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**Regulation of biographical transitions in second
generation immigrants in Germany and Israel**

**[Regulation biographischer Übergänge bei Migranten der
zweiten Generation in Deutschland und Israel]**

- Methodological Report -

Regulation of Developmental Transitions
in Second Generation Immigrants
in Germany and Israel

within the BMBF Research Consortium
„Migration and Societal Integration“

Report

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Andrea Michel & Katharina Stoessel

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Research Teams:

University of Jena (Germany):

Rainer K. Silbereisen (Project Investigator)

Mohini Lokhande

Andrea Michel

Katharina Stoessel

Peter F. Titzmann



University of Chemnitz (Germany):

Bernhard Nauck (Project Investigator)

Anja Steinbach (Project Investigator)

Susanne Clauss

Falk Gruner



University of Haifa (Israel):

Yoav Lavee (Project Investigator)

Avi Sagi-Schwartz (Project Investigator)

David Mehlhausen-Hassoen



This report contains four parts. The first part provides a short description of aim, study design, procedure and material used in the study "Regulation of Developmental Transitions in Second Generation Immigrants in Germany and Israel." The second section refers to the sampling of participants in Germany and in Israel. The third section presents the data collection and is further subdivided into issues regarding the pilot studies, the first wave of data collection, and the second wave. The forth part explains procedures of data preparation including data entry, data check, and data privacy protection.

Several other documents should be considered with this report:

Questionnaires

We provide access to all questionnaires used in our study. For the sake of brevity, 10 English-German master files are available that refer to four different developmental transitions (including one with two instead of one interviewee) and to two waves of data collection. Moreover, we provide access to all original questionnaires for the seven ethnic groups regarded in this study, resulting in a total number of 70 different original questionnaires.

List of Response Scales

We provide access to the list of response scales used for interviewing participants in our study; in total a number of 7 different lists of response scales. For Germany, this includes a Turkish-German and a Russian-German version for each wave of data collection. In Israel, lists of response scales were used in a Hebrew, a Russian, and an Arabic version, which were identical over the both waves of data collection.

Overview of Material

We provide an overview of material used in the study that declares in which ethnic group and wave of data collection the respective item or scale was used and that gives the source in the literature.

Data Sets

We provide access to the data collected in our study in form of SPSS data sets. Each of the 4 different SPSS files refers to one developmental transition.

Codebooks

We provide access to 4 codebooks for each of the data set of our study, each focusing on one of the four developmental transitions regarded in this study. The codebooks present complete lists of items' names and answering options, and provide information in which ethnic group and wave of data collection the respective item was used.

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1. Summary

1.1. Aim

The study "Regulation of Developmental Transitions in Second Generation Immigrants in Germany and Israel" studied the effects of two different social changes related to migration. On the one hand, political changes in the former Soviet Union in the end of the 1980s led to a substantial emigration from the states of former Soviet Union. Many of these immigrants had cultural roots to countries of destination such as Israel or Germany. These immigrants only recently immigrated to Israel or Germany and received instant citizenship and extensive support from the receiving society. On the other hand, changes after World War II resulted in extensive work migration from Turkey to Germany and to the establishment of the Israeli state in the Middle East. Both processes resulted over decades in the establishment of rather distinct minorities in the two countries: the Turkish minority in Germany and the Arab minority in Israel. Common in these distinct minority groups is that they share a value-system different from the mainstream majority in Israel or Germany.

The immigrant or minority status in the respective country can be assumed to result in challenges that become especially pronounced during developmental transitions. These transitions are characterized by new social contexts that require adaptation to new circumstances, the reorganization of daily routines, and the replacement of familiar roles by new ones, by needs to reorganize the family life and a different balance of familial and environmental influences on the development, and by the formation of new social relationships, competences etc. This longitudinal study investigated how immigrant and non-immigrant groups in two countries regulate their development during four developmental transitions. Two different kinds of transitions were considered: first, formal transitions within the educational systems linked to the entrance to an institution (i.e., the transition to kindergarten and to school) and second, informal transitions, which are less structured (i.e.,

transitions into first romantic relations in adolescence and in cohabitation with a steady partner in early adulthood; for sampling criteria, see section 2, pp. 14).

Developmental transitions can be assumed to play an important role for adaptation processes and developmental trajectories. It was a specific aim of the study to focus on positive instead of negative outcomes of individual development, as the absence of problems may not necessarily indicate a successful adaptation to the transitions mentioned. The focus of this study was to predict individuals' positive development from their available resources and transition strategies, such as investments in development and control strategies. In investigating these processes, a number of moderating factors were considered (for concepts and materials, see section 1.4, pp. 11). The longitudinal design of the study with two waves of data collection within a 1-year interval allowed for analyses of changes in individuals' positive development during developmental transitions (for the study design, see section 1.2, pp. 10).

Differences between immigrant groups and the native population were expected with respect to positive development during developmental transitions, depending on differences in resources and the way of dealing with transition-related challenges. To investigate such differences, seven target groups were studied in two countries (for sampling criteria, see section 2, pp. 14). In Germany, immigrants from the former Soviet Union (Russian Jews immigrants and Ethnic German repatriates) and members of an ethnic minority (Turks) participated in the study. In Israel, immigrants from the former Soviet Union and an ethnic minority (Israeli Arabs) answered the interview questions. These immigrant and minority groups were studied in comparison with native reference groups, i.e. native Germans and veteran Israelis.

1.2. Study Design

The study "Regulation of Developmental Transitions in Second Generation Immigrants in Germany and Israel" was longitudinal and comprised three parts:

1. In preparation of the longitudinal study, pilot studies were conducted in Germany in order to test materials and procedures (see section 3.2, pp. 27).
2. We conducted a first wave of data collection by sampling target person from seven different ethnic groups living in Germany and Israel (for details regarding sampling, see section 2, pp. 14; for details regarding the realization of Wave 1, see section 3, pp. 26). The first wave of data collection took place between autumn 2007 and spring 2008.
3. Participants of the first wave were contacted and re-assessed in a second wave of data collection. Thereby, we aimed at a 1-year interval between both waves of data collection (for details regarding the realization of Wave 2, see section 3, pp. 26).

1.3. Procedure

In Germany, members of the research teams at the Universities of Jena and Chemnitz were responsible for the sampling of participants and for the organization of data collections. Data were collected by specially trained bilingual interviewers in face-to-face interviews. We used questionnaires for the standardization of interviews; participants were provided with bilingual lists of response options.

In Israel, a professional field institute was responsible for the sampling of participants and for data collections. As in Germany, questionnaires and lists of response scales were used for standardization of interviews.

1.4. Material

As the study aimed at analyzing four developmental transitions, different questionnaires were developed. All referred to similar concepts, but were specified according to age group and developmental tasks related to the particular transition. The heuristic framework linking the central concepts of the study is shown in Figure 1.

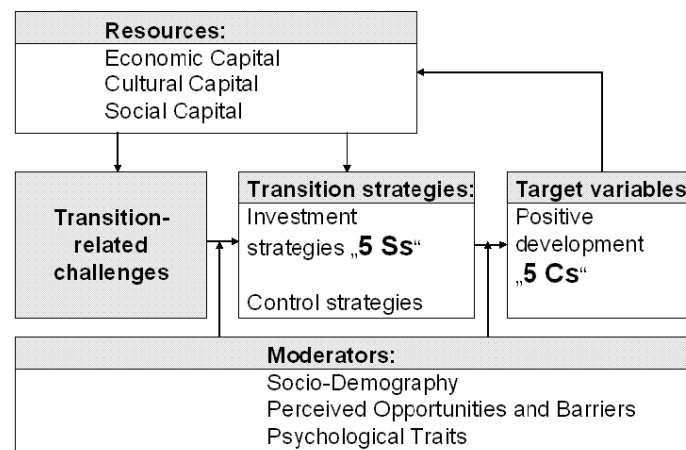


Figure 1: Heuristic model for all transitions and ethnic groups

Of special interest were strategies individuals apply for adjusting to developmental transitions. These strategies of dealing with challenges related to the respective transition were regarded by investment strategies as well as by control strategies. Investments were defined as actions aimed at preserving or enhancing adaptation and were represented by the Five Ss: Safety/Sustenance (i.e., instrumental and material support), Socio-emotional Support (i.e., attention and providing information), Stimulation (i.e., creating an environment that responds to social and emotional needs), Structure (i.e., arranging inputs), and Surveillance (i.e., keeping track of the activities of a child). Control strategies regard the way how individuals cope with transition-specific challenges: either by actively altering their situation (primary control) or by regulating affective states (secondary control). Since situations may

vary in opportunities for action, a further subdivision regarding their selective (goal oriented) or compensatory (loss-oriented) function was made.

