



Gemeente
Amsterdam



Tourism carrying capacity of Amsterdam neighbourhoods in 2023

Onderzoek en Statistiek



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Cover photo: Damrak, tourists on the red carpet, photographer Edwin van Eis (2019)

Table of contents

Summary and conclusions	4
Introduction	10
1 Explanation of tourism carrying capacity	12
1.1 What is the tourism carrying capacity of neighbourhoods?	12
1.2 Indicators of neighbourhoods' tourism carrying capacity	13
1.2.1 Tourism pressure	13
1.2.2 Tourism-related liveability	14
1.3 Model to map tourism carrying capacity	15
1.3.1 Graphical representation of the carrying capacity model: tourism carrying capacity quadrants	15
1.4 Interpretation of tourism carrying capacity 2023	16
2 Results of neighbourhoods' tourism carrying capacity	17
2.1 Neighbourhood scores per indicator tourism pressure and liveability	17
2.2 Where is tourism carrying capacity at stake?	27
2.3 Neighbourhoods with high to very high pressure and moderate liveability	30
2.4 High to very high pressure and favourable liveability	31
2.5 Geographical distribution of neighbourhoods according to tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability	33
Annex 1 Absolute scores per indicator	37
Annex 2 Development of neighbourhoods with high pressure 2019-2023	45
Annex 3 Method justification	54
Literature	63

Summary and conclusions

This report presents the results of the third measurement of the carrying capacity for tourism in neighbourhoods in 2023. It looks at the neighbourhoods in which the carrying capacity for tourism was strained in 2023 and at the improvements and/or deteriorations in comparison to the previous measurement in 2021 and the first measurement in 2019. This study aims to answer the following question: *In which neighbourhoods is the carrying capacity for tourism at stake, and which neighbourhoods can still bear the tourism load well?*

Carrying capacity for tourism in municipal policy

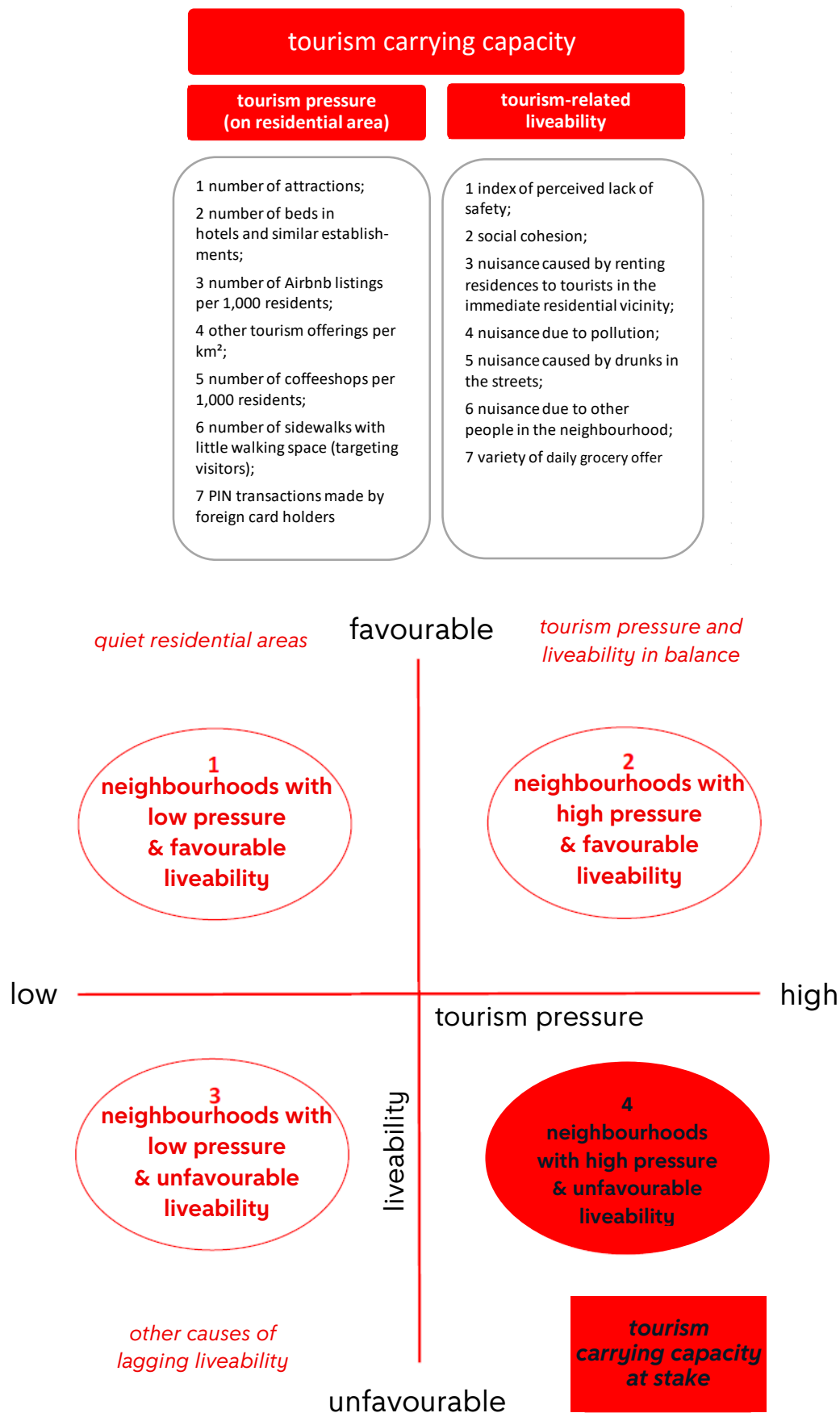
In 2021, the study of neighbourhoods' carrying capacity for tourism was included in the Tourism in Balance Ordinance (articles 5 and 6) (City of Amsterdam, 2021). This also applies to this measurement. Two years earlier, in response to the 2018 coalition agreement, the first measurement of carrying capacity was performed at the assignment of the City in Balance programme (which merged with City Centre Approach in 2020).

Tourism carrying capacity model

This study uses the following definition of tourism carrying capacity: The tourism pressure that a neighbourhood can bear without (significantly) compromising liveability.

Tourism carrying capacity is measured using two parameters: 'tourism pressure' and 'tourism-related liveability'. Both parameters are composed of several indicators (see the diagram below). The 110 Amsterdam neighbourhoods are divided into quartiles based on their scores on each indicator. Based on the sums of the quartiles, neighbourhoods that score high on 'tourism pressure' and low on 'tourism-related liveability' are in the lower-right (4th quadrant) of the carrying capacity model. These neighbourhoods have relatively high tourism pressure and the tourism-related liveability is relatively unfavourable

Indicators and model tourism carrying capacity of neighbourhoods



Results of tourism carrying capacity in 2023, 2021 and 2019

The focus of this study is on those neighbourhoods with high levels of tourism pressure and unfavourable tourism-related liveability. In addition, neighbourhoods with high tourism loads and moderate or favourable liveability are interesting to observe. The neighbourhoods with low tourism pressure are outside the scope of this study. The tables below show all neighbourhoods with high tourism pressure in 2023, 2021 and 2019. The results for 2021 and 2019 have been recalculated, incorporating modified indicators and, where possible, neighbourhoods in Weesp retrospectively.

In 2023, five neighbourhoods are under pressure. This is an increase from 2021. As in 2021, these are Burgwallen-Oude Zijde, Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde and the Oosterparkbuurt. Grachtengordel Zuid and Nieuwmarkt/Lastage have been added to these.

Conclusions

The first measurement in 2019 took place in a year when tourism was at its peak. The follow-up measurement in 2021 took place in a year when there were few tourists due to lockdowns and travel restrictions. This coincided with an improvement in liveability in neighbourhoods where tourist pressure is traditionally high. This was possibly because during the corona crisis, residents in these neighbourhoods experienced what the neighbourhood is like when it is quieter. In 2023, we see that with the disappearance of corona measures and the return of tourists to the city, liveability has also deteriorated in many of these neighbourhoods. As a result, in two neighbourhoods that were still vulnerable in 2021, tourism carrying capacity is now under pressure. These are Grachtengordel-Zuid and Nieuwmarkt/Lastage. In Burgwallen-Oude Zijde and Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde, carrying capacity has been under pressure in every measurement.

In Burgwallen-Oude Zijde and Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde, a very high score on tourism pressure coincides with unfavourable liveability scores. This involves a combination of factors: these neighbourhoods are among the busiest for all crowding indicators and also score unfavourably on several liveability aspects. For most liveability indicators, these neighbourhoods achieve the minimum score. In addition, both neighbourhoods have relatively low scores on residents' levels of contentment with their neighbourhood and their expected neighbourhood development. Grachtengordel-Zuid and Nieuwmarkt/Lastage also have near-maximum scores on tourism pressure and unfavourable scores on most liveability indicators. The Oosterparkbuurt has slightly lower tourism pressure compared to the four other focus neighbourhoods, but has unfavourable scores on most liveability indicators.

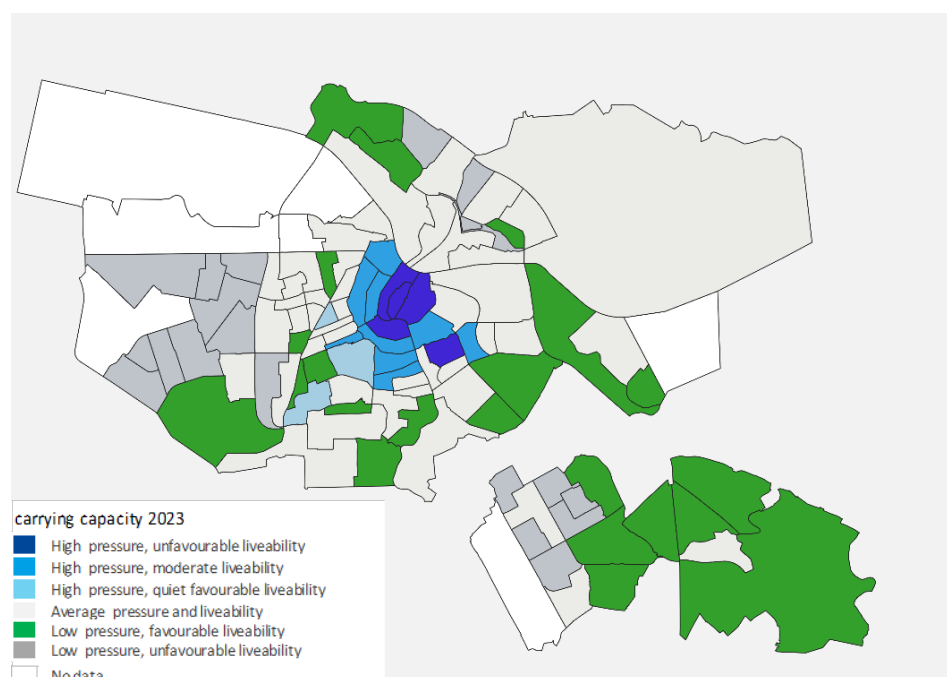
In a number of other neighbourhoods, relatively high tourism-pressure scores coincide with moderate liveability scores. These are fewer neighbourhoods in 2023 than in 2021 and 2019, mainly because in West, tourism carrying capacity seems to have improved. These neighbourhoods are of interest from a policy standpoint as well because, in several aspects, they resemble the neighbourhoods with the most unfavourable scores, but score better on some aspects. Here, it's important to consolidate the good aspects and to keep the neighbourhood from heading in the wrong direction. Incidentally, as the examples of Museumkwartier, Stadionbuurt en Bellamybuurt show, relatively high levels of tourism pressure, when compared to other neighbourhoods, do not always coincide with unfavourable liveability scores.

The fact that, unlike in the previous two measurements, no neighbourhood has a maximum tourism pressure score anymore is mainly because Airbnb offerings have decreased citywide since 2021 due to a registration requirement. The number of neighbourhoods with low tourism pressure and a favourable liveability has also increased since 2021. However, these neighbourhoods are beyond the scope of this study.

Tourism capacity in neighbourhoods based on tourist pressure and visitor-related liveability 2023, 2021 and 2019 2023

neighbourhood	district	tourism pressure	tourism-related liveability	tourism carrying capacity
Burgwallen-Oude Zijde	Centre	very high	very high	unfavourable
Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde	Centre	very high	very high	unfavourable
Grachtengordel-Zuid	Centre	very high	very high	unfavourable
Nieuwmarkt/Lastage	Centre	very high	very high	unfavourable
Oosterparkbuurt	Oost	very high	very high	unfavourable
Haarlemmerbuurt	Centre	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Jordaan	Centre	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Grachtengordel-West	Centre	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
De Weteringschans	Centre	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Weesperbuurt/Plantage	Centre	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Oude Pijp	Zuid	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Nieuwe Pijp	Zuid	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Dapperbuurt	Oost	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Vondelbuurt*	West	high/ very high	very high to high	moderate
Museumkwartier	Zuid	high/ very high	very high to high	quiet favourable
Stadionbuurt	Zuid	high/ very high	very high to high	quiet favourable
Bellamybuurt	West	high/ very high	very high to high	quiet favourable

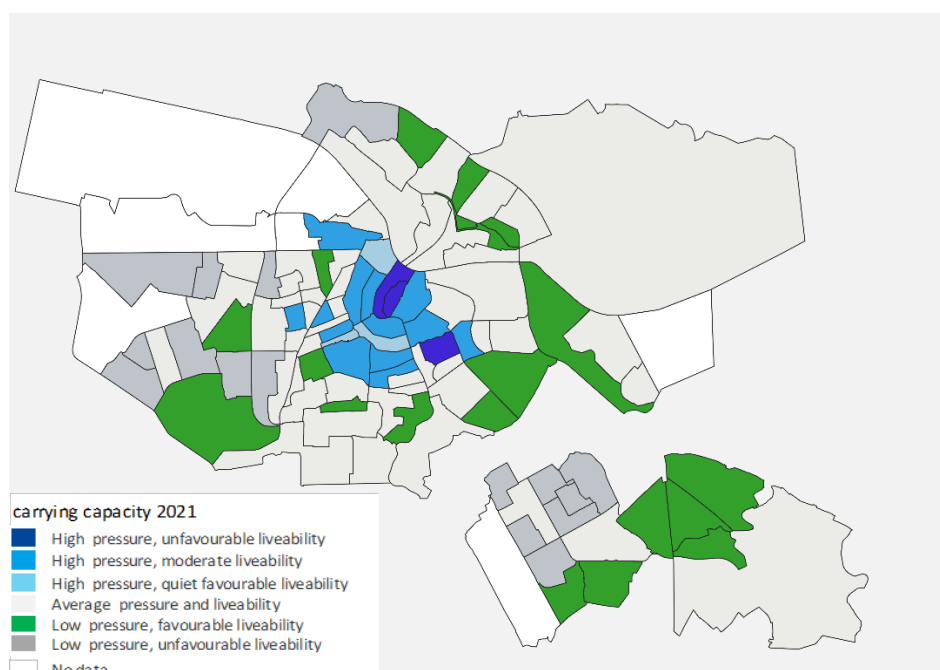
* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



2021

neighbourhood	district	tourism pressure	tourism-related liveability	tourism carrying capacity
Burgwallen-Oude Zijde	Centre	very high	unfavourable	at stake
Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde	Centre	very high	unfavourable	at stake
Oosterparkbuurt	Oost	very high	unfavourable	at stake
Grachtengordel-Zuid	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Grachtengordel-West	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Jordaan	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Nieuwmarkt/Lastage	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Weesperbuurt/Plantage	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Oude Pijp	Zuid	very high to high	moderate	
Nieuwe Pijp	Zuid	very high to high	moderate	
Museumkwartier	Zuid	very high to high	moderate	
Spaarndammer- en Zeeheldenbuurt	West	very high to high	moderate	
Hoofdweg e.o.	West	very high to high	moderate	
Chassébuurt	West	very high to high	moderate	
Bellamybuurt	West	very high to high	moderate	
Da Costabuurt	West	very high to high	moderate	
Dapperbuurt	Oost	very high to high	moderate	
Haarlemmerbuurt	Centre	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate
De Weteringschans	Centre	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate
Vondelbuurt	West	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate

