

Registration nr.

‘Pride the Civilians Motivator for Resilient Sustainable Cities’

Results of the 2016 questionnaire research under Dutch Amsterdam council members.

Dr. Fred C. Sanders MSc MBA Senior-Fellow-Research (TSM) quest-researcher at TU Delft Architecture faculty Urbanism Department.

Prof. Dr. Arjan van Timmeren MSc. former PhD promotor and co-reader at ETD Chair at TU Delft Architecture faculty Urbanism Department.

ABSTRACT

Dutch practice shows that cities will only become UNFCCC 2016 Paris Agreement sustainable proof when civilians besides government are willing to take responsibility for these cities too. Motivation feelings and neighbourhood conditions seem the key success factors. Many of these factors and conditions have become clear in recent years. Feelings of ‘Pride’ though is very often called as the motivation factor of importance although less is known of this phenomenon. To make the role of ‘pride feelings’ more clear exploring research on feelings of ‘Pride’ is done in the Dutch city of Amsterdam recently. Therefore the 100 council members of the Amsterdam city and its 7 city areas are questioned on their vision on pride as the motivation factor of civilian initiative and responsibility. Besides there were asked to give best practices examples actual in Amsterdam. The analysis of literature search show that ‘pride feeling’ knows the four stages: proportional pride, shared pride, self-esteem and shared identity. The case-study analysis shows based on homogeneous outcome unless the small sample of data, that civilian initiatives are seen as important (74%) for city development and that ‘pride feeling’ of importance for the success of civilian initiative is (72,5%). Besides the analysis shows that ‘shared pride’ is the most common stage for civilian initiative. Recommended is that civilian initiatives should be more inventoried whereby ‘pride feeling’ can be deeper examined being the important motivator for the participants and factor for success.

Keywords: Pride-feeling, Civilian-initiative, Sustainable-cities

1. PRIDE THE DIFFUSE CIVILIAN INITIATIVE MOTIVATOR

Pride is the diffuse motivator for civilian initiative. Knowing more about this motivation factor will help to understand civilian initiatives better. Therefore in succession explanation is worked-out concerning: the role of civilian initiatives for resilient sustainable cities (1.1) and its motivation factors (1.2), the function of pride as motivation factor (1.3), the need and set-up of the additional 2016 research on the pride motivation factor done in the seven Amsterdam city areas included the research question (1.4).

1.1. Civilian Initiative for Resilient Sustainable Cities

Urbanization is increasing worldwide and in the Netherlands the Amsterdam city is in special growing too (UN, 2014). Recent forecasting predicts that Amsterdam will grow with 300.000 houses from 850.000 towards 1.500.000 inhabitants in the coming 25 years (municipality, 2015). This trend of urbanization growth is a trend of global magnitude including new cities on all continents. Dutch practice shows that cities will only become UNFCCC 2016 Paris Agreement sustainable proof when civilians besides government are willing to take responsibility for these cities too (Sanders, 2014). In the Netherlands stimulated by national government and its municipalities civilian initiatives has become though a growing phenomenon. Civilian initiatives show to be social and cooperative of nature, reasonably often into producing of renewable energy on the neighbourhood scale. It feels a realistic hypothesis that by increasing urbanization the existence of civilian initiatives and therewith civilian responsibility becomes more important to reduce the need for governmental control (Hajer, 2011). Civilians can make the difference bringing cities on a higher state of resilience. Recent developments proof that Dutch governmental organizations have become more successful by facilitating and stimulating civilian initiatives in recent years. For the civilians themselves these initiatives should be attractive enough for the group and each of the participating individuals. Motivation feelings and neighbourhood conditions are the key success factors. Many of these factors and conditions have become clear in recent years. Feeling of 'Pride' though is very often called as the motivation factor of importance although less is known of this phenomenon (Sanders, 2014). Insight on pride feelings therewith is necessary to understand civilian initiatives for building resilient city populations that have that social defensibility that they invest in sustainability of their city.

1.2. Civilian Initiative and their Municipalities

At the SBE16 Conference in Utrecht the Netherlands the 2015 research done with focus on civilian initiative in a number of Dutch IKS energy-neutral projects was presented (Sanders and Timmeren, 2016). It concerned the Dutch 2010 innovation program for speeding-up the transition of cities towards climate neutrality 2010 (IKS) (Ministerie-VROM, 2009). This program contained 20 projects at the start (IKS1) from which 8 projects ended-up in project realization (IKS2) being innovation project realistic enough for execution and 4 projects concerning neighbourhood coupled renewable-energy sustainability projects.

