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with TNS Emnid

The “Diversity and Contact” (DIVCON)
Survey 2010 (wave 1) - Technical Report



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Thomas Schmitt, Karen Schönwälder, Dietlind Stolle and Steven Vertovec
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Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung multireligiöser und multiethnischer Gesellschaften,
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Abstract

The „Diversity and Contact“ (DivCon) project investigates the consequences of diversity on social interactions between individuals with and without migration background and on selected attitudes. The main empirical component of this project is a survey conducted in neighbourhoods of German cities. This technical report is about the first wave of a longitudinal survey with about 2,500 respondents. The report outlines the sample design of the entire study, the survey implementation, a test of representativeness, and information about themes and operationalisations of the questionnaire.

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1. The project „Diversity and Contact“

Many contemporary European and North American societies have become increasingly diverse. One aspect of such diversity is the plurality of ethnic affiliations, cultural preferences and life experiences linked with immigration. How does the socio-demographic and cultural diversity of societies affect the social interactions of individuals within them? To what extent do ethnicity and national origin constitute boundaries that restrict social interactions? And under what conditions are such boundaries irrelevant or overcome? Politically it is also a burning question whether the existence or non-existence of inter-group interaction is relevant for life chances and the overall integration of societies.

This project is about the consequences of diversity on social interactions between individuals with and without migration background and selected attitudes and trust. We seek to investigate to what extent individuals of native or immigrant background interact with each other, to what extent they do so on different levels of social interaction (more superficial encounters, acquaintance/weak ties, friendship/strong ties), how this is influenced by the residential context, and what consequences on some attitudes this may have.

The study is conducted in German cities. This technical report is about the first wave of a longitudinal survey with about 2,500 respondents. The survey is conducted by TNS Emnid (Bielefeld) and is supplemented by systematic observations and a data base on contextual statistics of the 50 neighbourhoods as well as targeted ethnographies and in-depth interviews in 5 selected neighbourhoods. The methodology of the latter is not reported in this publication, but all publications relating to the project can be found on the Max-Planck-Institute website.

The project is based on the assumption that the residential environment (or neighbourhood) is one context in which individuals experience diversity and that this influences residents' attitudes. The mechanisms through which this happens may include more passive observation and experience or socialization. Furthermore, and following on from contact theory, we assume that direct interaction, or contact, has a particular impact on people's attitudes towards those they encounter and also towards diverse others and diversity more generally. Contact is thus seen as a central mediator between existing diversity and its effects on the individuals. Our panel data will enable us to make progress regarding the causal links: do positive attitudes lead to more contact or more contact to more positive attitudes?

Researchers with academic backgrounds in anthropology, human geography, political science, social psychology and sociology belong to the project team: Steven Vertovec, Karen Schönwälder, Jörg Hüttermann, Sören Petermann (all MPI MMG Göttingen), Thomas Schmitt (formerly MPI MMG, now Erlangen University), Miles Hewstone, Katharina Schmid (both University of Oxford) and Dietlind Stolle (McGill University, Montréal). Joe Heywood has helped compile this technical report.

2. Sample design and sampling procedure

The DivCon-study used a stratified sampling design. The sampling procedure was informed by the following main aims: We wanted to conduct a study in a random sample of urban areas. As no Germany-wide data base of urban areas and their characteristics is available, we needed to select cities first. For the selected cities, we could then create a data base of urban areas with their key characteristics from which we could select our areas of investigation.

We wanted to ensure that cities of different size were included in our sample. The experience of diversity might differ between cities of e.g. 50,000 and 500,000 inhabitants. A non-stratified sample drawn from all German cities would have led to an almost exclusive sample of the more numerous small towns. To avoid that we stratified according to three municipality classes: medium-sized towns of 50 to 99,999 inhabitants, big cities of 100 to 499,999 inhabitants and metropolitan cities of 500,000 and more inhabitants.

In order to be able to systematically compare the effects of varying compositions of the population, areas were stratified by share of foreigners. Share of foreigners is the only generally available indicator of immigrant share for small areas. For the respondents in our survey, we collected more detailed information e.g. on former citizenship and parents’ country of birth. For populations of urban areas such information is only sometimes available and not in a standardized form across the country.

In debates about trust and “social cohesion” it is often argued that outcomes are mistakenly related to ethnic diversity while in fact they are attributable to deprivation (e.g. Laurence 2011). We used purposive sampling to disentangle effects of socioeconomic conditions and of immigration-related diversity. Here we stratify on share of foreigners and unemployment ratio separately, i.e. overrepresent areas with unusual combinations (e.g. high share of foreigners and low unemployment ratio).

Further, for a representation of the immigrant population in our sample, we mainly relied on the random sampling of respondents. We are not specifically interested in immigrants or particular immigrant groups but in society as a whole, thus we did not have to draw separate samples. However, the selection of many high diversity areas ensures that people with immigrant background are well-represented in the survey.

The survey was conducted by telephone. Because no sampling company offered personal interviews at anything near a realistic price, this choice was not available.

2.1 Description of the population

The population under study is defined by residence and age regardless of citizenship or language. It covers people residing in West German towns and cities of at least 50,000 inhabitants who are of adult age (18 years or older). We restricted our study population to West Germany because of the recent history and low level of ethnic diversity in East Germany, which would have limited our analysis of inter-ethnic interactions and contextual effects of diversity. We restricted our study population to towns and cities of at least 50,000 inhabitants due to limited availability of contextual data for many small towns and rural municipalities. Our study population reflects the majority of the West German urban population and close to half of West Germany’s adult population.

We used official statistics as per 31 December 2008 to describe our study population and to draw our survey sample (*Statistisches Bundesamt* 2009). Our study population comprises 24,613,240 adults distributed over 165 municipalities (table 1). About two fifths reside in cities with 500,000 or more inhabitants (called metropolitan cities), which represent 7% of the municipalities. Another two fifths live in

Table 1: Population and municipalities per municipality classification (31/12/2008)

municipality classification	18+ population		municipalities	
	number	%	number	%
metropolitan cities (500,000 and more)	10,295,168	41.8	12	7.3
big cities (100,000 to 499,999)	9,015,074	36.6	58	35.1
medium-sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)	5,302,998	21.6	95	57.6
total	24,613,240	100.0	165	100.0

cities between 100,000 and 499,999 inhabitants (big cities), a category that accounts for over 35% of the municipalities. The final fifth lives in cities of 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants (medium-sized towns), the majority of all municipalities.

In addition to the distribution of the general population under study, the share of foreigners is also of interest, since this serves as a proxy measure of ethnic diversity. Table 2 shows the total share of foreigners among the whole population (grand mean) and the mean average share of foreigners across municipalities (city mean). Both figures are broken down by municipality category in this table. Of our study population, 14% have a non-German nationality. But foreigners are not equally distributed over the three categories of municipality. The share of 18+ foreigners is above the average in metropolitan cities (17%) and below-average in medium-sized towns (11%). For city means, municipalities with fewer inhabitants are given more weight. Table 2 indicates two tendencies. For metropolitan cities, diversity decreases with population size. For big cities, diversity increases with population size

The average of the city mean is 2% lower than the grand mean because there are much more medium-sized towns than bigger cities. For both values, the share of foreigners is not equally distributed over municipalities of different size - metropolitan cities have the highest share (17%) and medium-sized towns the lowest (11%). The share of foreigners is roughly the same for the grand mean and city mean in medium-sized towns. But the city mean is slightly lower for big cities and slightly larger than the grand mean for metropolitan cities. This is because big cities with fewer inhabitants tend to have lower shares of foreigners, while metropolitan cities with fewer inhabitants tend to have higher proportions of foreigners residing in them.