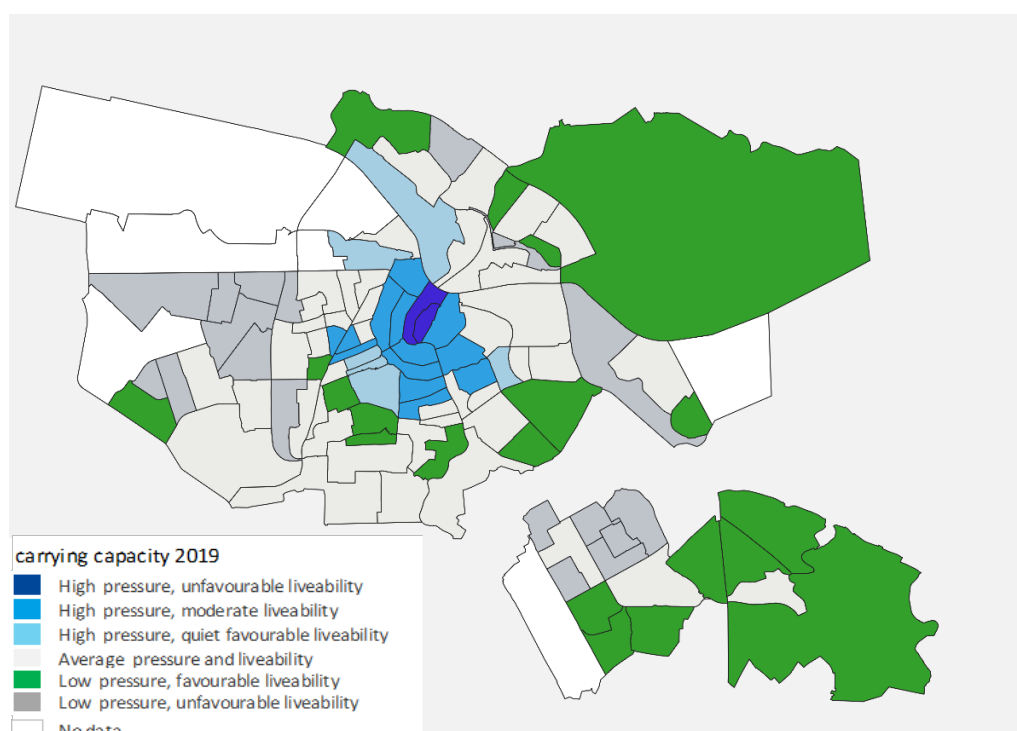
* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



2019

neighbourhood	district	tourism pressure	tourism-related liveability	tourism carrying capacity
Burgwallen-Oude Zijde	Centre	very high	unfavourable	at stake
Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde	Centre	very high	unfavourable	at stake
Haarlemmerbuurt	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Jordaan	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Grachtengordel-West	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Grachtengordel-Zuid	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Nieuwmarkt/Lastage	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
De Weteringschans	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Weesperbuurt/Plantage	Centre	very high to high	moderate	
Oude Pijp	Zuid	very high to high	moderate	
Nieuwe Pijp	Zuid	very high to high	moderate	
Chassébuurt	West	very high to high	moderate	
Bellamybuurt	West	very high to high	moderate	
Van Lennepbuurt	West	very high to high	moderate	
Oosterparkbuurt	Oost	very high to high	moderate	
Museumkwartier	Zuid	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate
Noordelijke IJ-oeveren West	Noord	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate
Spaarndammerbuurt/ Zeeheldenbuurt	West	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate
Helmersbuurt	West	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate
Vondelbuurt*	West	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate
Dapperbuurt	Oost	very high to high	quiet favourable	adequate

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



Introduction

In August 2021, the City Council adopted the Tourism in Balance Ordinance (City of Amsterdam, 2021). This ordinance was adopted in response to the popular initiative "Amsterdam has a choice". An important part of the ordinance is that the municipal board informs the Council biennially about the tourism carrying capacity of neighbourhoods (article 5). O&S measured the tourism carrying capacity of Amsterdam's neighbourhoods in spring 2024 on behalf of the City Centre Approach Programme (City Centre district). This study describes the situation in 2023 and is a follow-up to earlier O&S tourism carrying capacity studies from 2019 and 2021. This study can answer the following question: *in which neighbourhoods is tourism carrying capacity at stake and which neighbourhoods can still bear high tourism pressure well for the time being?*

Previous tourism carrying capacity measurements in Amsterdam

In 2019, O&S performed the first carrying-capacity measurement of the Amsterdam neighbourhoods at the assignment of the City in Balance programme (OIS, 2020). The definition of tourism carrying capacity and the research methodology were devised in cooperation with City in Balance and focus on the relationship between liveability and tourism pressure in residential areas. This study revealed that, in 2019, tourism carrying capacity was at stake in two (of the 99) neighbourhoods - namely in Burgwallen-Oude Zijde and Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde. Furthermore, thirteen more neighbourhoods were identified as being of interest from a policy standpoint in order to avoid exceeding carrying capacity. In 2021, this study was repeated and there were three neighbourhoods where tourism carrying capacity was under pressure: besides Burgwallen-Oude Zijde and Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde, this concerned the Oosterparkbuurt. Furthermore, fifteen neighbourhoods were of interest from a policy standpoint in order to avoid exceeding carrying capacity. Bureau Buiten measured the total tourism carrying capacity of Amsterdam at the municipal level in relation to other areas of the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area (MRA) in 2021 (Bureau Buiten and Bureau for Space & Free Time (2022). This study shows that Amsterdam's carrying capacity is below the MRA average. This study was commissioned by the MRA's Administrative Consultation on Economy and overlaps with the O&S study, but also differs in terms of method, scale and dimensions used to measure carrying capacity.

Third measurement of tourism carrying capacity of Amsterdam residential neighbourhoods: results 2023

This report presents the results of the third neighbourhood-level carrying capacity measurement in Amsterdam and shows in which Amsterdam residential neighbourhoods tourism carrying capacity was at stake in 2023. The situation in these neighbourhoods is detailed. In addition, this study shows where in Amsterdam the carrying capacity has improved or worsened compared to 2021 and 2019. This uses the same carrying capacity model as in 2019 with some minor adjustments due to the availability of data sources. The final result of the carrying capacity model is presented schematically in the form of a system of axes in which the neighbourhoods with high tourism pressure and unfavourable liveability are located in the lower-right quadrant. Almost all indicators from 2021 return to

the model in 2023. Only for the weak pavements indicator is the share of weak pavements now considered instead of the absolute number, constituting a different measurement method in 2023 than in previous years. Between 2019 and 2021, the indicators coffeeshops, other tourism offerings, perceived lack of safety, social cohesion and nuisance from drunk people had already been adjusted due to the availability of data sources or changes in measurement methodology. The 2019 and 2021 results have been recalculated retrospectively with Weesp included and with the adjusted indicators. Because the quartile boundaries change with the addition of Weesp, the results for 2019 and 2021 described in this report sometimes differ from previous reports.

Reading guide

Chapter 1 explains how the concept of tourism carrying capacity of neighbourhoods is delineated and how tourism carrying capacity is determined in this study. The interpretation of the study results is also discussed here, including the tourism carrying capacity during the corona pandemic.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the study results in 2023 and then zooms in on the neighbourhoods where tourism carrying capacity is under pressure. The situation in these neighbourhoods and developments from 2021 and 2019 are explained.

The carrying capacity study ends with conclusions on the concentration of high tourism pressure combined with moderate or unfavourable liveability in the city.

Annex 1 shows the absolute scores for each carrying capacity indicator.

Annex 2 tabulates trends in neighbourhood scores by indicator between 2019 and 2023 for all neighbourhoods with high to very high tourism pressure.

Annex 3 describes the creation of the carrying capacity model and the data sources.

1 Explanation of tourism carrying capacity

This chapter explains how the concept of tourism carrying capacity in Amsterdam neighbourhoods is delineated, which indicators are included in the O&S carrying capacity model and how a neighbourhood's tourism carrying capacity is determined based on these indicators.

1.1 What is the tourism carrying capacity of neighbourhoods?

In terms of methodology, both international and Dutch guidelines exist to delineate the concept of "tourism carrying capacity", but there are no hard criteria for measurement (see the Annex for more information about the method). The guidelines of the Council for the Environment and Infrastructure (Rli, 2019) and the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO, 2018) allow considerable latitude for customisation so that destinations can use their own (available) indicators to measure carrying capacity. Due to its function as a major metropolitan area, Amsterdam will need a different research approach than, say, natural areas. Wherever possible, Amsterdam conforms with RLI guidelines and measures tourism carrying capacity from the perspective of *the living environment in residential areas*.

Delineating Amsterdam neighbourhoods' carrying capacity for tourism

The definition of tourism carrying capacity in this study is as follows:

The tourism pressure that a neighbourhood can bear without (significantly) compromising liveability.

One important difference between the carrying capacity measurements of the Amsterdam neighbourhoods and other carrying capacity studies is that this study doesn't speak of Amsterdam as a single tourist destination. The tourism carrying capacity in this study is measured using two parameters for each neighbourhood separately: 'tourism pressure' and 'tourism-related liveability'. Both parameters are composed of multiple indicators (see section 1.2). This allows the municipality to intervene with the targeted measures where necessary in terms of policy and/or operationally.

Carrying capacity for tourism in municipal policy

Tourism carrying capacity measurements in Amsterdam were first announced in the 'City in Balance' section (Balans in de Stad) of the 2018 coalition agreement. The municipality was striving toward a new balance between visitors on the one hand and residents on the other, or a balance between liveability and hospitality. The first carrying capacity measurement came about in 2019 as part of the City in Balance programme (merged with City Centre Approach in 2020). In consultation with municipal parties and in collaboration with City in Balance, O&S then developed a carrying capacity model for Amsterdam. This model measured the relationship between the scale of tourism (tourism pressure) and tourism-related liveability for each neighbourhood (OIS, 2020).

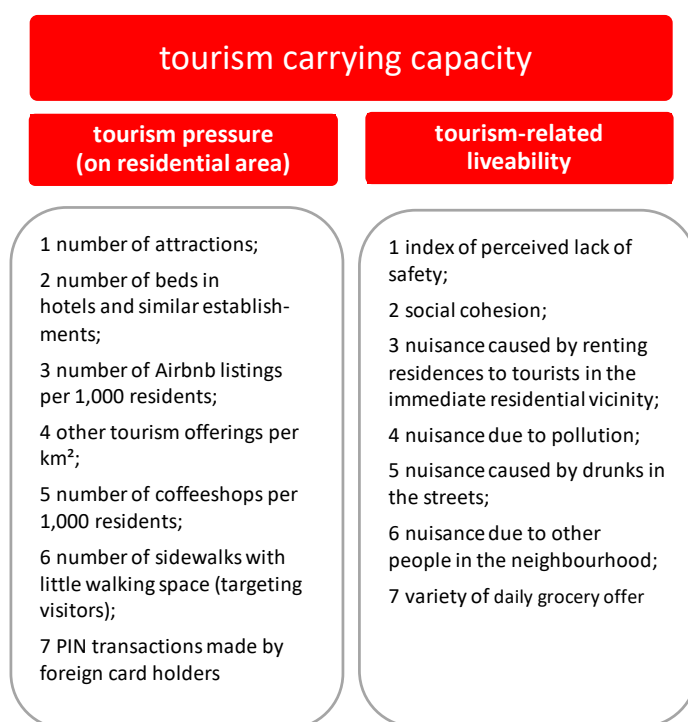
In 2021, the study of carrying capacity for tourism was included in the Tourism in Balance Ordinance (City of Amsterdam, 2021). Article 5 of the ordinance describes how each neighbourhood's tourism carrying capacity will be monitored every two years. Article 6 stipulates that the municipal board shall inform the Council biennially about any neighbourhood in which tourism carrying capacity is under stress.

The current study is in line with the previous carrying capacity measurements (2019 and 2021) and the provisions in the Tourism in Balance Ordinance (2021).

1.2 Indicators of neighbourhoods' tourism carrying capacity

Tourism carrying capacity shows the correlation between two parameters: 1 'tourism pressure' and 2 'tourism-related liveability'. Both parameters are comprised of seven indicators which are described in figure 1.1. Annex 3 contains the complete method justification, along with sources and definitions.

Figure 1.1 Indicators of neighbourhoods' tourism carrying capacity



1.2.2 Tourism pressure

The key concept of 'tourism pressure' encompasses objective observations of the supply and the use of facilities targeted (to a large extent) at tourists, including accommodations, attractions and souvenir shops. One challenge in this study was distinguishing between tourists and all other users of the city (residents, commuters, students). To measure 'tourism pressure', a list of all possible indicators was drawn up with the help of experts and a review of the literature, which O&S then evaluated for relevance and usability. The following indicators were included in the tourism carrying capacity model:

7 'Tourism pressure' indicators

1. number of attractions;
2. the number of beds in hotels and similar establishments;
3. the number of Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents;
4. the number of coffeeshops per 1,000 residents;
5. other tourism offerings per km²;
6. the share of sidewalks with little walking space (low 'walkability', targeting visitors);
7. PIN transactions made by foreign card holders.

One of the selection criteria for these indicators is the periodic availability and stability of data. However, some adjustments are unavoidable due to changes in data sources. Compared to the first measurement, some of the information in the indicator 'other tourism offerings' is no longer provided (ATM data). To compensate for this, O&S added a new indicator to the list in 2021: PIN transactions made by foreign card holders. This indicator additionally paints a picture of tourism demand, while other indicators mainly describe tourism offerings. Also, the source for coffeeshops used in 2019 is no longer available for the 2021 and 2023 measurements. Therefore, a new source has been used from 2021 (Locatus). The indicator 'share of sidewalks with little walking space (targeting visitors)' has been measured differently from 2023 and is now also available for neighbourhoods outside the ring road, except Weesp. This also now looks at the share rather than the absolute number of weak sidewalks. For this indicator, the quartile scores for 2023 are determined based on the scores in 2023. However, the years 2021 and 2019 are comparable, and here, the 2019 scores are taken as the basis. The results for 2019 and 2021 have been recalculated retrospectively in this study (see method justification in Annex 3).

1.2.3 Tourism-related liveability

The concept of 'liveability' includes various aspects related to residents' perceptions when it comes to clean, safe and pleasant neighbourliness. Some liveability indicators relate directly to the presence of tourists in residential areas, such as perceived nuisance from holiday rentals in one's own residential environment. Other liveability indicators may either correlate with visitors (e.g. nuisance from people) or not (e.g. satisfaction with play facilities). In order to delineate 'tourism-related liveability', O&S engaged municipal and national expertise in 2019. Possible themes, indicators and data sources were identified in the expert sessions and then reviewed by O&S for relevance and usability. The following indicators were included in the tourism carrying capacity model:

7 'Tourism-related liveability' indicators

1. index of perceived lack of safety;
2. nuisance due to pollution;
3. nuisance caused by renting residences to tourists in the immediate residential vicinity;
4. nuisance due to other people in the neighbourhood;
5. nuisance caused by drunks in the streets;
6. variety of daily grocery offer;
7. social cohesion.

1.3 Model to map tourism carrying capacity

Tourism carrying capacity is determined by combining the total score for tourism pressure and the total score for tourism-related liveability. The total scores are calculated based on the quartile scores for each indicator.