The 2013 evaluation of this IKS program (Boon et al., 2013) scanned all climate neutral activities in 55 of the 400 (2009) municipalities working on climate neutrality. The conclusion of this 2013 research was that municipality civil servants and civilians by acting together can make the difference between failure and success. To make the picture more clear these 4 IKS2 are given a closer research for this SBE16 Conference.

Based on my dissertation (Sanders, 2014), research concerning the relation forms of citizen initiatives with local governments (Tonkens, 2009) and governmental evaluation research on societal participation (WRR, 2012) a hierarchy for civilian participation is used as input for this research. This hierarchy showed the following three stages: think-

ing-along (a passive civilianship, civilians reflect and advice by accepting governmental initiatives), joining-in (a passive civilianship, civilians participate in and support government initiatives) and investing-in (an active civilianship, civilians take responsibility for initiatives dealing with government) all stages of exceeding civilian empowerment.

Analysis of these four IKS 2 projects in 2015 for the SBE16 Conference is done using these three stages of civilian participation. This diversity of stages helped to make the differences of civilian participation in the projects clear and made it possible to couple the renewable-energy results to these. The result is showed in figure 1. The conclusion was that project dominated by local government the municipality and civilian initiative both can be successful. Hybrid cooperation's of both are less successful.

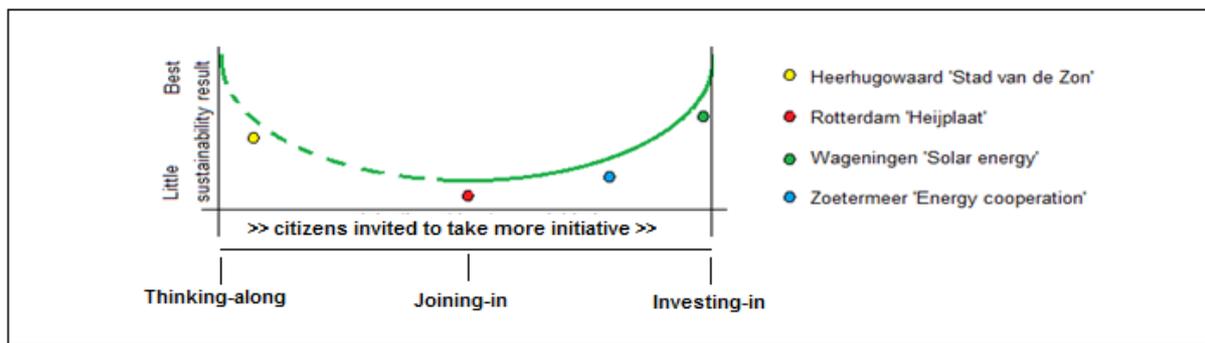


Figure 1, Square diagram of the 4 IKS2 sustainability neighbourhood project .

Remark 1: Unfortunately the sample of these 4 IKS2 innovation projects was little of number. However these concern interesting Dutch examples of 'Climate neutral' innovations coupled to civilian initiative for the period that such initiatives started-up at the beginning of this century. Therefore these projects are analyzed in 2015 on the moment that the evaluation report became available. The casestudy research is done by file-search, key-person interviewing with the the above mentioned dissertation as the 'body of knowledge' for the research methodology, analyzes and conclusion making.

Remark 2: The result of this research stresses that civilian sustainability initiatives are worthwhile to make succesful, in the IKS 2 selection they scored the best results.

1.3. Pride feeling literature search

Pride feelings show to be related to feelings of self-esteem (Cooper, 2003) and identity (Mercer, 2014). According to Cooper prideful activities give people self acceptance and sin giving factors founding feelings of self-esteem. pride can have positive benefits enhancing creativity, productivity and altruism according to Cooper too. Mercer found that people functioning in a group doing collective activities, by which they share culture, interaction, mutual interests create themselves identity. He also found that such group emotion is more powerful then light coupled group activities. The lightest form of pride seems to be proportional pride, pride feelings of something, a son, a house, an ability (Davidson, 1976). This basic feeling of pride is there with a self-directed pleasant sensation (Taylor, 2012). These are the topics of numerous of

research and publications on pride feeling thought this selection concerns insights from recent data. Analysis of these forms of pride feeling shows a hierarchy although this is not given in the literature involved. Although the base for such an hierarchy is little, these can be used as a hypothesis for analyzing pride feeling in case situations, with reservation. This hypothesis is that the hierarchy of pride conceptions form a circle that suggests a accelerator for people’s group initiatives, see figure 2.

