how attached the participants feel to their region and their community. The extent to which the respondents value living in The Achterhoek also matters to measure the levels of place attachment. The last part of the questionnaire focuses on the actual attitude of the participants to migrants from the Randstad. Eventually all parts of the questionnaire will be linked to these last questions.

As the corona pandemic complicated physical ways of recruiting participants for the questionnaires, this research relied heavily on social media. The simple random sampling method has been used. The questionnaires were posted in Facebook groups like "Marktplaats the Achterhoek" and "Ons Mooie Winterswijk" which together already have a community of 13.000 people. By distributing the questionnaire in these communities, it was made certain mostly people living in the Achterhoek were reached.

4.1 Qualitative Analysis

While a questionnaire is a quantitative research instrument, this questionnaire also has a qualitative part in the questions that ask about associations with the rural and the city. The rural associations can be divided into negative, neutral, and positive associations. Compared to research on associations with an image of the rural idyll in former research, positive associations can be labelled as rural idyll associations. The more positive associations a person describes, the stronger the image of a rural idyll is for a person.

Negative associations: with the rural: Boredom, Poverty, Desolated and Conservative

Neutral associations: Agricultural land, Cows, Farms, Tractors

Positive associations: Closeness to nature, Peaceful, Relaxed, Quiet, Strong sense of community, Neighbourliness, Slow pace of life and Dialect

The associations with the city can be divided into negative, neutral, and positive associations as well. According to former research (Alkon, 2008; Bell, 1992; Cloke et al, 2006) negative associations with the city are more prevalent by people with a strong idea of the rural idyll. The more negative associations a person has with the city, the stronger the image of a rural idyll.

Negative associations: Noisy, Polluted, Dirty, Selfish, Overcrowded, Lack of Privacy

Neutral Associations: Individualistic, Anonymity, Skyscrapers, Busy

Positive associations: Modern, Tolerance, Proximity to Facilities, Diversity

Negative associations are predominantly problems the area is dealing with and reasons why people do not want to live there. Positive associations are aspects of the area that people like and why they want to live there. Neutral associations consist mainly out of visual representations and functions of the area. A distinction has been made between "overcrowded" and "busy" as overcrowded implies there are too many people, while busy is just an objective observation meaning a lot of stuff is going on. Dialect has been labeled as positive as dialect is part of the rural identity, thus it is a cultural aspect of the region (Hospers, 2014).

As the questionnaire was conducted in Dutch, some words therefore require more explanation. For the sake of this research, the term "noaberschap" has been translated to neighbourliness as this resembles the most accurate translation in English. Another word that appeared frequently in the results but is difficult to translate is "gezelligheid". Gezelligheid can mean different things dependent on the context, and for this reason has not been translated into English in this thesis. It is important to add that the word always has a positive connotation.

As not all participants answered the association questions of the questionnaire in four words, but instead answered with full sentences, the initial results also included a high frequency of words such as "in, op, en" (in, on, and). For the final results these words have been filtered out as they are not relevant to the research. However, full sentences that refer to a certain concept were taken into account. Some examples of these are "*People look after each other*" which has been categorized as "*neighbourliness*", "*ikke ikke ikke cultuur*" (me me me culture) which or "*people only think about themselves*" has been labeled as "egocentric" and "*local language*" and "*plat praten*" which have been merged into "*dialect*"

4.2 Quantitative Analysis

Questions 9 to 15 relate to the levels of place attachment and rural identity. Question 9, 10 and 11 are about how long a person lives in the countryside. If a person lives in the same village or region for all its life, the levels of place attachment and rural identity are more likely to be high. For questions 12 to 15 a Likert-scale is used. The higher the degree of agreement, the more likely it is for a person to have high levels of place attachment and rural identity. The full questionnaire can be found in the appendix. Due to a mistake in the questionnaire the number "0" zero was added to the likert-scale and seemed like the "strongly disagree" option instead of "1". Therefore, "0" and "1" are both regarded as strongly disagree.

4.3 Statistical analysis

To analyze the data various Chi-square tests have been performed to see if there is a relationship between the variables "age", "gender", "level of education", "time of residence", "time of residence of the parents", and the attitude towards newcomers from the Randstad. The variables that describe "attachment to the region", "attachment to the local community" and "rating of the quality of life" have been tested through a multiple linear regression to the attitude towards migrants from the Randstad. The variables that describe these attitudes are "How welcome are migrants from the Randstad" and "support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad". The variable "gender" initially included "rather not say" and "other". For the sake of the statistical analysis these have been deleted from the dataset as they extremely skewed the dataset.

5. Results

5.1 General characteristics

In total, a number of 717 people participated in the questionnaire. Of these participants, the majority identified itself as female. As education is concerned, MBO was the most common form of finished education, followed by HBO. WO and high school make up a minority of finished education levels of the respondents. Nearly all participants of this questionnaire are in the age groups of 50-70 and 30-50 as the age groups of 18-30 and 70+ combined form a group of 110 people. All general characteristics of the participants to the questionnaire are displayed in the table below (table 1).

N (total)	717	
Gender	Female	495
	Male	200
	Other	1
	Rather not say	1
	No Answer	20
Education	High school	69
	MBO	306
	HBO	262
	WO	60
	No Answer	20
Age	18-30	57
	30-50	220
	50-70	366
	70+	53
	No Answer	21

Table 1: General Characteristics of the research population (Bleeker, 2021)

5.2 Rural Idyll

In the part of the questionnaire researching the existence of a rural idyll image among the respondents a total of 12.586 associations were mentioned. The distribution of associations can be seen in the table below.