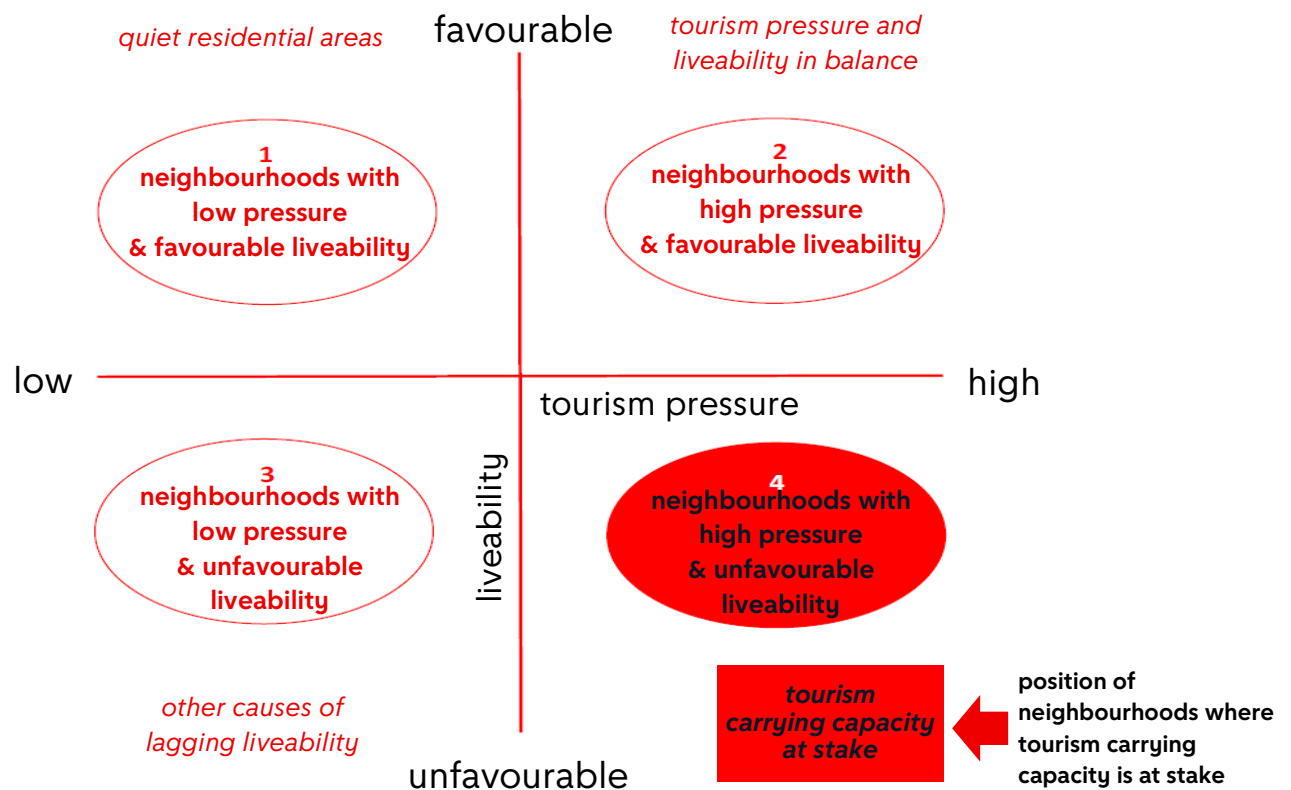
1.3.2 Graphical representation of the carrying capacity model: tourism carrying capacity quadrants

Quartile scores and system of axes

Since each indicator has a differing unit of measurement, adding together the absolute scores makes no sense. To arrive at an overall score, the 108 neighbourhoods are divided into quartiles based on their scores for each indicator, with quartile 1 representing 25% of the lowest scores and quartile 4 representing 25% of the highest scores. When a score is missing for an indicator, the neighbourhood is placed in quartile 2.5 for this indicator, as a proxy for an average score. The total scores for the two parameters 'tourism pressure' and 'tourism-related liveability' are then determined for each neighbourhood by summing up the quartile scores for all selected indicators.

Based on the two total scores (total tourism pressure and total tourism-related liveability), each neighbourhood is then assigned to one of the quadrants in figure 1.2. In this graphical representation, tourism pressure is shown on the horizontal axis and tourism-related liveability on the vertical axis.

Figure 1.2 Graphical representation of neighbourhood tourism carrying capacity



Quadrant 4: Tourism carrying capacity at stake

The moment that a neighbourhood's tourism pressure is high and its liveability is unfavourable, then that neighbourhood's tourism carrying capacity is at stake (4th quadrant). Further differentiation will then take place within this quadrant based on the combination of total scores. A neighbourhood that ends up within quadrant 4 at the bottom right has a different tourism carrying capacity than a neighbourhood positioned within quadrant 4 at the top left. From a policy perspective, the neighbourhoods at the very bottom right of the fourth quadrant are the most interesting.

Other quadrants

The neighbourhoods in quadrant 2 are also interesting from a policy perspective. These neighbourhoods have high tourism pressure but no unfavourable liveability. These neighbourhoods seem to be able to bear the tourism pressure (for now). It's important to know why the tourism pressure in these neighbourhoods does not come at the expense of liveability. By repeating the study periodically, we can monitor whether liveability in these neighbourhoods is deteriorating. Tourism pressure is at a relatively low level in the left portion of the quadrant. Here we find neighbourhoods with favourable liveability, which can be characterised as quiet, residential neighbourhoods (quadrant 1). Quadrant 3 contains neighbourhoods which, despite low levels of tourism pressure, still evince unfavourable liveability. Here, the lagging liveability would appear to be caused by factors other than the presence and behaviour of visitors. In the context of this study, the neighbourhoods in quadrants 1 and 3 are less interesting from a policy standpoint.

1.4 Interpretation of tourism carrying capacity 2023

The same criteria in 2019, 2021 and 2023

In this study, the quartile scores serve as a proxy for the criteria "high"/"low" tourism pressure and "favourable"/"unfavourable" liveability. Using a proxy is necessary because no measurable scientific criteria exist (yet) for "too high a pressure". The quartile boundaries for the indicators were fixed in 2019 as a basis for follow-up measurements. In other words, the carrying capacity model is calculated using the same criteria in 2019, 2021 and 2023. The 2023 report looks at which neighbourhoods wind up in the fourth quadrant (bottom right) according to these measures and whether these are the same neighbourhoods as in 2019. Due to a number of changes in data sources and the merger with Weesp, the original carrying capacity model from 2019 and the follow-up measurement in 2021 were recalculated in order to have the results in 2019, 2021 and 2023 be comparable in the same way. The changes in data sources are described in Annex 3. Because the quartile boundaries change slightly due to the addition of the neighbourhoods in Weesp and because some indicators have changed, the results in this report deviate slightly from the 2019 and 2021 reports.

Position of the neighbourhoods with respect to each other and the actual figures

The quartile scores, and thus the position of the neighbourhoods in quadrants, show the position of the neighbourhoods with respect to each other. So they do not provide a picture of actual levels of pressure and liveability. Because the 2019 limit values are taken as a starting point, however, it can be shown whether the levels of pressure or liveability in a neighbourhood have improved or worsened. In order to monitor the actual situation, Annex 1 also includes a table reflecting the absolute scores per indicator for each neighbourhood.

2 Results of neighbourhoods' tourism carrying capacity

This chapter displays the scores of all 110 neighbourhoods for each indicator, and the placement of these neighbourhoods in the quadrant of tourism carrying capacity.

1.5 Neighbourhood scores per indicator tourism pressure and liveability

Table 2.1 shows the quartile scores for each indicator for all neighbourhoods. The neighbourhoods are first ranked according to total scores for tourism pressure (from high to low) and then for total liveability scores (from low to high). The second column states the neighbourhood's position among the quadrants.

Columns 3 and 4 show each neighbourhood's scores for the two key indicators against which all carrying capacity indicators used are assessed: neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development. This concerns report grades from 1 (unfavourable) to 10 (favourable).

Columns 5 through 11 show the quartile scores for each neighbourhood for all indicators for tourism pressure. This concerns scores ranging from 1 (low pressure) to 4 (high pressure). Column 12 states the total score for tourism pressure. Columns 13 through 19 show the quartile scores for each neighbourhood for all indicators for tourism-related liveability. This concerns scores ranging from 1 (unfavourable liveability) to 4 (favourable liveability). Column 20 states the total score for tourism-related liveability.

Figure 2.2 then shows a system of axes with the placement of all 110 neighbourhoods within the quadrant, with tourism pressure on the horizontal axis and tourism-related liveability on the vertical axis. Neighbourhoods are plotted herein based on their overall scores for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability

Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (start)

		neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbour-hoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks i n the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burgwallen-Oude Zijde	4	6,1	5,2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Grachtengordel-Zuid	4	8,0	6,7	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	12
Grachtengordel-West	4	7,8	6,2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	13
De Weteringschans	4	8,0	6,8	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	15
Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde	4	6,8	6,0	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	26	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	9
Nieuwmarkt/Lastage	4	7,6	6,4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	12
Jordaan	4	7,9	6,6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	1	1	1	4	1	3	4	15
Haarlemmerbuurt	4	8,0	6,9	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	1	3	1	3	2	3	4	17
Museumkwartier	2	8,4	7,6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	21
Oude Pijp	4	7,7	6,8	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	25	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	13
Nieuwe Pijp	4	7,9	6,9	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	25	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	14
Oosterparkbuurt	4	7,5	7,1	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	24	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	11
Weesperbuurt/Plantage	4	8,3	7,1	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	24	1	3	2	2	2	3	4	17
Bellamybuurt	2	8,0	7,4	4	3	2	4	3	4	4	24	2	2	4	4	1	4	4	21

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (continued)

		neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbour-hoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dapperbuurt	4	7,8	7,2	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	23	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	15
Vondelparkbuurt*	4			4	4	2	4	1	4	4	23	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	17,5
Stadionbuurt	2	8,0	7,2	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	23	2	4	4	3	3	4	2	22
Hoofdweg e.o.	4	7,3	7,0	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	22	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	13
Da Costabuurt	4	7,9	7,0	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	22	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	14
Volewijk	4	7,2	6,8	3	4	2	2	4	3	4	22	1	1	4	2	2	1	3	14
Helmersbuurt	2	8,1	7,2	2	3	2	4	3	4	4	22	1	3	2	4	3	3	4	20
Overtoomse Sluis	2	8,2	7,3	2	3	2	4	3	4	4	22	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	25
Landlust	4	7,3	7,3	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	21	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	15
Oostelijke Eilanden/Kadijken	2	7,9	7,6	4	4	1	2	3	3	4	21	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	18
Indische Buurt-West	2	7,8	7,7	2	3	2	4	3	4	3	21	3	2	4	4	1	3	2	19
Noordelijke IJ-oever-West	2	7,3	7,8	4	4	2	1	3	3	4	21	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	20
Amsterdamse Poort e.o.	4	6,6	7,0	4	3	1	2	3	3	4	20	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	11
Spaarndammerbuurt/Zeeheldenbuurt	4	7,8	7,3	4	3	2	2	4	1	4	20	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	16

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

high pressure  low pressure

unfavourable liveability 

favourable liveability

Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (continued)

		neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbour-hoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks i n the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Scheldebuurt	2	8,4	7,1	3	3	2	3	1	4	4	20	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	26
IJplein/Vogelbuurt	4	7,3	6,7	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	19	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	13
Van Lennepbuurt	4	7,8	7,1	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	19	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	14
Noordelijke IJ-oever-Oost*	4			3	4	3	3	1	1	4	19	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	17,5
Chassébuurt	2	7,5	7,2	3	3	2	4	4	1	2	19	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	18
Frederik Hendrikbuurt	2	8,0	7,4	1	2	2	4	4	3	3	19	2	3	3	4	2	4	4	22
Transvaalbuurt	4	7,6	7,3	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	18	1	2	4	4	1	1	2	15
Weesperzijde	4	7,7	7,3	1	3	2	4	3	1	4	18	1	1	4	3	1	2	3	15
Hoofddorppleinbuurt	2	8,1	7,4	1	3	2	2	3	3	4	18	1	2	4	4	3	3	4	21
Zuidas	2	7,7	7,6	3	4	1	3	1	2	4	18	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	21
Buitenveldert-West	2	8,1	7,3	2	4	1	1	3	3	4	18	4	4	4	3	4	3	1	23
IJselbuurt	2	7,9	7,3	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	18	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	23
Apollobuurt	2	8,4	7,4	3	4	1	1	1	4	4	18	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	25
Oostelijk Havengebied	2	8,3	7,7	4	4	1	2	1	2	4	18	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	26

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (continued)

	neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbour-hoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Weesp Binnenstad/Zuid	2	8,5	7,3	4	3	2,5	2,5	1	3	2	18	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28
Osdorp-Oost	3	6,4	6,2	3	3	1	2	3	1	4	17	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	12
Staatsliedenbuurt	3	8,0	7,4	3	1	2	3	4	1	3	17	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	16
Omval/Overamstel	1	7,4	8,1	3	4	2	2	1	1	4	17	3	3	4	1	3	3	2	19
Buitenveldert-Oost	1	7,8	6,9	4	4	1	1	1	3	3	17	3	4	4	3	4	3	2	23
Schinkelbuurt	1	8,1	7,1	3	1	2	3	1	4	3	17	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	23
Westlandgracht	3	6,6	6,9	2	4	1	3	1	1	4	16	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	10
De Kolenkit	3	6,8	7,2	3	4	1	3	1	1	3	16	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	13
Slotervaart-Zuid	3	6,8	6,5	3	3	1	3	1	1	4	16	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	13
Van Galenbuurt	3	7,3	7,2	1	1	2	4	4	1	3	16	3	2	3	4	1	2	2	17
Indische Buurt-Oost	1	7,4	7,1	3	1	1	3	4	1	3	16	4	2	3	3	1	2	3	18
Zuid Pijp	1	7,7	6,8	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	16	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	18
Willemspark	1	8,5	7,6	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	16	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	23
Rijnbuurt	1	8,0	7,1	2	1	2	1	4	3	3	16	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	24

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (continued)

		neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbour-hoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Middenmeer	1	8,3	7,5	4	2	1	1	1	3	4	16	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	25
Geuzenveld	3	6,4	6,0	4	3	1	2	1	1	3	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Slotermeer-West	3	6,3	6,4	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	15	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	12
Overtoomse Veld	3	6,7	7,2	2	4	1	2	1	1	4	15	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	13
Buikslotermeer	3	7,1	6,7	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	15	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	14
Frankendael	1	7,8	7,0	2	4	1	2	1	1	4	15	2	3	4	1	4	2	4	20
Sloten/Nieuw-Sloten	1	7,7	6,8	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	15	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	24
Westindische Buurt	1	7,9	7,5	1	1	2	3	4	1	3	15	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	25
Osdorp-Midden	3	6,0	5,8	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	14	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	10
Slotermeer-Noordoost	3	6,5	6,4	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	14	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	12
Erasmuspark	3	7,4	7,5	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	14	3	1	4	3	1	3	2	17
Geuzenbuurt	1	7,8	7,3	1	1	2	4	1	1	4	14	2	3	4	4	2	2	1	18
Slotermeer-Zuidoost	3	6,6	6,5	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	13	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	11
Banne Buiksloot	3	7,0	6,4	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	13	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	14

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (continued)

	neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbour-hoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1.000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1.000 residents	Tourism offerings per km²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Reigersbos	3	7,5	6,9	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	13	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	14
Waterlandpleinbuurt	3	6,9	6,6	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	13	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	17
IJburg-West	1	7,6	7,2	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	13	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	20
Houthavens	1	8,2	8,2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	13	2,5	4	4	1	4	2,5	4	22
Waterland*	1			4	2	2	1	1	1	2	13	4	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	4	4	22
Aetsveld/Oostelijke Vechtoever	1	8,0	7,1	3	2	2,5	2,5	1	1	1	13	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	24
Elzenhagen	3	7,3	7,4	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	12	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	16
Oostzanerwerf	1	7,4	6,8	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	12	4	3	4	2	2	1	3	19
Weesp-Noordwest	1	7,2	6,3	2	1	2,5	2,5	1	1	2	12	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	22
Prinses Irenebuurt e.o.	1	8,3	7,3	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	12	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	27
Ganzenhoef e.o.	3	7,1	7,0	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	11	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	13
De Aker	3	6,9	5,9	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	11	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	16
Holendrecht	3	6,9	6,3	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	11	2	2	4	2	2	1	3	16
Zeeburgereiland/Bovendiep	1	7,4	7,7	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	11	3	4	4	1	2	3	2	19