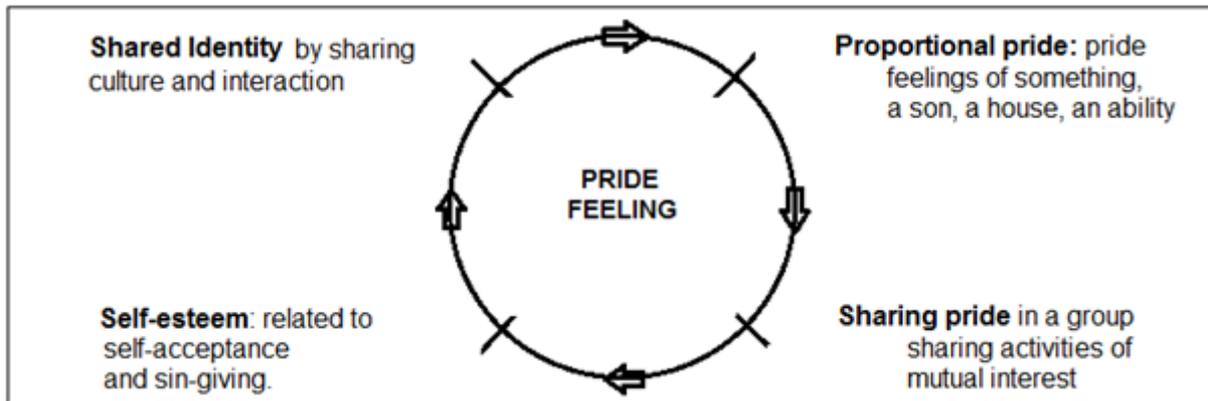


Figure 2, Pride feeling circle containing four stages and continuous stages.

Explanation: The first stage of pride feeling concerns proportional pride a personal group-loose feeling attached to things and persons and own achievements. Sharing pride the second stage develops when people share activities of mutual interest. Self-esteem the third stage is a pride feeling that people develop in reflection with others giving self-acceptance and sin-giving. The fourth stage of pride feeling develops when people share culture and interaction with group members become part of the group by which they share mutual feelings of pride. These stages are outlined in a circle with the reason that group feelings become part of personal pride afterwards with the effect that following the circle feelings of pride become stronger and stronger the longer a person deals with group related activities.

1.4. Pride feeling researched

To make the role of ‘pride feelings’ of civilian initiative more clear exploring research on feelings of ‘Pride’ is done in the Dutch city of Amsterdam. The research is done to make the function of ‘pride feelings’ as motivator among participant of civilian initiative more clearly, there were research from the past lacks this special focus.

The underlying research question for this research therewith is: ‘How important and with what impact are feelings of pride for civilians initiatives of importance’.

Therefore additional to the literature search done with the results given in this chapter, the 100 council members of the Amsterdam city and its 7 city areas are questioned on their vision on pride as the motivation factor of civilian initiative and responsibility. The choice for questioning council members is grounded in the idea that the-

se people know many civilians, that they know how they think and how they feel taking group initiatives.

Remark: The response was little and some council members reflected that they are too busy for even short questionnaires. In total 17 out of 99 council members reacted from which four gave a blank reaction by which 13 reactions remain, no 15% yet. Therewith the questionnaire gave no chance on a significant result. The answer at the other hand were homonymous. So the questionnaire results therewith gives a direction of the council members their opinion on civilian initiatives. Secondly they were asked to give best practices civilian initiative examples. The 11 suggestions given are used as case study material. For the results and analysis see chapter 2.

2. Pride feeling in Amsterdam Civilian Initiatives

For the questionnaire research on pride feelings of civilian initiative among Amsterdam city area council members the elaboration is presented in this chapter: the questionnaire and results focusing on the importance of pride feelings (2.1), the given best practices and analysis focusing the impact of proud feeling (1.2) and the general analysis (2.3).