Associations	Area	Total associations	Total words
	Countryside	655	3776
	Randstad	992	4567
	Achterhoek	899	4243

Table 2: Total associations (Bleeker, 2021)

The associations with the countryside were dominated by positive associations. In the top ten associations (Table 3) eight out of ten characteristics the respondents think of when thinking about the countryside can be categorized as positive associations. The other two associations that fill up the top ten are the neutral associations farmers and farms.

Associations with the countryside:	
Word	Times Mentioned
Peace	390
Space	366
Nature	182
Sociability	142
Green	121
Farmers	108
Neighbourliness	108
Freedom	90
Farms	62
Each other	44

Table 3: Associations with the countryside (Bleeker, 2021)

Among all 717 respondents' negative associations with the countryside were barely mentioned. The most frequent negative associations were "bad public transport" and "the lack of amenities". Still, both were only mentioned five times each. A third negative association which was mentioned just two times is "conservative".

In contrast to the associations with the countryside, the associations of the respondents with the Randstad were far more negative. In the top ten of associations with the Randstad (Table 4) half of them are negative associations like overcrowding, traffic, and noise. The other half consists of neutral associations such as busy, traffic jams and people.

Associations with the Randstad	
Word	Times Mentioned
Overcrowding	283
Busy	261
Traffic	83
Noise	73
People	72
Egocentric	56
Stench	42
Buildings	36
City	33
Traffic Jams	30

Table 4: Associations with the Randstad (Bleeker, 2021)

The total list of associations with the Randstad is mainly formed by negative and neutral associations. Positive associations however are scarce. Only 5 out of the entire 992 associations can be defined as positive. These are gezelligheid (14 times), diversity (16 times), shopping centers (27 times), cultural amenities (19 times) and accessibility (1 time).

Similar to the results for the countryside, the top ten associations of the respondents with Achterhoek (Table 5) are all positive.

Associations with the Achterhoek	
Word	Times mentioned
Peace	203
Space	178
Sociability	152
Nature	132
Neighbourliness	125
Green	89
Home	83
Zwarte Cross *	80
Gezelligheid **	69
Dialect	59
* Festival that takes place in the Achterhoek	
** Untranslatable Dutch word with different meanings depending on the context. Positive meaning.	

Table 5: Associations with the Achterhoek (Bleeker, 2021)

Compared to the associations with the countryside, the Achterhoek had slightly more negative associations. Still, out of a total of 899 distinct associations, less than 1 percent can be considered as negative. The negative associations with The Achterhoek that were mentioned by the respondents are more focused on the problems the region is facing such as The Achterhoek being a shrinking region (4 times), brain drain (1 time) and the lack of affordable houses (1 time). Other examples of more general negative associations are poverty (4 times), bad accessibility (4 times), and conservative mentality (2 times). However, considering a total of 717 respondents the frequency of these negative associations is significantly low.

5.3 Place Attachment and rural identity

The questionnaire results (Table 6) show that the majority of the respondents have deep roots in The Achterhoek. The time of living in The Achterhoek for the respondents varies more, but still the majority of the respondents live longer than 30 years in The Achterhoek. Even more striking is the result that more than 80 percent of the respondents' parents lived in The Achterhoek for more than 30 years. According to the literature (Bell, 1992) this means the respondents have a high sense of place attachment and rural identity.

	Years	N
Time living in the Achterhoek	0-10	114
	10-20	101
	20-30	137
	30 +	335
Time living in the Achterhoek parents	0-10	10
	10-20	10
	20-30	15
	30+	582
	Parents did not live in the Achterhoek	68

Table 6: Time lived in the Achterhoek (Bleeker, 2021)

When asked about the feeling of attachment to the region itself, the participants to the questionnaire reacted remarkably positive. On the statement "I feel attached to The Achterhoek, 501 persons agreed or strongly agreed. Just 12 people disagreed with the statement, which again proves a high sense of attachment to The Achterhoek among the respondents. The statement "I feel a connection to my local community" was answered equally positively. 571 persons claimed to agree or strongly agree to the statement. 36 people answered to not feel this connection to their local community, which again is a small minority. The positive trend continued when the quality of life was tested in the questionnaire. 653 out of 717 people claimed the quality of life in The Achterhoek is high. The full results are displayed in the table below (Table 7).

Statement	Level of agreement	N
I feel attached to the Achterhoek	1 - Strongly Disagree	3
	2 - Disagree	9
	3 - Neutral	26
	4 - Agree	127
	5 - Strongly Agree	382
I feel connected to the local community in the region I live in	1 - Strongly Disagree	10
	2 - Disagree	26
	3 - Neutral	75
	4 - Agree	205
	5 - Strongly Agree	366
Life in the Achterhoek is good	1 - Strongly Disagree	1
	2 - Disagree	5
	3 - Neutral	24
	4 - Agree	153
	5 - Strongly Agree	500

Table 7: Attachment (Bleeker, 2021)

5.4 Attitude towards newcomers from the Randstad

On the statement "People from the Randstad are welcome to move to The Achterhoek", the respondents reacted positively. The most common answer here is neutral (197 times), shortly followed by agree (186). 112 people even claimed to strongly agree. 102 of the respondents disagreed, while a minority of 63 people strongly disagreed. The research group was remarkably less positive on the statement "I support the plans of the municipality to stimulate migration from the Randstad". Here, the majority of the respondents disagreed (130) or strongly disagreed (209). A smaller portion of the participating Achterhoekers agreed (65) or strongly agreed (36) with the statement, and 161 claimed to be neutral.

The table below serves as an overview for the collected data. A notable difference can be concluded from these results. While people from the Randstad are not necessarily unwelcome according to the Achterhoek, they do not support the plans of the municipality to stimulate this migration movement. Multiple respondents elaborated on this in the comment section of the Facebook posts that included the questionnaire. According to them, it is not that people from de Randstad are not welcomed to move to The Achterhoek, but the municipality should not focus on this issue. The reactions on Facebook claim that the region has more important issues to deal with and should focus on those instead of working on plans to stimulate migration from the Randstad. All results are summarized in the table

below.