An optimal process of dealing with the transitions can be expected to result in positive outcomes. We studied the target variable positive development by referring to the concept thriving represented by the Five Cs of positive development: Competence (i.e., abilities to cope successfully with social, academic, cognitive and vocational challenges), Confidence (i.e., an internal sense of positive self-worth), Connection (i.e., positive bonds with people and institutions with bidirectional exchange), Character (i.e., respect of societal rules, standards for behaviors, a sense of right or wrong), and Caring (i.e., sympathy and empathy for others).

Economic capital (i.e., financial situation), cultural capital (i.e., education, language usage), and social capital (i.e., strong and weak ties) were considered as individuals' resources. Resources may affect the developmental outcome indirectly through the selection of strategies for dealing with transition-related challenges and may have an impact on the perception of transition-related challenges.

A number of moderating factors was considered in our study. This included socio-demographic characteristics like the employment situation or migration history. Moreover, we regarded context variables as discrimination describing perceived opportunities and barriers which may influence individual's options during developmental transitions. Finally, we considered psychological traits as self-efficacy and personality as well as migration-specific moderators like attitudes towards the host culture, identifications, and consumption of culture.

In Wave 2, a few changes of material took place; these changes are documented in the master files of questionnaires. We shortened sections on background information on children, partners, and migration history, and only asked for information on changes in these personal characteristics and for information needed for checking the matching of Wave 1 and Wave 2

data. We added questions on the peers and their age, gender and cultural background to the Wave 2 questionnaires.

The selection of material for measuring the abovementioned concepts was guided by the following principles: (a) applicable in all ethnic groups, (b) established psychometric quality, (c) published in scientific literature, and (d) efficient (i.e., short but reliable). The codebooks as well as an overview of material provide a complete overview of the instruments used for measuring the abovementioned concepts in each developmental transition.

2. Sampling

The study "Regulation of Developmental Transitions in Second Generation Immigrants in Germany and Israel" sampled target persons belonging to seven ethnic groups in Germany and Israel and having a high likelihood to undergo the biographical transitions under scrutiny (i.e., the transitions to kindergarten and to school in childhood, to first romantic relations in adolescence, and to cohabitation in young adulthood). After providing an overview over the sampling, we describe how we defined the study population, which criteria we used for identifying target persons and which sampling strategies we applied.

2.1. Overview

Geographic units:	Germany:	Frankfurt & Stuttgart
	Israel:	67 areas all over the state of Israel, selected according to their sociodemographic representativeness
Unit of analyses:	Individuals:	Mothers of kindergarten children
		Mothers of elementary school children
		Adolescents & their mothers
		Young adults without children
Ethnic background:	Germany:	Natives
		Russian-Jewish immigrants
		Ethnic German repatriates
		Turkish immigrants
	Israel:	Veteran Israelis

Russian-Jewish immigrants

Arabs

Sampling procedure: Germany: Random sampling based on resident registers for native Germans, ethnic German repatriates and Turkish immigrants

Snowball sampling for Russian-Jewish immigrants

Israel: Random sampling based on telephone screening surveys of all available households in 67 areas

2.2. Definition of the Population

This study examined individuals before and after developmental transitions, namely the formal transitions to kindergarten and to school as well as the informal transitions to first romantic relationships in adolescence and to cohabitation in early adulthood. As at least informal transitions are mostly private and not institutionalized, and individuals differ at which points in time these transitions are accomplished, this study defined age-brackets in which these transitions are most likely to occur. This procedure ensured sufficient numbers of individuals before and after the respective transitions at the first measurement occasion for cross-sectional comparisons, and sufficient numbers of individuals who accomplished the transition between the two waves of assessment. The following age-brackets were used in both countries and all ethnic groups:

Transition to kindergarten (T1): Children aged 2 to 5

Transition to school (T2): Children aged 5 to 7

Transition to 1st romantic relation (T3): Adolescents aged 15 to 18

Transition to cohabitation (T4): Young adults aged 20 to 30

Due to challenges associated with increasing cultural, social, and ethnic heterogeneity in modern societies, which also are reflected in developmental differences, this study was interested in examining the abovementioned transitions in seven ethnic groups in two different countries, namely Germany and Israel. Both countries share high numbers of immigrants, prominent among them Diaspora immigrants from the former Soviet Union. However, Israel is conducive to at least Jewish immigration and follows active policies in this regard, whereas in Germany a self-understanding as immigration country was not a prevalent issue until recently.

For comparison reasons, in both countries similar groups constituting major parts of the respective populations were targeted. This includes natives in both Israel in Germany, who were born in the respective countries and hold the respective citizenship. In both countries Russian-Jewish immigrants were assessed. In Israel, members of this group hold status as Diaspora immigrants, receive citizenship based on their Jewish background and have arrived in large numbers since 1990 (about 1.1 million, presenting about 20% of the Jewish population, Remennick, 2004). A smaller number (~ 120,000 between 1990 and 1999; Dietz, 2000) of those Russian-Jewish immigrants also came to Germany, where they hold a refugee status as so-called quota refugees. Comparable to the the Russian-Jewish Diaspora immigrants to Israel, ethnic German repatriates from the former Soviet Union hold a status as Diaspora immigrants in Germany. Based on their German ancestry, they also receive citizenship and other benefits upon arrival in Germany. Since the breakup of the former Soviet Union about 2.5 million of them have remigrated to Germany (Dietz, 2000).

Moreover, we considered cultural minority groups in both countries. In Germany, we focused on Turkish immigrants, whose immigration as working migrants started in the 1950s and 1960s. Now, they constitute the second largest immigrant group in Germany with about 3 million (Woellert, Kröhnert, Sippel, & Klingholz, 2009). In Israel, we referred to the Arab minority group which is constituted by over 1 million Arabs living in Israeli territories (Horenczyk & Ben-Shalom, 2006). Arabs are nonimmigrants, having lived in what is today Israel for centuries, but differ in many cultural and social regards from the Israeli majority.

In Germany, we mainly referred to second generation immigrants, whereas in Israel also more recent immigrants from the former Soviet Union were included.

2.2.1. Germany

The following criteria (besides residence in the cities of Frankfurt or Stuttgart) were used to identify members of the respective groups through registry data:

- (1) Transition to kindergarten: children born in Germany between Aug., 31st, 2002 and Sept., 1st, 2005
 - (a) Native Germans: Children with German citizenship only
Both parents born in Germany and holding German citizenship only
 - (b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: At least one parent immigrated as Russian-Jewish immigrant to Germany (quota refugee)
 - (c) Ethnic German repatriates: Both parents born in a country of the former Soviet Union and at least one holding German citizenship

For single mothers: Mother born in a country of
the former Soviet Union and holding German
citizenship

(d) Turkish immigrants: Both parents born in Turkey

Note: Numbers of Russian-Jewish immigrants and Ethnic German repatriates with
both parents belonging to the respective groups were very small. Accordingly,
we allowed for one parent instead of both parents to fit to our criteria.

(2) Transition to school: Children born in Germany between Aug., 31st, 2000 and
March, 1st, 2002

(a) Native Germans: Children with German citizenship only

Both parents born in Germany and holding
German citizenship only

(b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: At least one parent immigrated as Russian
Jewish immigrant to Germany (quota refugee)

(c) Ethnic German repatriates: Both parents born in a country of the former
Soviet Union and at least one holding German
citizenship

For single mothers: Mother born in a country of
the former Soviet Union and holding German
citizenship

(d) Turkish immigrants: Both parents born in Turkey

Note: Numbers of Russian-Jewish immigrants and Ethnic German repatriates with both parents belonging to the respective groups were very small. Accordingly, we allowed for one parent instead of both parents to fit to our criteria.

(3) Transition to 1st romantic relation: Adolescents born between Aug., 31st, 1989 and Sept., 1st, 1992

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) Native Germans: | Adolescents born in Germany and holding German citizenship only

Both parents born in Germany and holding German citizenship only |
| (b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: | At least one parent immigrated as Russian Jewish immigrant to Germany (quota refugee)

Adolescent born in Germany or immigrated before entry to school |
| (c) Ethnic German repatriates: | Both parents born in a country of the former Soviet Union and at least one holding German citizenship

For single mothers: Mother born in a country of the former Soviet Union and holding German citizenship |

Adolescents born in Germany or
immigrated with three years of age or less

(d) Turkish immigrants: Both parents born in Turkey

Adolescent born in Germany

Note: Numbers of Russian-Jewish immigrants and Ethnic German repatriates with both parents belonging to the respective groups were very small. Accordingly, we allowed for one parent instead of both parents to fit to our criteria. Furthermore, immigration for these groups only started in the early 1990s and accordingly, there were too few adolescents born in Germany between Aug., 13st, 1989 and Sept., 1st, 1992, so that we released the criteria of Germany as a place of birth.