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (continued)

		neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbour-hoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1.000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1.000 residents	Tourism offerings per km²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
IJburg-Zuid	1	7,8	7,3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	11	4	2	4	1	3	2	4	20
Centrale Markt	1	8,1	7,4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	11	2,5	4	3	3	3	2,5	2,5	20,5
Tuindorp Oostzaan	1	7,4	6,9	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	11	3	3	4	1	3	3	4	21
Nellestein	1	8,0	7,1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	4	4	4	1	4	3	2	22
Bijlmermuseum	3	6,6	6,6	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	10	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	11
Bloemendalerpolder	1	8,1	8,2	1	1	2,5	2,5	1	1	1	10	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	25
H-buurt	3	6,8	6,8	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	9
De Punt	3	5,9	5,6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	10
Slotervaart-Noord	3	7,3	6,9	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	3	3	4	1	1	1	3	16
Kadoelen*	3			2	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	17,5
Geerdinkhof/Kantershof	1	7,5	7,3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	3	3	4	1	4	1	3	19
Driemond*	1			1	3	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	4	4	22
Venserpolder	3	6,6	6,7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
K-buurt	3	6,8	6,5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	11

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

high pressure  low pressure

unfavourable liveability  favourable liveability

Table 2.1 Quartile scores for each tourism-pressure and tourism-related liveability indicator, along with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development scores for the 110 neighbourhoods 2023 (continued)

		neighbourhood assessment	neighbourhood assessment	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability	liveability
neighbourhoods	quadrant	Neighbourhood satisfaction	Neighbourhood development	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nieuwendammerdijk/Buiksloterdijk*	3			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	17,5
Tuindorp Buiksloot*	3			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	17,5
Gein	1	7,6	7,0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	3	3	3	2	4	1	3	19
Betondorp	1	7,8	7,2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	4	4	1	3	3	4	21
Tuindorp Nieuwendam	1	7,8	6,5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	3	3	1	3	2	4	19

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.



tourism carrying capacity

Y-axis: bezoekers gerelateerde leefbaarheid (7 to 28)
X-axis: tourism pressure (7 to 28)

Regions: Centre, West, Nieuw-West, Zuid, Oost, Noord, Zuidoost, Weesp

Neighborhoods (approximate coordinates):

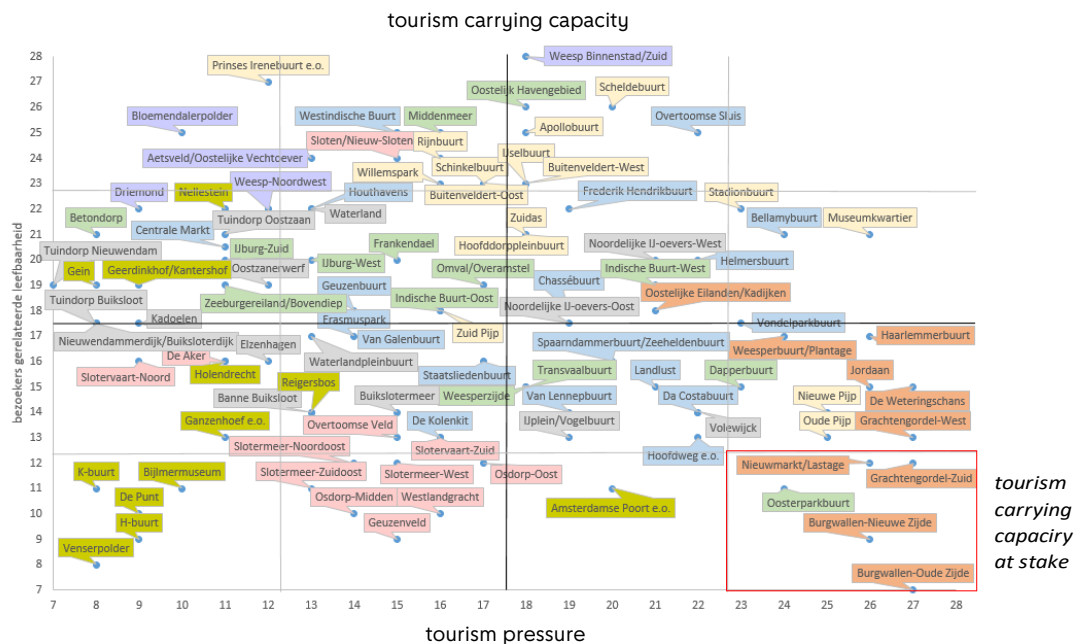
- Prinses Irenebuurt e.o. (12, 27)
- Bloemendalerpolder (10, 25)
- Aetsveld/Oostelijke Vechtoever (12, 24)
- Westindische Buurt (13, 26)
- Middenmeer (15, 26)
- Oostelijk Havengebied (18, 27)
- Scheldebuurt (20, 26)
- Overtoomse Sluis (22, 25)
- Apollobuurt (18, 25)
- Willemspark (14, 23)
- Schinkelbuurt (16, 23)
- Buitenveldert-West (20, 23)
- Buitenveldert-Oost (18, 23)
- IJselbuurt (18, 24)
- Frederik Hendrikbuurt (22, 22)
- Stadionbuurt (24, 22)
- Bellamybuurt (26, 21)
- Museumkwartier (27, 21)
- Waterland (14, 22)
- Houthavens (14, 23)
- Zuidas (19, 21)
- Hoofddorppleinbuurt (18, 21)
- Noordelijke IJ-oever-West (22, 20)
- Indische Buurt-West (22, 19)
- Helmersbuurt (26, 20)
- Oostelijke Eilanden/Kadijken (24, 18)
- Chassébuurt (19, 19)
- Noordelijke IJ-oever-Oost (19, 17)
- Vondelparkbuurt (24, 17)
- Haarlemmerbuurt (27, 17)
- De Aker (11, 16)
- Elzenhagen (13, 16)
- Waterlandpleinbuurt (14, 16)
- Staatsliedenbuurt (16, 16)
- Transvaalbuurt (18, 16)
- Landlust (21, 16)
- Dapperbuurt (24, 16)
- Weesperbuurt/Plantage (24, 15)
- Jordaan (26, 15)
- De Weteringschans (27, 15)
- Grachtengordel-West (27, 14)
- Grachtengordel-Zuid (27, 12)
- Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde (26, 9)
- Burgwallen-Oude Zijde (27, 7)
- Nieuwmarkt/Lastage (24, 12)
- Oosterparkbuurt (24, 10)
- Amsterdamse Poort e.o. (20, 10)
- Hoofdweg e.o. (22, 12)
- Volewijk (23, 13)
- Da Costabuurt (22, 14)
- Van Lennepbuurt (19, 15)
- IJplein/Vogelbuurt (19, 13)
- Osdorp-Oost (17, 12)
- Westlandgracht (16, 11)
- Geuzenveld (15, 10)
- Slotervaart-Zuid (16, 12)
- Slotervaart-Noord (8, 15)
- Holendrecht (10, 15)
- Reigersbos (14, 14)
- Banne Buiksloot (13, 14)
- Buikslotermeer (14, 14)
- Weesperzijde (17, 14)
- De Kolenkit (15, 13)
- Overtoomse Veld (14, 13)
- Slotermeer-Noordoost (13, 12)
- Slotermeer-Zuidoost (14, 11)
- Osdorp-Midden (15, 11)
- Geuzenbuurt (14, 19)
- Omval/Overamstel (18, 19)
- Indische Buurt-Oost (17, 18)
- Erasmuspark (14, 17)
- Van Galenbuurt (15, 17)
- Zuid Pijp (18, 17)
- Gein (8, 19)
- Geerdinkhof/Kantershof (9, 19)
- Tuindorp Nieuwendam (7, 19)
- Tuindorp Buiksloot (8, 18)
- Kadoelen (11, 18)
- Zeeburgereiland/Bovendiep (12, 18)
- IJburg-Zuid (12, 20)
- IJburg-West (14, 20)
- Frankendael (15, 20)
- Betondorp (8, 21)
- Driemond (9, 22)
- Nijestein (10, 22)
- Weesp-Noordwest (12, 22)
- Tuindorp Oostzaan (12, 21)
- Tuindorp Nieuwendam (7, 20)
- Gein (8, 19)
- Geerdinkhof/Kantershof (9, 19)
- Tuindorp Buiksloot (8, 18)
- Kadoelen (11, 18)
- Zeeburgereiland/Bovendiep (12, 18)
- IJburg-Zuid (12, 20)
- IJburg-West (14, 20)
- Frankendael (15, 20)
- Betondorp (8, 21)
- Driemond (9, 22)
- Nijestein (10, 22)
- Weesp-Noordwest (12, 22)
- Tuindorp Oostzaan (12, 21)

1.6 Where is tourism carrying capacity at stake?

In 2023, five neighbourhoods have very high tourism pressure scores in 2023, in addition to unfavourable liveability scores (Figure 2.3). Tourism carrying capacity at stake here. This concerns the following neighbourhoods:

1. Burgwallen-Oude Zijde;
2. Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde;
3. Grachtengordel-Zuid;
4. Nieuwmarkt/Lastage;
5. Oosterparkbuurt.

Figure 2.3 Neighbourhoods where tourism carrying capacity is at stake, 2023



In 2021, this was only the case for just three of these neighbourhoods: Burgwallen-Oude Zijde, Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde and the Oosterparkbuurt. Compared to 2021, liveability has worsened in many neighbourhoods in and around the Centre, after actually improving between 2019 and 2021. As a result, in Grachtengordel-Zuid and Nieuwmarkt/Lastage, tourism carrying capacity is now also under pressure. Developments in the five neighbourhoods are described below. Annex 2 contains tables showing the developments between 2019 and 2023.

Burgwallen-Oude Zijde

Burgwallen-Oude Zijde scores 27 out of 28 on tourism pressure: this neighbourhood belongs to the fourth and highest quartile in six of the seven indicators of tourism pressure. In 2021 and 2019, the neighbourhood still had the maximum score for tourism

pressure (28). Only the indicator 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' shows an improvement compared to 2021: from quartile 4 to quartile 3.

This can be explained by the fact that Airbnb offerings have decreased significantly as a result of the registration requirement introduced in 2022.

In terms of liveability, the neighbourhood achieved the minimum score with a score of 7: in all indicators, the neighbourhood belongs to the first and lowest quartile. This represents a decline of 2 points from 2021 (9). Only the supply of shops for daily groceries was rated significantly higher than (quartile 3). In 2019, the neighbourhood also had a slightly higher liveability score (8).

The ratings for neighbourhood satisfaction (from 7.3 to 6.1) and expected neighbourhood development (from 6.6 to 5.2) show a sharp decline. On the contrary, there was a strong improvement between 2019 and 2021, which can be explained by the fact that the inner city was quieter during the corona period. Meanwhile, neighbourhood satisfaction is back below 2019 levels, while expected neighbourhood development is somewhat more favourable compared to 2019.

Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde

Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde scores 26 out of 28 points for tourism pressure. In 2019 and 2021, this neighbourhood still had the maximum score (28) as well. The neighbourhood has an improvement on the indicators 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' (from 4 to 3) and 'share of sidewalks with little walking space' (from 4 to 3). For 'share of sidewalks with little walking space', however, it should be noted that the data for 2023 is not fully comparable with that of 2019 and 2021 due to a different way of measuring.

The neighbourhood scores 9 on liveability, which is slightly lower than in 2021 (10) but equal to 2019 (9). Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde has the minimum score for all indicators (quartile 1), except the variety of daily grocery offer (quartile 3). Compared to 2021, the neighbourhood scores lower on perceived lack of safety: from quartile 2 to quartile 1.

Neighbourhood satisfaction (from 7.2 to 6.8) and expected neighbourhood development (from 6.6 to 6.0) have a negative trend. Neighbourhood satisfaction is back to 2019 levels, neighbourhood trends are slightly more favourable compared to 2019.

Grachtengordel-Zuid

The neighbourhood scores 27 on tourism pressure, where the maximum score was achieved in both 2019 and 2021. Only the indicator 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' shows an improvement (from quartile 4 to 3). On all other indicators of tourism pressure, the neighbourhood scores in the fourth and highest quartile. The score for tourism-related liveability is much lower (12) than in 2021 (16) and is also lower than the score in 2019 (13). The neighbourhood belongs to the first and lowest quartile for the indicators 'nuisance caused by drunks', 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals' and 'nuisance due to pollution', and to the second quartile for the indicators 'nuisance due to other people', 'perceived lack of safety' and 'social cohesion'. The neighbourhood has a relatively favourable score for the variety of daily grocery offer (third quartile). Compared to

2021, there is a decline in the areas of social cohesion (from the fourth to the second quartile), perceived lack of safety (from the third to the second quartile) and variety of daily grocery offer (from the fourth to the third quartile).

The ratings for both neighbourhood satisfaction (from 8.4 to 8.0) and neighbourhood development (from 7.5 to 6.7) have decreased. In terms of neighbourhood satisfaction, however, the neighbourhood still scores relatively favourably.

Nieuwmarkt/Lastage

Nieuwmarkt/Lastage scores 26 out of 28 for tourism pressure. In 2019, the tourism pressure was still at the maximum, and in 2021, the score was 27. The neighbourhood scores in the fourth and highest quartile on almost all indicators. Only for the indicator 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' does the neighbourhood belong to the second quartile. On this indicator, the neighbourhood also scores more favourably than in 2021 (third quartile) and in 2019 (fourth quartile).

The neighbourhood has a less favourable liveability score (12) than in 2021 (15) and 2019 (13). The neighbourhood belongs to the first and lowest quartile for the indicators 'nuisance caused by drunks', 'nuisance due to other people', 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals' and 'nuisance due to pollution'. Only for the indicators 'variety of daily grocery offer' and 'perceived lack of safety' does the neighbourhood belong to the second quartile. The neighbourhood scores favourably on the indicator 'social cohesion' (fourth and highest quartile). Compared to 2021, there is a decline on the indicators 'nuisance due to other people' (from second to first quartile), 'variety of daily grocery offer' (from third to second quartile) and 'perceived lack of safety' (from third to second quartile).

Oosterparkbuurt

The Oosterparkbuurt has an overall score of 24 out of 28 for tourism pressure. That equals 2021 and 2019. The neighbourhood belongs to the fourth quartile for the indicators 'number of attractions', 'number of hotel beds', 'share of sidewalks with little walking space' and 'PIN transactions made by foreign cardholders'. In addition, the neighbourhood belongs to the third quartile for the indicators 'coffeeshops per 1,000 residents' and 'other tourism offerings per km'. The neighbourhood scores relatively favourably on Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents (second quartile). This indicator also shows an improvement compared to 2021 (from the third to the second quartile). The neighbourhood experiences a decline on the indicator 'PIN transactions made by foreign cardholders' (from quartile three to four). Tourism-related liveability has deteriorated for the second measurement in a row: in 2019, the total score was 14, in 2021 it had dropped to 12 and in 2023 the total score is 11. The neighbourhood belongs to the first and lowest quartile for five indicators: 'nuisance caused by drunks', 'nuisance due to other people', 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals', 'nuisance due to pollution' and 'social cohesion'. The neighbourhood also scores relatively unfavourably (second quartile) on 'perceived lack of safety'. The neighbourhood has a favourable score on the variety of daily grocery offers (fourth quartile). Compared to 2021, there is a decline in the area of 'nuisance caused by other people' (from the second to the first quartile). The unfavourable liveability scores coincide with high scores for tourism pressure, but can also be explained

The scores for neighbourhood satisfaction (from 7.7 to 7.5) and expected neighbourhood development (from 7.5 to 7.1) decreased between 2021 and 2023.