Statement	Level of agreement	N
People from the Randstad are welcome to move to de Achterhoek	1 - Strongly Disagree	63
	2 - Disagree	186
	3 - Neutral	197
	4 - Agree	186
	5 - Strongly Agree	112
I support the plans of the municipality to stimulate migration from the Randstad to the Achterhoek	1 - Strongly Disagree	196
	2 - Disagree	130
	3 - Neutral	161
	4 - Agree	65
	5 - Strongly Agree	36

Table 8: Attitude pt.1 (Bleeker, 2021)

The questionnaire also researched what the effect of the newcomers could be on an economic and social scale. The result shows that the majority of the participating Achterhoekers think the urban newcomers would mean bad news for the social situation in the region. A total of 305 out of 717 respondents think people moving in from the Randstad would not benefit the social life in The Achterhoek. However, the respondents are generally more positive on the economic effects the migration from the Randstad could bring. 209 respondents think The Achterhoek would benefit economically when an urban-rural migration takes place, while 169 have contrasting thoughts. Although a large portion of the respondents are neutral (262), the results show a significantly less negative attitude when comparing the thoughts on economic benefits to the social benefits.

Statement	Level of agreement	N
Newcomers from the Randstad will benefit the Achterhoek economically	1 - Strongly Disagree	77
	2 - Disagree	63
	3- Neutral	262
	4 - Agree	176
	5 - Strongly Agree	43
Newcomers from the Randstad will benefit the Achterhoek socially	1 - Strongly Disagree	169
	2- Disagree	136
	3 - Neutral	230
	4 - Agree	93
	5- Strongly Agree	24

Table 9: Attitude pt.2. (Bleeker, 2021)

6. Statistic Results

6.1 Chi-Square Tests

First, Chi-square tests were performed to see if there is a relationship between age and attitude towards migrants from the Randstad. For the first test the H0 is "In the population, there is no relation between age and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are". H0 for the second test is "In the population, there is no relation between age and the level of support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad". Table 10^a shows the test is insignificant and thus there is no relation between age and how welcome newcomers from the Randstad are. The first H0 is confirmed. However, table 10^b shows the second test is significant and H0 is rejected. The complete data set (See appendix, table 18) indicates that younger participants show less support for the plans of the municipality.

Table 10 ^a : Age / Welcome				Table 10 ^b : Age / Support			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,858 ^a	15	,613	Pearson Chi-Square	46,681 ^a	20	,001
Likelihood Ratio	12,814	15	,617	Likelihood Ratio	37,747	20	,010
N of Valid Cases	659			N of Valid Cases	600		
a. 4 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,31.				a. 9 cells (30,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,06.			

Table 10 (Bleeker, 2021)

The second pair of Chi-tests research the relation between gender and the attitude towards migrants from the Randstad. For the first test H0 is "In the population, there is no relation between gender and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to Achterhoekers". H0 for the second test is "In the population, there is no relation between gender and support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad".

Again, the first test is insignificant and H0 can be confirmed (Table 11^a). The second test (Table 11^b) however is significant and H0 can be rejected. As can be interpreted from the complete dataset (See appendix, table 20) males are slightly less supportive towards the plans of the municipality.

Table 11 ^a : Gender / Welcome				Table 11 ^b : Gender / Support Municipality			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,314 ^a	5	,804	Pearson Chi-Square	24,527 ^a	10	,006
Likelihood Ratio	2,309	5	,805	Likelihood Ratio	14,207	10	,164
N of Valid Cases	659			N of Valid Cases	600		
a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,11.				a. 6 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,06.			

Table 11: Bleeker (2021)

The third pair of Chi-tests analyze the relation between the level of education and attitude towards migrants from the Randstad. For the first test H0 is "In the population, there is no relation between the level of education and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to the Achterhoekers". For the second test H0 is "In the population, there is no relation between the level of education and support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad". As displayed in table 12, both tests turned out to be insignificant so both H0's are confirmed.

Table 12 ^a : Level of Education / Welcome				Table 12 ^b : Level of Education / Support			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22,142 ^a	25	,628	Pearson Chi-Square	33,634 ^a	25	,116
Likelihood Ratio	23,248	25	,563	Likelihood Ratio	30,743	25	,198
N of Valid Cases	659			N of Valid Cases	600		
a. 16 cells (44,4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,03.				a. 15 cells (41,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,12.			

Table 12: (Bleeker, 2021)

The fourth pair of Chi-square tests (table 13) focus on the relation between time of residence in the Achterhoek and attitude towards migrants from the Randstad. For the first test (Table 13^a) H0 is "In the population, there is no relation between time of residence and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to the Achterhoekers. The H0 for the second test (Table 13^b) is "In the population, there is no relation between time of residence and support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad. The first test shows to be insignificant, thus the H0 is confirmed. The second test is significant so H0 is rejected. From table 24 (See appendix) it can be concluded that support for the plans slightly decreases when the time of residence in the Achterhoek is longer.