(4) Transition to cohabitation: Young adults born between Aug., 31st, 1977 and
Sept., 1st, 1987 without children

(a) Native Germans: Young adults born in Germany and
holding German citizenship only

(b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: Young adults born in countries of former
Soviet Union and immigrated as Russian
Jewish immigrant to Germany (quota
refugee) with 15 years of age or less, but
at least 10 years ago

(c) Ethnic German repatriates: Young adults born in countries of former

- Soviet Union and holding German citizenship, who immigrated with 10 years of age or less
- (d) Turkish immigrants: Young adults born in Turkey, who immigrated with 10 years of age or less

2.2.2. *Israel*

The following criteria were used in order to identify members of the respective groups in Israel:

- (1) Transition to kindergarten: Children born in Israel being 2, 3 or 4 years old at the first wave of data collection
- (a) Veteran Israelis: Both parents born in Israel
- Alternatively: Mother immigrated until the age of 3 and the father until the age of 6
- (b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: Both parents born in the Soviet Union and immigrated to Israel from 1989 onward
- (c) Arabs: Being Arab
- (2) Transition to school: Children born in 2001 in Israel
- (a) Veteran Israelis: Both parents born in Israel
- Alternatively: Mother immigrated until the age of 3 and the father until the age of 6

- (b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: Both parents born in the Soviet Union and
immigrated to Israel from 1989 onward
- (c) Arabs: Being Arab
- (3) Transition to 1st romantic relation: Adolescents being 15, 16, or 17 years old at first
wave of data collection
- (a) Veteran Israelis: Both parents born in Israel
Alternatively: Mother immigrated until the age
of 3 and the father until the age of 6
- (b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: Both parents born in Soviet Union and
immigrated to Israel from 1989 onward
- (c) Arabs: Being Arab
- (4) Transition to cohabitation: Young adults aged 20 to 29 (incl.) without children
- (a) Veteran Israelis: Both parents born in Israel
Alternatively: Mother immigrated until the age
of 3 and the father until the age of 6
- (b) Russian-Jewish immigrants: Born in Israel or immigrated from the Soviet
Union until the age of 14
Both parents born in Soviet Union and
immigrated to Israel at any year
- (c) Arabs: Being Arab

2.3. Selection of Target Persons

2.3.1. *Germany*

In Germany, sampling was based on registry data in two large cities in the West of Germany, where there are sufficient numbers of the immigrant and minority groups the study aimed at. Frankfurt and Stuttgart share a number of characteristics (Schönwälder & Söhn, 2009). They are similar in size (both with about 600.000 inhabitants) and have a quite high share of inhabitants with a migration background (about 35 percent). 13 percent and 20 percent (Frankfurt and Stuttgart, respectively) of the immigrants are of Turkish origin (Brenke, 2008). For ethnic German repatriates, official statistics on number are rare, as this immigrant group is difficult to identify due to their German citizenship. Estimates give substantial numbers of this immigrant group in both cities, Frankfurt and Stuttgart (~3.3 percent of the total population in Frankfurt, including those from Poland and Romania, and ~2 percent of the total population in Stuttgart, including only those from the former Soviet Union; Lüken-Klaßen, 2007; Meier-Braun, 2009). Moreover, both Frankfurt and Stuttgart have large Jewish communities. In Stuttgart, 3.290 Jews are members of the Jewish community, three quarters of them having immigrated from the former Soviet Union since 1989 (source: http://www.juden.de/gemeinden/juedische_gemeinde_stuttgart.html, retrieved April 5th, 2011). In Frankfurt, the Jewish community today has 7.161 members (source: <http://www.jg-ffm.de/web/deutsch/wir-ueber-uns/>, retrieved April 5th, 2011), of which about a third immigrated within the last 15 years (source: <http://www.jg-ffm.de/web/deutsch/wir-ueber-uns/geschichte/geschichte.html>, retrieved April 5th, 2011). As only about half of the quota refugees from the former Soviet Union are integrated within the Jewish communities in Germany (source: <http://www.zentralratdjuden.de/en/topic/154.html>, retrieved April 5th, 2011), we can assume that in both cities there should be sufficient numbers of this target group.

Native, Turkish and ethnic German participants were identified and, according to the abovestated criteria, randomly drawn from registry data of Frankfurt and Stuttgart. In total, we drew 1877 target persons belonging to the native German, 1361 target persons belonging to the ethnic German repatriate, and 1600 persons belonging to the Turkish immigrant group (see Table 2, p. 34). Criteria used to identify ethnic German repatriates from registry data might also include Russians who immigrated to Germany and became German citizens for other reasons, e.g., marrying a German or being a naturalized Russian-Jewish quota refugees. The questionnaires included questions concerning the immigration status that allowed us to verify the belonging of target person to a specific ethnic group and thus to exclude those, who not fitted to our criteria (see Table 2, p. 34).

Russian-Jewish immigrants cannot be identified through registry data, as neither the religion nor the immigration status is recorded there. Thus, we used a snowball procedure based on the abovestated criteria among members from the Jewish communities in the two cities.

2.3.2. Israel

In Israel, sampling was conducted in a two-step procedure. In a first step, 67 statistical areas all over Israel were selected according to their sociodemographic representativeness based on religion, geographical area, length of residence, and socioeconomic level. The probability of every statistical area to be included in the sample was proportional to the population size in this area, thus resulting in a probabilistic sampling of households. Second, a telephone screening survey of all available households in these areas were conducted in order to identify potential participants according to the abovestated criteria. Third, target persons were randomly drawn from those who in the telephone screening survey agreed to participate.

2.3.3. *Second Wave*

In both countries, about a year after the first interview, participants of the first wave of data collection were contacted again in order to conduct a second interview. No new participants were sampled.

3. Data Collection

The study "Regulation of Developmental Transitions in Second Generation Immigrants in Germany and Israel" comprised pilot studies, a first wave of data collection, and a second wave of data collection. We start by describing the procedures for translation of materials as well as the pilot studies and then proceed with presenting the particularities of Wave 1 and Wave 2 data collections in Germany and in Israel.

3.1. Translation of Material

Due to the design of our study covering seven ethnic groups in two countries, we needed to translate all material into five different languages: Russian (for ethnic German repatriates and Russian-Jewish immigrants in Germany as well as for Russian-Jewish immigrants in Israel), Turkish (for Turkish immigrants in Germany), Arab (for Arabs in Israel), German (for native Germans and as second language for ethnic German repatriates, Turkish immigrants, and Russian-Jewish immigrants in Germany), and Hebrew (for veteran Israelis and as second language for Arabs and Russian Jews in Israel).

The translation of questionnaires (for selection of material, see pp. 11) started from English versions which served as master for translations into ethnic groups' respective languages. Translations were planned to be carried out on the basis of this English version; however, it was not always possible to stick exclusively to this procedure. This was due to the accessibility of translators being fluent in both English and the respective language and had a educational background in the social sciences. Moreover, since for the minority and migrant groups all questionnaire items were presented in the respective host and in parallel in the respective heritage language, the different versions of every item needed to be adjusted as they were not necessarily identical in meaning after the translation from the English masters. Thus, translations started from the English master for the German and the Hebrew version of

the questionnaires, whereas English together with German served as basis for the Turkish translation, German together with Hebrew as basis for the Russian translation and finally Hebrew as the basis for the Arab translation.

Basis for the Wave 2 questionnaires were Wave 1 questionnaires. Translations of new material were based on the English masters if possible, similar to the abovedescribed Wave 1 procedure.

3.2. Pilot Studies

The pilot studies aimed at testing the materials and procedures and were only conducted in Germany. A first pilot took place in January 2007 in Jena and Chemnitz. We conducted interviews for each of the four transitions using the first version of the questionnaires. Participants belonged to the native German, ethnic German repatriate and Russian-Jewish immigrants group. They were asked to comment on all items and issues that were part of the questionnaire and the procedure. In addition, time needed for completion of the interview and its parts was measured.

A second pilot in May 2007 aimed at testing the complete procedure as planned for the main study (with the exception of the random sampling of participants) in the cities of Frankfurt and Duesseldorf. This included the training of mono- and bilingual interviewers (German, German-Turkish, German-Russian), 14 in Frankfurt and 11 in Duesseldorf. Interviewers recruited participants for ethnic groups and developmental transitions according to our criteria. Altogether 80 interviews were conducted, 40 in Frankfurt and 40 in Duesseldorf.

