

Addendum

The level of urbanization is the mean number of addresses per squared kilometer within a circle with a radius of one kilometer (Den Dulk, Van de Stadt & Vliegen, 1992). The aim is to measure the concentration of human activities.

The variables are from the "Quarter and Neighborhood Register 1993" (Wijk- en buurtregister 1993) and its follow-ups in 1995, 1999, 2001, and yearly from 2003 to 2013 (Kerncijfers wijken en buurten; KWB). Data are provided by Statistics Netherlands as an ordinal variable with five categories: 5 'very highly (>2500)' 4 'highly (1500-2500)' 3 'somewhat (1000-1500)' 2 'little (500-1000)' 1 'not (<500)'.

Neighborhoods are spatial areas, such as areas with houses, industrial areas and forests. The number of inhabitants vary largely. Neighborhoods are nested within quarters, and quarters are nested within municipalities (for example, the 1993 data include 10,277 neighborhoods, 2,327 quarters and 646 municipalities). All entities have a code (the GWB-code). Due to merging municipalities or for other reasons the coding is not consistent over years.

The postal code (with the alphanumeric extension) served as the variable to match the data with the respondents. Statistics Netherlands does not provide the direct match between the GWB-code and the postal code (as available in 'Geografisch basisregister'), and we had to make our own.

Reference

den Dulk, C.J., van de Stadt, H., & Vliegen, J.M. (1992). Een nieuwe maatstaf voor stedelijkheid: De omgevingsadressendichtheid [A new measure for degree of urbanisation: The address density of the surrounding area]. *Maandstatistiek van de Bevolking*, 40, 14-27.