Table 13 ^a : Time of Residence / Welcome				Table 13 ^b : Time of Residence / Support			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,182 ^a	20	,869	Pearson Chi-Square	35,799 ^a	20	,016
Likelihood Ratio	14,575	20	,800	Likelihood Ratio	33,731	20	,028
N of Valid Cases	659			N of Valid Cases	600		

a. 13 cells (43,3 %) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,03. (Table 13^a)

a. 14 cells (46,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12. (Table 13^b)

Table 13: (Bleeker 2021)

Table 14 ^a : Time of Residence Parents / Welcome				Table 14 ^b : Time of Residence Parents / Support			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	41,462 ^a	25	,021	Pearson Chi-Square	53,473 ^a	25	,001
Likelihood Ratio	37,446	25	,052	Likelihood Ratio	55,185	25	,000
N of Valid Cases	659			N of Valid Cases	600		

a. 26 cells (72,2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,05. (Table 14^a)

a. 25 cells (69,4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12. (Table 14^b)

Table 14: (Bleeker 2021)

The final pair of Chi-square tests analyze the relation between time of residence in the Achterhoek of the parents and the attitude towards migrants from the Randstad. H0 for the first test is "In the population, there is no relation between time of residence in the Achterhoek of the parents and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to the Achterhoekers". H0 for the second test is "In the population, there is no relation between time of residence in the Achterhoek of the parents and support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad". Tables 14^a and 14^b show that both tests are significant. From the data in the appendix (tables 25 and 26), it can be interpreted that a longer residence of the parents in the Achterhoek leads to a less welcome attitude towards migrant from the Randstad. Support for the plans of the municipality to attract newcomers from the Randstad also decreases when the time of residence in the Achterhoek of the parents is longer.

6.2 Multiple Linear Regression

For the first multiple regression test, three H0's have been formulated. These are:

1. -" In the population, there is no relation between attachment to the Achterhoek and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to Achterhoekers"
2. -" In the population, there is no relation between attachment to the local community and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to Achterhoekers"
3. -" In the population, there is no relation between quality of life in the Achterhoek and how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to Achterhoekers"

Table 15: Multiple Linear Regression 1					
	Unstandardized B	Coefficient Std. Error	Standardized coefficients beta	t	sig
constant	5533	, 532		10,399	,000
Attachment to region	-, 720	, 137	-, 300	-5263	,000
attachment to community	, 006	, 085	, 004	, 067	,947
satisfaction of living in the Achterhoek	-, 026	, 131	-,011	-,201	, 841

a. Dependent variable: Q17: Migrants from the Randstad are Welcome

Tabel 15: (Bleeker, 2021)

The only variable here that shows a p-value that indicates significance is the attachment to the Achterhoek (See table 15). Thus, the first H0 is rejected. Table 15 shows a negative relation between attachment to the Achterhoek and how welcoming the person is towards migrants from the Randstad. The other two variables are insignificant so H0 is confirmed for both of these variables.

For the second multiple regression test the following H0's have been formulated:

1. -“ In the population, there is no relation between attachment to the Achterhoek and support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad”.
2. -“ In the population, there is no relation between attachment to the local community and support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad”.
3. -“ In the population, there is no relation between quality of life in the Achterhoek and support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad”.

Table 16: Multiple Linear Regression 2					
	Unstandardized B	Coefficient Std. Error	standardized coefficient beta	t	sig
constant	5202	,465		11,192	,000
Attachment to region	-, 300	, 113	-, 174	-2246	,005
attachment to community	, 053	, 074	, 039	-,706	,478
satisfaction of living in the Achterhoek	-, 060	, 116	-,027	-,515	, 607

a. Dependent variable: Q18: Support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad to the Achterhoek

Table 16: (Bleeker, 2021)

The results are similar to the first multiple regression test. Again, attachment to the Achterhoek has the only significant p-value. As displayed in table 16, there is a negative relation between attachment to the Achterhoek and support for the plans of the municipality. The other two variables show no relation.

7. Discussion

In accordance with earlier research on the topic of the rural idyll discussed in the literature review, the questionnaire results show an extremely high image of the rural idyll among the participating Achterhoekers. When asked what came to mind when thinking about the countryside, the vast majority of the respondents answered exclusively positive associations which confirm the popular romantic image of the countryside. Similar to previous studies, words like peace, space, nature, and neighbourliness were the most frequent answers. The results also are in line with the research by Cloke et al. (2006), Little (1999), Haartsen (2003), and Rye (2006), which claim that the stronger image of a rural idyll, the more negative people are about the city. The results depict a presence of an urban-rural divide. The ideas by Tonnies about *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft* play a role in the identity of the Achterhoekers that participated in the research. They seem to take pride in the neighbourliness of the region and associate the city with an egocentric individualistic mindset. According to Haartsen (2003), Rye (2006) and Halfacree (1995), rural inhabitants have a more nuanced image of the rural paradise. The results of the conducted questionnaire do not confirm this. There was barely any notion of negative associations with the countryside, nor the Achterhoek among the participants. Although, what must be noted is that it became clear in the Facebook group where the questionnaire was distributed, a great number of people mentioned problematic issues that are at play in the Achterhoek. This shows the participants are not unaware of the downsides of the countryside, yet it are not their dominant associations when thinking about the region.

The questionnaire results show a high level of place attachment among the majority of the respondents. The majority of the research participants show a strong sense of cognitive attachment. They differentiate themselves from the city as friendly and neighbourly rural inhabitants, living in a peaceful and free area. Also does the majority of the respondents claim to feel attached to the region and their community, showing a high level of affective attachment among them. This affective attachment is depicted even stronger in the finding that a great majority of the respondents are highly positive about life in the Achterhoek (Belanche 2021). According to Bell (1992), Prohansky (1989), Gifford and Scannel (2010), and Hauge (2007) the time lived in an area also contributes to the sense of place attachment and local identity. The results show that a great number of respondents live in the Achterhoek for more than 30 years. Even more so, an even greater number answered that they have parents that are living in the Achterhoek for more than 30 years. This translates to a high level of ruralism, which in turn is linked to a high sense of place attachment (Bell, 1992). It is this high sense of place attachment that also indicated to be the main factor that influences the participant their attitude towards migrants from the Randstad. As displayed in the appendix (table 24 and 27), support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad grows increasingly negative with years lived in the Achterhoek by the participants themselves, but also their parents. A longer time of residence in the Achterhoek of the parents of the participant even shows to have a negative effect on how welcome migrants from the Randstad are (table 26). The multiple linear regression again indicate place attachment is the dominant factor influencing the attitude of Achterhoekers towards migrants from the Randstad. Tables 27 and 28 (see appendix) indicate a negative relation between level of place attachment, and attitude towards people from the Randstad.