Data collected during these two pilot studies was analyzed with regard to psychometric properties of scales (consistencies, factor analyses, etc.) and to the variance provided by questionnaire items. In general, instruments showed adequate characteristics. Few measures

were found unfeasible; in this case, we selected better scales for the main study. Analyses of the time spent on specific parts and the whole questionnaire revealed that the interview was too time-consuming, especially among immigrant participants who needed 1.5 hours on average for completing the interview. Thus, the questionnaire was shortened for the main study. In addition, we analyzed comments made by participants and by interviewers with respect to the quality of the translation. If necessary, translations were modified for the main study.

3.3. Data Collection in Germany

As already mentioned above, the data collection during the main study in Germany took place in the two cities Frankfurt/Main and Stuttgart. To simplify the task of field organization we decided the project team from Jena University to be responsible for data collection in Frankfurt/Main and the project team from Chemnitz University to be responsible for Stuttgart. The cooperation between the two German project teams was very strong in every state of the study. Decisions were built on the agreement between the two parties. Thus, a highest degree of match on every respect of the data collection in Frankfurt/Main and Stuttgart was achieved.

3.3.1. First Wave of Data Collection

For the first wave of data collection, interviewers needed to be selected and trained appropriately, target persons needed to be contacted and recruited for the study, and data had to be collected via face-to-face interviews.

Interviewer

We recruited a large number of interviewers for data collection. Job announcements were published through newspapers, the German employment service agency (Agentur für Arbeit), internet announcements and announcements via blackboards and mailing lists of universities in Frankfurt and Stuttgart. Most successfully, we recruited interviewer through academic staff at the universities in the two cities, who were personally approached by our research team.

Selection criteria for interviewers were first, fluency in German and additionally for interviewers in the migrant groups, fluency in Russian or Turkish. Second, we focused on persons who had an educational background in the social sciences and / or who were experienced in conducting scientific interviews. Third, we only employed female interviewers in order to avoid any difficulties that could be related to male interviewers approaching mostly female participants at home, especially in the Turkish migrant group, and in order to hold interviewer's gender stable across all ethnic groups and transitions. Characteristics of interviewers employed in Wave 1 in Germany are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Characteristics of Wave 1 Interviewers in Germany

	Frankfurt	Stuttgart
Language	N (%)	N (%)
Russian – German	43 (41.7%)	23 (29.1%)
Turkish – German	31 (30.1 %)	22 (27.9%)
German	29 (28.2 %)	34 (43.0%)
Total	103	79
Age Range	20 - 60 yrs	18 - 51 yrs

All persons were trained before starting their work as interviewer in the study. For this purpose, we conducted interviewer trainings during several occasions in Frankfurt and in Stuttgart (e.g., in Frankfurt at 10 occasions between October 2007 and May 2008). From the third interviewer training on we followed a suggestion of the Turkish communities in

Frankfurt and conducted separate trainings for every language group. This allowed us to address specific issues, for example with regard to religious and non-religious subgroups in the Turkish community.

Trainees received an extensive introduction into the aims, background and procedure of the study, into questionnaires and response lists, and into likely problems and measure how to deal with such challenges. Moreover, they received a folder including the training material, a checklist summarizing all steps starting from interview preparation and getting into contact with target persons until the completion of the interview, as well as an id-card confirming their status as interviewers of the Jena resp. Chemnitz University. Interviewers signed a data protection agreement before being provided with any personal information on potential participants. They agreed to be strictly confidential with all private details of target persons, not to pass on any of the obtained information, and to return all materials they got. Moreover, interviewers were trained to inform the target persons about confidentiality and data privacy.

After the training and after signing a contract with Jena resp. Chemnitz University, interviewers received information about target persons including names, addresses, and assignment to transition as well as questionnaires, response lists, and forms needed for contacting target persons and conducting interviews. Information about target persons' telephone numbers was not provided to the interviewer as this information was not part of the registry data and as we wanted our study and our interviewers to distinguish clearly from commercial contacts. As we could not provide interviewers for the Russian-Jewish immigrant group with any contact details of target persons, they received information on sampling criteria and were instructed to start sampling by contacting acquaintances within the Russian-Jewish immigrant group as well as Russian-Jewish institutions.

At the beginning of Wave 1 data collection, a share of the interviews with native Germans in Frankfurt was conducted by Jena university project team members in order to test all

procedures and to get close insights in possible challenges. Moreover, during the whole process of data collection, project teams were in close contact with interviewers in order to support their work as efficiently as possible. This was accomplished by offering hotlines via telephone and email and by offering consultation hours (e.g., in Frankfurt at least once a month).

Interviewers were paid per number of interviews: 40 Euro for the completion of interviews on the transition to kindergarten (T1), to school (T2), or to cohabitation (T4), and 60 Euro for the joint completion of interviews with mother and adolescent on the transition to first romantic relations (T3a & T3b). Moreover, interviewers received a gratification for fast and steady work as an interviewer: We paid a 5 Euro gratification per interview for completion within 2 weeks after receiving the respective contact details and 50 Euros for the completion of every 10th interview.

Procedure

Data collection started in October 2007 for the native German and for the Turkish migrant group. Due to a delay of translation of the Russian versions of the questionnaire, data collection in the ethnic German and the Russian-Jewish group started somewhat later, in January 2008. In all groups in Germany, data collection was finished in July 2008.

Target persons belonging to the native German, ethnic German, and Turkish groups received a bilingual (for Germans: monolingual) letter of information explaining what our study was about and that they were sampled as participants for our study. In this letter, we also offered a telephone hotline as well as email hotline for any queries. Afterwards, interviewers made direct contact with target persons by approaching them personally at their home address. Interviewers contacted target persons personally up to seven times until conducting an interview, getting an explicit refusal or at the seventh contact attempt ceasing

to contact the person. Interviewers were provided with bilingual postcards in order to inform target persons that a contact attempt has failed and in order to offer an appointed time as well as their contact details. Contact attempts as well as reasons for eventual refusals were recorded by the interviewers. In cases that addresses turned out to be incorrect, we asked registry offices in Frankfurt and Stuttgart for correction of addresses.

Target persons belonging to the Russian-Jewish group were approached via snow ball sampling (see pp. 28). Accordingly, they were neither informed in advance by letter about our study nor did interviewers receive any contact details of possible participants.

Individuals of all ethnic groups, who agreed upon participating in the study, were informed about data privacy and gave their written consent before starting the interview. Before starting the interview, interviewers were instructed to answer any questions about the study and to ask for an uninterrupted interview setting, if favored also outside the home of the participant. Starting the interview, the interviewer gave a brief introduction on the topics of the study (see texts in the questionnaire) and generated an anonymous personal code that allowed us to match questionnaires of mothers and adolescents and from first and second wave. During the interview, questionnaires were exclusively used by the interviewer and served for the standardization of face-to-face interviews (e.g., by detailed instructions and filter questions guiding the interview). Participants were provided with bilingual lists of response scales for answering questionnaire items, mainly depicted on visual scales in order to support participants. As far as possible, we used a 6-point Likert-scale as response format. After the completion of the interview, the participants received 10 Euro and confirmed that they received this compensation for participation in our study. Moreover, interviewers informed participants that we planned to contact them again within a 12-month interval. After the completion of the interview, interviewers recorded information about the interview situation itself (e.g., interview language, presence of family members).

To ensure quality of data collection, we randomly tested whether interviews were indeed successfully conducted. For this purpose, interviewers asked participants for their telephone number or their email address when receiving the 10 Euro compensation. This personal information from target persons was handled separately from the questionnaires. Interviewers were informed upfront that this information will be used to check their work. We did not approve a single case of faking an interview.

Two challenges complicated data collection during the first wave of data collection: First, data collection partly fall in the Hesse state election which was dominated by issues like integration of foreigners and criminality. Second, interviewers reported that some of the questionnaire items (e.g., whether one has property in the heritage country) turned out to be problematic because participants became insecure about the actual purpose of the research study.

Response rate

For the first wave, a total number of 1723 interviews were successfully conducted. For the distribution of those interviews across ethnic groups and transitions, see Table 8 (p. 42).

From the 4838 target persons belonging to the native German, the ethnic German repatriate and the Turkish immigrant group (see Table 2, p. 34), we observed 1906 non-responses due the fact that persons moved, addresses did not exist, or target persons were not assigned to an interviewer. This type of non-response does not affect the quality of the random sampling procedure. From the remaining 2932 target persons, about 50% did not take part in the study due to being unavailable during seven contact attempts or refusing the participation. From the 1416 interviews that were conducted, we excluded 70, because a checking of the questionnaire data revealed that these persons did not fit in the ethnic groups as specified in the sampling criteria. There is no comaprable data on non-response and

response rates among Russian-Jewish immigrants in Germany due to the snowball sampling used in this group.