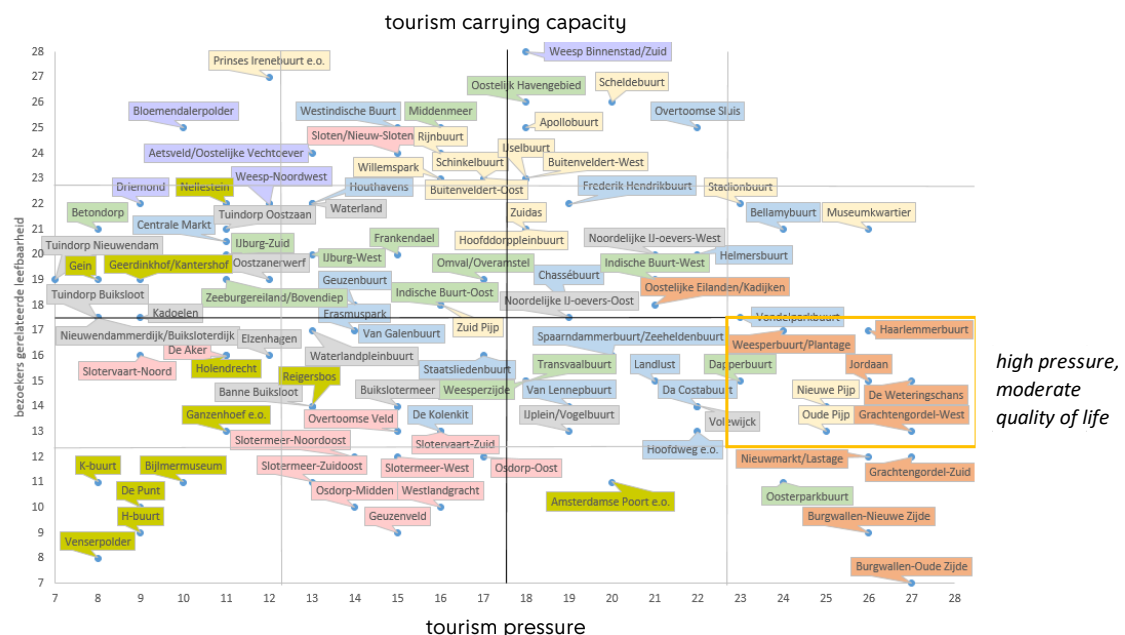
1.7 Neighbourhoods with high to very high pressure and moderate liveability

Eight neighbourhoods have high to very high tourism pressure (three highest possible scores) as well as a moderate liveability score (Figure 2.4). Here, tourism carrying capacity is not yet under immediate pressure, but negative liveability development could lead to tourism carrying capacity being at stake here. These are:

1. Grachtengordel-West;
2. De Weteringschans;
3. Jordaan;
4. Oude Pijp;
5. Nieuwe Pijp;
6. Haarlemmerbuurt;
7. Weesperbuurt/Plantage;
8. Dapperbuurt.

Grachtengordel-West and Oude Pijp are close to neighbourhoods where carrying capacity is a stake, but liveability here is still just favourable enough. The Vondelparkbuurt is also in the fourth quadrant, but few liveability figures are known for this neighbourhood because there are too few respondents in the WIA survey, so the results for this neighbourhood are considered less reliable.

Figure 2.4 Neighbourhoods with high tourism pressure and moderate liveability, 2023



The two neighbourhoods where a notable development has taken place are described below.

Weteringschans

Weteringschans has an overall score of 27 for tourism pressure. This is less than in 2021 and 2019, when it scored the maximum (28). Compared to 2021, only the indicator 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' improved (from fourth to third quartile). For all other indicators of tourism pressure, the neighbourhood belongs to the fourth quartile.

Tourism-related liveability has deteriorated: an overall score of 15 in 2023, down from 18 in 2021 and 16 in 2019. This puts the neighbourhood in the fourth quadrant in this measurement. Compared to 2021, the neighbourhood scores lower on 'nuisance caused by drunks', 'nuisance due to other people' (both from second to first quartile) and social cohesion (from third to second quartile). The neighbourhood further scores unfavourably on 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals' (first quartile) and 'nuisance due to pollution' (second quartile), and has positive scores for 'variety of daily grocery offer' and 'perceived lack of safety' (both fourth quartile).

The ratings for neighbourhood satisfaction (from 8.3 to 8.0) and expected neighbourhood development (from 7.4 to 6.8) have both decreased. However, neighbourhood satisfaction is still relatively high.

Haarlemmerbuurt

The Haarlemmerbuurt has a score of 26 on tourism pressure. This is less than in 2021 (27) and equal to 2019. The neighbourhood improved on the indicator 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' (from third to second quartile). For all other indicators of tourism pressure, the Haarlemmerbuurt belongs to the fourth and highest quartile.

Tourism-related liveability dropped from 19 in 2021 to 17 in 2023, placing the neighbourhood in the fourth quadrant in this measurement. In the previous measurement, this was still the second quadrant. Compared to 2021, the neighbourhood shows an improvement in social cohesion: from the third to the fourth quadrant. In contrast, there was a decline for the indicators 'variety of daily grocery offer' (from fourth to third quartile), 'nuisance due to pollution' (from third to second quartile) and 'perceived lack of safety' (from fourth to third quartile). Furthermore, the neighbourhood scores unfavourably on the indicators 'nuisance caused by drunks' and 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals' (both first quartile) and there is a relatively favourable score on 'nuisance due to other people' (third quartile).

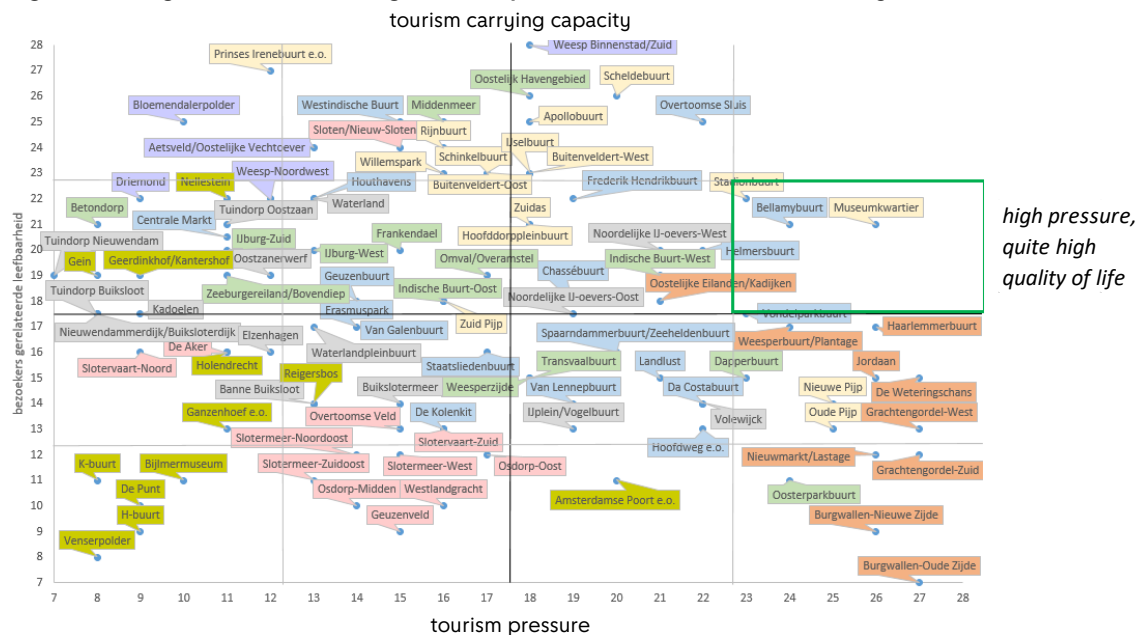
The ratings for neighbourhood satisfaction (from 8.2 to 8.0) and expected neighbourhood development (from 7.2 to 6.9) have both decreased slightly. The score for neighbourhood satisfaction is relatively high.

1.8 High to very high pressure and favourable liveability

In 2023, there are three neighbourhoods where high to very high tourist pressure coincides with a relatively favourable score on tourism-related liveability (Figure 2.5). These neighbourhoods seem to be able to bear the level of tourism pressure well in 2023. These are:

1. Museumkwartier;
2. Bellamybuurt;
3. Stadionbuurt.

Figure 2.5 Neighbourhoods with high tourism pressure and favourable liveability, 2023



Museumkwartier

The Museumkwartier was in the fourth quadrant in 2021, but is in the second quadrant in 2023, which is where it also was in the first measurement. Tourism pressure has remained the same since 2021, with an overall score of 26, but is higher than the first measurement in 2019 (25). The neighbourhood improved on the indicator 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' (from third to second quartile), but declined on the indicator 'coffeeshops per 1,000 residents' (from third to fourth quartile). For all other indicators of tourism pressure, the neighbourhood scores in the fourth quartile.

Tourism-related liveability has improved significantly compared to 2021: from 16 to 21. This is also higher than the first measurement (20). The neighbourhood saw particularly strong progress on the 'nuisance due to pollution' indicator (from first to third quartile), but also saw improvements on 'nuisance due to other people', 'perceived lack of safety' (both from third to fourth quartile) and 'social cohesion' (from first to second quartile). Furthermore, the neighbourhood scores relatively unfavourably on 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals' (second quartile) and relatively favourably on 'nuisance caused by drunks' and 'variety of daily grocery offer' (quartile three). The neighbourhood experienced a decline in liveability in 2021 against the urban trend, which has now turned back into an increase. This is possibly due to the many demonstrations that took place at Museumplein during the corona period.

The rating for neighbourhood satisfaction remained the same and is relatively high at 8.4. The rating for expected neighbourhood development actually improved, from 7.4 to 7.6.

Bellamybuurt

The Bellamybuurt (formerly the Kinkerbuurt) has a combination of high tourism pressure and relatively favourable liveability. The neighbourhood has an overall score of 24 on

tourism pressure, which is slightly lower than in 2021 (25), but higher than in 2019 (23). Compared to 2021, Airbnb listings have decreased (from the third to the second quartile). The Bellamybuurt has unfavourable scores on 'number of attractions', 'share of sidewalks with little walking space', 'other tourism offerings per km²' and 'PIN transactions (made by foreign card holders)' (fourth quartile), and also scores moderately on 'number of beds in hotels' and 'coffeeshops per 1,000 residents' (third quartile). Tourism-related liveability is much higher in 2023 (21) than in 2021 (16) and 2019 (16). Social cohesion in particular improved (from second to fourth quartile), but there was also an improvement in 'nuisance due to other people' (from first to second quartile), 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals' (from third to fourth quartile) and 'perceived lack of safety' (from third to fourth quartile). In addition, the neighbourhood scores favourably on 'variety of daily grocery offer' (fourth quartile), moderately on 'nuisance caused by drunks' (second quartile) and unfavourably on 'nuisance due to pollution' (first quartile).

The ratings for neighbourhood satisfaction (8.0) and expected neighbourhood development (7.4) have remained stable since 2019.

Stadionbuurt

The Stadionbuurt has experienced increasing tourism pressure since 2019. In 2019, the neighbourhood had an overall score of 19, rising to 21 by 2021 and further to 23 by 2023. The neighbourhood experienced a decline on the indicators 'number of beds in hotels' and 'PIN transactions made by foreign card holders' (both from quartile three to four). The neighbourhood further scores unfavourably on 'number of attractions' (fourth quartile) and moderately on 'share of sidewalks with little walking space', 'coffeeshops per 1,000 residents' and 'other tourism offerings' (third quartile). The neighbourhood scores relatively favourably on 'Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents' (second quartile). Tourism-related liveability has improved significantly compared to 2021 (total score from 19 to 22), but still lags behind 2019 (23). The neighbourhood has a strong improvement in 'nuisance due to pollution' (from first to third quartile) and also an improvement on the indicators 'nuisance due to other people' and 'perceived lack of safety' (both from three to four). In contrast, there was a decline on the 'nuisance caused by drunks' indicator (from quartile three to two). The neighbourhood also scores relatively favourably on the indicators 'nuisance caused by holiday rentals' (fourth quartile) and 'variety of daily grocery offer' (third quartile). The neighbourhood scores moderately on social cohesion (second quartile).

1.9 Geographical distribution of neighbourhoods according to tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability

The maps in Figure 2.6 show the locations of the neighbourhoods listed above. Tourism pressure is concentrated in three areas:

Centre

A clear concentration of neighbourhoods with high levels of tourism pressure is visible in the city centre ('Centrum') district. The degree of liveability in these neighbourhoods is disparate:

- 4 neighbourhoods with (very) high tourism pressure and unfavourable liveability (Burgwallen-Oude Zijde, Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde, Nieuwmarkt/Lastage and Grachtengordel-Zuid);
- 5 neighbourhoods with high to very high levels of tourism pressure and moderate liveability (Haarlemmerbuurt, Grachtengordel-West, De Weteringschans, Jordaan and Weesperbuurt/ Plantage);
- 1 neighbourhood with average tourism pressure and liveability: Oostelijke Eilanden/ Kadijken.

Zuid

A second concentration of neighbourhoods with high tourism pressure is in Zuid:

- 1 wijk met een (zeer) hoge toeristische druk en een gunstige leefbaarheid (Museumkwartier);
- 2 neighbourhoods with (very) high tourism pressure and moderate liveability (Oude Pijp and Nieuwe Pijp).

Oost and West

There are also neighbourhoods in the Oost and West districts where tourism pressure is relatively high:

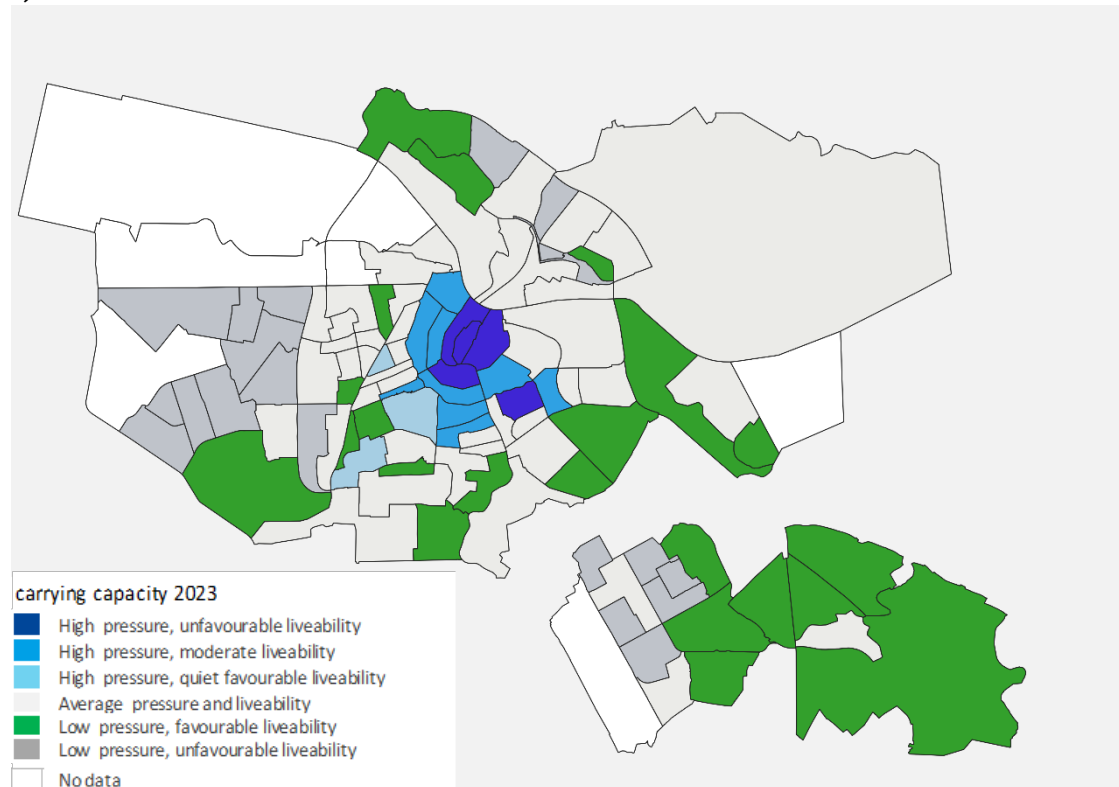
- Oost: 1 neighbourhood with high tourism pressure and unfavourable liveability in 2023 (Oosterparkbuurt) and 1 neighbourhood with high tourism pressure and moderate liveability (Dapperbuurt).
- West: 1 neighbourhood with high tourism pressure and favourable liveability in 2023 (Bellamybuurt).
While the Vondelbuurt has high tourism pressure, there is too little data to give a reliable picture of liveability.