Table 2: Foreigners per municipality classification (31/12/2008)

	18+ foreigners	share of 18+ foreigners grand mean	city mean
metropolitan cities (500,000 and more)	1,707,336	16.6%	17.0%
big cities (100,000 to 499,999)	1,230,853	13.7%	13.3%
medium-sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)	578,123	10.9%	10.8%
total	3,516,312	14.3%	12.2%

2.2 Sampling stages

It is crucial to our sample design that people are nested within residential areas (*Wohnviertel*) as we aimed to investigate the effects of contextual diversity on individual interactional behaviour and societal attitudes. The sample design includes 50 respondents in each of 50 *Wohnviertel* resulting in a total of 2,500 respondents. To arrive at the ultimate set of cities and residential areas for the survey, we undertook a four-stage random sampling procedure which selected, in turn: cities, residential areas, telephone households and individuals.

First stage: a random selection of 16 cities

a) The sample design is set to 50 respondents in each of the 50 areas (*Wohnviertel*). With an equal probability selection method based on the adult urban population, the 50 *Wohnviertel* in our study would have comprised 11 from medium-sized towns (because 21.6% of the adult urban population lives in medium-sized towns, see table 1), 18 from big cities (36.6%) and 21 from metropolitan cities (41.8%).

b) The number of *Wohnviertel* per city should correspond to the city’s population size, i.e. if the number of inhabitants of city A is twice as high as the number of inhabitants of city B then the number of *Wohnviertel* of city A should be double that of city B. Hence, the number of cities was deduced from the average adult population sizes of the municipality classes. Based on the 18+ population and the number of localities per municipality class (table 1), the average population sizes are 55,821 for medium-sized towns, 155,432 for big cities, and 857,931 for metropolitan cities. Assuming that the sizes of *Wohnviertel* do not vary much between all cities, *Wohnviertel* should be selected according to a 1 to 3 to 15 ratio for medium-sized, big and metropolitan cities respectively.

A good approximation between a) the equal probability sample of 11-18-21 residential areas and b) the 1-3-15 ratio results in 16 cities that comprise 8 medium-sized towns (8 areas), 6 big cities (18 areas) and 2 metropolitan cities (24 areas).

In order to ensure a representative sample of cities as primary sampling units, the sample frame was stratified by municipality class, share of foreigners and region. Firstly, we used three strata by municipality class: medium-sized towns between 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants, big cities between 100,000 and 499,999 inhabitants, and metropolitan cities with 500,000 or more inhabitants. Secondly, in order to ensure sufficient variance of contextual ethnic diversity, municipalities were sorted in descending order of share of foreigners within each municipality class. The resulting lists of

Table 3: Sampled cities (31/12/2008)

city	18+ population	18+ foreigners in %	region
<i>metropolitan cities (500,000 and more)</i>			
Frankfurt am Main	563,113	20.8	south
Hamburg	1,500,346	14.2	north
<i>big cities (100,000 to 499,999)</i>			
Mannheim	263,431	23.6	south
Ingolstadt	102,376	15.9	south
Krefeld	196,874	13.1	west
Bochum	323,022	11.2	west
Leverkusen	133,764	10.8	west
Lübeck	177,598	8.1	north
<i>medium-sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)</i>			
Schweinfurt	45,259	15.2	south
Konstanz	71,192	13.9	south
Gießen	64,310	11.6	south
Herten	52,551	10.3	west
Dormagen	51,949	9.9	west
Delmenhorst	61,525	8.6	north
Viersen	62,353	7.8	west
Emden	42,537	7.1	north

municipalities were divided into groups. The number of groups differs between the three municipality classes according to the number of cities that has to be sampled, i.e. eight groups of medium-sized towns, six groups of big cities, and two groups of metropolitan cities. The third stratification criterion was region. The three regional strata are the north with Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen, Lower Saxony, Berlin, north-eastern North Rhine-Westphalia and Kassel in Hessen, the west with south-western North Rhine-Westphalia and northern Rhineland-Palatinate, and the south with southern Rhineland-Palatinate, Hessen without Kassel, Saarland, Baden-Württemberg, and Bavaria. The stratification scheme has 16 municipality class * share of foreigner strata. The regional stratification triples the stratification scheme.

We selected a region and then a city. The selection of regional cells depended on the regional distribution of the adult population per municipality class and was weighted by its adult population. Once the 16 stratification cells were selected, municipalities within the cells were then selected by random sampling using a research randomizer (www.randomizer.org/form.htm). In the selected cells, a city was sampled randomly weighted by its population size. The sampling procedure took two steps. Firstly, all elements were arranged in a random order. Secondly, elements were randomly drawn. 1 independent set was drawn. See table 3 for the results of random city sampling.

Second stage: a random selection of 50 residential areas

At the second stage, a random sample of 50 *Wohnviertel* was drawn. These areas are sub-city units according to official definitions by the respective municipality. The designation of the areas differs in the 16 municipalities between *Stadtteile*, *Stadtbezirke*, *statistische Bezirke* and *Sozialräume*. A *Wohnviertel* has about 7,000 inhabitants, on average. If the population size was below the minimum of 2,000 inhabitants, we either merged it with a neighbouring area or excluded the area from the sample frame. If the population size exceeded the maximum of 14,000 inhabitants, we partitioned the area into sub-units if the required statistics were available for those sub-units. Most of the cities were treated with that kind of area adaptation, except Delmenhorst, Herten, Ingolstadt and Leverkusen.

The *Wohnviertel* of each city are pools of areas from which we randomly drew our 50 *Wohnviertel*. The biggest pool is Hamburg with 190 areas and the smallest pools are Gießen and Emden with only 8 areas. According to the above-mentioned rule, we selected 1 *Wohnviertel* per medium-sized town (=8 *Wohnviertel*), 3 *Wohnviertel* per big city (=16 *Wohnviertel*) and 12 *Wohnviertel* per metropolitan city (=24 *Wohnviertel*).

In order to increase the variance of ethnic diversity across our selected *Wohnviertel*, we employed purposive sampling based on two dimensions, meaning that we used ethnic diversity and socio-economic characteristics to stratify *Wohnviertel*. Ethnic diversity is represented by the share of foreigners, and socio-economic status is represented by the unemployment rate.¹ Both measures were dichotomized on the respective median value of every city. That gives half of the *Wohnviertel* with low ethnic diversity and the other half with high ethnic minority and half of the *Wohnviertel* with low socio-economic status and half with high socio-economic status (where a high unemployment rate means a low socio-economic status and vice versa).

¹ Statistics on socio-economic status for *Wohnviertel* are rarely available. Statistics on income tax exist only for the municipality level.

Table 4: Overview of *Wohnviertel* in the sampled cities

city	number	designation	average size
<i>metropolitan cities (500,000 and more)</i>			
Frankfurt am Main	103	Stadtbezirke	6,503
Hamburg	190	Stadtteile	9,048
<i>big cities (100,000 to 499,999)</i>			
Mannheim	40	Statistische Bezirke	7,333
Ingolstadt	12	Statistische Bezirke	10,322
Krefeld	41	Statistische Bezirke	5,837
Bochum	42	Statistische Bezirke	8,813
Leverkusen	16	Statistische Bezirke	10,116
Lübeck	27	Stadtbezirke	7,626
<i>medium-sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)</i>			
Schweinfurt	13	Stadtteile	4,071
Konstanz	11	Stadtteile	6,826
Gießen	8	Stadtteile	8,632
Herten	9	Stadtteile	7,067
Dormagen	12	Stadtteile	5,242
Delmenhorst	10	Stadtteile	7,578
Viersen	16	Sozialräume	4,554
Emden	8	Stadtteile	6,278

Table 5: Stratification scheme of residential areas

Municipality class		Medium-sized towns (1 area)		Big cities (3 areas)		Metropolitan cities (12 areas)	
Ethnic diversity		low	high	low	high	low	high
Socio-economic status	low	¼	¼	½	1	2	4
	high	¼	¼	½	1	2	4

Combined with the three existing strata of municipality class this resulted in a 3x2x2 stratification scheme for the selection of *Wohnviertel* (table 5). For each selected medium-sized town, big city and metropolitan city, we selected one, three and twelve areas respectively (proportional stratification). Additionally, high diversity areas in big and metropolitan cities were oversampled. Thus, two out of the three *Wohnviertel* per big city and eight out of the twelve *Wohnviertel* per metropolitan city are high ethnic diversity areas.

