



university of
 groningen

faculty of spatial sciences

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Graduate Research Day – January 25th, 2024

During the Graduate Research Day pictures will be made.
If you have any objections, please send an e-mail to the organization (grd@rug.nl).

Programme

- 13:00 - 13:30 Walk-in with coffee/ tea (*Duisenberg Plaza*)
- 13:30 - 13:40 Welcome and opening by **dr. Christian Lamker** (*Blauwe Zaal*)
- 13:40 - 13:55 Keynote by **Tineke Reitsma** (*Blauwe Zaal*)
- 13:55 - 14:10 Keynote by **Benedek Papp** (*Blauwe Zaal*)
- 14:15 - 15:15 Thematic presentation sessions:
- 1. 5412.0025: Sharing the latest in SSP**
Hendri Nijborg Wouter Willemsen
Lisa Dietvorst
 - 2. 5412.0028: Housing**
Ilia Sarandaliev Daan Feldkamp
Gijs Homans
 - 3. 5412.0031: Social dimension of spatial development**
Jochem van der Deen Mitchell van Dijk
Krijn van Soeren Joëlle Hopman
 - 4. 5412.0040: Motivating choices**
Timo Holtland Joost Houwers
Merel Kuiper Paula Zaruba
- 15:15 - 15:45 Poster presentations + break with coffee/tea (*Duisenberg Plaza*)
- 15:45 - 16:00 Keynote by **Esther Bunk** (*Blauwe Zaal*)
- 16:00 - 16:15 Award ceremony and closing by **dr. Christian Lamker** (*Blauwe Zaal*)
- 16:15 - 17:00 Festive closure with drinks and snacks (*Duisenberg Plaza*)

Keynotes

Tineke Reitsma

Hometown glory – The benefits of location-specific capital on labour market outcomes for vocational education graduates

The research examines the influence of location-specific capital on labour market outcomes for vocational education graduates. Data from Statistics Netherlands is used. Location-specific capital refers to local knowledge and networks that develop and accumulate over time, and are bound to a specific place. Three facets of location-specific capital are studied: residential history, professional networks and personal networks. Notably, individuals who remain in their municipality or region (stayers) experience more favourable labour market outcomes than newcomers in a municipality or region.

Benedek Papp

Entrepreneurial Ecosystems: An explorative study of cultural attributes in Veszprém, Hungary

This thesis uses an ecosystem (EE) approach to explore the cultural attributes of entrepreneurship in Veszprém, Hungary. This city is particularly relevant after its European Cultural Capital title in 2023. The data for this research is gathered from a citizen survey, interviews with local entrepreneurs, and a discussion with local decision makers. Preliminary results depict the Veszprém EE as a functioning system in which actors recognize and exploit opportunities, feel responsible for nurturing a local community, however express a need for bringing local entrepreneurs closer together.

Esther Bunk

Exploring the potential of community centers in fostering post-growth principles in Groningen

Adopting post-growth principles in the discipline of spatial planning is increasing in significance, as it becomes impossible to maintain unending economic growth and stay within planetary boundaries. Community centers, with their positive local influences and options for volunteering, are expected to have potential to locally foster post-growth principles. Interview results show that community centers cherish various post-growth values, such as care and conviviality. Planning intervention could improve their societal functions by offering ways to increase accessibility and multifunctionality.

Thematic presentation sessions

14:15 – 15:15 hours

1. Sharing the latest in SSP

Moderated by Arcadis

Room 5412.0025

Hendri Nijborg

Carsharing as the future of mobility: Exploring the potential of carsharing in rural areas

Rural liveability is challenged as accessibility of amenities in rural areas becomes more problematic and public transport decreases. This research explores whether the introduction of car sharing is a valuable addition to the current mobility structure in rural areas. The results show that the cars were used less often than expected. Abuse was relatively high and users have concerns about pricing, availability and lack of marketing. Therefore, this research recommends improved information provision on the pricing and active campaigning to raise awareness of the existence of the shared cars.

Lisa Dietvorst

Ecovillages and degrowth, what can social housing corporations learn?

Degrowth is a sustainability initiative that has emerged globally as a response to the crossing of several planetary boundaries. Eco-villages are seen as the ideal degrowth human settlement. This research investigates what social housing corporations can learn from eco-villages in adopting degrowth principles. The preliminary results show that even though the eco-villages pose as good examples, in practice, the application of degrowth principles by housing corporations is not that easy and straightforward. Amongst other things, the desirability and feasibility need to be considered.