2.1. Questionnaire on pride feeling and results

The questionnaire touched four questions scanning the existence of civilian initiative (the first question) in relation to the importance of pride feeling for the success of civilian initiative (the next three questions) concerning the city area for which the council member carries responsibility for. These four questions are:

1. What is the density of civilian initiative in your city area, with the average of one initiative on a 1.000 residents as the reference, +/- 0-10-100%.
2. How important are civilian initiatives for development of your city area in general, 0-10-100%.
3. How important is pride feeling for the success of these civilian initiatives in your city area, 0-10-100%.
4. How often are negative motivation stimulant (contra question) for civilian initiatives in the city area you are responsible for, 0-10-100%.

With the low percentage of reactions a sustainable conclusion cannot be the result. Though the reaction were so homogeneously (see appendix 1) that these are useful for the exploring attitude of this research answering the first part of the research question 'How important are feelings of pride for civilians initiatives of importance'. The results are.

Density Civilian Initiatives,

The city area council members show to have little impression of the density, the number of civilian initiatives, in their city area. In relation to the average density of

one initiative on a 1.000 residents many could not give a deviation percentage (8 out of 17) and the other reactions differed enormous from -65% to +150% with estimations of -5%, -30%, -10%, -3%, +1%, + 10% and +30% in between.

Importance of Civilian Initiative,

The city area council members were reasonably unanimous that civilian initiatives are an important stimulant for development of their city area's a). Their estimation showed an average of 74% importance on the scale of 0-100% leaving the one deviation of 5% behind.

- a) Amsterdam counts 7 city areas with own town councils varying from 12 to 15 council members with an average of 120.000 inhabitants.

Importance of pride feeling for civilian initiatives (and contra question),

The city area council members their reactions reacted with an average of 72,5% leaving the two deviations 10% and 20% apart. This reasonably fits to the contra question asking the estimated percentage of initiatives in with negative motivation plays a role b) what gave an average result of 38,5%. What gives the result that the importance of pride feeling for civilian initiatives estimated by city area councilors lays around 67%.

- b) The two questions asking for the influence factors of proud feeling and negative motivations are not exact contrary questions though in the practice and vocabulary of citizens initiatives they can be seen as.

2.2. Amsterdam best practices on pride initiatives

Secondly these Amsterdam city area council members were asked to give best practices examples of proud feeling driven civilian initiatives in their city area. A number of 11 civilian initiatives were mentioned, from which 5 meeting of people oriented, 3 green activities producing food or plant zones, and 3 of other product.

The reason for this questioning is connecting and categorizing these best practices in perspective of the forms of civilian initiative presented in paragraph 1.2 and the four stages of proud feeling illustrated in paragraph 1.3. To discover how deep proud feeling in these best practices civilian initiatives is anchored, see paragraph 2.3.

These best practices civilian initiatives are:

1. *Centrum, 'Canon van de Zeedijk' (Story of the Red Light Zeedijk)*

Inhabitants from the 'Zeedijk' being the central oldest street in the red light district of Amsterdam, started an association being an neighbourhood network with pride feeling stimulating activities. The underlying reason is that many of the locals are negative about their neighbourhood because of the negative attitude of outsiders related to the prostitution activities in their streets. One of these activities is presenting the interesting neighbourhood past by a 'canon' a sequential line of historical pictures suggested and selected by the inhabitants. The idea is that this will change the in-

habitants attitude to the neighbourhood and each other with the positive spin-off that they will be more willing to meet and do joint activities. Therewith it show to be a project of 'sharing pride' the second stage of the 'pride feeling circle'. See figure 3.

2. *New-West, 'Studiezalen' (Study Rooms)*

A platform of students started a study room to help new and isolated students to great and meet each other on the level of the city area New-West. Their motivation was that many students newcomers in Amsterdam live to spread in the area and the degree of interaction is so little at the universities, that too many students suffer from loneliness. By starting study rooms in the area students should meet others that live nearby enough to stimulate more frequent contact and breaking open isolation. This initiative shows to be an example of the fourth stage 'sharing identity'.

3. *New-West, 'Beer met kussen' (Bear with pillow)*

Welfare organizations active in the 'Staalman's' neighbourhood asked the artist Florentijn Hofman to make a artwork with non-active youngsters 'loiterers' to create a meeting-place, stimulate place-attachment and proud feeling among them. The results was the creation of a statue representing a 'beer with a pillow'. The youngsters participating fist rejected the idea. The final result is that the statue excite so much discussion concerning the choices for the place in the park and the figure of a beer, that not only the youngsters but also children, older people and local immigrants started the dialogue with each other. The artwork showed to be an instigation of meeting and talking among the neighbourhood residents. This project shows to be an example of the second stage 'sharing pride'. See figure 3.