While the stratification criteria of high/low ethnic diversity and high/low socio-economic status are the same for all three kinds of municipalities, the selection process differed. There was a two step selection process for medium-sized towns. Firstly, there was a random selection of one stratum, where each combination of ethnic diversity and socio-economic background was selected twice in the 8 medium-sized towns. Secondly, there was a random selection of one *Wohnviertel* of the selected stratum for each medium-sized town. The same selection logic was applied for low ethnic diversity *Wohnviertel* in big cities. First, there was a random selection of one stratum, where each socio-economic status was selected three times in the 6 big cities. Secondly, there was a random selection of one *Wohnviertel* of the selected stratum, one of the high ethnic diversity/low socio-economic status and one of the high ethnic diversity/high socio-economic status in the 6 big cities. For metropolitan cities, two or four *Wohnviertel* are selected for the four strata (as indicated in table 5). The resulting selection of 50 areas includes 18 low and 32 high ethnic diversity areas as well as 24 low and 26 high socio-economic status areas.²

Table 6: Overview of the 50 selected *Wohnviertel*

characteristic	min	max	median	average	standard deviation
population	2,826.0	18,611.0	7,155.0	7,571.0	3,205.49
share of foreigners	1.9	46.3	15.0	16.3	9.65
unemployment ratio	1.2	10.2	5.0	5.0	1.96

Table 6 gives an overview of the 50 selected *Wohnviertel*. The population of the 50 *Wohnviertel* is on average approx. 7,500 people, with a wide range from 2,800 to

² In one of the cities, there was no low ethnic diversity/low socio-economic status area. We switched to a low ethnic diversity/high socio-economic status area instead.

13,000 people. One outlier has more than 18,500 inhabitants. Share of foreigners is 16% on average with a wide range from 2% to 46%.

Third and fourth stage: a random selection of private landlines and respondents

The third stage was about selecting private telephone households within the *Wohnviertel*. This is especially tricky because not all people can be reached by telephone, some people are only reachable by cell phones and often telephone numbers are not listed in telephone books. We discarded the problem of non reachability by landlines because only a small percentage of people do not have a landline. In 2007, 92% of the German population could be reached by a landline and 7% only by mobile phones (www.bik-gmbh.de). Less than 2% had no telephone connection. Non-listed landlines are a much more troublesome problem. We therefore decided to draw 60% of the sample from the telephone register and 40% from generated telephone numbers using the random digit dialing technique (RDD) based on the telephone register. The two subsamples were checked for double numbers.

The fourth and final stage was the selection of one respondent within a private telephone household. We applied a Kish grid for a strictly random selection, where the contact person is asked about the number of household members aged 18 or older. A random procedure then selects the oldest/second oldest/third oldest person in the household as respondent. This selection is done by a computer. The interviewer has no influence on it.

3. Development of the questionnaire

3.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the 2010 DivCon-survey was developed by the research team, tested and revised for the main survey. Several related questionnaires were analysed for common and tested conceptualisations of particular issues. This included those of the US study “Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy“, the “European Social Survey“, the “International Social Survey Programme“, the Canadian study “Connected Lives” 2004, the “Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey“, the “Ethno-religious Diversity and Social Trust in Residential and Educational Settings” project, and the “*Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften*“ (Allbus).

3.2 Cognitive interviews

In order to find the most suitable wording for three aspects of our questionnaire, cognitive interviews were conducted. Two group conversations took place on 9 and 11 March 2010 in Göttingen. The participants were fairly mixed in terms of age, gender and migration background. The interviews lasted about 75 minutes.

First, we tested how best to refer to the residential area. Terms like „*Nachbarschaft*“, „*Wohnviertel*“, „*Wohngegend*“, „*Stadtteil*“, „*Ortsteil*“ were discussed. As for instance “*Nachbarschaft*/neighbourhood” tends to refer to the immediate environment of neighbouring houses and flats, “*Wohnviertel*/residential quarter” came out as the most appropriate term.

Second, we tested how best to ask about personal networks. Here we were not only interested in the terminology but also in the extent to which people can give numbers of friends and acquaintances. Consequently, we used approximations (e.g. “between 10 and 20”) for the circle of acquaintances in the survey.

Third, we tested how best to refer to the immigrant and non-immigrant population. Here, terms like „*Migranten*/(im-)migrants“, „*Ausländer*/foreigner“, „*Personen, die selbst und deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen*/people who are not themselves native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany“ for the immigrant population and terms like „*Nicht-Migranten*/non-migrants“, „*alteingesessene Deutsche*/native Germans“, for the non-immigrant population were discussed.

3.3 Questionnaire pilot test

A draft questionnaire developed by the project team was pretested between 29 March and 10 April 2010 in the Emnitel-telephone studio in Göttingen. Team members were present. Altogether 79 interviews were conducted with residents of Bonn and Ludwigsburg, i.e. cities not included in the survey (one residential area in each city).

One aim of the pretest was to find out to what extent the use of computer generated numbers was feasible. It is not possible in Germany to deduce from telephone numbers whether people live in particular areas of a city. Thus a huge number of people have to be called and asked where they live in order to find respondents in the selected areas. As only five per cent of the computer generated numbers turned out to lead to respondents in designated areas, we decided to also use registered numbers from the telephone book where usually a street address is given.

On the basis of the pretest, the questionnaire was revised.

3.4 Questionnaire translations

We aimed to include as many immigrant respondents as possible in the survey. Hence, the questionnaire was translated into six languages that cover the largest immigrant groups in German cities: Turkish, Russian, Polish, Italian, Serbo-Croat and English. Translations were retranslated into German to check for correctness and completeness. Translations in both directions were done by professionals.

4. Survey implementation (with TNS Emnid)

4.1 *Interviewer*

The 338 CATI-Interviewers included some who could offer to conduct the interview in one of the six non-German languages (Turkish, Russian, Polish, Italian, Serbo-Croat, English).

The interviewers took part in a training specifically for this project before the beginning of the field phase and training continued during throughout the field phase. One focus was how to enquire about the street name and the location of the household in a survey area. Other aspects of the training concerned the introduction of the institution conducting the survey, the aims of the study and specific questions. Interviewers were also supplied with written material they could consult if necessary.

In the telephone studio supervisors were continuously present. They were familiar with the study and could intervene if problems or questions came up, but also supervised the correct conduct of the interviews. On average one supervisor was assigned 15 interviewers. Because of computer-aided interviewing, supervisors could permanently control the interviewing process. They are able to listen in and to monitor how the interviewers fill in their forms.

4.2 *Cover letter*

Households selected from telephone books received a letter announcing the survey. In order to increase the willingness to take part in the survey, the letter explained the aims and intentions of the study in a general and accessible way. Letters also explained data protection issues and ensured the recipients that no personal information would be passed on to others not involved in the study. Immediately before the start of the interviewing process, on 19 May 2010, 6.200 letters were posted. A month later, on 15 June 2010, almost 2.800 letters were mailed. Later on, further addresses were drawn and letters sent accordingly.