Wouter Willemsen

Bike-sharing in rural areas

Bike-sharing has become more common in urban areas. It is a solution for the last mile in multi-modal trips. This thesis examines if this can also be for rural areas. This thesis focusses on how municipalities in the North of the Netherlands govern bike-sharing as a last mile solution in rural areas.

2. Housing

Moderated by Brink

Room 5412.0028

Ilia Sarandaliev

The relationship between short-term rental revenues and housing prices in the central parts of Sofia

The research studies the relationship between home prices and short-term rental (STR) revenues in the city center of Sofia, Bulgaria's capital city. The RevPAR, which measures short-term rental revenue, is positively connected with property prices. A 1% increase in market RevPAR is associated with 0.108% higher inner-city home prices, and the effect is almost three times greater when ignoring the 2020 pandemic. The study also finds that the STR revenue performance of studio and 1-bedroom submarkets impacts two-bedroom apartments' pricing and that homeowners pay a premium due to the STR revenue.

Gijs Homans

Social Housing Sell-Off: Impact on Neighboring Property Values

Housing associations, which manage a substantial portion of the housing stock, have the authority to sell portions of their holdings to first-time homeowners. This practice may influence nearby properties. This thesis delves into the impact of social housing sales on nearby housing prices in the province of Groningen between 2009 and 2018. The findings reveal a negative impact of social housing sales on nearby housing prices.

Daan Feldkamp

Sinking surface, sinking sales? The effects of subsidence on residential housing value in the municipality of Groningen

Maintenance bills are something no homeowner desires. A corresponding hazard noticeably present in the Dutch context is the problem of subsidence. This thesis uses a hedonic pricing method in the form of OLS regression to estimate the effects of subsidence on residential housing value in the municipality of Groningen. Accordingly, a combination of housing transaction data and INSAR satellite measurements on 4637 microtransactions is analyzed quantitatively. Subsequent research is conducted to identify potential catalyzers of this relationship.

3. Social dimension of spatial development

Moderated by Sweco

Room 5412.0031

Jochem van der Deen

Windfarms in Indonesia: local community acceptance/opposition from a distributional- and procedural justice perspective

Indonesia has high ambitions for implementing renewable energy, with wind energy having a big share in the desired mix. Local community acceptance is important in wind farm development and can be reached through distributional- and procedural justice, although few research on these topics can be found in a Southeast Asian and Indonesian context. This research tries to find out whether local communities around two Indonesian windfarm developments support or don't support the windfarm, the reasons behind this and the lessons that can be learned for future developments.

Krijn van Soeren

Projects by the African Development Bank and the quality of their applied social policies

This thesis delves into the quality of social policies implemented during projects by the African Development Bank (AfDB). It evaluates follow-up procedures, as well as the Independent Recourse Mechanism of the AfDB. The research sheds light on areas of improvement for the AfDB, and informs about social impacts of projects, and measures in place to combat them. The main results include that the AfDB is understaffed, contact between the AfDB and NGOs is strenuous, and awareness of project affected people regarding their own rights and the supposed protective social policies by the AfDB is low.

Mitchell van Dijk

The use of creative & arts-based methods to overcome the barriers of public participation in flood management

Conventional public participation methods are encountering barriers with regards to the diversity and influence of stakeholders during the decision-making process. The use of creative and arts-based methods could provide a toolset for planners to make public participation more effective and inclusive by engaging more and more diverse stakeholders in the process. For my research, I have interviewed residents and experts in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, to hypothesize to what extent CABM can help with overcoming the barriers of conventional public participation processes in Indonesia.

Joëlle Hopman

Urban design aspects shaping social interactions in and around large-scale mixed-use buildings

The establishment of large-scale mixed-use buildings is an upcoming trend in the Netherlands. Therefore, it is crucial to formulate conditions under which these buildings maximally serve society. This research explores which urban design aspects influence whether the buildings are socially integrated into their surrounding environment. The research does so through the concepts of passive and active social interaction between inhabitants, employees and visitors. Facilities within the building and several aspects of the surrounding neighbourhood seem to be influential.

4. Motivating choices
Moderated by Twynstra Gudde
Room 5412.0040

Timo Holtland

Utilising the hidden human capital of refugees on the Dutch labour market

The disadvantaged labour market position of refugees currently results in lacking labour market integration and participation, although vacancies increase across the EU. A cross-border comparison shows that the Netherlands could utilize the potential more by e.g., investing in recognition and bridging programmes. Stakeholders emphasize the negative consequences of the Dutch institutional climate on refugees' human capital. Main causes are the duration of the processes, limited employment possibilities and fragmented initiatives to address the issues.