As explained in the literature review, a strong image of the rural idyll idea about the countryside among rural inhabitants goes hand in hand with a negative attitude to urban areas and its urban residents. With the knowledge that there is a strong presence of a rural idyll among the participants, it is no surprise that the results show low support for the policy of the local municipalities to attract newcomers from the Randstad to the Achterhoek. Although the participating Achterhoekers are more divided on whether people moving in from the Randstad are welcome or not, it is clear they do not back the municipalities and

their plans to support urban-rural migration. This translates well into the negative associations the majority of the respondents have with the Randstad. One of the most frequent associations with the Randstad was the egocentric, individualistic mentality of urban residents. This is in contrast with the associations of sociability, neighbourliness and "gezelligheid" that were the most common positive associations with the countryside and the Achterhoek itself. This positive associations can be indicated as the cognitive elements which according to Gifford & Scannel (2010) and Prohansky (1983) form the local identity.

The statistical analysis indicates males are in a slightly stronger disagreement with the plans of the municipality than females (table 4). The analysis also shows that how younger people are, the stronger they disagree with the plans of the municipality. This finding is explained through the many comments and private messages that were received as a respond on the research, which described the primary frustration is the lack of affordable housing. In general, young people are more likely to search for a new house than older people. When they see there already few options for housing taken by migrants from the Randstad, this leads to more frustration.

The conclusion that the negative attitude of the Achterhoekers towards people from the Randstad originates from this *gemeinschaft – gesellschaft* dichotomy is backed by the results of the statement "Newcomers from the Randstad will benefit the Achterhoek socially", as the majority of the participants strongly disagreed, or disagreed. It seems the Achterhoekers take great pride in their concept of "noaberschap" and see newcomers from the city as a potential threat to this. This is the key concept (Prohansky, 1993; Korpela, 1989) of the place identity of the Achterhoekers (Vos, 2010; Hospers, 2014), and the participants might be afraid the migrants from the Randstad will distort this.

8. Conclusion

The results of this research show that the Achterhoekers that participated in this study have a significantly strong idea of a rural idyll when thinking about the countryside, and the Achterhoek itself. In accordance with previous studies, this strong idea of a rural idyll goes paired with high levels of place attachment, and a dominant rural identity. Part of this identity are the freedom, peace, and space the countryside entails according to the participants, alongside a communal mentality best described as neighbourliness (*noaberschap*). The participants differentiate themselves from urbanites, who are thought to be noisy and egocentric. All these factors lead to a negative attitude towards newcomers from the Randstad, and thus low support for the plans of the local municipalities to attract people from the Randstad, to The Achterhoek.

8.1 Limitations

An obvious limitation for this research is the covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic obstructed the research from getting more varied participants, as they mainly had to be recruited through social media. To make sure only inhabitants of the Achterhoek were reached, the questionnaire needed to be distributed among online communities which were linked to living in The Achterhoek. This might have led to a biased research population as for being a member of such an online community, a certain amount of attachment to the region is already present among the respondent. This can be an explanation for why nearly all associations with the countryside and the region itself were positive, and very few negative associations were found. Other problems with the research populations are the gender differences and the lack of new residence of the Achterhoek. The vast majority of the participants is female, which may affect the outcome as the research. Especially when considering a relation was found between gender and the level of support for the plans of the municipality to attract migrants from the Randstad. The low numbers of people in the dataset that live in the Achterhoek for a short period of time or have parents that live in the

Achterhoek for a short period of time leads to a skewed dataset which certainly influenced the Achterhoek. To draw a clear conclusion from this data more people of this category are needed.

8.2 Future implications

The post in which the questionnaire for the research was shared on Facebook led to a surprisingly number of emotional reactions in the comment section, and through private messages. This proved that the plans of the municipality to attract newcomers from the Randstad to the Achterhoek is a vibrant topic among its population. Various comments stated that these urban newcomers are not necessarily unwelcome according to people living in the Achterhoek. The problem is that they acknowledge the Achterhoek is struggling with local issues such as housing shortage, and its inhabitants wants the municipality to fix that first before attracting new residents. The Achterhoekers feel unheard in these issues, and this is a potential subject for future research. Through solving these issues, more support for migration from the Randstad might be created which will be beneficial for the region regarding its struggle with consistent population decline.

9. Reflection

The research initially intended to find to what extent the idea of the rural idyll exists among both people from the Randstad that moved to the Achterhoek and people that live in the Achterhoek for a longer period of time. As it proved quite difficult to selectively find recent migrants from the Randstad in the Achterhoek the research shifted its focus to the attitude of people living in the Achterhoek towards these newcomers from the Randstad. A great number of Achterhoekers participated in the questionnaire which was conducive for the research. Therefore, a notion of gratitude is justified. The questionnaire itself however led to various negative reactions, as several participants commented they felt being pushed in a corner and needed more space to explain their answer. Especially the question in the questionnaire that aimed to find out how welcome migrants from the Randstad are according to the Achterhoekers. Various participants commented on the Facebook post they felt the need to clarify their choice here. For this reason, with the knowledge from hindsight it might be concluded that it would have been a good idea to include more qualitative research to the study. This research topic turned out to be an emotional one, of which a lot of people feel like they need more room to express their opinions.