4.3 *Fieldwork*

The field phase lasted from 17 May to 20 July 2010. Interviews on average lasted 40.3 minutes. As common for complex studies, the timespan varied considerably, from 17 to more than 120 minutes. It is unknown, however, whether interruptions

were the cause of longer interviews. Ten per cent of the interviews were completed after 31 minutes, 90 per cent after 51 minutes. Only five interviews took more than 90 minutes.

4.4 Response rate

The overall response rate for this study was calculated to be 24.3 per cent (table 7). This is not a-typical for telephone surveys. Further we have to take into account that the need to ask relatively detailed screening questions (to ensure that respondents lived in the target areas) discouraged some potential respondents.

Of the selected and generated telephone numbers, several turned out to be invalid. This was the case for 60 per cent of the generated numbers and around 15 per cent of the numbers from the telephone book. 13,567 generated numbers and 831 phone book numbers were not used because the target of 50 interviews had been achieved. Thus the actually used adjusted gross sample consisted of 215,495 generated numbers and 9.769 phone book numbers.

A significant share turned out to be ‘out-of-scope’, i.e. households did not live in the selected areas (72%). Other neutral losses were due to inability to make contact (after 15 attempts), the number belonging to a business, inability to conduct the interview in one of the six languages offered (854 cases), and illness. Without those neutral losses, of the generated numbers, only 2 per cent remained, and 56% of the telephone book numbers. Thus the net sample comprised 4824 generated and 5507 phone book numbers.

Refusals and incomplete interviews add up to 7825 cases (3821 generated numbers + 4004 from the phone book). Table 7 distinguishes refusals at the household level and at the level of the known-respondent. Based on the net sample, 20.8 per cent of the generated numbers and 27.3 per cent of the phone book numbers led to successful interviews. This may be seen as a rather low response rate, but we have to take into account that a complex screener was set up to check whether the household belongs to the target area and to identify the person to be interviewed within the household. Additionally, cover letters that decrease refusals at the household level, could only be sent to households of the phone book sample.

If we compare the systematic losses for the generated and the phone book numbers, we can see that the share of refusals at the level of the known-respondent is nearly the same for both categories. The same is true for incompleting interviews.

Table 7: Survey response

	total phone numbers		generated numbers		phone book numbers	
	absolute	per cent	absolute	per cent	absolute	per cent
total phone numbers	588,048		575,590		12,458	
not assigned phone numbers	348,386		346,528		1,858	
gross sample	239,662		229,062		10,600	
not attempted	14,398		13,567		831	
total phone numbers used (adjusted gross sample)	225,264	100%	215,495	100%	9,769	100%
neutral losses	214,933	95.4%	210,671	97.8%	4,262	43.6%
no private household	8,566	3.8%	8,121	3.8%	445	4.6%
nobody in target group	204	0.1%	189	0.1%	15	0.2%
answering machine/ free line/always busy	17,597	7.8%	16,176	7.5%	1,421	14.6%
fax/modem	19,037	8.5%	18,752	8.7%	285	2.9%
respondent unavail- able during field period	4,952	2.2%	4,126	1.9%	826	8.5%
respondent illness	1,483	0.7%	1,020	0.5%	463	4.7%
respondent language problem	854	0.4%	740	0.3%	114	1.2%
out of sample area	162,240	72.0%	161,547	75.0%	693	7.1%
net sample	10,331	4.6%	4,824	2.2%	5,507	56.4%
net sample	10,331	100%	4,824	100%	5,507	100%
systematic losses	7,825	75.7%	3,821	79.2%	4,004	72.7%
household refusal	5,873	56.9%	2,905	60.2%	2,968	53.9%
respondent refusal	1,707	16.5%	806	16.7%	901	16.4%
break off	245	2.4%	110	2.3%	135	2.5%
complete interviews	2,506	24.3%	1,003	20.8%	1,503	27.3%

Refusals at the household level are less common for the phone book numbers. This may be attributable to the introductory letters sent to these households before the telephone contact.

Of the 245 interviews that could not be completed a quarter were ended in the first three minutes, when interviewers asked questions about the street address (to confirm the location of the household in the survey area) and aimed to select the interview partner. Otherwise, there is little indication that particular questions led to unsuccessful interviews.

51 (2%) of the 2506 complete interviews were conducted at least partially in one of the six foreign languages. 25 of these interviews were realized in Russian, 9 in Turkish, 8 in Polish, 5 in Serbo-Croat, 3 in Italian and 1 in English.

5. The composition of the sample population – representativity and weighting

As a result of the multi-stage sampling procedure and unit non-response, the sample population might be biased. Unequal probabilities of selection due to clustering and individuals refusing to participate might cause discrepancies between the sample and the study populations. First, we provide a test of representativity for the DivCon 2010 survey data to control for these discrepancies. Second, we describe the sampling weights included in the data set to correct for sample bias.

The test of representativeness of the DivCon 2010 survey data comes in the form of a comparison with the 2008 *Mikrozensus*. This sample census covers 1% of the total population in Germany (roughly 800,000 people). While it is a survey itself, there is an obligation on the part of participants to respond to it. This census is carried out by the *Statistische Landesämter* and the *Statistisches Bundesamt* (Federal Statistical Office). It is weighted in key socio-demographic variables, so does not deviate significantly from the population as a whole.

In Tables 8, 9 and 10 we show how our sample population compares with the *Mikrozensus* population in terms of gender and age, indicators of migration background, education and income. In the “difference” column, the percentage that the value for the sample population differs from the total study population represented by the *Mikrozensus* is set out. Frequency distributions and differences are listed for all respondents and separated into three municipality classes of medium-sized

towns (50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants), big cities (100,000 to 499,999 inhabitants) and metropolitan cities (500,000 and more inhabitants). When the difference between the sample population and the whole population is greater than five percent, we regard this as problematic. In tables 8, 9 and 10, such differences are highlighted.

Socio-demographic groups resulting from combinations of gender, age and nationality are presented in table 8. The categories most underrepresented in the sample are German men aged 20-44, especially in larger cities. This age group is underrepresented by over 4% in medium-sized towns and big cities and by over 5% in metropolitan cities. German women older than 45 years are the most over-represented in the sample.

Table 9 shows figures for migration background. As distinct from other surveys, with 21% of the respondents, people with migration background are not strongly underrepresented despite the fact that we had only an indirect sampling procedure to boost this group. However, the foreign-born and foreigners among the people with migration background are underrepresented.

Table 10 shows data for socio-economic status. Those who finished school having completed 12 or 13 years of education with a higher school certificate are strongly overrepresented by over 13% compared to the microcensus data. Participants who completed secondary school after 8 years are heavily underrepresented in the survey. A similar picture emerges for income with those earning 900/1000 to 1500 Euros per month being underrepresented and those making 2000 to 2900/3000 Euros being overrepresented by just over 5%. This figure is most pronounced in metropolitan cities. Compared to the microcensus, participants refusing to report their income are also overrepresented. But this might be due to voluntary (DivCon) and obligatory (Microcensus) income statements.

The sample weights, constructed by the Max Planck Institute Research Team, adjust for key variables of interest to make the sample population conform to the study population. Posterior weights were computed on the basis of nominal-actual comparisons. We use two sources for these comparisons: the 2008 microcensus for the total sample population and 2009 area statistics for each subsample population of the 50 *Wohnviertel*. The key variables identified for this report are age, gender, nationality, education and migration background. The purpose of the weights included in the data set therefore is to make the sample population equivalent on these variables to allow for the estimation of population characteristics and sampling errors.