Merel Kuiper

Working in secondary school?

"Education is in desperate need of teachers", headlines and newspapers are filled with such statements. The shortage of teachers is particularly significant in secondary education. The consequence is an increasing number of class cancellations and larger class sizes. In order to gain insight into this shortage, a survey was conducted in the present study among a group of secondary education teachers. The research examined which considerations teachers find most important when deciding to work for a particular employer. The study is limited to factors such as commute time, permanent or temporary appointment, salary and the living conditions. The survey was conducted among teachers at the secondary school 'Porteum' in Lelystad. The collected data were then analyzed to gain insight into the primary considerations of teachers when choosing a specific work location and/or employer. The analysis revealed that considerations related to a permanent appointment and commuting time were particularly important in making such a decision.

Joost Houwers

The role of low-income neighbourhoods on the intention to move

Higher rates of low-income people in a neighbourhood result in higher mobility rates from households. However, the effect on the intention to move of households has not been researched yet. Interestingly, moving intentions are compared to moving not hampered due to certain constraints. It was found that as the percentage of low-income people in a neighbourhood increased, the odds of having the intention to move also increased. Also, no significant difference between the upper- and lower-income groups on the intention to move are found.

Paula Zaruba

Millennials and Residential Location: The association of parenthood with residential relocation choice

This study examines Millennials' relocation patterns at a transformative life stage shaped by post-Great Recession and Covid-19 housing market dynamics to inform urban planners and municipalities about their location choices and potential differences by parenthood status. While traditional expectations of family mobility and fertility literature assume suburban living for raising children, others propose a strong urban preference among Millennials. Applying a discrete choice model, relocation choice is found to vary by parenthood status and non-central destinations to be preferred by parents.

Poster presentations

Ozan Ozkan

Just In Time: An Historical Institutional Analysis of Galway City's Transport System

Galway City, Ireland, is in the midst of a decades long and worsening traffic congestion crisis. Moreover, this crisis disproportionately impacts negatively upon the wellbeing of already disadvantaged groups. This research, therefore, employs an historical institutional analysis by way of expert interviews and document analysis to investigate a half-century of transport policy and shed light on how this crisis originated and has grown with little policy resistance. In addition, given the uneven distribution of transport-related burdens, a lens of transport justice is adopted.

Diede Osinga

Who are they? Frequent drivers in the Dutch road-pricing context

The Dutch government wants to implement a road-pricing policy, as it would lead to a fairer pricing system for car users. However, it encounters quite some criticism, since rural areas argue that they are forced to drive more kilometers and thus are car-dependent. Nevertheless, the ministry argues that inhabitants of cities have the most VMT. However, it is actually unknown who the frequent car drivers are and where they are located, and whether those places make people car-dependent. This needs to be analyzed before we can conclude whether the road-pricing policy would be unfair.

Max Rood

Traffic Safety and Spatial Planning: Exploring Relationships between Road Design and Risky Driving Behaviour in Groningen, The Netherlands

The decades-long decrease in yearly traffic deaths in the Netherlands has stagnated in recent years. This has created a renewed interest on the part of Dutch institutions in interventions which may further increase traffic safety, including spatial interventions targeting driver behaviour. Academic work on these “soft” spatial measures for traffic safety remains scarce, however, as does research targeting risky driving behaviour specifically. This research applies quantitative analysis to secondary data from the province of Groningen in order to expand the body of knowledge on the linkages between road design, risky driving behaviour and traffic accidents in the Netherlands in both urban and rural contexts, investigating factors such as network density, roadside features and speed limits. The findings of this research have implications for road safety planning practices and may serve as a starting point for further research.

Wouter Smit

Regulating rents, the end of investments?

In the Netherlands there is currently a political debate ongoing regarding regulating rents. The responsible minister has already presented plans to regulate rents further than currently is the case. This study aims to add a scientific perspective upon the matter and adds to a growing body of literature regarding rent control. To achieve this, the study uses several datasets of the WoonOnderzoek (WoON) to study the impact of earlier adaptations of the system of rent control in the Netherlands upon the amount of available social housing.