4. *North, 'Noordoogst' (Northern harvest)*

Neighbourhood resident started a city garden for ecological food production in a deserted piece of land near sport field accommodations. Fellow believers in the need for such homemade food were invited to join the project. Also local volunteers en entrepreneurs joined the initiative. The city area loaned the land for a starting period of ten years. Spinoff activities were theater festivals, a kindergarden and food producing workshops. This temporary project shows to be an example of the third stage 'self esteem' sharing sin-giving. See figure 3.

5. *North, 'Kadoelenweg 360' (Kadoelen street 360)*

The initiative concerns homeless youngsters taking an empty office for temporary housing without permission, without permission of the owner and the city area council. Ten years after the toleration of this action the youngsters were set-out of the office for making the parcel free for new to built housing. The youngsters defended their temporary shelter and acted as a group although they weren't. The happening shows a situation similar to the first stage 'proportional pride'.

6. *East, 'Fonds voor Oost' (Funding for East)*

A committee of befriended civilians started a fund for neighbourhood activities of any kind with the goal that residents meet in activities, to learn and know each other better, to stimulate spinoff relations and activities. Locals are asked for crowdfunding and others can start projects with the financial result of this. The initiative seems an example of stage 2 'sharing pride'. See figure 3.



Figure 3, Initiatives Zeedijk, Bear with pillow, Noordoogst and 'Fonds van Oost'.

7. West, *'Domela Nieuwenhuis Plantsoen' (Domela Nieuwenhuis Park)*

In de spirit of Domela Nieuwenhuis (1846-1919) a socialist Amsterdam citizen in 1972 a park was applied in de 'Spaarndammer' neighbourhood. From the start this was an initiative of the neighbourhood residents. When the city area council in 2010 planned to built houses on part of the park these residents started an opposition movement against these plans because of the importance of this park for meeting an identity in their neighbourhood. The result is that the city area changed the plans in building outside the park in a way that the function of the park will become stronger. The situation gave an impulse to the group strength too. This initiative shows to be an example of the fourth stage 'sharing identity'.

8. West, *'Leefstraat' Hugo de Grootkade (Liveability street)*

Liveability streets is an initiative of the city area council to give the Hugo de Grootkade one month at August 2016 free from traffic and parking cars to give the street inhabitants the freedom to organize new and personal neighbourhood activities. In fact the street inhabitants organized activities for children, created meeting places for all and started a street library with donated books open for each other. Target was that the residents make new meetings, learn to know and help each other in Dutch called 'mantelzorg' care giving. This month free street zone shows to be an example of the second stage 'sharing pride'. See picture 4.

9. Zuid, *'G250 Hallo de Pijp' neighbourhood summit*

In March 2015 residents, entrepreneurs, politicians and civil servants started talking about their neighbourhood, about what could be done or organized new or better. This talking delivered 52 realistic ideas to explore. Afterwards a new project called 'G250 works' (G250 werkt) started to make these ideas come true. The city area council donated a fund for use on a 50/50 base. Target of the project was bringing people together for more self initiative for the benefit of each other and themselves. A typical example of stage two 'sharing pride'. See picture 4.

10. Zuid, *'Watertuinen' (Water gardens)*

From 2000 on residents of two Amsterdam city canals created 200 floating gardens to create meeting places, be active together and to make the city more green and

healthy. Additional projects started like a picture competition to share the good feeling among the residents. In 2015 by a mistake the city area organization destroyed a number of these water gardens. That happening showed how pride the participants were on their project and new initiatives developed afterwards. Therewith the project showed to be an example of the fourth stage 'shared identity'. See picture 4.

11. Zuid- East, 'Straatschoonmaak' Holendrecht (street cleaning-up)

On a regular base neighbourhood ambassadors (local civilian volunteers that try to know residents, speak and connect them) do organize street cleaning up activities with school children. Parents and local entrepreneurs are asked to organize food and small presents to honor the children for their work. These spinoff activities show that this project is an example of stage three 'self esteem'



Figure 4, initiatives DN park, Hugo de Grootkade, water gardens and G250 de Pijp.