Table 2: Wave 1 Response and Non-response by Ethnic Group in Germany (with the Exception of the Russian-Jewish Immigrant Group)

	Native Germans		Ethnic German Repatriates		Turkish Immigrants	
	N		N		N	
Target Persons Drawn	1877	100%	1361	100%	1600	100%
Non-response without consequences for quality (moved, non-existing addresses, not assigned to an interviewer)	691	36%	453	33%	762	48%
Utilizable Addresses	1186	100%	908	100%	838	100%
• Unavailable during 7 contact attempts	34	3%	13	1%	18	2%
• Refusals	597	50%	493	54%	361	43%
Non-Response	631	53%	506	56%	379	45%
Response rate	555	100%	402	100%	459	100%
Exclusion (Non-fit to the Criteria)	0	0%	49	12%	21	5%
NUMBER OF VALID INTERVIEWS	<u>555</u>		<u>353</u>		<u>438</u>	

3.3.2. Second Wave of Data Collection

Material, issues regarding interviewers, and procedure of data collection during the second wave were kept as similar to the first wave as possible.

Interviewer

We accessed interviewers of the first wave for the second of data collection. They got a special refresher training in order to familiarize them with changes in questionnaire and in the procedures. Moreover, we recruited new interviewers via job announcements in newspapers, the German employment service agency (Agentur für Arbeit), internet announcements and announcements at blackboards, mailing lists of universities in Frankfurt and Stuttgart and by contacting academic staff at the universities in the two cities. Selection criteria were again the fluency in German (additionally for interviewers in the migrant groups the fluency in Russian or Turkish), an educational background in the social sciences and / or experience in conducting scientific interviews. Again, we only employed female interviewers. Characteristics of interviewers employed in Wave 2 in Germany are summarized in Table 3. Training procedures for new interviewers were identical to those in Wave 1.

Table 3: Characteristics of Wave 2 Interviewers in Germany

	Frankfurt	Stuttgart
Language	N (%)	N (%)
Russian – German	23 (46.0%)	12 (28.6%)
Turkish – German	15 (30.0 %)	12 (28.6%)
German	12 (24.0 %)	18 (42.8%)
Total	50	42
Age Range	21 - 60 yrs	19 - 51 yrs
Wave 1 Interviewer	10 (20%)	34 (81%)

Comparable to Wave 1, interviewers received information about target persons including names, addresses, and assignment to transition as well as questionnaires, response lists, and forms needed for contacting target persons and conducting interviews. Again, interviewers were instructed to contact target persons personally up to seven times until conducting an interview or getting an explicit refusal while recording in writing every contact attempt. In

case that addresses turned out to be incorrect, we asked registry offices in Frankfurt and Stuttgart for correction of addresses.

As in Wave 1, interviewers were paid per number of interviews conducted. We paid 30 Euros for conducting an interview on the transition to kindergarten (T1), to school (T2), or to cohabitation (T4) and 50 Euros for conducting joint interviews with mother and adolescent on the transition to first romantic relations (T3a & T3b). Additionally we offered 10 Euros for conducting an interview exactly within the 12-month interval after the first interview had taken place and 50 Euro for every 10th interview. Quality of data collection was approved by randomly contacting participants and asking whether an interview had taken place. Again, we did not approve a single case of faking an interview.

In very few instances, we conducted interviews via postal questionnaires. We applied this measure to persons who had moved from Frankfurt or Stuttgart and thus were not available for a face-fact to interview anymore or with whom seven contact attempts of interviewers had failed. From the Wave 1 sample, 94 interviews were conducted via postal interviews in Wave 2 (see Table 4, p. 37). For taking part in this postal survey, we offered participants a compensation of 25 Euros.

Procedure

Several measures were applied to support participants' commitment to the study and to reduce drop-out between waves of data collection: First, participants were informed during Wave 1 that we planned conducting a second interview after a 1-year interval. Second, Wave 1 participants had the chance of winning prizes in a raffle. Third, we informed participants about the progress of the study and about some descriptive results of Wave 1 by sending them a multilingual booklet. Forth, we offered a telephone hotline as well as email hotline if participants had any queries.

As in Wave 1, the project team from Jena University was responsible for data collection in Frankfurt/Main and the project team from Chemnitz University for Stuttgart. Data collection during Wave 2 started in November 2008 for native Germans and for the Turkish migrant group and in January 2009 for the ethnic German and the Russian-Jewish group. Thereby, we aimed at a 1-year interval between both interviews. Data collection in all groups was finished in August 2009.

The procedure of contacting participants and of conducting interviews was comparable to that in Wave 1. First, participants received a bilingual (for Germans: monolingual) letter of information that we started the Wave 2 data collection and will approach them soon. Second, interviewers made direct contact with target persons by approaching them personally at their home address. Individuals, who agreed upon participating in Wave 2, were informed about issues related to data protection and gave their written consent before starting the interview. Bilingual questionnaires were again used for the standardization of the face-to-face interviews and for recording participants' responses by the interviewer. Participants used bilingual lists of response scales for answering questionnaire items. After the completion of the interview, the participants again received 10 Euro as compensation.

Response Rate

For the second wave, a total number of 1490 interviews were successfully conducted. For the distribution of those interviews across ethnic groups and transitions, see Table 8 (p. 42).

Table 4: Wave 2 Response Rates and Drop-out by Ethnic Group in Germany

	Native Germans	Ethnic German Repatriates	Russian-Jewish Immigrants	Turkish Immigrants
	N	N	N	N

Wave 1 Participants	555	100%	352	100%	378	100%	438	100%
Non-response without consequences for quality (moved and could not be contacted again)	19	3%	4	1%	1	0%	26	6%
Utilizable Addresses								
• Not available during 7 contact attempts	10	2%	19	5%	8	2%	14	3%
• Refusals	37	7%	23	7%	21	6%	51	12%
Drop-out	47	8%	42	12%	29	8%	65	15%
Face-to-Face Interviews	452	81%	289	82%	328	87%	327	75%
Postal Questionnaires	37	7%	17	5%	20	5%	20	4%
TOTAL NUMBER INTERVIEWS	489	88%	306	87%	348	92%	347	79%

3.4. Data Collection in Israel

The project team at Haifa University was responsible for the realization of the study in Israel and conducted the data collection in cooperation with the B.I. and Lucille Cohen Institute for Public Opinion Research at Tel Aviv University (<http://www.bicohen.tau.ac.il/en/index.php>).

3.4.1. First Wave of Data Collection

Interviewer

Altogether, a total number of 43 interviewers of the B.I. and Lucille Cohen Institute in Tel Aviv were involved in the Wave 1 data collection in Israel (for the distribution across language groups, gender distribution and age range, see Table 5).

Table 5: Interviewer of Wave 1 in Israel

Interviewer Characteristics	Groups		
	Veteran Israelis	Russian-Jewish Immigrants	Arabs
Total Number	18	17	8
Gender (% Females)	56%	71%	38%
Age Range	23-60 yrs.	25-65 yrs.	25-60 yrs.

Procedure

Based on the results of screening interviews (see pp. 14), target persons were informed by letters about being sampled for the study. Interviewers were provided with contact information of households that needed to be interviewed. In case that target persons were not available at the moment, interviewers were instructed to contact each household up to 5 times on different days and day times, both face-to-face and via phone. In case of refusals, a different interviewer turned to the target persons.

Interviews were conducted in a face-to-face situation using the 15 different versions of questionnaires for Israel (5 transition-specific questionnaires á 3 ethnic groups). Hebrew, Russian, and Arab were the interview languages, depending on the respective ethnic group. Data collection started in February 2008 and ended in October 2008.

Response Rate

For the first wave, a total number of 1553 interviews were successfully conducted. For the distribution of those interviews across ethnic groups and transitions, see Table 8 (p. 42). In the veteran Israeli and the Russian-Jewish groups in Israel, 1039 interviews out of 1642 households, and in the Arab Israeli group 514 out of 892 households sampled during the

screening interview were completed (see Table 6). Out of all the utilizable addresses, 62.3 % of the households were interviewed.