Six weights are based on the 2008 microcensus according to municipality classification (medium-sized towns, big cities, metropolitan cities), gender (female, male),

Table 8: Socio-demographic background

gender	nationality	age	all municipalities		municipalities with at least ... inhabitants					
			per cent	difference	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 and more	difference		
male	Germans	18 to 24 years	1.9%	-2.5%	2.0%	-2.6%	2.0%	-2.5%	1.7%	-2.3%
		25 to 44 years	10.3%	-4.3%	12.3%	-1.5%	10.3%	-4.1%	9.6%	-5.5%
	foreigners	45 to 64 years	15.5%	2.6%	16.5%	2.4%	16.0%	3.1%	14.9%	2.7%
		65 years and more	12.7%	3.6%	11.3%	1.0%	12.8%	3.6%	13.1%	4.7%
female	Germans	18 to 24 years	0.1%	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.1%	-0.8%	0.2%	-0.7%
		25 to 44 years	0.7%	-3.0%	0.8%	-2.0%	0.8%	-2.6%	0.6%	-3.8%
	foreigners	45 to 64 years	0.7%	-1.4%	0.5%	-1.1%	0.3%	-1.6%	1.1%	-1.4%
		65 years and more	0.2%	-0.6%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.3%	-0.4%	0.1%	-0.8%
n	Germans	18 to 24 years	2.2%	-2.2%	3.0%	-1.6%	2.5%	-2.3%	1.8%	-2.3%
		25 to 44 years	11.9%	-2.3%	13.0%	-0.5%	11.3%	-2.7%	11.9%	-2.8%
	foreigners	45 to 64 years	21.3%	7.8%	23.8%	8.9%	20.1%	6.6%	21.4%	8.7%
		65 years and more	19.3%	6.7%	15.3%	1.8%	20.7%	7.7%	19.7%	7.7%
n	Germans	18 to 24 years	0.1%	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.1%	-0.9%
		25 to 44 years	1.4%	-2.3%	1.3%	-1.4%	1.0%	-2.5%	1.7%	-2.6%
	foreigners	45 to 64 years	1.2%	-0.9%	0.0%	-1.7%	1.1%	-0.8%	1.6%	-0.9%
		65 years and more	0.5%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.0%
			2,485		400		890		1,195	

Table 9: Migration background

migration background	all municipalities		municipalities with at least ... inhabitants			
	per cent	difference	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 and more	difference
people without migration background	78.9%	4.1%	81.8%	78.0%	78.5%	4.6%
people with migration background	21.1%	-4.1%	18.2%	22.0%	21.5%	-4.6%
n	2,506		401	900	1,205	

Table 10: Socio-economic background

highest level of school education	all municipalities		municipalities with at least ... inhabitants					
	per cent	difference	50,000 to 99,999	per cent	100,000 to 499,999	per cent	500,000 and more	per cent
still in school	0.2%	-1.0%	0.5%	-0.7%	0.2%	-0.9%	0.1%	-1.1%
no graduation	1.0%	-4.3%	0.7%	-4.0%	1.3%	-4.3%	0.8%	-4.5%
secondary school certificate (8 classes): Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss	22.9%	-13.2%	23.7%	-19.3%	27.3%	-11.7%	19.4%	-10.6%
secondary school certificate (10 classes): Abschluss der POS; Realschulabschluss	29.0%	6.0%	31.2%	7.0%	29.0%	8.1%	28.3%	4.0%
advanced technical certificate: Fachhochschulreife	9.0%	2.4%	9.2%	2.3%	10.3%	3.4%	8.0%	1.7%
higher school certificate (12/13 classes): Allgemeine/fachgebundene Hochschulreife	37.5%	10.8%	34.7%	15.6%	31.6%	6.1%	43.0%	11.1%
no answer	0.3%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.4%	-0.6%
n	2,506		401		900		1,205	

monthly net income (household)	per cent	difference	per cent	difference	per cent	difference	per cent	difference
less than 500 Euro	1.5%	-0.2%	1.0%	-0.5%	1.8%	-0.3%	1.4%	-0.1%
500 to 899 Euro (DivCon: ... to 999 Euro)	8.3%	0.2%	7.7%	1.6%	9.7%	1.5%	7.5%	-1.5%
900 to 1.499 Euro (DivCon: 1.000 to ...)	12.9%	-5.5%	12.5%	-4.0%	13.8%	-4.2%	12.4%	-7.3%
1.500 to 1.999 Euro	12.8%	-2.3%	11.2%	-3.1%	12.8%	-1.9%	13.3%	-2.5%
2.000 to 2.899 Euro (DivCon: ... to 2.999 Euro)	26.9%	5.3%	25.9%	3.5%	25.6%	4.2%	28.1%	6.9%
2.900 to 3.999 Euro (DivCon: 3.000 to ...)	11.1%	-3.0%	12.2%	-3.2%	10.1%	-3.6%	11.5%	-2.4%
4.000 to 4.999 Euro	4.5%	-1.5%	4.2%	-2.1%	4.9%	-0.9%	4.3%	-1.7%
5.000 to 7.499 Euro	3.4%	-0.9%	6.0%	1.8%	3.1%	-0.9%	2.8%	-1.9%
7.500 Euro and more	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.2%	1.7%	0.3%	1.5%	-0.4%
no answer	17.1%	7.9%	17.7%	5.8%	16.7%	5.6%	17.3%	11.0%
n	2,506		401		900		1,205	

age groups (18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+), nationality (German, foreign), migration background (with, without migration background) and highest level of school education (still in school, no graduation, secondary school certificate, 8 classes: *Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss*, secondary school certificate 10 classes: *Abschluss der POS/Realschulabschluss*, advanced technical certificate: *Fachhochschulreife*, higher school certificate 12/13 classes: *Allgemeine/fachgebundene Hochschulreife*, no answer). A seventh microcensus weight combines all these single variable weights. Three weights are based on 2009 area statistics of gender (female, male), age groups (18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+) and nationality (German, foreign). One more additional weight combines all three single weights.

For each of these posterior weights, a value of one indicates that the sample and study population are equal. Values of less than one indicate overrepresented cases meaning that these cases have to lose weight compared to the study population. Vice versa, values greater than one give underrepresented cases more weight. However, weights should be carefully used if they are much smaller or much greater than one which is the case for combined DivCon weights in particular. Furthermore, Winship and Radbill (1994) recommend the use of weights if they are a function of the dependent variable. For analyses where weights are a function of the independent variables - as in most DivCon analyses - weighting procedures should be abandoned.

Additional to these post-stratification weights that correct unit non-response, the specific survey design with cities as units of the primary sampling stage and neighbourhoods as the secondary sampling stage needs corrections too. STATA offers a command (*svyset*) to declare cluster and strata identifier as well as population corrections per sampling unit and can include sample weights for the inclusion probability. Once the study design is set, analyses give results for the corrected sample. However, multi-level regressions already take the nested structure of respondents within neighbourhoods into account.

6. Contextual data

Our research design distinguishes a city level, an area level and an individual level. Individuals are nested in 50 areas which in turn are nested in 16 cities. Both locality levels serve as socio-spatial contexts for the individual interactions and attitudinal outcomes. We expect city and area effects of immigration-related diversity and control for other context characteristics. Four different types of contextual information were sought after to meet the requirements of the DivCon projects’ aims: immigration-related diversity, population structure, socio-economic conditions and urban structure.

Apart from the interviews, the data set contains data from two sources: The research team conducted area explorations, systematic observations in each of the 50 areas. One or two researchers explored each area for between 3 and 6 hours depending on its size. An area exploration had three elements: a general exploration of the area on foot, an observation of shops and gastronomy, and a systematic count of people at a vivid public place (e.g. a central bus stop). The aim of the area explorations was threefold. Firstly, we used information from all three observational elements to classify an area’s noticeable diversity. Secondly, we assessed contact opportunities in public spaces, e.g. shopping zones, playgrounds, parks. Thirdly, we gathered information on the residential building structure. The first variable “noticeable diversity” measures an aspect of immigration-related diversity, while the two other variables are aspects of the urban structure.