Coen Hannink

Trends in Risk Tolerance: Exploring the Dynamic Influence of Determinants of Risk Tolerance among Dutch Retail Investors

This thesis focuses on the significance of the determinants of recent year risk tolerance of retail investors in the Netherlands, and how it has changed over the years. Using determinants like risk

perception, financial knowledge, and numerous demographic factors, research is conducted on the significance of the impact of these determinants on risk tolerance. Using a multiple-year timeframe and taking into account the impacts of market volatility, changes in the influence of these determinants on risk tolerance are sought.

Gencay Akdeniz

The influence of immigrant status on the rent to income ratio of Dutch “starters”

The central research question explores the rent to income ratios for immigrants’ starters, by using the native Dutch starters as a reference group across different income levels. Using multivariate regression models and WoOn survey data (CBS), the research constructs a predictive statistical model for variables impacting the rent quote. Results indicate a significant difference in average rent quotes between native Dutch and immigrant residents, initially suggesting an influential role of the immigrant status. However, further analysis reveals immigrant status to be statistically insignificant

Rick Roodbergen

Super Bowl Success and Real Estate Transaction Prices

Currently many NFL stadiums are subsidized using public money. However very few positive economic impacts have been found related to these stadiums. The thesis aims to find if winning the Super Bowl, the greatest achievement for an NFL team, has any positive effect on the real estate market of the home city. Preliminary results have yet to find a connection between Super Bowl success and home city real estate prices.

Carst de Weerd

Gentrification in London

This master thesis is about predicting gentrification in London based on physical neighbourhood characteristics. By performing a logistic regression, this thesis created a model where you can predict gentrification based on the presence of green spaces, listed buildings, proximity to wealthy neighbourhoods and public transport accessibility.

Jule Rüll

The relationship between house transaction prices and nearby demolished or rehabilitated properties - The case of Paris, France

Parisian authorities shift to rehabilitation instead of demolition. Intermediate findings explain the impact of the nearest demolition activity onto residential transaction prices. The hedonic price model reflects a significant -2.76% change in the transaction price, when the activity is in a 500-meter radius. As to the difference-in-difference model, the interaction between activities occurring in the radius and fulfilled before or in the transaction year result in a significant 4.29% price change. The relationship of nearby demolition activities impacting transaction prices is in process.

Athanasios Skovolas

What are the effects of proximity to schools and quality of education on housing prices? A distinction between public and private schools. A case study for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

This study investigates the impact of school proximity and school quality on residential properties values in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Results suggest that closer proximity to schools at all levels leads to higher housing prices. My analysis revealed that proximity to public middle and private high schools presented the strongest impact on housing prices, when focusing on distance splines. In terms of quality attributes, test scores posed the greatest effect on residential prices in the case of public and private high schools respectively.

Sophie van Bergen

Toekomstscenario's van de gezondheidseconomie in de gemeente Groningen (met een focus op een duurzame en toekomstbestendige gezondheidseconomie)

De vraag naar zorg zal sterk gaan stijgen, terwijl het aanbod juist steeds schaarser wordt. Daarnaast zullen er de komende 25 jaar veel veranderingen gaan plaatsvinden in de gezondheidseconomie. Om te zorgen dat er in 2050 een sterke en duurzame gezondheidseconomie is in de gemeente Groningen, zal daar nu alvast op moeten worden geanticipeerd. Daarom wordt in deze thesis onderzocht welke sociaaleconomisch, ruimtelijk-economische en maatschappelijke factoren van invloed zijn hierop. Dit wordt onderzocht door twee toekomstscenario's uit te werken, gebaseerd op het onderzoeksrapport van het PBL.

Job Busscher

A multi-criteria conditional analysis for peat landscape land-use changes in the 'Duurswold' area in Groningen

This research focuses on the 'Duurswold' area in the province of Groningen. Intensive cattle farming, soil subsidence due to gas extraction and peat oxidation provides a complex case study. Constraining and enabling conditions for alternative land-use in the area are explored and how to eliminate or diminish the constraining factors is investigated using a conditional multi-criteria analysis.

Madison Ketelaars

Preliminary findings on the interconnection between social ties, use of greenspaces, and happiness levels in students at the University of Groningen

This research seeks to define the connection between social ties, the use of greenspaces, and how these factors impact the self-reported happiness of students at RUG. Using a map-based questionnaire to collect quantitative data, the preliminary findings of this study highlight that happier students tend to visit a green space to relax more often than unhappy students. Happier students also expressed that they more often pass through a greenspace on their daily commute compared to neutral-feeling or unhappy students. This study displays the importance of greenspaces in urban planning.