Table 6: Wave 1 Response Rates and Reasons for Non-participation by Ethnic Group in Israel

	Jewish Sector (Veteran Israelis & Russian Jews)		Arabs	
	N		N	
Relevant Households sampled during the screening interview	1642	100.0%	892	100.0%
Non-reponse without consequences for quality (moved, non-existing addresses, not assigned to an interviewer)	7	0.4%	101	11.3%
Non-fit of the participant to the criteria	104	6.3%	79	8.9%
Utilizable Addresses	1531	100%	712	100%
• Not available during 5 contact attempts	40	2.6 %	41	5.8 %
• Refusals	362	23.6 %	142	19.9 %
• Other reasons	90	5,9 %	15	2.1 %
Non-response	492	32.1 %	198	27.8 %
RESPONSE RATE	<u>1039</u>	<u>67.5%</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>72.2%</u>
TOTAL NUMBER INTERVIEWEES		<u>1553</u>^a		

^a This number entails T3a and T3b interviews independently.

3.4.2. Second Wave of Data Collection

Interviewer

Data collection for Wave 2 was conducted by the same staff of interviewers who conducted data collection in the first wave (see Table 5).

Procedure

Starting with the interviewees from the first wave (N=1553), data collection for Wave 2 was conducted following the same procedure as in Wave 1. Data collection started in February 2009 and ended in October 2009.

Response Rate

For the second wave, a total number of 1172 interviews were successfully conducted. For the distribution of those interviews across ethnic groups and transitions, see Table 8 (p. 42).

Table 7: Wave 2 Response Rates and Reasons for non-participation by Ethnic Group in Israel

	Jewish Sector (Veteran Israelis & Russian Jews)		Arabs	
	N		N	
Households interviewed in Wave 1	1039	100%	514	100%
Non-response without consequences for quality (moved)	105	10.1%	29	5.6%
Utilizable Addresses	934	100%	485	100%
• Not available during 5 contact attempts	26	2.8%	16	3.3%
• Refusals	144	15.4%	44	9.0%
• Other reasons	11	1.2%	6	1.2%
Drop-out	181	19.4%	66	13.6%
RESPONSE RATE	<u>753</u>	<u>80.6%</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>86.4%</u>
TOTAL NUMBER INTERVIEWEES	<u>1172</u>^a			

^a This number entails T3a and T3b interviews independently.

4. Data Preparation

After providing a short overview over the available data, we describe how the data were entered into the analysis system SPSS, which standards we adhered to, and which data checks were done. In a last step we illustrate the measures we installed in order to protect privacy.

4.1. Overview

Data collection:	Face-to-face interviews with standardized questionnaires	
Analysis system:	SPSS	
Number of data sets:	4 (one for each transition, including both waves each)	
Number of variables:	Transition to kindergarten (T1):	665
	Transition to school (T2):	700
	Transition to 1 st romantic relation (T3):	934
	Transition to cohabitation (T4):	678
Number of participants:	Wave 1	3686
	Wave 2	3027

Table 8: Number of Participants per group, transition, and wave of data collection

Ethnic Group		Transition to kindergarten (T1)	Transition to school (T2)	Transition to 1st romantic relation (T3)		Transition to cohabitation (T4)
				Mothers	Adolescents	
Germany	Native Germans	150 (136)	148 (134)	136 (122)	136 (121)	121 (97)
	Ethnic German Repatriates	130 (108)	71 (60)	80 (75)	80 (74)	71 (63)
	Russian-Jewish	120 (110)	62 (58)	73 (69)	73 (69)	123 (111)

	Immigrants					
	Turkish	121 (94)	116 (93)	121 (102)	121 (101)	80 (58)
	immigrants					
Israel	Veteran	132 (103)	101 (79)	101 (89)	101 (89)	131 (83)
	Israelis					
	Russian-	100 (66)	90 (54)	91 (66)	91 (66)	101 (58)
	Jewish					
	Immigrants					
	Arabs	100 (80)	102 (79)	100 (90)	110 (93)	102 (77)
Total		853 (697)	690 (557)	702 (613)	712 (613)	729 (547)
				<i>pairs: 702 (608)</i>		

Note: Number in brackets refer to the number of participants of whom also 2nd wave data are available.

4.2. Data Entry

In Germany, data was directly entered from paper-and-pencil questionnaires into SPSS data masks (one each for every type of questionnaire) according to predefined entry schemes. In Israel, data were transported from ASCII files. Different files generated by the different project teams were merged into one file for each transition during joint meetings, while checking carefully for potential problems. The second wave data for each individual was added using specific merging codes.

Data were coded according to the GESIS criteria for data archiving purposes. For example, dichotomous questions were mostly coded 0 for no and 1 for yes, rating scales started from 1 upwards, missing values were negatively valued and categorized into does not apply, filtered, and no answer/refused. System missings (no data entry) were only kept on variables which were not included in the questionnaires for the respective group to indicate that there were no possible valid entries on these variables. For the German data, missing values were coded according to that standard directly upon entry, while in Israel different codes were used which were later recoded.

For data on educational level and occupation we used international standards. Educational level was coded according to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education). Occupation were recorded in free format in Germany and later recoded according to ISCO-88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) by the ZUMA (Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden, Analysen; today part of the GESIS, Germany). The ZUMA also provided the occupation's status (according to the International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status - ISEI), and prestige (according to the Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale – SIOPS, and magnitude prestige scale – MPS). In Israel, occupations were coded according to ISCO-88 by the Cohen Institute, whereas no free format data is available.

4.3. Data Check

For a list of variables and possible answering options, please refer to the codebooks and the overview of material used in the study. First, data were carefully checked for non-valid entries. Values outside data range, which were not typing errors, were recoded as missing (no answer/refused). We did not correct any mistakes due to interviewers having ignored filter instructions. Within rating scales, missing values due refusing the answer to single questions were not very common, ranging from 0 to about 5 percent. However, there were some single questions with higher percentages of refusals in specific groups.

Second, we checked whether participants fitted to our criteria based on information provided by the participants (see section 2, pp. 14, for sampling criteria). This procedure was limited by the fact that in the questionnaires we only asked for some of the information we used for sample selection via registry data (Germany) and screening interviews (Israel). Consequently, we were not able to check for all criteria. In any case, we did not delete participants from the data sets who did not fit to our criteria. For example, 10 Russian-Jewish immigrant children in Germany were born later than the age bracket allowed (i.e., in

September to December, 2005), some of the young adults already had children at the first interview, and some of the Turkish mothers of kindergarten or school aged children were born themselves in Germany (for detailed criteria cf. to sections 2.2.2. and 2.2.3.). Depending on the specific research questions these cases might be included or not.

Third, we checked the test-retest reliability of time-invariant characteristics which were asked twice, such as birth dates and year of permanent residence. These were close to one (never below .95), indicating that we indeed assessed the same persons twice. The only exception was in the transition to cohabitation for ethnic German repatriates and Russian-Jewish immigrants in Germany and in Israel, where the wave1-wave2 assessment of the year of permanent residence only correlates to .72, .82 and .94; but birth year and sex correlated close to one. Mostly, these differences were small (1 to 3 years).

4.4. Data Privacy Protection

Several measures were taken in order to protect data privacy and participants' anonymity. First, interviewers signed a data protection agreement before being provided with any personal information on potential participants. They agreed to be strictly confidential with all private details of target persons, not to pass on any of the obtained information, and to return all materials they got. Second, interviewers were trained to inform the target persons about confidentiality and answer to possible concerns raised. Participants signed that they were informed about data privacy and agreed to participation. Third, any personal information as names and addresses were handled separately from the questionnaires. In Germany, in order to match questionnaires of mothers and adolescents and from first and second wave an anonymous personal code was generated. In Israel, families were assigned with numbers. Forth, in case that interviewers recorded personal information in the questionnaire (e.g., names of the target child or of friends), these data were not entered into SPSS files.