Second, city and area level data was collected by the Max Planck Institute from the statistics departments of each one of the sixteen municipalities that the participants in the sample population reside in. In Germany, such data are only partially available from central sources, and often not even collected according to a general standard. The collection was as standardised as possible in terms of gathered/computed statistics and key dates. Several contextual characteristics were found, collected in a database and added as variables to the DivCon data set.

7. Themes and operationalisations in the data set

A) Context - survey questions

A.1) Area context

Individual relevance

Given the focus on interactions between immigrants and non-migrants in the DivCon project, a substantial module in the survey is dedicated to relevance of the neighbourhood for the individual and its perception. First, they were asked, on a five-point scale, the extent to which they feel comfortable in their neighbourhood. They were then asked about the amount of free time (which can include chores like shopping, going to the doctor and so on) they spend in the neighbourhood. The range of options varies from practically all the time, which is coded as one to almost none of the time, which is coded as five. Given that many peoples’ interactions can be centred around their work or place of study, a dummy variable is available for whether or not the respondent’s place of work, university or school is situated in the neighbourhood they reside in.

Looking at neighbourhood-level data comes with inherent problems of self-selection bias, since a large proportion of residents in a given area decided to move there, rather than being randomly selected. Respondents were asked for the main reason why they decided to move to this particular address in the first place. In the survey, this question is left open, so respondents could answer however they wished. The text responses are available in the data set. But the main categories have also been given a numerical value. They are as follows: job-related reasons, family reasons, contacts in the neighbourhood, accommodation, material conditions and social conditions.

Length of residence

Individuals who have lived in a given neighbourhood for a long time are more likely to have established contacts. Participants in the survey were asked the year that they first moved into the neighbourhood. This has been coded in the data set as the number of years they have lived in the area when the survey was taken. It has also been recoded into four groups (0-20 years, 21-40 years, 41-60 years and 60 or more years). A second recoding gives a less even distribution, but one that is perhaps more intuitive for some studies (0-10 years, 11-20 years, 21-40 years and 41 years or more).

Perceptions of diversity

A number of items in the DivCon survey capture how diverse individuals feel that their neighbourhood is, whether or not they are happy with the perceived level

of diversity and also how friendly they perceive relations in the neighbourhood to be.

Respondents were asked whether they perceive the inhabitants of the neighbourhood they live in to be ‘quite diverse’ or ‘very similar’. This has been recoded to vary from zero for more similar and one for more diverse. Finally, perceptions of relations

A.1) Area context	
	Individual relevance
v3, v3_rec	feel comfortable in the neighbourhood
v4, v4_rec	time spent in the neighbourhood
v7	main reasons for moving to this particular neighbourhood
v7_1_rec	job-related reasons
v7_2_rec	family-related reasons
v7_3_rec	contacts in the neighbourhood
v7_4_rec	accommodation-related reasons
v7_5_rec	infrastructure of the neighbourhood (material conditions)
v7_6_rec	population of the neighbourhood (social conditions)
v40, v40_rec	place of work, school or uni in the neighbourhood
	Length of residence
v6, v6_rec	living in the neighbourhood since the year
residence_n	length of residence in the neighbourhood in years
residence_n_grp	length of residence in neighbourhood in 4 groups
residence_n2_grp	length of residence in neighbourhood in 4 groups
	Perceptions of diversity
v8, v8_rec	perception of general diversity in the neighbourhood
v9	aspects of diversity
v9_1_rec	immigration-related diversity
v9_2_rec	lifestyle-related diversity
v9_3_rec	socio-economic diversity
v9_4_rec	socio-demographic diversity
v9_5_rec	religious diversity
v9_6_rec	diversity related to social behaviour/neighbourliness
v10	relationship between people in the neighbourhood
v10_d1	friendly relations in the neighbourhood
v10_d2	unfriendly relations in the neighbourhood
v10_d3	neutral relations in the neighbourhood
v12, v12_d	perception of immigration-related diversity in the neighbourhood
v13, v13_rec	feeling about immigration-related diversity in the neighbourhood

in the neighbourhood are measured by the question ‘How is the relationship between people’ with three possible categories: friendly, unfriendly or neither.

In terms of the proportion of natives to immigrants in the neighbourhood, a four point scale is given that ranges from almost exclusively Germans, coded as zero, to mostly Germans coded as one, people from many different countries coded as two and mostly people from other countries coded as three. This is followed up by asking respondents how they feel about this situation on a scale of one for being happy through to five for not feeling good at all about it.

A.2) City context

In addition to the neighbourhood context, some of the questions that were asked about the neighbourhood were also asked about the municipality that the individual resides in, specifically the number of years that an individual has lived there and their perception of diversity in the city. As with the neighbourhood proportion of natives to immigrants variable, the four possible categories are nearly all Germans, mostly Germans, people from many countries and mostly people from other countries.

The municipality class (medium town, large city or metropolitan city - see section 2) is also indicated in the data set.

A.2) City context	
	Length of residence
v5, v5_rec	living in the city since the year
residence_c	length of residence in the city in years
residence_c_grp	length of residence in city in 4 groups
	Perceptions of diversity
v11, v11_d	perception of immigration-related diversity in the city

B) Interactions

B.1) Contact

Contact theory provides the basis for many of the modules included in the DivCon survey. According to contact theory, encounters with out-group members can positively influence perceptions of out-groups.

Inter-group contact was measured with questions on how often respondents talk to immigrants and non-immigrants respectively. This question was asked for two settings: the neighbourhood and the workplace. These items were followed in the survey

by questions that measure quality of contact. Participants were asked how pleasant they found the conversations to have been, on a five point scale varying from one for very unpleasant to five for very pleasant. The survey further asked a general question about contact with members of four groups. These groups include Germans, Turkish, other Western European, and *Russlanddeutsche* (colloquial for ethnic Germans). Being part of one of these groups is specified by either being born in one of those countries, or having parents who were born in that country. Being German means being born in Germany to German parents. The frequency of contact can be chosen from one of five categories: daily, weekly, monthly, less often than monthly, or never.

In addition to this, another question in the survey asks how often (using the same categories as the above variable) the respondent has contact with people who live abroad.

Extent of indirect out-group contact

In addition to direct contact, the *indirect* contact hypothesis posits that knowing that close friends have inter-group friendships can lead to reduced prejudice, since people

B.1) Contact	
	Quantity of direct contact with specific groups
v42_1, v42_1_rec	frequency of contact with Turks
v42_1_rec2	frequency of contact with Turks (0-100 scale)
v42_2, v42_2_rec	frequency of contact with Russlanddeutsche
v42_2_rec2	frequency of contact with Russlanddeutsche (0-100 scale)
v42_3, v42_3_rec	frequency of contact with Western Europeans
v42_3_rec2	frequency of contact with Western Europeans (0-100 scale)
v42_4, v42_4_rec	frequency of contact with native Germans
v42_4_rec2	frequency of contact with native Germans (0-100 scale)
v44, v44_rec	frequency of contact with people living abroad
v44_rec2	frequency of contact with people living abroad (1-100 scale)
	Quantity and quality of direct out-group contact across settings
v45, v45_rec	frequency of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood
v45_rec2	frequency of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood (0-100 scale)
v46, v46_rec	perception of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood
v47, v47_rec	frequency of contact with out-groupers at the workplace
v47_rec2	frequency of contact with out-groupers at the workplace (0-100 scale)
v48, v48_rec	perception of contact with out-groupers at the workplace
	Extent of indirect out-group contact
v43	extent of out-group friends among strong in-group ties

tend to think positively about friends of friends (Wright et al, 1997). To measure indirect out-group contact, respondents were also asked what proportion of their close friends’ networks are (not) native Germans, on the same scale used in similar questions: no one, less than half, about half, more than half and all.