Neighbourhoods with low tourism pressure and favourable liveability are located primarily on the edges of the city and in Weesp. The number of neighbourhoods within this category has increased since 2021. Neighbourhoods with low pressure and unfavourable liveability are more specifically concentrated in the Noord, Nieuw-West, Zuidoost. In these neighbourhoods, there is probably another explanation for low liveability.

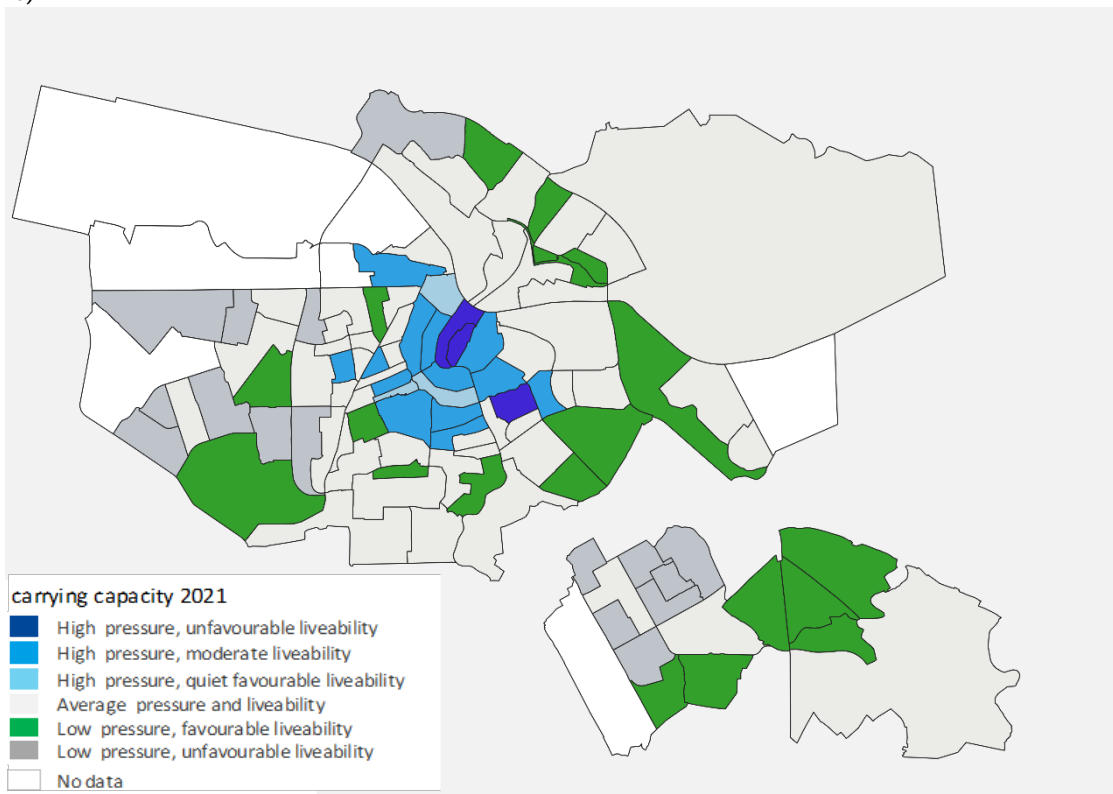
A comparison of the three maps shows that by 2023, although tourism carrying capacity is at stake in more neighbourhoods, the number of neighbourhoods with high pressure and moderate liveability has actually decreased significantly. The neighbourhoods where high pressure coincides with moderate or unfavourable liveability are more concentrated in the city districts of Centrum, Zuid and Oost, and less so in West.

Figure 2.6 Neighbourhoods where tourism carrying capacity is at stake or that can withstand high pressures well; geographical distribution throughout the city, 2023 (a), 2021 (b) and 2019 (c)

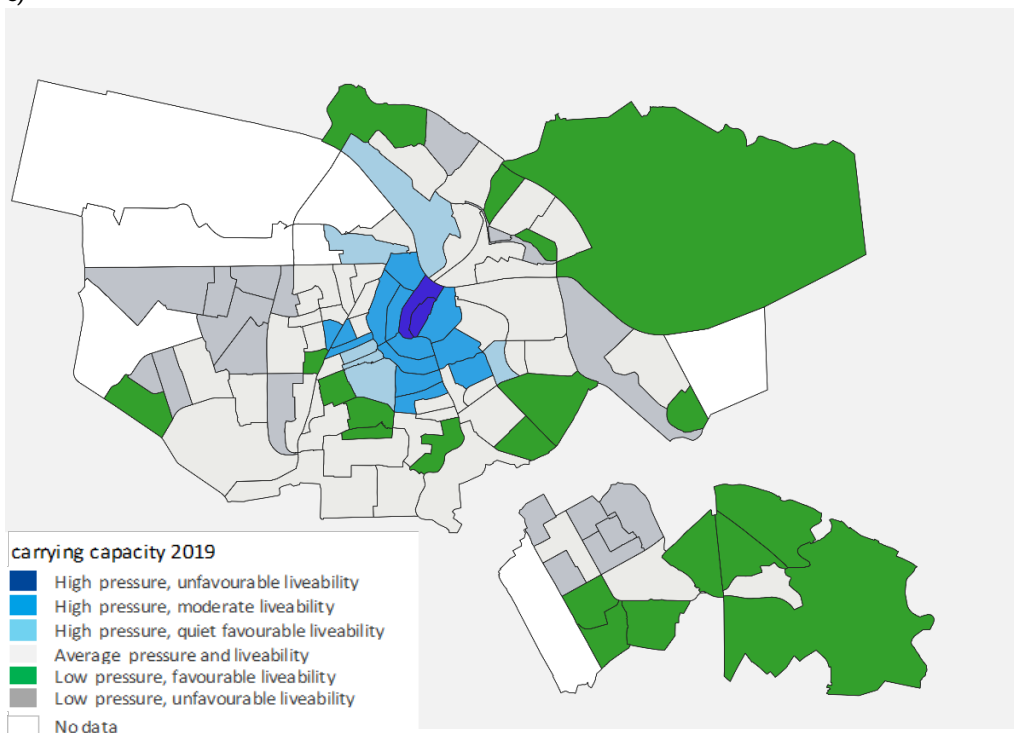
a)



b)



c)



Annex 1 Absolute scores per indicator

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023

	perception neighbour- hood	perception neighbour- hood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour-hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
AA Haarlemmerbuurt	8,0	6,9	7	861	23,42	40,9	1,09	11,05	4,09	25	15,5	7,1	8,9	7,8	5,8	89,2	6,2	17
AB Jordaan	7,9	6,6	14	902	27,06	64,3	0,66	12,68	6,10	26	10,2	6,7	12,7	8,2	5,6	87,4	6,2	15
AC Grachtengordel-West	7,8	6,2	10	2120	35,08	70,6	0,76	26,36	8,76	27	12,7	6,3	11,8	8,1	5,1	90,7	6,0	13
AD Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde	6,8	6,0	20	8766	43,34	33,0	3,69	149,63	57,50	26	35,9	5,7	11,2	7,5	4,3	128,9	5,1	9
AE Burgwallen-Oude Zijde	6,1	5,2	28	6936	37,21	66,6	4,38	197,68	29,28	27	55,2	4,3	16,2	6,8	3,4	142,9	5,6	7
AF Nieuwmarkt/Lastage	7,6	6,4	22	3653	20,88	45,3	0,50	14,06	6,92	27	16,7	6,3	10,8	7,4	5,6	98,7	6,3	12
AG Grachtengordel-Zuid	8,0	6,7	12	3899	31,03	75,3	2,56	77,90	20,43	27	33,9	6,8	10,7	7,9	5,4	104,1	5,8	12
AH De Weteringschans	8,0	6,8	19	2299	37,73	65,7	0,79	16,98	14,32	27	16,2	6,6	8,5	8,3	5,9	83,8	6,0	15
AJ Weesperbuurt/Plantage	8,3	7,1	18	2174	25,79	53,2	0,13	2,17	3,67	24	11,3	7,2	4,5	7,2	5,8	96,7	6,3	17
AK Oostelijke Eilanden/Kadijken	7,9	7,6	6	748	10,43	17,3	0,07	0,77	1,46	21	8,0	7,3	3,5	7,3	6,1	100,3	6,2	18

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023 (continued)

	perception neighbour- hood	perception neighbour- hood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour-hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
EB Spaarndammerbuurt/ Zeeheldenbuurt	7,8	7,3	8	654	16,64	12,0	0,28	0,00	2,01	20	12,1	7,1	3,4	7,0	5,8	85,1	6,2	16
EC Houthavens	8,2	8,2	2	230	12,01	11,2	0,00	0,00	0,11	13		7,7	1,8	6,4	6,8		6,8	22,5
ED De Kolenkit	6,8	7,2	2	1314	7,05	35,7	0,00	0,00	0,62	16	1,6	6,6	3,6	7,5	5,0	115,3	5,8	13
EE Landlust	7,3	7,3	1	829	16,57	25,2	0,05	0,92	1,68	21	4,5	6,7	2,8	7,9	5,3	98,7	5,9	15
EF Erasmuspark	7,4	7,5	3	12	24,72	31,0	0,00	0,00	0,19	14	2,9	6,6	1,3	8,0	5,5	97,4	5,9	17
EG Centrale Markt	8,1	7,4	0	16	18,81	19,1	0,00	0,00	0,17	11		7,5	4,0	7,7	6,0			22
EH Staatsliedenbuurt	8,0	7,4	3	0	20,59	31,7	0,31	0,00	0,61	17	11,1	7,1	4,6	7,5	5,8	92,3	6,2	16
EJ Frederik Hendrikbuurt	8,0	7,4	0	48	22,44	48,0	0,37	2,37	0,49	19	7,1	7,1	3,2	8,2	5,8	80,5	6,3	22
EK Van Galenbuurt	7,3	7,2	0	0	13,52	52,0	0,25	0,00	0,66	15	4,3	6,7	3,7	8,2	5,0	99,8	5,8	17
EL Geuzenbuurt	7,8	7,3	0	0	23,25	47,5	0,00	0,00	0,79	14	6,3	7,0	2,1	8,2	5,8	100,7	5,6	18
EM Hoofdweg e.o.	7,3	7,0	3	40	19,31	38,8	0,49	7,15	0,81	22	8,7	6,5	1,0	8,3	5,0	115,6	5,5	13
EN Chassébuurt	7,5	7,2	2	167	25,24	49,2	0,49	0,00	0,26	19	4,9	7,1	4,5	8,0	5,3	90,6	6,2	18
EP Bellamybuurt	8,0	7,4	4	271	29,65	45,4	0,16	10,96	3,50	24	6,7	6,9	1,1	8,4	5,5	79,8	6,2	21
EQ Da Costabuurt	7,9	7,0	0	37	37,33	71,0	0,21	3,87	1,23	21	6,4	6,4	11,2	8,6	5,3	93,7	5,9	14
ER Westindische Buurt	7,9	7,5	0	0	20,77	36,2	0,30	0,00	0,38	15	2,5	7,0	2,1	8,1	6,4	80,4	6,4	25

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023 (continued)

	perception neighbour- hood	perception neighbour- hood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour-hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
ES Van Lennepbuurt	7,8	7,1	1	10	27,27	40,7	0,29	0,00	1,05	18	11,5	6,6	4,2	8,5	5,2	90,2	5,7	14
ET Overtoomse Sluis	8,2	7,3	1	427	25,05	53,8	0,13	3,24	0,81	22	1,4	7,2	4,1	8,2	6,1	73,9	6,4	25
EU Helmersbuurt	8,1	7,2	1	718	26,82	53,1	0,13	2,86	2,29	22	8,7	7,1	4,7	8,6	6,0	93,9	6,4	20
EV Vondelparkbuurt*			5	3600	27,82	53,8	0,00	9,04	2,12	23		6,3						18
FB Geuzenveld	6,4	6,0	4	160	1,90	13,5	0,00	0,00	0,33	15	5,0	6,3	7,2	7,0	4,7	130,8	5,6	9
FC Slotermeer-West	6,3	6,4	1	172	1,03	16,5	0,09	0,00	0,32	15	9,3	6,2	2,5	7,5	4,7	118,8	5,8	12
FD Slotermeer-Noordoost	6,5	6,4	1	0	5,97	33,2	0,00	0,99	0,60	14	7,8	6,1	5,0	7,5	4,9	123,6	5,8	12
FE Slotermeer-Zuidoost	6,6	6,5	3	402	5,77	16,5	0,00	0,00	0,11	13	2,2	7,0	2,7	6,7	5,3	129,5	5,6	11
FG De Aker	6,9	5,9	0	0	2,01	3,6	0,00	1,22	0,47	11	0,0	6,1	3,0	7,4	5,7	130,5	5,9	16
FH De Punt	5,9	5,6	1	0	0,79	6,3	0,00	0,00	0,19	9	19,1	6,1	5,7	7,5	4,7	179,6	4,8	10
FJ Osdorp-Midden	6,0	5,8	1	420	1,49	6,3	0,00	1,79	0,42	14	7,2	6,2	8,9	7,5	4,8	148,9	5,2	10
FK Osdorp-Oost	6,4	6,2	2	151	1,76	21,3	0,06	0,00	1,77	17	3,7	7,1	5,9	8,0	5,0	134,0	5,6	12
FL Slotervaart-Noord	7,3	6,9	1	0	4,48	19,9	0,00	0,00	0,07	9	1,6	6,6	0,2	6,9	5,4	128,4	6,2	16
FM Overtoomse Veld	6,7	7,2	1	1012	6,68	20,5	0,00	0,00	0,86	15	4,1	6,3	1,3	7,3	4,8	122,6	5,6	13
FN Slotervaart-Zuid	6,8	6,5	2	646	4,96	22,3	0,00	0,00	0,77	16	3,7	6,1	3,4	7,2	5,1	131,5	5,8	13

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023 (continued)

	perception neighbour- hood	perception neighbour- hood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour-hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
FP Westlandgracht	6,6	6,9	1	2131	3,33	21,4	0,00	0,00	1,24	15	17,6	7,5	2,8	7,2	5,5	126,1	5,2	10
FQ Sloten/Nieuw-Sloten	7,7	6,8	2	908	4,55	3,2	0,00	0,17	0,63	15	2,0	6,9	1,0	7,5	6,3	91,8	6,2	24
KA Hoofddorppleinbuurt	8,1	7,4	0	416	20,49	18,8	0,17	1,05	0,90	18	9,9	7,1	1,6	8,1	5,9	90,0	6,7	21
KB Schinkelbuurt	8,1	7,1	3	0	13,48	40,5	0,00	5,78	0,69	16	6,8	7,4	0,0	8,3	6,1	80,4	6,1	23
KC Willemspark	8,5	7,6	0	398	16,54	16,8	0,18	0,00	0,56	15	4,0	7,5	0,0	8,0	6,0	86,0	6,0	23
KD Museumkwartier	8,4	7,6	8	3924	15,82	47,3	0,08	3,61	9,30	25	2,6	6,3	4,6	7,8	6,1	79,1	6,0	21
KE Oude Pijp	7,7	6,8	3	680	30,65	59,2	0,60	16,18	7,03	24	11,9	6,7	11,8	8,9	5,3	89,8	5,7	13
KF Nieuwe Pijp	7,9	6,9	3	1044	23,23	56,8	0,40	5,51	2,20	25	11,2	6,9	6,2	8,7	5,9	94,3	5,6	14
KG Zuid Pijp	7,7	6,8	1	330	13,14	28,3	0,13	0,00	0,22	15	6,1	7,4	4,6	8,2	6,1	97,9	6,0	18
KH Stadionbuurt	8,0	7,2	4	832	10,88	23,8	0,17	1,86	1,28	22	5,7	7,7	1,9	7,7	5,9	80,9	6,0	22
KJ Apollobuurt	8,4	7,4	3	1508	6,57	10,9	0,00	3,18	0,81	18	4,7	7,6	0,8	7,9	6,6	84,8	6,2	25
KK Scheldebuurt	8,4	7,1	2	700	12,07	25,2	0,00	5,95	1,91	19	0,0	7,1	3,2	8,3	6,3	77,0	6,4	26
KL IJselbuurt	7,9	7,3	0	63	14,54	29,3	0,19	3,42	0,37	18	1,8	7,1	2,4	8,3	6,1	85,7	6,1	23
KM Rijnbuurt	8,0	7,1	1	0	14,13	9,8	0,22	0,91	0,36	16	1,1	7,6	0,5	8,3	6,2	75,1	5,9	24
KN Prinses Irenebuurt e.o.	8,3	7,3	0	430	5,71	36,6	0,00	0,00	0,15	12	0,0	7,6	0,0	7,7	6,7	75,6	6,8	27