2.3. General analysis of Amsterdam questionnaire results

The revealing of the best practices by city councilors mentioned civilian initiatives (paragraph 2.2) should be a help to learn which stages of 'proud feeling' (as illustrated in paragraph 1.3) are actual in the nowadays practice of Amsterdam initiatives. Secondly, by categorizing these Amsterdam initiatives to the by SBE16 presented diversity of civilian initiative forms (paragraph 1.2). To learn from the possible coupling between 'proud feeling' and the working form of the civilian initiatives. This all to answer the second part of the research question 'what's the impact of pride feeling on the success of civilian initiatives'.

For the analysis is chosen for using the visual methodology of a diagram in which these stages of 'proud feeling' and 'civilian initiative forms' form the axis of a table in which the 11 Amsterdam civilian initiatives can find its place. Another reason for this choice is, there was to less data on the initiatives available for cross-data relation analyses, and secondly this choice of analysis makes the SBE17 research a interesting deepening of the SBE16 research in 2016 presented. Additional can be argued that the simplicity of the diagram approach suits an exploring research as this is.

The result of this analyses is the diagram shown in figure 5, containing the 11 civilian initiatives by city area counselors mentioned, categorized towards the two axis of stages of 'pride feeling' (x-ax) and forms of civilian initiatives (SBE16) (y-ax). Advanced to that the initiatives are given in the diagram three colors categorizing the kind of initiative if this is of 'meeting people' (red), 'green plants' (green) and others (blue), this because these categories are mentioned in the dissertation concerning facets of civilian group cohesion behaviour (Sanders, 2014). Thirdly the cloud of initiatives in the diagram is given a circling (purple) to visualize which combinations of categorizing are the more actual for the 11 civilian Amsterdam initiatives.

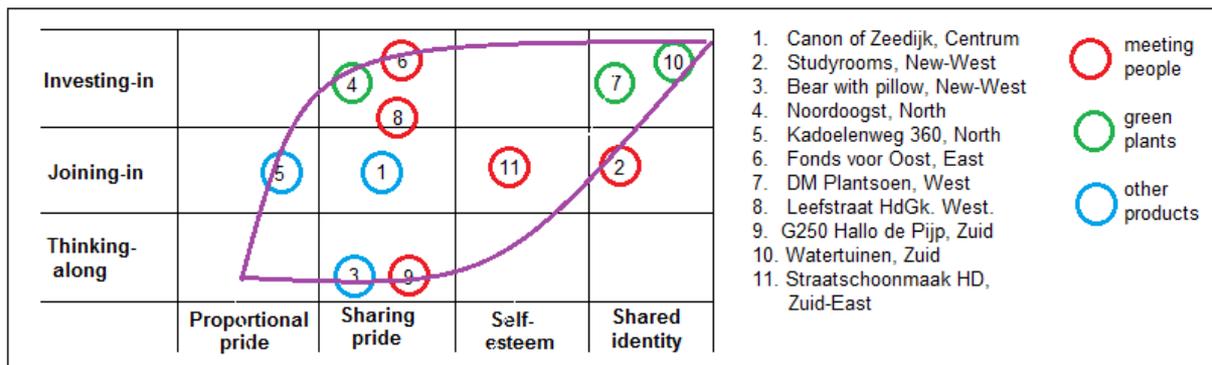


Figure 5, diagram categorizing 11 Amsterdam civilian initiatives.

The following conclusions can be adopted:

- Most of these civilian initiative a 55% concern 'sharing pride' stage two.
- These 'sharing pride' initiatives are found in all forms of civilian initiatives
- These initiatives do not combine basic and further developed stages and forms.
- Green initiatives concern 'investing-in' mostly and match all 'pride feeling' stage.
- Initiatives other than 'meeting people' and 'green plants' are mainly of 'sharing pride' stage and 'joining-in' form.
- The initiatives of 'shared identity' stage and 'investing-in' form are both green.

3. Pride feeling the civilians initiative motivator conclusions

In special preparation for the SBE17 Conference this advanced research following-up the SBE16 research on successful models of sustainable civilian initiatives concerning the importance and the impact of 'pride feeling' is examined during autumn 2016. The result must be marked as exploring research having the characteristics of a quick. At the other hand the research is done as a spinoff of my dissertation. And there with this exploring research suits in the new tradition of quick and divers research deepening facets of this dissertation, widening the scope around the subject of civilian initiative more than focusing as in the dissertation, more to build-up a body of knowledge facilitating new long term research in time on civilian initiative.