B.2) Contact mediators and moderators

Ingroup identification

Social Identity Theory suggests that people strive for a positive sense of social identity. In doing so, they will attempt to distinguish between in-groups and out-groups. This can lead to negative attitudes about out-groups.

In-group identification is measured in the DivCon survey simply by asking the extent to which participants identify with their country (whichever one they had previously indicated as being theirs) on a five-point scale ranging from not at all, coded as one, to very strongly, coded as five. The same question was then asked about how strongly they identified with Europe.

Social identity complexity

Social identity complexity is a concept that refers to the perceived overlap between the groups that an individual is a member of. Three items in the DivCon survey address this notion of social identity complexity. The first of these involves reading out a statement suggesting that the values of the respondent’s country are based on their religion. The extent to which respondents agreed with this statement were put on a five-point scale. They were then asked if being a national of that country is the same thing as being a member of their religion, again respondents indicated the extent to which they agreed on a scale of one to five. Finally, participants were asked to estimate the share of Germans that have the same religion as them. Their answer was given as a percentage and it was emphasized that there is no correct answer.

Empathy for foreigners

Empathy and perspective-taking has been shown to decrease both conscious and unconscious stereotyping, as well as increase the overlap between perceptions of the self and of that particular out-group (Galinsky and Moskowitz, 2010).

Empathy is measured in the DivCon survey by reading out four statements and having participants express the extent to which they agree with it on a five-point scale. The four statements include: feeling sympathetic toward foreigners who are discriminated against; caring about the problems of foreigners; being easily able to see things from a foreigner’s perspective; and striving to see things from a foreigner’s perspective. An empathy scale has been constructed, with a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.67, by

combining participants’ reactions to these empathy-for-foreigners statements. This scale has been coded to vary from one to represent no empathy to five, which should represent full empathy.

Intergroup anxiety

Anxiety is measured by two items in the DivCon survey. Participants are told to imagine a scenario where they are in a group of people who are of different ethnic backgrounds. They then place the extent to which they think they would feel a) anxious and b) uncomfortable on a five-point scale. The anxiety scale construct is a combination of these items (Cronbach’s alpha=0.84). The resulting variable ranges from one, which represents low anxiety, to five, which represents high anxiety.

Ingroup norms

By having friends who themselves have out-group friends, or even just generally have favourable attitudes towards out-groups, we can expect the individual to follow suit if he or she believes that this represents what that group’s norms are. In-group norms are measured in the DivCon survey by asking, on a five-point scale, how important the respondent’s German friends think it is to be friendly to foreigners.

B.2) Contact mediators and moderators	
	Ingroup identification
v25	identification with the nation
v26	identification with Europe
	Social identity complexity
v28, v28_rec	national values are based on religious values
v29, v29_rec	own nationality means the same as own religion
v30, v30_rec	perceived share of own nationality has own religion
	Empathy for foreigners/perspective taking
v31_1, v31_1_rec	feel sympathy for discriminated foreigners
v31_2	don’t care about the problems of foreigners
v31_3, v31_3_rec	can see things from a foreigner’s perspective
v31_4, v31_4_rec	strive to also see things from a foreigner’s perspective
v31scale	empathy for foreigners scale
	Intergroup anxiety
v4901	feel anxious among out-groupers
v4902	feel uncomfortable among out-groupers
v49scale	intergroup anxiety scale
	Ingroup norms
v73, v73_rec	importance of being friendly to foreigners for German friends

B.3) Personal network

The personal network of the individual is of key importance for the DivCon project. The size, density, proportion of out-group members of participants' personal networks, as well as the relevance of the neighbourhood were addressed. An important distinction when looking at networks is that of strong versus weak ties. Granovetter (1973) describes the strength of a given tie as being characterized by a combination of time spent together, emotional intensity, intimacy and reciprocal services.

Both weak and strong ties that make up an individual's network were acknowledged in the DivCon survey. First, strong ties were explained to the respondent to be people with whom they have frequent contact and discuss personal matters. These strong ties do not live in the respondent's household, but are there when the respondent needs help. Weak ties, by contrast, are described to the respondent as acquaintances with whom they have occasional contact - either in person or over the phone. Weak ties are emphasized not to be close friends that respondents discuss personal matters with.

For strong ties, respondents report the actual number of people who were this kind of friend to them. For weak ties, respondents gave a rough number of how many people in their personal network were this kind of acquaintance. The five possible categories for this question were: up to ten people, 11 to 20, 21 to 40, 41 to 80, and 80 or above. This is coded as one to five, with 80 or more being coded as five.

Having established the number of strong ties, the number of these ties who are (not) native Germans was then indicated. As with other questions in the DivCon survey, non-native Germans are defined as either not being from Germany themselves, or having non-German parents. Once again, respondents were asked to indicate the number of their strong ties that were (not) native German. The equivalent question for weak ties gave five options: no out-group tie, less than half, about half, more than half, and all of them.

The density of the participant's circle of friends has been coded as one for the most disparate category - if the members of the network do not know each other - through to five for the most dense, if everyone in the network does know each other. The focus is then shifted to the non-native German part of the respondent's personal network. On a similar five-point density scale, they are asked if the non-native Germans know the rest of their circle of friends.

Homophily is a central principle in the formation of network ties. We measured the extent of heterophilous ties in the respondents' networks with respect to social class, age, political views and religious beliefs. Five answer options (no tie, less than

half, about half, more than half, and all of them) for each question make these variables comparable to the shares of out-group ties among strong and weak ties which are also measures of homophily.

The characteristics of the out-group members of the respondent’s network are then asked about. First, the countries that either the contact, or contact’s parents originate from are indicated from a list of possible countries. They were also asked about whether or not some of them had come to Germany as refugees, as ethnic Germans (*Aussiedler*) and if they had been in the country for more than three years. Each of these variables is coded as dummy variables in the data set.

Two questions in the survey touch upon the relevance of the neighbourhood for the out-group ties. First, the proportion of these friends or acquaintances that currently live in the same neighbourhood as the participant is recorded. The possible categories for this question are none, less than half, about half, more than half or all. Using the same coding scheme, they are also asked what proportion of that network they met in the neighbourhood.

Further, respondents were given a list of occasions that they have met their out-group friends or acquaintances. This list includes: work, school or university (one category); an association; another organisation or group; a religious group; while going out; through friends or family; in a neighbourhood they previously lived in; or a different occasion. Each of these categories is represented by a dummy variable.

B.3) Personal network	
	General characteristics of the personal network
v6501	number of strong ties
v6501_rec	number of strong ties in groups
v6502	number of weak ties
v6601, v6601_rec	personal network density
v6602, v6602_rec	density of migrant and non-migrant parts of the network
v7101	heterophilous ties regarding social class
v7102	heterophilous ties regarding age
v7103	heterophilous ties regarding political views
v7104	heterophilous ties regarding religious beliefs
	Immigration-related characteristics of the personal network
v70_XX_rec	166 variables with a specific country of origin
num_v70	personal network: number of countries of origin
v7201	refugees in network
v7202	ethnic German immigrants (<i>Aussiedler</i>) in network

v7203	people who have been living in Germany for a short time in network
	Out-group-related characteristics of the personal network
v6503, v6503_rec	number of out-group strong ties
v6503_rec2	number of out-group strong ties in groups
v6505	share of out-group ties among strong ties
v6505_rec	share of out-group ties among strong ties in groups
v6504	share of out-group ties among weak ties
v6504_rec	share of out-group ties among weak ties in groups
v67, v67_rec	share of ties living in the neighbourhood among out-group ties
v68, v68_rec	share of ties met in the neighbourhood among out-group ties
v69_1, v69_1_rec	workplace, school, uni as contact occasion
v69_2, v69_2_rec	association as contact occasion
v69_3, v69_3_rec	another organisation or group as contact occasion
v69_4, v69_4_rec	religious group as contact occasion
v69_5, v69_5_rec	going out as contact occasion
v69_6, v69_6_rec	friends or family members as contact occasion
v69_7, v69_7_rec	a former neighbourhood as contact occasion
v69_8, v69_8_rec	another occasion

C) *Outcomes*

C.1) **Interpersonal trust**

As part of interpersonal trust, generalized trust refers to the trust that people have for people in general, regardless of whether or not the individual knows them. Generalized interpersonal trust was measured in this survey by asking participants to indicate the extent to which they agreed with the statement: *Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?* on a five point Likert Scale. This is generally thought to be more effective than dichotomous “agree/disagree” answering options.