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023 (continued)

	perception neighbour- hood	perception neighbour- hood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour-hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
KP Zuidas	7,7	7,6	2	3789	4,41	26,9	0,00	0,46	4,29	18	3,1	8,0	5,7	7,1	6,6	75,6	5,8	21
KQ Buitenveldert-West	8,1	7,3	1	763	4,84	7,1	0,07	0,84	1,89	18	0,0	7,5	1,6	7,9	6,7	87,7	5,6	23
KR Buitenveldert-Oost	7,8	6,9	4	1646	3,61	1,3	0,00	0,59	0,74	17	2,3	7,7	2,6	7,9	6,6	91,4	5,9	23
MA Oostelijk Havengebied	8,3	7,7	6	2301	6,66	12,2	0,00	0,55	1,28	18	3,6	6,6	0,6	7,6	7,0	75,1	6,3	26
MB Weesperzijde	7,7	7,3	0	417	27,33	61,2	0,17	0,00	1,04	18	9,3	6,5	2,6	7,7	5,6	100,2	6,1	15
MC Oosterparkbuurt	7,5	7,1	8	1630	17,21	46,4	0,09	2,65	1,48	24	12,4	7,0	9,0	8,1	5,4	110,2	5,7	11
MD Transvaalbuurt	7,6	7,3	0	0	12,62	26,5	0,23	5,28	0,29	17	9,0	6,6	0,5	8,4	5,7	115,2	5,9	15
ME Dapperbuurt	7,8	7,2	2	507	17,01	53,7	0,30	1,63	1,34	23	14,9	7,0	4,1	8,6	5,4	100,3	6,2	15
MF Indische Buurt-West	7,8	7,7	1	580	15,32	45,4	0,08	4,16	0,69	21	4,3	6,8	1,0	8,6	5,4	90,1	6,0	19
MG Indische Buurt-Oost	7,4	7,1	2	0	9,38	24,1	0,20	0,00	0,66	16	1,0	7,4	2,7	7,9	5,4	107,7	6,0	18
MH Zeeburgereiland/ Bovendiep	7,4	7,7	0	2	4,75	12,6	0,00	0,00	0,45	11	1,9	7,3	0,0	4,0	5,8	89,1	6,0	19
MJ IJburg-West	7,6	7,2	1	541	9,32	14,8	0,00	0,00	0,44	13	2,0	6,7	3,8	7,3	6,2	103,7	6,3	20
ML IJburg-Zuid	7,8	7,3	1	0	4,87	4,7	0,00	1,03	0,25	11	1,2	7,2	0,0	7,0	6,0	102,8	6,4	20
MM Frankendael	7,8	7,0	1	2178	8,03	20,8	0,00	0,00	1,73	15	5,5	7,6	1,2	6,9	6,3	100,3	6,4	20
MN Middenmeer	8,3	7,5	4	32	9,29	4,9	0,00	0,99	0,92	16	3,1	7,7	3,4	8,0	6,5	77,9	6,6	25

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023 (continued)

	perception neighbour- hood	perception neighbour- hood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour-hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
MP Betondorp	7,8	7,2	1	0	3,57	3,5	0,00	0,00	0,07	8	6,3	7,3	1,1	3,9	6,3	86,8	6,5	21
MQ Omval/Overamstel	7,4	8,1	2	3666	12,96	16,1	0,00	0,00	1,81	17	4,5	7,3	1,3	2,7	6,0	84,7	5,8	19
NA Oostzanerwerf	7,4	6,8	1	46	5,97	2,4	0,00	0,30	0,31	12	0,7	7,5	1,1	7,1	5,8	125,6	6,2	19
NB Noordelijke IJ-oever-West	7,3	7,8	16	2203	17,65	3,3	0,11	0,74	4,25	21	4,2	7,3	1,5	5,0	6,1	87,9	5,9	20
NC Tuindorp Oostzaan	7,4	6,9	3	0	8,63	2,4	0,00	0,59	0,09	11	1,8		2,0	5,5	6,2	95,2	6,3	21
ND Kadoelen*			1	0	15,15	0,9	0,00	0,00	0,05	9		7,0						16
NE Banne Buiksloot	7,0	6,4	2	0	3,98	2,3	0,07	0,55	0,23	13	2,5		2,0	7,3	5,6	120,8	5,6	14
NF Nieuwendammerdijk/ Buiksloterdijk*			0	0	17,62	3,4	0,00	0,00	0,00	8		6,9						17
NG Elzenhagen	7,3	7,4	0	650	6,46	30,3	0,00	0,00	0,26	12	6,7	6,7	3,9	7,9	5,6	106,5	6,1	16
NH Buikslotermeer	7,1	6,7	4	136	3,14	20,2	0,00	0,00	1,14	15	3,1	7,1	4,0	8,1	5,3	149,6	5,4	14
NJ Waterlandpleinbuurt	6,9	6,6	0	0	3,44	8,2	0,07	0,66	0,46	13	2,2	6,6	2,6	7,8	5,4	134,8	6,0	17
NK Volewijck	7,2	6,8	2	882	12,92	15,5	0,21	1,52	0,85	21	11,5	6,7	1,8	7,3	5,7	119,7	6,0	14
NL IJplein/Vogelbuurt	7,3	6,7	3	44	13,35	31,4	0,13	0,69	0,59	19	8,9		6,5	7,6	5,6	97,9	6,1	13
NM Tuindorp Buiksloot*			0	0	13,10	1,3	0,00	0,00	0,03	8		7,3						17
NN Tuindorp Nieuwendam	7,8	6,5	0	0	7,79	1,2	0,00	0,00	0,01	7	1,5		2,9	6,9	6,3	101,5	6,5	19

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023 (continued)

	perception neighbour- hood	perception neighbour- hood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour-hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
NP Noordelijke IJ-oevers-Oost*			3	963	30,08	23,8	0,00	0,00	1,28	19		8,8						17
NQ Waterland*			4	64	24,07	0,2	0,00	0,00	0,10	13	0,0	7,2				74,1	8,1	22
SA Driemond*			0	390	4,14	0,2	0,00	0,00	0,00	9	0,9	7,9				56,3	7,1	22
SB Bloemendalerpolder	8,1	8,2	0	0			0,00	0,00	0,00	8,5	0,0	7,9	0,0	5,6	8,1	59,1	7,6	25
SC Weesp-Noordwest	7,2	6,3	1	0			0,00	0,00	0,13	10,5	1,1	6,5	2,0	7,6	6,1	98,3	6,0	22
SD Weesp Binnenstad/Zuid	8,5	7,3	6	167			0,00	1,42	0,15	16,5	0,9	6,2	0,9	8,1	6,9	70,2	7,2	28
SE Aetsveld/Oostelijke Vechtoever	8,0	7,1	3	68			0,00	0,00	0,02	11,5	0,0	6,0	3,4	6,4	7,2	62,9	6,8	24
TB Venserpolder	6,6	6,7	0	0	3,88	15,1	0,00	0,00	0,07	8	7,8	6,6	6,4	6,2	5,0	116,3	5,6	8
TC Amsterdamse Poort e.o.	6,6	7,0	5	662	1,93	15,1	0,12	1,31	2,93	20	11,7	7,3	3,1	7,8	5,3	134,4	5,4	11
TD H-buurt	6,8	6,8	0	20	1,45	15,1	0,00	0,00	0,03	9	22,3	6,4	4,8	7,3	5,5	163,4	5,6	9
TE Ganzenhoef e.o.	7,1	7,0	1	0	0,52	12,3	0,00	0,00	0,36	11	9,1	6,7	2,8	7,0	5,3	103,0	6,2	13
TF Geerdinkhof/Kantershof	7,5	7,3	1	0	4,61	12,3	0,00	0,00	0,03	9	3,4	6,9	0,0	6,9	6,5	122,6	6,0	19
TG Bijlmermuseum	6,6	6,6	0	0	0,38	12,3	0,00	0,00	0,36	10	12,4	7,8	3,1	7,4	5,0	130,3	5,9	11
TH K-buurt	6,8	6,5	0	0	1,48	12,3	0,00	0,00	0,04	8	8,3	7,2	6,0	7,1	5,1	119,5	6,0	11
TJ Holendrecht	6,9	6,3	1	0	0,95	23,5	0,0	0,00	0,17	11	5,9	7,4	1,9	7,4	5,7	130,3	6,1	16

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Absolute scores by neighbourhood for tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability, 2023 (continued)

	perception neighbourhood	perception neighbourhood	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability	live- ability
neighbour- hoods	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of beds in hotels	Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents	Number of sidewalks with little walkability	Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents	Tourism offerings per km ²	Foreign card transactions	Total score tourism pressure	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
TK Nellestein	8,0	7,1	2	160	3,85	2,4	0,0	0,00	0,01	11	0,0		1,2	4,0	7,0	96,4	5,8	22
TL Reigersbos	7,5	6,9	1	0	2,11	23,5	0,0	0,75	0,25	13	10,0		4,1	7,9	5,7	119,7	5,6	14
TM Gein	7,6	7,0	0	0	1,25	8,5	0,0	0,00	0,14	8	2,7		2,7	7,2	6,8	131,9	6,2	19

* fewer than 50 respondents in WIA, so results for these neighbourhoods may be less reliable.

Annex 2 Development of neighbourhoods with high pressure 2019-2023

Neighbourhoods with high to very high tourism pressure and unfavourable liveability

Burgwallen-Oude Zijde

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km ²	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	6,1	5,2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
2021	7,3	6,6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	9
2019	6,5	4,9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8

improvement remained the same deterioration

Burgwallen-Nieuwe Zijde

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	6,8	6,0	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	26	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	9
2021	7,2	6,6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	10
2019	6,8	5,5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	9

Grachtengordel-Zuid

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	8,0	6,7	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	12
2021	8,4	7,5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	2	1	4	1	3	4	16
2019	7,8	6,2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	13

improvement remained the same deterioration

Nieuwmarkt/ Lastage

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	7,6	6,4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	12
2021	8,1	7,1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	15
2019	7,7	6,2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	13

Oosterparkbuurt

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	7,5	7,1	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	24	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	11
2021	7,7	7,5	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	24	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	12
2019	7,7	7,5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	24	1	2	1	4	2	2	2	14

improvement remained the same deterioration

Neighbourhoods with high to very high pressure and moderate liveability

De Weteringschans

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	8,0	6,8	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	15
2021	8,3	7,4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	2	2	1	4	2	4	3	18
2019	8,0	6,6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	16

Haarlemmerbuurt

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	8,0	6,9	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	1	3	1	3	2	3	4	17
2021	8,2	7,2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	3	1	4	3	4	3	19
2019	8,1	6,8	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	26	1	2	1	3	2	3	4	16

improvement remained the same deterioration

Grachtengordel-West

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	7,8	6,2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	13
2021	8,4	7,0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	3	1	4	2	4	2	17
2019	8,1	6,1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	14

Jordaan

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	7,9	6,6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	1	1	1	4	1	3	4	15
2021	8,2	7,0	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	1	3	1	4	2	3	3	17
2019	8,1	6,7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	1	1	1	4	2	4	3	16

improvement remained the same deterioration

Weesperbuurt/Plantage

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	8,3	7,1	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	24	1	3	2	2	2	3	4	17
2021	8,4	7,6	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	25	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	16
2019	8,2	7,1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	26	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	16

Oude Pijp

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	7,7	6,8	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	25	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	13
2021	7,9	6,8	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	26	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	13
2019	7,8	6,8	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	25	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	13

improvement remained the same deterioration

Nieuwe Pijp

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	7,9	6,9	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	25	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	14
2021	7,9	7,0	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	25	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	16
2019	7,9	7,1	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	26	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	17

Dapperbuurt

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	7,8	7,2	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	23	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	15
2021	7,6	7,4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	23	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	14
2019	7,9	7,6	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	23	1	2	4	4	3	2	2	18

improvement remained the same deterioration

Neighbourhoods with high to very high tourism pressure and unfavourable liveability

Museumkwartier

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	8,4	7,6	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	21
2021	8,4	7,4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	26	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	16
2019	8,5	7,4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	25	1	4	2	3	4	4	2	20

Bellamybuurt

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	8,0	7,4	4	3	2	4	3	4	4	24	2	2	4	4	1	4	4	21
2021	8,0	7,4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	25	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	16
2019	8,0	7,4	4	3	4	4	3	1	4	23	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	16

improvement remained the same deterioration

Stadionbuurt

year	neighbourhood satisfaction rating	neighbourhood development rating	Number of attractions	Number of hotel beds	Airbnb listings per 1000 residents	Walkability tourism weak	Coffeeshops per 1000 residents	Other tourism offerings per km2	Number of foreign card transactions	Tourism pressure total score	Nuisance due to drunks in the street	Nuisance due to other people	Nuisance due to holiday rentals	Variety of daily grocery offer	Nuisance due to pollution	Perceived lack of safety	Social cohesion	Total score tourism-related liveability
2023	8,0	7,2	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	23	2	4	4	3	3	4	2	22
2021	8,1	7,6	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	21	3	3	4	3	1	3	2	19
2019	8,1	7,5	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	19	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	23

improvement remained the same deterioration

Annex 3 Method justification

O&S developed the carrying capacity model for residential neighbourhoods in Amsterdam in 2019. Municipal and external expertise was engaged to develop this model, in which more than 100 indicators were tested. Here, we provide a step-by-step explanation of how this model was created and which considerations and data sources were included in the final result in 2019 and 2021.

Measurement criteria and the selection of indicators for ‘Tourism carrying capacity
Indicators were selected in three steps.

Step 1: a long-list of themes and indicators

- The first step was drawing up a long-list of possibly relevant themes, indicators, and data sources. To draw up this long-list, O&S called on expertise from various municipal policy departments and municipal and national knowledge institutions. The following sources were consulted, by means of literature review and several expert meetings: International authorities in the area of tourism (sources: European Commission, ETIS, UNWTO);
- National knowledge institutes (CBS, CELTH);
- Municipal expertise (O&S, V&OR, team Drukteradar);
- Knowledge institutions in Amsterdam in the area of tourism (Roos Gerritsma / Urban Leisure & Tourism Lab Hogeschool Inholland, Carla Hoffschulte/ Ruimte voor Communicatie).
- In 2019, this resulted in the list of more than 100 themes, indicators and data sources. In 2021, we were able to supplement this list in with: Guidelines from the Council for the Residential Environment and Infrastructure (RLI);
- A municipal pilot concerning financial transaction data from MasterCard.

Step 2: measurement criteria: relevance and available data

- In the second step, O&S evaluated the indicators on this long-list for their availability, relevance and usability. The following criteria were applied to this selection: Data is available at the neighbourhood level;
- Data is available for all or most of the neighbourhoods in Amsterdam;
- Data is periodically available (via annual or biennial research).

Based on these three measurement criteria, O&S collected data for some 100 indicators, 63 of which related to the topic of tourism-related liveability and 36 of which concerned the topic of tourism pressure. A new indicator became available in 2021, which provided additional granularity to the topic of tourism pressure, and which was then added to this list.

Step 3: selection of indicators based on correlations and regression analysis

Step 3 then established, for each indicator, the extent to which a linear relationship exists between the two core concepts of 'neighbourhood satisfaction' and 'neighbourhood development'. This involved checking whether the indicators had linear relationships with at least one of the two liveability indicators: neighbourhood satisfaction or neighbourhood development (OIS, 2020).

Liveability indicators that are not relevant to tourism, such as satisfaction with play and healthcare facilities, are excluded. The ultimate choice of indicators was made on the basis of regression analyses, with neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development selected as the dependent variables. The indicators that best predict neighbourhood satisfaction and neighbourhood development were included in the model. This did take a distribution of indicators across different themes into account in order to avoid a one-sided picture of tourism pressure or liveability:

The following themes were involved with tourism pressure:

- Number of visitors;
- Attractions;
- Tourism offerings;
- Crowds measured on the street.