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11. Appendix

11.1 Questionnaire

Bachelor Scriptie

Start of Block: Introductie

Q1 Wat is uw leeftijd?

- 18 t/m 30 jaar (1)
 - 30 t/m 50 jaar (2)
 - 50 t/m 70 jaar (3)
 - 70 + (4)
-

Q2 Wat is uw geslacht?

- Man (1)
 - Vrouw (2)
 - Anders (3)
 - Zeg ik liever niet (4)
-

Q3 Wat is uw hoogst genoten opleiding?

- Middelbare School (1)
 - MBO (2)
 - HBO (3)
 - WO (4)
 - Anders (5)
-

Q4 In welke regio bent u geboren?

- De Achterhoek (1)
- De Randstad (2)
- Anders, namelijk: (3) _____

End of Block: Introductie

Start of Block: Associaties

Q5 Noem 4 dingen waar u aan denkt als u denkt aan "het platteland".

Q6 Noem 4 dingen waar u aan denkt als u denkt aan "de Randstad".

Q7 Noem 4 dingen waar u aan denkt als u denkt aan "de Achterhoek".

End of Block: Associaties

Start of Block: Leven in de Achterhoek

Q8 Hoelang woont u al in uw huidige woonplaats?

- 0 t/m 10 jaar (1)
- 10 t/m 20 jaar (2)
- 20 t/m 30 jaar (3)
- 30 jaar of langer (4)

Q9 Hoelang woont u al in de Achterhoek?

- 0 t/m 10 jaar (1)
- 10 t/m 20 jaar (2)
- 20 t/m 30 jaar (3)
- 30 jaar of langer (4)

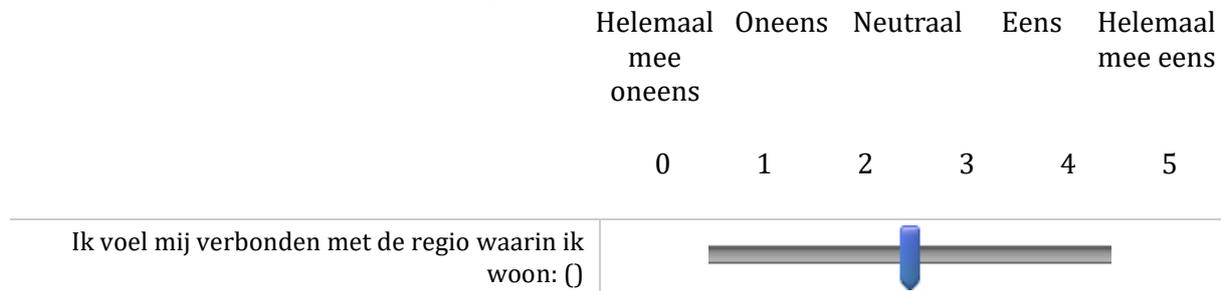
Q10 Hoelang wonen uw ouders al in de Achterhoek, of hoe lang hebben zij in de Achterhoek gewoond?

- 0 t/m 10 jaar (1)
- 10 t/m 20 jaar (2)
- 20 t/m 30 jaar (3)
- 30 jaar of langer (4)
- Mijn ouders hebben nooit in de Achterhoek gewoond (5)

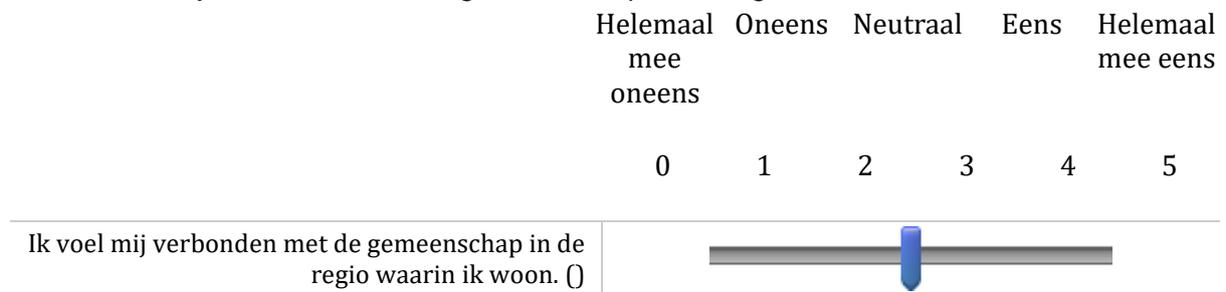
End of Block: Leven in de Achterhoek

Start of Block: Verbinding. Geef aan in hoeverre u het eens bent met de volgende stellingen:

Q11 Ik voel mij verbonden met de regio waarin ik woon.



Q12 Ik voel mij verbonden met de gemeenschap in de regio waarin ik woon.



Q13 Het leven is goed in de plaats waar ik woon.

Helemaal mee oneens Oneens Neutraal Eens Helemaal mee eens

0 1 2 3 4 5

Het leven is goed in de plaats waar ik woon. ()	
---	--

Q14 Het leven is goed in de Achterhoek.

Helemaal mee oneens Oneens Neutraal Eens Helemaal mee eens

0 1 2 3 4 5

Het leven is goed in de Achterhoek. ()	
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End of Block: Verbinding. Geef aan in hoeverre u het eens bent met de volgende stellingen:

Start of Block: Migratie vanuit de Randstad.