5. References

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OVERVIEW OF CONSTRUCTS ASSESSED

Abbreviations:

Transitions:

- Tr1 – Transition to kindergarten
- Tr2 – Transition to school
- Tr3a – Transition to 1st romantic relations (mothers' questionnaire)
- Tr3b – Transition to 1st romantic relations (adolescents' questionnaire)
- Tr4 – Transition to stable partnerships

Group:

- D – Native Germans
- T – Turkish immigrants in Germany
- RJ – Russian Jewish immigrants in Germany
- RR – Russian repatriates in Germany
- I – veteran Israelis
- A – Arabs in Israel
- R – Russian Jewish immigrants in Israel

Construct	No. of Items	Transition	Group	GER: No. in questionnaire ISR: No. of item (page)		Source
				Wave 1	Wave 2	
Positive Development						
C1 – Competence a. language competence (Tr1 & 2) b. dating competence (Tr3 & 4)	Tr1/2: 9	Tr1	D, T, RJ, RR	15	15	a. Academic Rating Scale of the NICHD study of early child care and youth development b. Levenson & Gottman, 1978
	Tr3b/4: 5		I	87-95 (6)	87-95 (10)	
			A	87-95 (6)	87-95 (8-9)	
			R	87-95 (6)	87-95 (11)	
		Tr2	D, T, RJ, RR	26	26	
			I	6-13 (8-9)	67-74(10)	
	A		6-13 (8)	6-13 (9)		
	R		6-13 (8)	67-74 (10)		
	Tr3b	D	8	8		
		T, RJ, RR	12	12		

			I	66-70 (5)	66-70 (6)	
			A	66-70 (5)	66-70 (4)	
			R	66-70 (4)	66-70 (6)	
		Tr4	D	33	33	
			T, RJ, RR	45	45	
			I	115-119 (9)	13-17 (7)	
			A	115-119 (8)	115-119 (6)	
			R	115-119 (8)	13-17 (9)	
C2 – Confidence a. social support seeking & avoidance (Tr1&2) <hr/> b. self esteem (Tr3&4)	Tr1/2: 8 Tr3b/4: 4	Tr1	D, T, RJ, RR,	13	13	a. Eisenberg et al., 1993; Kalpidou, Power, Cherry, & Gottfried, 2004
			I	55-62 (4)	55-62 (8)	
			A	55-62 (4)	55-62 (6-7)	
			R	55-62 (4)	55-62 (9)	
		Tr2	D, T, RJ, RR	24	24	b. Rosenberg, 2001; von Collani & Herzberg, 2003
			I	93-100 (6-7)	35-42 (8)	
			A	93-100 (6)	93-100 (7)	
			R	93-100 (6)	35-42 (8)	
		Tr3b	D	9	9	
			T, RJ, RR	13	13	
			I	71-74 (5)	71-74 (6)	
			A	71-74 (5)	71-74 (4)	
			R	71-74 (5)	71-74 (6)	
		Tr4	D	34	34	

			T, RJ, RR	46	46	
			I	120-123(9)	18-21 (7-8)	
			R	120-123(9)	120-123 (7)	
			A	120-123 (8)	18-21 (9)	
C3 – Connection a. partnership preferences (Tr3b, Tr4) b. partnership connection (Tr4) <hr/> only wave 2: c. friends of child/ young adult (Tr1, Tr2, Tr3b, Tr4)	11	Tr1	D	-	c. 43A	a./b. Hetsroni, 2000 c. Based on : Nauck & Kohlmann, 1998 ; Smith, 2002
			T, RJ, RR,	-	c. 62B	
			I		c. 76-100 (17)	
			A		c. no item numbers (16)	
			R		c. 79-103 (23)	
		Tr2	D	-	c. 54A	
			T, RJ, RR	-	c. 73B	
			I	-	c. 76-100 (17)	
			A	-	c. no item numbers (18)	
			R	-	c. 81-105 (22)	
		Tr3b	D	a. 10	a. 10 c. 14A	
			T, RJ, RR	a. 14	a. 14 c. 18A	
			I	a. 75-85 (6)	a. 75-85 (7) c. 6-30 (10)	
			A	a. 75-85 (5)	a. 75-85 (4-5) c. no item numbers (7)	
			R	a. 75-85 (5)	a. 75-85 (7) c. 6-30 (10)	

		Tr4	D	a. 41 b. 26	a. 41 b. 26 c. 47B	
			T, RJ, RR	a. 54 b. 38	a. 54 b. 38 c. 66B	
			I	a. 48-58 (12) b. 104-108 (8)	a. 57-67 (10) b. 118-121 (6) + 6 (7) c. 30-55 (16)	
			A	a. 48-58 (11) b. 104-108 (7)	a. 48-58 (9) b. 104-108 (5-6) c. no item numbers (17)	
			R	a. 48-58 (11) b. 104-108 (7-8)	a. 57-67 (13) b. 123.126 (8) + 6 (8) c. 30-55 (24)	
C4 – Character a. self-control & assertion (Tr1 & 2) <hr/> b. delinquent beliefs (Tr3 & 4)	Tr1/2: 10 Tr3b/4: 4	Tr1	D, T, RJ, RR,	16	16	a. Gresham & Elliott, 1990
			I	96-105 (7)	96-105 (11)	
			A	96-105 (7)	96-105 (9)	
			R	96-105 (7)	96-105 (12)	
		Tr2	D, T, RJ, RR	27	27	b. Finckenauer, 1995
			I	14-23 (9-10)	85-89 (11)	
			A	14-23 (9)	24-28 (10)	
			R	14-23 (9)	85-89 (12)	

		Tr3b	D	11	11	
			T, RJ, RR	15	15	
			I	86-89 (6)	86-89 (7)	
			A	86-89 (6)	86-89 (5)	
			R	86-89 (5)	86-89 (7)	
		Tr4	D	37	37	
			T, RJ, RR	50	50	
			I	15-18 (10)	24-27 (8)	
			R	15-18 (10)	15-18 (7)	
			A	15-18 (9)	24-27 (10)	
C5 – Caring civic engagement	9	Tr3b	D	12	12	Hurrelmann & Albert, 2006 Schmitt & Lembcke, 2002
			T, RJ, RR	16	16	
			I	90-98 (7)	90-98 (8)	
			A	90-98 (6)	90-98 (5)	
			R	90-98 (6)	90-98 (8)	
		Tr4	D	38	38	
			T, RJ, RR	51	51	
			I	19-27 (10-11)	28-36 (9)	
			A	19-27 (9)	19-27 (7-8)	
			R	19-27 (10)	28-36 (11)	
Regulation strategies:						
	10	Tr1	D, T, RJ, RR,	11-12	11-12	Heckhausen & Schulz, 1993 Tomasik & Pinquart, 2008
			I	43-54 (3)	43-54 (7)	
			A	43-54 (3)	43-54 (5-6)	

			R	43-54 (3)	43-54 (8-9)				
		Tr2	D, T, RJ, RR,	22-23	22-23				
			I	80-92 (5-6)	23-24 (7)				
			A	80-92 (5-6)	80-92 (6-7)				
			R	80-92 (5-6)	23-34 (7-8)				
			Tr3a	D, T, RJ, RR	5-6		5-6		
		I		11-22 (2-3)	70-81 (3)				
		A		11-22 (2-3)	11-22 (2-3)				
		R		11-22 (2-3)	70-81 (3-4)				
		Tr3b	D, T, RJ, RR	7-8	7-8				
			I	23-35 (1-2)	23-35 (2-3)				
			A	23-35 (2)	23-35 (1-2)				
			R	23-35 (2-3)	23-35 (2-3)				
		Tr4	D	42-43	42-43				
			T, RJ, RR	55-56	55-56				
			I	59-70 (13-14)	68-79 (11)				
			A	59-70 (12-13)	59-70 (10)				
			R	59-70 (12-13)	68-79 (14-15)				
		Investments (5 S):							
		Safety/ Sustenance, Stimulation, Socio-emotional Support, Structure,	Tr1/2: 24	Tr1	D, T, RJ, RR		14	14	Based on: Bradley & Corwyn, 2004
Tr3a : 27	I		63-86 (4-5)		63-86 (8-9)				
	A		63-86 (4-5)		63-86 (7-8)				
	R		63-86 (4-5)		63-86 (10-11)				

		Tr3b	D, T, RJ, RR	a. 10 b. 11	a. 10 b. 11	
			I	a. 59-61 (5) b. 62-65 (5)	a. 59-61 (5) b. 62-65 (5)	
			A	a. 59-61 (4) b. 62-65 (4)	a. 59-61 (3) b. 62-65 (3-4)	
			R	a. 59-61 (4) b. 62-65 (4)	a. 59-61 (5) b. 62-65 (5)	
Romantic relations						
a. Developmental State of Romantic Relations	a. 4	Tr3b	D	a. 15 b. 20 c. 21-22	a. 15 b. 20 c. 21-22	a. Brown, 1999
b. Intimate Behaviors	b. 5		T, RJ, RR	a. 19 b. 27 c. 28-29	a. 19 b. 27 c. 28-29	b. Brook, Balka, Abernathy, & Hamburg, 1994; Smith & Udry, 1985
c. Appropriateness of sexual behavior (Tr3)	c. 2		I	a. 119-122 (9) b. 19-23 (9) c. 24-25 (9)	a. 31-34 (10) b. 47-51 (12) c. 52-53 (12)	c. Hetsroni, 2000
d. Partnership commitment	d. 5		A	a. 119-122 (8) b. 19-23 (10) c. 24-25 (10)	a. 119-122 (7-8) b. 19-23 (9) c. 24-25 (9)	d. Grau, Mikula, & Engel, 2001; Rusbult, Martz, & Agnew, 1998
e. Marital adjustment	e. 9		R	a. 119-122 (8) b. 19-23 (10) c. 24-25 (10)	a. 31-34 (10) b. 47-51 (12) c. 51-53 (12)	e. Locke & Wallace, 1959
f. Marital Coping	f. 10					f. Bowman, 1990
g. Partnership satisfaction (Tr4)	g. 3	Tr4	D	d. 22 e. 23 f. 24 g. 25	d. 22 e. 23 f. 24 g. 25	g. Schumm, Paff-Bergen, Hatch, Obiorah, Copeland, Meens, & Bugaighis, 1986