The following themes were included in tourism-related liveability:

- Safety/security;
- Nuisance;
- Blight;
- Social cohesion;
- Diversity of retail offerings.

Final selection: 14 indicators

The following 14 indicators were ultimately included in order to arrive at overall scores for tourism pressure, and tourism-related liveability:

Tourism pressure (7 indicators):

- Number of attractions;
- Number of beds in hotels and similar establishment;
- Number of Airbnb listings per 1,000 residents (holiday rentals);
- Number of coffeeshops per 1,000 residents;
- Other tourism offerings per km²;
- Number of sidewalks with little walking space (low 'walkability', targeting visitors);
- PIN transactions made by foreign card holders.

Tourism-related liveability (7 indicators):

- Index of perceived lack of safety;
- Nuisance due to pollution;
- Nuisance caused by renting residences to tourists in the immediate residential vicinity;
- Nuisance due to other people in the neighbourhood;
- Nuisance caused by drunks in the streets;
- Assessment of daily grocery offer;
- Social cohesion.

Indicators: explanation and sources

This section elaborates for both tourism pressure and tourism-related liveability what the chosen indicators mean and what their source is. The indicators are grouped by theme.

Tourism pressure: number of visitors

Visitors can be classified according to those who spend a day and those who stay longer, and according to foreign and domestic visitors. In each case, this concerns visitors with a tourist's motive. We search for indicators with which we can measure the number of visitors to each neighbourhood. The distribution of hotel beds and Airbnb listings across the residential neighbourhoods indicates where tourist visitors can spend the night in the city. Both indicators reflect the supply for each neighbourhood. One comparable indicator reflecting tourist demand in the neighbourhoods, such as the number of nights spent, is not available at the neighbourhood level. A demand indicator is the number of foreign PIN transactions in each neighbourhood.

Capacity of hotels and similar establishments

To gauge the distribution of overnight visitors throughout the city, the number of beds in hotels and similar establishments in each neighbourhood was considered. In so doing and on the basis of regression analysis, the absolute number better explains liveability than do relative measures (per 1,000 residents or per km²) The figures are derived from O&S' database of overnight accommodations. This concerns different types of accommodation like hotel, aparthotel, hostel and other overnight accommodation, sometimes abbreviated as 'hotel beds' for purposes of readability.

Airbnb listings

The number of unique Airbnb 'listings' - the supply of homes and rooms - was used to gauge overnight tourist accommodation in homes (holiday rentals and B&B) Metadata was collected via online web-scraping at several arbitrary points in a month (source: Department of Supervision & Enforcement and Department of Housing, 2023: InsideAirbnb). Only ads with a specified location within the City of Amsterdam were included. From this data, the unique listings per year can be derived. A unique listing means that a residence or room has been offered at least once between January and December of a year. The choice of the number of listings rather than the number of overnight stays was made because this is a hard, reliable figure. The number of overnight stays through holiday rentals cannot be traced directly through web-scraping, and Airbnb does not provide figures on this. It is not known whether a residence on offer was actually rented out.

Although the number of listings to Airbnb is limited, however, the focus of this study is on the pressure in Amsterdam neighbourhoods relative to each other. It is reasonable to assume that supply via other platforms is concentrated in the same neighbourhoods as Airbnb, so that including other rental platforms would not lead to differing results. In this study, we look at the total number of unique listings in 2019, 2021 and 2023. Regulations for private rental of residences to tourists were made incrementally more stringent between 2019 and 2021. The total number of unique listings decreased.

PIN transactions made by foreign card holders

Since 2021, the City of Amsterdam has had access to PIN transaction data from MasterCard. These debit card transactions can be used to show where 'physical' payments are made in the city using the debit card or a MasterCard credit card. This concerns all PIN transactions, including those in stores, museums and hotels. MasterCard indexed the figures in order to comply with privacy requirements; the figures are also adjusted to reflect foreign cardholders' countries of origin.

In this study, we use the number of PIN transactions made by foreign card holders in each neighbourhood as a proxy for the tourism demand in the neighbourhoods. Foreign tourists form a relatively large share of the visitors to Amsterdam. Of all the overnight visitors, more than 80% come from abroad (60-70% during the Corona period) and about 30% of the day-trip visitors. Foreign payment card holders were chosen because, in the case of Dutch card holders, it is impossible to determine whether they visit Amsterdam as tourists or live and/or work here.

This indicator has a relatively strong negative relationship with the neighbourhood development indicator and is included in the carrying capacity model. The PIN transactions overlap some of the supply indicators in this study, but provide the necessary complement and nuance to the results in 2019 and 2021. As this indicator has been available since 2021 (for the period 2019-2021), the tourism carrying capacity of neighbourhoods in 2019 has been recalculated including PIN transactions in 2019. Therefore, the ultimate result of the carrying capacity model in 2019 has changed slightly from the initial report (2019).

Tourism pressure: attractions

Attractions draw tourist visitors. From the O&S Attractions Monitor (2023), we know the absolute number of attractions for each neighbourhood: crowd-pullers in the area of art, culture, entertainment, and (natural) recreation (with or without a physical branch, with or without ticket sales). This concerns the following categories:

- Entertainment (escape rooms, cinemas and sports/games/experience);
- Museums;
- Theatres;
- Music venues;
- Parks;
- Sightseeing landmarks.

Attractions that mainly target residents, such as libraries and petting zoos, were excluded from this study. Tripadvisor attractions where visitors spend time but which do not meet OIS' attraction definition were also filtered out. Some examples include: streets such as Zeedijk and Dam Square, coffeeshops, canals such as Bloemgracht, retail such as Tony's Chocolonely Super Store or Hema, massage parlours, yoga studios, art galleries, cafes, courtyards such as Constantiahofje.

This data was obtained from various sources, including: the Trade Registry, TripAdvisor and amsterdam&partners' database of attraction. Absolute numbers were chosen because, based on the regression, this measure offers a better explanation of liveability than relative measures (per 1,000 residents or per km²).

Tourism pressure: tourism offerings

Two indicators were included for tourism offerings: 'Coffeeshops per 1,000 residents' and 'other tourism offerings per km²'.

Coffeeshops

Coffeeshops are included as a separate category in the study because special policy has been developed for these. Although coffeeshops don't target tourists exclusively, they are indeed considered to be a draw for tourists. Research shows that, for a certain portion of the visitors to Amsterdam (57% of the young foreign visitors to the Singel / Wallen area), coffeeshops form an important reason to visit Amsterdam (OIS, 2019). This study considers the number of coffeeshops per 1,000 residents because this relative measure corresponds more closely to the expected neighbourhood development than do absolute figures. The number of coffeeshops in the carrying capacity model in 2019 was based on data from the Department of Public Order and Safety. As there is no update of this data, O&S has been using comparable data from Locatus to calculate the number of coffeeshops per 1,000 inhabitants since 2021. For 2019, the scores have been recalculated based on Locatus data.

Other tourism offerings

'Other tourism offerings' are understood to include: souvenir shops, cheese shops, smart shops, grow shops, sex shops, and ice cream shops. Locatus provided the absolute numbers of retail locations for each neighbourhood for all these facilities. The choice was then made to combine these categories into one indicator, as the individual indicators are too interrelated to be included separately in a model. This is probably explained by the fact that this type of facility is highly concentrated in a small number of neighbourhoods (especially the 1012 area). Moreover, for most categories, the absolute numbers are very small, leaving little mass at the neighbourhood level. The number of establishments per km² was ultimately chosen because this relative measure offers a better explanation of liveability than the absolute number or the number per 1,000 residents.

In 2019, the 'other tourism offerings' indicator included the numbers of ATMs (Euronet and GWK/Travelex) per neighbourhood. However, this data is no longer available. For comparability with the situation in 2021 and 2023, the carrying capacity model was recalculated in 2019 without these data. The new indicator PIN transactions made by foreign card holders also gives a good picture of the distribution of foreign visitors across the neighbourhoods.

Tourism pressure: crowds measured on the street

Sidewalk 'walkability' is measured by the department of Traffic and Public Space, and refers to the space pedestrians have to move on the pavement (Mobility & Public Space, 2019). This is determined by the freely available space for passage (five categories, from tight to very spacious) and the presence of pedestrians in public spaces (five categories, from very quiet to very crowded). Freely available space for passage takes into account sidewalk width, obstacles (bicycle racks, street furniture, greenery, shop displays, terraces) and bicycle parking pressure. The presence of pedestrians in public spaces is derived from datasets on the number of residents, jobs, functions (schools, shops, businesses), students, visitors to cultural institutions and people at public transport

stops. The ratio of these two aspects yields a ‘walkability score’ that can be subdivided into five categories – from extremely low to excellent.

The walkability score is different on each street for different target groups, as the function of a street differs for each target group. This study includes ‘tourism walkability’: this measures the space that tourists probably use based on the presence of tourism amenities. The indicator included concerns the number of sidewalks with an extremely low score for walkability. This indicator is available only for the neighbourhoods located within the A10 Ring Road.

In 2023, the measurement method for the Walkability index changed, resulting in a very large increase in the total number of sidewalks. A comparison between the 2023 figures and previous years based on the 2019 quartile limits is therefore not possible. The 2023 quartile limits are therefore used for this indicator. In addition, since this measurement, we switched to measuring the share of sidewalks with little walking space by visitors, rather than absolute numbers. Figures for 2019 and 2021 have been recalculated.

Tourism-related liveability: perceived lack of safety

Included as an indicator of safety is the ‘index of perceived lack of safety’, which is based on the Safety Monitor (O&S, 2022a). This index consists of questionnaire information, thus fully reflecting residents’ opinions. The index is subdivided into three elements: perceived risk, perceived lack of safety and avoidance behaviour. Perceived risk is one’s estimation of the risk of becoming the victim of criminality and nuisance. Perceived lack of safety indicates how often people feel unsafe, and avoidance behaviour indicates how often people avoid certain places – for example, because they feel unsafe there. The overall figure for perception of lack of safety is the average of perceived risk, perceived lack of safety and avoidance behaviour. The value of 100 represents the average perceived lack of safety in the Amsterdam-Amstelland police district. The lower the score, the less the feeling of safety.

The study of perceived lack of safety underwent a trend interruption in 2021. For this reason, the quartile scores for 2021 and 2023 were calculated based on the values in 2021. The neighbourhoods can nonetheless be compared with each other.

Tourism-related liveability: nuisance

Three indicators were selected for nuisance: ‘Nuisance due to other people in the neighbourhood’, ‘nuisance caused by holiday rentals’ and ‘nuisance caused by drunks’. The first two indicators come from research performed by the Living in Amsterdam group (Wonen in Amsterdam - WIA) (O&S, 2022b) and the third one comes from the Safety Monitor (Veiligheidsmonitor) (O&S, 2022a).

Nuisance due to other people

Nuisance due to other people in the neighbourhood is measured by an average rating that residents gave as an answer to the question: To what extent do you experience annoyance from other groups of people in the neighbourhood (not neighbours)? (1= serious nuisance, 10= no nuisance). The figures are derived from the Living in Amsterdam

(WIA) study. For this, only those areas with at least 20 respondents are included.

Nuisance due to holiday rentals

Nuisance due to holiday rentals is measured from responses to the question in the Living in Amsterdam (WIA) study: *Do you experience nuisance from property rental to tourists in your immediate neighbourhood (building/ gallery/ complex/ nearby properties)?* From this, the percentage of residents claiming to experience high levels of nuisance was derived.

For this, only those areas with at least 20 respondents are included.

Nuisance caused by drunks in the streets

The Safety Monitor provided a measure for the percentage of residents who say they themselves experience considerable nuisance from drunks in the streets. For this, only those areas with at least 20 respondents are included. The Safety Monitor is a questionnaire distributed among residents. The list of questions and methodology were changed in 2021. As a result, for this indicator, the 2021 quartile limits have been taken as a starting point to determine the score for 2023. Comparisons among the respective neighbourhoods can still be drawn.

Tourism-related liveability: pollution

‘Nuisance due to pollution with litter’ is used as an indication of pollution. This indicator comes from the biennial Living in Amsterdam (WIA) study and is measured by an average rating that residents gave as an answer to the question: To what extent do you experience nuisance from pollution? (1= serious nuisance, 10= no nuisance). For this, only those areas with at least 20 respondents are included.

Tourism-related liveability: social cohesion

An indicator for ‘social cohesion’ was included in the study in order to account for inhabitants’ possible alienation from their neighbourhoods. This is calculated based on the following statements in the Safety Monitor:

- People in this neighbourhood hardly know each other;
- People in this neighbourhood get along pleasantly with each other;
- I live in a convivial neighbourhood, where there is a lot of community spirit;
- I feel at home with the people who live in this neighbourhood.

The answers were transposed into ratings. Social cohesion is the average of the response ratings to the four statements (values between 1 and 10). The Safety Monitor is repeated each year and is reported only for those areas with at least 50 respondents. The list of questions and methodology were changed in 2021. As a result, for this indicator, the 2021 quartile limits have been taken as a starting point to determine the score for 2023.

Tourism-related liveability: retail diversity

Residents’ attitudes towards the diversity of retail offerings are relevant since this can be an indication of the emergence of a monoculture in which the proportion of shops targeted toward tourists increases at the expense of shops for residents. The indicator is the average rating that residents gave as an answer to the question: What do you think of the daily grocery offer in your neighbourhood? (1= grossly inadequate, 10= quite sufficient). This question comes from the Living in Amsterdam (WIA) study which is

repeated every two years. For this, only those areas with at least 20 respondents are included.

Model for neighbourhoods' tourism carrying capacity

Tourism carrying capacity is determined by combining the total score for tourism pressure and the total score for tourism-related liveability.

Quartile scores

Since each indicator has a differing unit of measurement, adding together the absolute scores makes no sense. To arrive at an overall score, the 99 neighbourhoods are divided into quartiles based on their scores for each indicator, using the example of a 2018 McKinsey study of 'overcrowding' in tourism destinations. The following applies here:

- quartile 1 represents approximately 25% of the lowest scores;
- quartile 4 represents approximately 25% of the highest scores.

Because neighbourhoods with the same score are placed in the same quadrant, the quartile line often cannot be drawn exactly at 25, 50 or 75%. When a score is missing for an indicator, the neighbourhood is placed in quartile 2.5 for this indicator, as a proxy for an average score.

The total scores for the two parameters 'tourism pressure' and 'tourism-related liveability' are then determined for each neighbourhood by summing up the quartile scores for all selected indicators.

Graphical representation: position of the neighbourhoods in quadrants for tourism carrying capacity

Based on the two total scores, each neighbourhood is then assigned to one of the quadrants. In this graphical representation, tourism pressure is shown on the horizontal axis and tourism-related liveability on the vertical axis.

The moment that a neighbourhood's tourism pressure is high and its liveability is unfavourable, then that neighbourhood's tourism carrying capacity is at stake (4th quadrant) Further differentiation will then take place within this quadrant based on the combination of total scores. A neighbourhood that ends up within quadrant 4 at the bottom right has a different tourism carrying capacity than a neighbourhood positioned within quadrant 4 at the top left.

The neighbourhoods in quadrant 2 are also interesting from a policy perspective. These neighbourhoods have high tourism pressure but no unfavourable liveability. These neighbourhoods seem to be able to bear the tourism pressure (for now). It's important to know why the tourism pressure in these neighbourhoods does not come at the expense of liveability. By repeating the study periodically, we can monitor whether liveability in these neighbourhoods is deteriorating.

Tourism pressure is at a relatively low level in the left portion of the quadrant. Here we find neighbourhoods with favourable liveability, which can be characterised as quiet,

residential neighbourhoods (quadrant 1). Quadrant 3 contains neighbourhoods which, despite low levels of tourism pressure, still evince unfavourable liveability. Here, the lagging liveability would appear to be caused by factors other than the presence and behaviour of visitors. In the context of this study, the neighbourhoods in quadrants 1 and 3 are less interesting from a policy standpoint.

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