With this reserves the following conclusion can be presented:

1. Based on literature search 'pride feelings' can be given four stages namely: proportional pride, sharing pride, self-esteem, sharing identity. By analyses the idea is suggested that these can form a closed circle that can be followed additional times, this is not proven and not rejected by this research.
2. The Amsterdam city area counselors do high estimate both the importance of civilian initiative for the development of the city and the importance of 'pride feeling' for the success of these civilian initiatives, respectively 74% and 72,5%. At the other hand they show less to know how many initiatives there actual are in the city of Amsterdam. Because of the homogeneous reaction of the counselors on this subject the result can be seen as a direction for conclusion. An sophisticated inventory of civilian initiatives in combination with research on the drivers for success is recommended.
3. The analysis of the 11 best practices 'proud feeling' civilian initiatives delivered the insight that 'sharing pride', sharing activities and mutual interest, is the most common stage actual for Amsterdam initiatives. The more interpersonal stages being 'self-esteem' and 'sharing identity' are less common. Here can be suggested a parallelism with one of the conclusion of my dissertation that Dutch civilians avoid tight forms of social cohesion, they prefer social togetherness instead.
4. The cloud of categorized initiatives in the diagram of paragraph 2.3 show that the less (and the most and intermediate forms) developed stages of 'pride feeling' and forms of cooperation of the civilian initiative show matching to the most. Thereby can be suggested that this can be the case because of the difference of light and tight structured networks of the participants (Weick, 1979). It can be an obvious combination that within civilian initiative in which the participants take more own government-loose responsibility for which they have to work more intensive together, proud feelings becomes more breeding ground and urgency from the participants. It would be interesting to research such best best-practices further when a significant number of cases is available.

REFERENCES

- BOON, F., ROODENRIJS, J. & STIJKEL, A. 2013. Kennisdelen over Klimaatneutraal, we gaan samen voor goud. Rijkswaterstaat
- COOPER, T. D. 2003. Sin, pride, and self-acceptance. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press.
- DAVIDSON, D. 1976. Hume's cognitive theory of pride. *The Journal of Philosophy*, 73, 744-757.
- HAJER, M. 2011. De energieke samenleving. Op zoek naar een sturingsfilosofie voor een schone economie. Planbureau voor de leefomgeving.
- MANUCIPALITY, A. 2015. Housing in Amsterdam 2040.
- MERCER, J. 2014. Feeling like a state: social emotion and identity. *International Theory*, 6, 515-535.
- MINISTERIE-VROM 2009. Innovatieprogramma Klimaatneutrale Steden. Den Haag: Rijksoverheid.
- SANDERS, F. C. 2014. Sustainable Development through Resident's Collective Initiatives (dissertation). Delft University of Technology.
- SANDERS, F. C. & TIMMEREN, A. V. 2016. 'Zero Transition' in housing areas prosper by balancing municipality-control and citizens-participation, by bundling of Dutch IKS2 case-study

results in a PhD following-up. In: EWEG, E. (ed.) *SBE16 Sustainable Built Environment 2016 - Transition Zero 7-8 April 2016 (Reviewed)*. Utrecht, the Netherlands: Hogeschool Utrecht.

TAYLOR, G. 2012. Pride. *The International Encyclopedia of Ethics*.

TONKENS, E. H. 2009. *Tussen onderschatten en overvragen: actief burgerschap en activerende organisaties in de wijk*, Haarlem, SUN Trancity.

UN 2014. World Urbanization.

WEICK, K. E. 1979. *The social psychology of organizing*, Boston, Addison-Wesley Reading, MA.

WRR 2012. Vertrouwen in burgers. Den Haag: Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid.

APPENDIX 1.

Civilian Initiative Factors		Density to 1/1000	Local development factor	Proud Feeling factor	Negative Motivation factor
		%	%	%	%
Centrum	1	-50	15	10	70
	2	-	88	0	50
Nieuw-West	3	+/-3	100	85	5
	4	-65	5	30	35
	5	x	x	x	x
Noord	6	-	80	70	50
	7	+30	60	80	0
Oost	8	+/-30	80	50	0
	9	x	x	x	x
	10	x	-x	x	x
West	11	-	70	80	10
	12	+20	80	80	10
	13	x	x	x	x
Zuid	14	+/-1	100	20	80
	15	-	50	100	-
	16	+150	100	80	40
Zuid- Oost	17	-10	70	70	25

Appendix 1, research results questionnaire Amsterdam city area council members questioned on factors of civilian initiative.