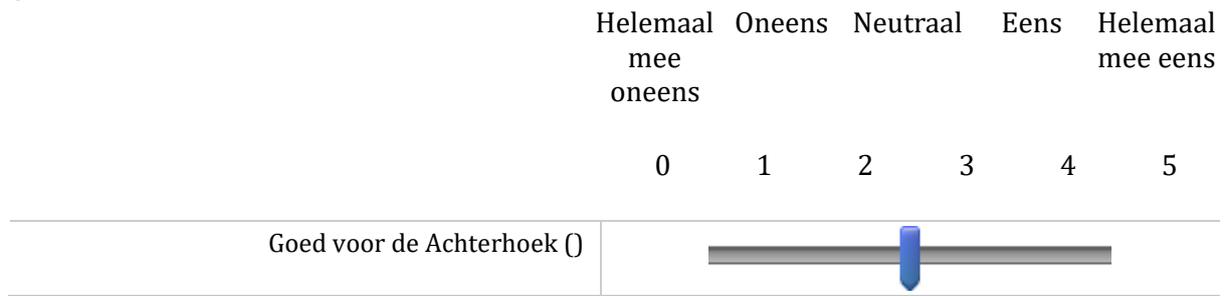
Q15 De migratie van mensen vanuit de Randstad naar de Achterhoek, is economisch gezien goed voor de Achterhoek.

Helemaal mee oneens Oneens Neutraal Eens Helemaal mee eens

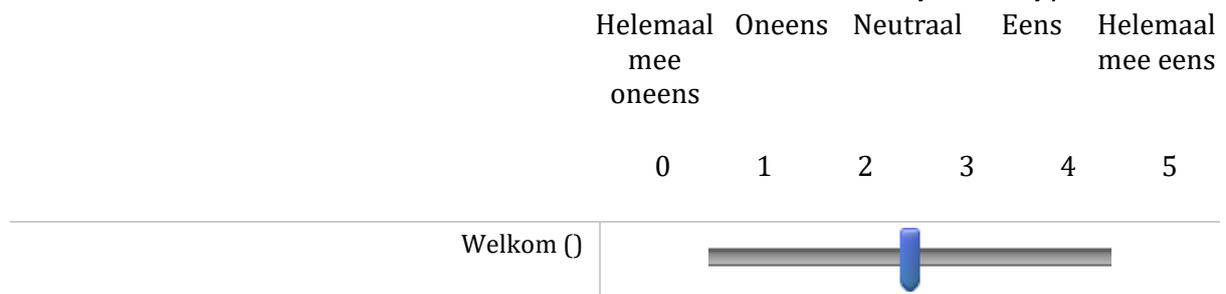
0 1 2 3 4 5

Goed voor de Achterhoek ()	
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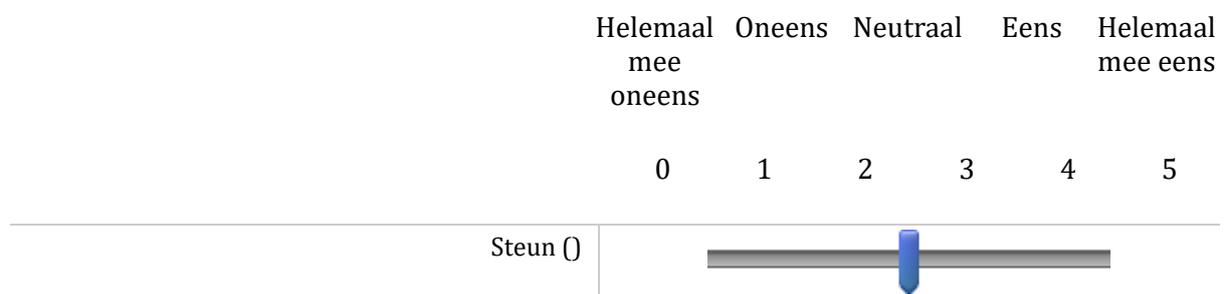
Q16 De migratie van mensen vanuit de Randstad naar de Achterhoek, is op sociaal gebied goed voor de Achterhoek.



Q17 Mensen die vanuit de Randstad naar de Achterhoek verhuizen zijn wat mij part welkom.



Q18 Ik steun het plan van de gemeente om verhuizingen vanuit de Randstad naar de Achterhoek te stimuleren



End of Block: Migratie vanuit de Randstad.

11.2 SPSS Results

11.2.1 Chi-Square Tests

Table 17:

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q1 * Q17_1	659	92,0%	57	8,0%	716	100,0%

Q1 * Q17_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q17_1						Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Q1	18 t/m 30 jaar	3	3	11	18	14	5	54
	30 t/m 50 jaar	8	18	34	61	59	32	212
	50 t/m 70 jaar	6	19	51	106	97	66	345
	70 +	1	5	6	11	16	9	48
Total	18	45	102	196	186	112	659	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,858 ^a	15	,613
Likelihood Ratio	12,814	15	,617
N of Valid Cases	659		

a. 4 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,31.

Table 18:

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q1 * Q18_1	600	83,8%	116	16,2%	716	100,0%

Q1 * Q18_1 Crosstabulation

Count

	Q18_1							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Q1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
18 t/m 30 jaar	11	14	11	5	7	1	49	
30 t/m 50 jaar	36	42	42	40	18	8	186	
50 t/m 70 jaar	29	64	70	100	34	21	318	
70 +	4	9	7	15	6	5	46	
Total	80	129	130	160	65	36	600	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46,681 ^a	20	,001
Likelihood Ratio	37,747	20	,010
N of Valid Cases	600		

a. 9 cells (30,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,06.

Table 19:

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q2 * Q17_1	659	92,0%	57	8,0%	716	100,0%

Q2 * Q17_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q17_1					Total	
		0	1	2	3	4		5
Q2	Man	6	15	25	52	57	32	187
	Vrouw	12	30	77	144	129	80	472
Total		18	45	102	196	186	112	659

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,314 ^a	5	,804
Likelihood Ratio	2,309	5	,805
N of Valid Cases	659		

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,11.