Sabine Dieben

From urban places to child-friendly spaces: unravelling the dynamics of collaboration processes in creating child-friendly spaces

In the 21st century more people are living in cities than ever before, a trend that is expected to continue in the coming decades. As a result, cities face the challenge of creating liveable and inclusive urban environments for diverse groups of the population, including children. To address these challenges, the concept of child-friendly cities has emerged as a critical aspect of urban planning. Despite increased recognition, implementation of child-friendly design principles is still limited. Since collaborative efforts are essential in ensuring that children's needs are at the forefront of urban development plans and policies, this research seeks to investigate the dynamics of collaboration between project developers and municipalities, and the influence this has on the spatial quality for children.

Cedric Jansen

"In een andere functie treden" - Kwantitatief onderzoek naar transformatie van stedelijke bedrijventerreinen naar woningen in de stad Groningen: het effect op de waarde van bestaande koopwoningen in het nabijgelegen gebied

Het doel van dit onderzoek is om in te zien wat de transformatie van bedrijventerreinen naar woningen doet met de waarde van de bestaande koopwoningen in de nabijgelegen gebieden. NVM-data (18.982 transacties) zijn geanalyseerd via de difference-in-difference hedonische prijsmethode. Hierbij werden de transactieprijzen van woningen in het onderzoeksgebied vergeleken met die in het controlegebied. De resultaten tonen een klein negatief effect van de transformatie van bedrijventerreinen naar woningen op de waarde van nabijgelegen bestaande koopwoningen.

Luuk Geerlings***Real Estate and Climate: A Comprehensive Analysis of Weather's Influence on Property Values***

This study's objective is to methodically investigate and measure the relationship between precipitation, heat index, and wind-chill—three meteorological variables—and housing prices in the form of house value and gross rent in the United States of America. This research then seizes the opportunity to improve our understanding of how climate affects house values and gross rents differently. While renters have similar preferences, homeowners have a significantly higher sensitivity, particularly to January precipitation levels and the number of cooling degree days.

Daniël van Assen***Exploring the price dynamics of flood risk on the housing market: A meta-analysis approach***

The existing literature on the effect of flood risk on house prices produces inconsistent findings. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the various findings in the literature in order to determine the overall effect and explain the study-to-study variation. This is accomplished through conducting a meta-analysis of 14 relevant papers published between 2013 and 2023. A total of 191 extracted estimates demonstrate a price difference that extends from -84% to +41.4%. The analysis shows that flood risk discount is greatest shortly after a flood and diminishes over time. Houses in coastal floodplains command a premium due to a failure to separate the effect of being in a coastal floodplain from the amenities associated with it. Controlling for time elapsed since the most recent flood, study characteristics, and contextual factors, the meta-regression results reveal that a property in a 100-year inland floodplain is associated with a 4.7% price discount.

Angelos Blantis***Cumbria's Property Market Under the Surge: A Flood Risk Examination***

This study examines the effect of flood risk on property prices in Cumbria, England. Analyzing three floods in 2005, 2009, and 2015, the research, based on 184,048 real estate transactions from 2003 to 2022, reveals evidence that the November 2009 flood had a significant negative impact on property prices, whereas there is no statistical negative evidence on the consequences of the January 2005 and December 2015 flood. The study broadens the scope of existing research and highlights varying impacts on residential properties based on types and price segments.

Emma Mayhew***Food Security in Ethiopia: A Socio-Ecological Analysis of Climate-Smart Agriculture Solutions***

In the face of escalating climate impacts, Ethiopia grapples with imminent famine and food insecurity. The agricultural sector, vital to the economy, faces desertification and drought risks. Using socioecological systems theory, this study explores climate-smart agriculture options. A spatial analysis assesses digital readiness, agricultural services, and food security. A qualitative survey with experts and stakeholders delves into socioecological implications of high and low-tech practices. The research culminates in an adaptation matrix, emphasizing digital inclusion and social equity.