			T, RJ, RR	d. 34 e. 35 f. 36 g. 37	d. 34 e. 35 f. 36 g. 37	
			I	d. 77-81 (6) e. 82-90 (6) f. 91-100 (7) g. 101-103 (7)	d. 91-95 (5) e. 96-104 (5) f. 105-114 (6) g. 115-117 (6)	
			A	d. 77-81 (6) e. 82-90 (6) f. 91-100 (6-7) g. 101-103 (7)	d. 77-81 (4) e. 82-90 (4-5) f. 91 -100 (5) g. 101-103 (5)	
			R	d. 77-81 (6) e. 82-90 (6) f. 91-100 (7) g. 101-103 (7)	d. 91-95 (6) e. 96-104 (5) f. 105-114 (7) g. 115-117 (8)	

Self-efficacy

	5	Tr1	D, T, RJ, RR,	17	17	Jerusalem & Schwarzer, 1992
			I	106-110 (7-8)	106-110 (11-12)	
			A	106-110 (7-8)	106-110 (9-10)	Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1993
			R	106-110 (7-8)	106-110 (12)	
		Tr2	D, T, RJ, RR	28	28	
			I	24-28 (10)	85-89 (11)	
			A	24-28 (9)	24-28 (10)	
			R	24-28 (9)	85-89 (12)	
		Tr3a	D, T, RJ, RR	9	9	
			I	53-57 (5)	112-116 (5)	

			A	53-57 (5)	53-57 (5)	
			R	53-57 (5)	112-116 (6)	
		Tr3b	D	13	13	
			T, RJ, RR	17	17	
			I	99-103 (7)	99-103 (9)	
			A	99-103 (7)	99-103 (6)	
			R	99-103 (6)	99-103 (8)	
			Tr4	D	39	
		T, RJ, RR		52	52	
		I		28-32 (11)	37-41 (9)	
		A		28-32 (10)	28-32 (8)	
		R		28-32 (10)	37-41 (11)	
Personality factors						
Extraversion Openness Neuroticism Conscientiousness Agreeableness	15	Tr1	D, T, RJ, RR,	18	18	Schupp & Gerlitz, 2008
			I	6-20 (8)	6-20 (12)	
			A	6-20 (8)	6-20 (10)	
			R	6-20 (8)	6-20 (13)	
		Tr2	D, T, RJ, RR	29	29	
			I	29-43 (11)	90-104 (12)	
			A	29-43 (10)	29-43 (10-11)	
			R	29-43 (10)	90-104 (12)	
		Tr3a	D, T, RJ, RR	10	10	
			I	58-72 (6)	6-20 (6)	
			A	58-72 (5-6)	58-72 (5-6)	

			R	58-72 (5)	6-20 (7)	
		Tr3b	D	14	14	
			T, RJ, RR	18	18	
			I	104-118 (8)	104-118 (9)	
			A	104-118 (7-8)	104-118 (6-7)	
			R	104-118 (7)	104-118 (9)	
			Tr4	D	40	
		T, RJ, RR		53	53	
		I		33-47 (11-12)	42-56 (10)	
		A		33-47 (10-11)	33-47 (8-9)	
		R		33-47 (11)	42-56 (12)	

Acculturation						
a. language and consumption of culture (child & parent) b. acculturation strategies/ - orientation for immigrants c. acculturation strategies/ - orientation for natives	a: 2x5 2x4 1x6 b: 1x8 c: 1x6	Tr1	D	c. 41	c. 41	a. adapted from Hazuda, Stern, & Haffner, 1988 b. Ryder, Alden, & Paulhus, 2000 c. Zagefka & Brown, 2002
			T, RJ, RR	a. 54-58 b. 59	a. 54-57 b. 59	
			A	a. 107-124 (13-14), 6-11 (14) b. 12-19 (15)	a. 107-124 (12-13) b. 12-19 (13)	
			R	a. 107-124 (13-14), 6-11 (14) b. 12-19 (15)	a. 44-67 (16-17) b. 68-75 (18)	
			I	c. 12-17 (13)	c. 38-43 (14)	
		Tr2	D	c. 52	c. 52	
			T, RJ, RR	a. 65-69 b. 70	a. 65-68 b. 70	
			A	a. 7-31(15-17) b. 32-39 (18)	a. 7-25 (13-14) b. 32-39 (15)	
			R	a. 7-31(15-17) b. 32-39 (17)	a. 13-30 (15-16) b. 31-38 (17)	

			I	c. 32-37 (16)	c. 12-17 (15)	
		Tr3a	D	c. 33	c.33	
			T, RJ, RR	a. 46-49 b. 50	a. 46-48 b. 50	
			A	a. 33-51 (11-12) b. 52-59 (13)	a. 33-45 (9) b. 52-59 (9)	
			R	a. 33-51 (10-11) b. 52-59 (12)	a. 42-54 (9-10) b. 55-62 (10)	
			I	c. 52-57 (11-12)	c. 38-43 (8)	
		Tr3b	D	c. 24	c. 24	
			T, RJ, RR	a. 33-36 b. 37	a. 33-36 b. 37	
			A	a. 33-52 (11-12) b. 53-60 (13)	a. 33-52 (10-11) b. 53-60 (12)	
			R	a. 33-52 (11-12) b. 53-60 (13)	a. 60-79 (13-14) b. 80-87 (15)	
			I	c. 53-58 (12)	c. 59-64 (13)	
		Tr4	D	c. 45	c. 45	
			T, RJ, RR	a. 59-62 b.63	a. 59-62 b.63	
			A	a. 99-118 (14-15) b. 119-126 (16)	a. 99-118 812-13) b. 119-126 (14)	
			R	a. 99-118 (14-15) b. 119-126 (16)	a. 108-127 (17-18) b. 6-13 (19)	
			I	c. 119-124 (16)	c. 113-120 (14)	
Discrimination	5 -7	Tr1	D, I	-	-	Strobl & Kühnel, 2000
			T, RJ, RR	60	60	
			A	20-26 (15)	20-26 (13-14)	

		Tr3a	R	47-98 (19-20)	a. 47-98 (19-20) b. 43-78 (21)				
			D	34-35	34-35				
				T, RJ, RR	52-53		a. 52-53 b. 53A		
				I	67-118 (12-13)		a. 44-75 (9-10)		
				A	67-118 (14-15)		a. 67-118 (10-11)		
				R	67-118 (14-15)		a. 70-121 (12-13) b. 43-78 (14)		
		Tr4	D	46-47	a. 46-47				
			T, RJ, RR, R	65-66	a. 65-66 b. 66A				
			I	11-62 (17-18)	a. 113-120 (14), 6-29 (15)				
			A	11-62 (17-18)	a. 11-62 (15-16)				
			R	11-62 (18-19)	a. 19-71 (21-22) b. 72-107 (23)				
		Satisfaction with life							
			Tr1/Tr2/ Tr3a: 5	Tr1	D		44	44	Pavot & Diener, 1993a;
					T, RJ, RR		63	63	
I	79 - 83 (15)				101-105 (17)				
A	79 - 83 (18)				79-83 (16)				
R	79 - 83 (19)				104-108 (24)				
Tr3b/4: 4	Tr2		D	55	55	Pavot & Diener, 1993b			
			T, RJ, RR	74	74				
			I	99-103 (19)	101-105 (17)				
			A	99-103 (21)	99-103 (18)				
			R	99-103 (21)	106-110 (24)				

		Tr3a	D	36	36	
			T, RJ, RR	54	54	
			I	119-123 (14)	76-80 (11)	
			A	119-123 (16)	119-123 (12)	
			R	119-123 (16)	79-83 (15)	
		Tr3b	D	32	32	
			T, RJ, RR	46	46	
			I	73-76 (14)	70-73 (14)	
			A	73-76 (16)	73-76 (14)	
			R	73-76 (16)	98-101 (17)	
		Tr4	D	48	48	
			T, RJ, RR	70	70	
			I	69-72 (19)	56-59 (16)	
			A	69-72 (19)	69-72 (17)	
			R	69-72 (20)	56-59 (24)	

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