Table 20

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q2 * Q18_1	600	83,8%	116	16,2%	716	100,0%

Q2 * Q18_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q18_1						Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Q2		0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Man	29	33	34	45	27	8	176
	Vrouw	51	96	96	115	38	27	423
Total		80	129	130	160	65	36	600

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24,527 ^a	10	,006
Likelihood Ratio	14,207	10	,164
N of Valid Cases	600		

a. 6 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,06.

Table 21:

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q3 * Q17_1	659	92,0%	57	8,0%	716	100,0%

Q3 * Q17_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q17_1						Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Q3		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Anders	0	1	4	5	3	0	13
	HBO	10	19	37	69	76	37	248
	MBO	6	17	45	96	78	54	296
	Middelbare School	2	6	10	15	15	10	58
	WO	0	2	5	11	14	11	43
Total		18	45	102	196	186	112	659

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22,142 ^a	25	,628
Likelihood Ratio	23,248	25	,563
N of Valid Cases	659		

a. 16 cells (44,4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,03.

Table 22:

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q3 * Q18_1	600	83,8%	116	16,2%	716	100,0%

Q3 * Q18_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q18_1						Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Q3		0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Anders	2	3	4	3	1	0	13
	HBO	34	49	44	54	33	10	224
	MBO	33	59	67	77	19	14	269
	Middelbare School	7	13	8	13	6	5	52
	WO	4	4	7	13	6	6	40
Total		80	129	130	160	65	36	600

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33,634 ^a	25	,116
Likelihood Ratio	30,743	25	,198
N of Valid Cases	600		

a. 15 cells (41,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,12.

Table 23:

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q9 * Q17_1	659	92,0%	57	8,0%	716	100,0%

Q9 * Q17_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q17_1					Total	
		0	1	2	3	4		5
Q9		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0 t/m 10 jaar	0	1	1	8	7	3	20
	10 t/m 20 jaar	1	3	8	15	8	12	47
	20 t/m 30 jaar	3	3	16	28	23	14	87
	30 jaar of langer	14	38	77	144	148	83	504
Total		18	45	102	196	186	112	659

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,182 ^a	20	,869
Likelihood Ratio	14,575	20	,800
N of Valid Cases	659		

a. 13 cells (43,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,03.

Table 24:

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q9 * Q18_1	600	83,8%	116	16,2%	716	100,0%

Q9 * Q18_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q18_1						Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Q9		0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	0 t/m 10 jaar	0	2	5	6	6	1	20
	10 t/m 20 jaar	2	8	13	7	6	5	41
	20 t/m 30 jaar	8	14	20	19	12	4	77
	30 jaar of langer	70	104	92	128	41	25	460
Total		80	129	130	160	65	36	600

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	35,799 ^a	20	,016
Likelihood Ratio	33,731	20	,028
N of Valid Cases	600		

a. 14 cells (46,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,12.

Table 25:

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q10 * Q17_1	659	92,0%	57	8,0%	716	100,0%

Q10 * Q17_1 Crosstabulation

Count

		Q17_1						Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Q10		0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	0 t/m 10 jaar	1	1	1	3	1	2	9
	10 t/m 20 jaar	1	0	3	4	1	1	10
	20 t/m 30 jaar	0	0	2	3	8	2	15
	30 jaar of langer	15	40	87	166	165	83	556
	Mijn ouders hebben nooit in de Achterhoek gewoond	1	3	9	20	11	23	67
Total		18	45	102	196	186	112	659

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	41,462 ^a	25	,021
Likelihood Ratio	37,446	25	,052
N of Valid Cases	659		

a. 26 cells (72,2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,05.

Table 26:

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Q10 * Q18_1	600	83,8%	116	16,2%	716	100,0%

Q10 * Q18_1 Crosstabulation

Count

Q10	Q18_1						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Q10	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
0 t/m 10 jaar	1	2	1	1	2	1	8
10 t/m 20 jaar	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
20 t/m 30 jaar	0	2	4	4	4	1	15
30 jaar of langer	79	114	104	137	48	22	504
Mijn ouders hebben nooit in de Achterhoek gewoond	0	9	16	16	10	11	62
Total	80	129	130	160	65	36	600

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	53,473 ^a	25	,001
Likelihood Ratio	56,105	25	,000
N of Valid Cases	600		

a. 25 cells (69,4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,12.

11.2.2 Multiple Linear Regressions

Table 27

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Q14_1, Q12_1, Q11_1 ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Q17_1

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,218 ^a	,047	,042	1,234

a. Predictors: (Constant), Q14_1, Q12_1, Q11_1

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39,213	3	13,071	8,581	,000 ^b
	Residual	789,027	518	1,523		
	Total	828,239	521			

a. Dependent Variable: Q17_1

b. Predictors: (Constant), Q14_1, Q12_1, Q11_1

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5,202	,465		11,192	,000
	Q11_1	-,323	,113	-,174	-2,846	,005
	Q12_1	-,053	,074	-,039	-,709	,478
	Q14_1	-,060	,116	-,027	-,515	,607

a. Dependent Variable: Q17_1

Table 28:

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables	Variables	Method
	Entered	Removed	
1	Q14_1, Q12_1, Q11_1 ^b	.	Enter

- a. Dependent Variable: Q18_1
 b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,333 ^a	,111	,105	1,345

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Q14_1, Q12_1, Q11_1

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	107,524	3	35,841	19,811	,000 ^b
	Residual	861,174	476	1,809		
	Total	968,698	479			

- a. Dependent Variable: Q18_1
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Q14_1, Q12_1, Q11_1

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5,533	,532		10,399	,000
	Q11_1	-,720	,137	-,329	-5,263	,000
	Q12_1	,006	,085	,004	,067	,947
	Q14_1	-,026	,131	-,011	-,201	,841

- a. Dependent Variable: Q18_1