Hedda Luursema***Identifying gender-related barriers and drivers to social and behavioral change in climate-related WaSH issues***

Understanding the effects of climate change on society is crucial in a world where its effects are being felt immediately, especially in vulnerable areas like sub-Saharan Africa. The sub-Saharan African region has significant challenges in providing access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) due to major hydroclimatic changes. Research currently available shows that women and girls are disproportionately affected by climate change, but the understanding of the deep nature of these gender differences is still lacking. This thesis studies the complex network of gender-related barriers and factors driving social and behavioral responses to climate-induced WaSH concerns, with an emphasis on the Kajiado County in Kenya. Kenya, notably in Kajiado County, experiences heightened vulnerability to climate change, characterized by irregular rainfall patterns, severe weather events, and recurrent droughts. These climatic shifts pose a significant threat to WaSH infrastructure, exacerbating the challenges faced by marginalized communities, particularly women and girls. Through an in-depth

analysis of Kajiado County, this thesis aims to shed light on the nuanced interplay between climate change, WaSH challenges, and gender disparities. By identifying the barriers and drivers shaping social and behavioral responses, the research seeks to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between climate change and gender in the context of WaSH issues. Ultimately, the findings aspire to inform strategies for fostering social and behavioral change, empowering women and girls in the face of escalating climate-related WaSH challenges.

Maarten Uineken

Decline in cognitive function of older adults: The relative effects of lifestyle factors for Europeans aged 50+

Ageing naturally occurs with declining cognitive function. It is of great interest of individuals, families and populations to slow down the process of cognitive decline via modifiable factors such as lifestyle. This thesis found regular physical activity to be the most contributing lifestyle factor in early phases as well as stronger effects when individuals engage in 3 or 4 unhealthy lifestyle behaviours (nutrition, physical activity, smoking, alcohol use).

Paolo Calabrese

Life expectancy gap in Ethnicities: a focus on the U.S.

In the U.S., there is still a (large) gap in life expectancy between different Ethnicities. Using quantitative methods, I try to unravel the reasons behind that, to see what are the most important factors playing a role.

Julia Switalla

Housing choices and preferences of seniors and pre-seniors in Bottrop, Germany. A conjoint analysis.

It aims to show the housing preferences of seniors and pre-seniors in Bottrop. Seniors are an ever-grown group and especially in the chosen area they have a high share. The research is based on a rating-based conjoint analysis for which data was collected through a survey. The results show that both groups prefer a bigger house, for a cheaper rent, in a neighbourhood close to family and friends, with a high accessibility standard as well as services, the most. The housing preferences between seniors and pre-seniors preferences vary, but the degree of discrepancy is not very high.

Alize Kock

The impact of AirBnB rentals on the Greek island communities

Since the conception of AirBnB there has been a drastic shift in tourism accommodations on the Greek islands. This thesis focused on researching the socio-economic impacts of AirBnB rentals on locals on the Greek islands. A quantitative analysis focused on the spread of AirBnB rentals, whereafter Serifos was chosen for a qualitative analysis. The results show that the amount of AirBnB rentals increased at the expense of housing for local people. The interviewed stakeholders perceived negative impacts on the local community and fears for the future if AirBnB rentals are not properly regulated.

Niels Haveman

Shared place attachment in social networks, a case study

In this thesis shared place attachment in social networks is explored. The relevance can be found in the use of a novel method (social network analysis) to see if the strength of an interpersonal connection is connected to the existence of shared place attachment. In the study evidence was found that such a connection does indeed exist. It was also found that shared place attachment originates from the core of social networks and is spread throughout the network by bridging characters.

Gonneke van Iwaarden

Exploring Migration Intentions and Education Choices Among Adolescents from the Wadden

This study examines migration intentions and education choices among adolescents from the Wadden islands and answers the research question to what extent are the migration intentions of adolescents from the Wadden islands reflected in their educational choices. Combining quantitative and qualitative

data, the research explores the factors influencing their decisions and the relationship between migration intentions and educational trajectories.

Fien Kremer

The Global Sunbelt: what factors determine the popularity of digital nomad destinations?

The Fourth Industrial Revolution, characterized by the digitization of everything, has given rise to new work trends such as digital nomadism. Recently, digital nomadism has started impacting the economic development of countries. The digital nomad population is now as large as that of Morocco or Canada, and it's, of course, footloose. Currently, around 50 countries offer special digital nomad visas as part of broader economic development strategies. For instance, Spain aims to become a 'global business hub' by facilitating digital nomadism through a visa scheme. Additionally, various countries provide visas under generous conditions. For instance, Cape Verde offers digital nomad visas for just 20 euros if an individual can prove a minimum income of 1500 euros per month. To enhance the quality of policies related to digital nomadism, the following question is posed: To what extent do location factors, especially amenities, and digital nomad policies explain the length of stay of digital nomads in lower and higher developed countries?

The research utilizes quantitative methods, with the outcomes showcased on the poster for clear illustration!

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