In addition to generalized interpersonal trust, measures of interpersonal trust for specific groups were also measured. This was done using the same statement used in the previous question, but for the own group and for four specific groups rather than people in general. These groups are Germans, Western Europeans, *Russlanddeutsche*, and Turks.

C.1) Interpersonal trust	
v5301	trust in people
v5302	trust in Germans
v5303, v5303_rec	trust in own nationals
v5401	trust in Turks living in Germany
v5402	trust in Russlanddeutsche living in Germany
v5403	trust in Western Europeans living in Germany
C.2) Feelings towards specific groups	
v27	feelings towards Germans
v33, v33_rec	feelings towards own nationals
v41_1	feelings towards Turks living in Germany
v41_2	feelings towards Russlanddeutsche living in Germany
v41_3	feelings towards Western Europeans living in Germany

C.2) Feelings towards specific groups

In addition to trust measures, we have also included thermometer feelings measures, whereby respondents are asked to express how warmly they feel about a particular group of people on a scale of 0 to 100. In this survey, respondents were asked about their feelings toward a number of specific groups, again Germans, Western Europeans, *Russlanddeutsche*, and Turks.

C.3) Attitudes to diversity

Three questions in our survey allow us to measure attitudes to diversity. As with the many of the previous questions, interviewers read out statements that touch upon the issue of diversity. The first statement is that it is enriching for a city to have people from different cultures and backgrounds. The second statement touches upon the issue of minority rights, here with reference to the building of mosques in the neighbourhood. Respondents indicated the extent to which they agreed with the statements on a five-point scale. These two items have been combined to construct a diversity beliefs scale, with a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.62.

A third question relates to people’s attitudes towards the language skills of foreigners living in Germany. Respondents are asked if they feel that these language skills or lack thereof make living together difficult or if they are good enough for general everyday communication.

C.3) Attitudes to diversity	
v50_1, v50_1_rec	diversity is enriching for a city
v50_2, v50_2_rec	right to build mosques, including own neighbourhood
v50scale	diversity beliefs scale
v51	German language skills of foreigners living in Germany
C.4) Attitudes towards foreigners	
v61_1	foreigners threaten the German way of life
v61_2	values of the foreigners are incompatible with the values of Germans
v61_3	foreigners make it more difficult for Germans to find jobs
v61_4	foreigners are a burden on the social welfare system
v61scale	attitudes toward foreigners scale

C.4) Attitudes towards foreigners

Attitudes towards foreigners are often measured in terms of a perceived threat, which is then often separated into two categories: symbolic threat and realistic threat (McLaren, 2003). Symbolic threat focuses more on the perceived threat posed by minority groups on the majority group’s culture. Realistic threat refers more to the competition for resources, e.g. jobs, housing or social benefits.

Both symbolic and realistic threats are measured in the DivCon survey, once again with interviewers reading out a number of statements and respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed with it on a five point Likert scale. The statements that correspond to symbolic threat refer to non-Germans threatening the host country’s values and general way of life. For realistic threat, the statements include the idea that immigrants take jobs that Germans could be doing and that immigrants are a burden on the welfare state.

These items combine to produce the attitudes towards foreigners scale, with a relatively high Cronbach’s alpha of 0.79. This construct varies from zero, for the most negative attitudes to five for most positive.

C.5) Individual and collective efficacy

Both individual and collective efficacy refers “to the capacity for achieving an intended effect” (Sampson et al, 1999: 612-3). These concepts are situational, meaning that an individual or a neighbourhood must be efficacious for a particular task, rather than in a global or general sense.

The DivCon survey includes two questions regarding the impending closure of a hypothetical popular park in the respondent’s neighbourhood. This example was chosen as a case for which we assume that a wide range of residents would feel affected and oppose the measure. The respondent is asked: a) what their own action would be in such a situation; and b) the likelihood, on a four-point scale, that the population of the area would protest. For the response of the individual, participants explained what they think they would do, and their answer was noted by the interviewer. We were not interested in the suggested course of action, but in the perceived ability to act. Therefore, answers were later coded into a number of different categories that included: being inactive; suggesting that nothing could be done; taking part in a protest; helping to actually organize a protest.

C.5) Individual and collective efficacy	
v56, v56o, v56_rec	own action against park destruction
v57, v57_rec	residents protest against park destruction
C.6) Political efficacy	
v55_1, v55_1_rec	local politicians represent citizens interests
v55_2	politics is complicated; someone like me doesn’t understand
v55_3, v55_3_rec	people like me can influence the local politics

C.6) Political efficacy

The DivCon-survey further includes a number of questions that aim to shed light on the question whether respondents feel politically integrated and represented. Political efficacy is usually differentiated into two dimensions: internal and external. Internal political efficacy refers to the extent to which one thinks that he or she can influence the political process, if they wanted to. External political efficacy refers to beliefs an individual has about the responsiveness of politicians to the concerns of citizens.

Respondents were given three commonly expressed statements that touch upon this notion. A five point Likert Scale was given to report the extent to which people agreed with these statements. The first statement was that politicians represent their interests. Further statements were: that politics is too complicated for people like them to understand; and that people like them can influence the the direction of politics. Between them, these items can measure the extent to which people feel part of political life, feel confident that they can understand politics and can make a difference. Combining these three items only gives us a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.33, so these items have not been used to construct a single political efficacy scale.

C.7) Political participation

This variable is captured in the survey with three questions. First, respondents indicated whether or not they voted at the last federal election. Second, non-electoral participation is captured by asking whether or not people have either signed a petition or made a donation for a political issue. Finally, they were asked which party they would vote for if a federal election were held on the following Sunday.

C.7) Political participation	
v58	voted last federal election
v59, v59_rec	support a political issue (petition/donation)
v60, v60s, v60_rec	party vote if federal election next Sunday
C.8) Life satisfaction	
v52, v52_rec	life satisfaction

C.8) Life satisfaction

Finally, life satisfaction is measured on a one to five scale by the conventional question for this variable: “All in all, how satisfied are you with your life?” The possible answers ranged from one for completely satisfied to five for completely unsatisfied.

*D) Respondent’s background***D.1) Migration background**

The DivCon survey includes an extensive section dedicated to the national and migration background of the participant. In the DivCon survey, the respondent’s birthplace, parents’ birthplaces, citizenship(s), and self-categorized nationality are all recorded.

A common measure of migration background is whether an individual holds citizenship from one or several countries that he or she is not currently residing in. Respondents were asked to indicate all of the countries of which they are a citizen. The number of countries, as an integer, is available in the data set, as well as a dichotomous variable for whether or not they hold citizenship for a country other than Germany. Further to this question is the notion that what is written on your passport differs from the nationality you feel you have. Respondents indicated which country they feel that they belong to, regardless of whether or not they are officially recognized as being a citizen of that country.

To capture immigration, respondents were asked about whether or not they have held German citizenship since birth and what their original citizenship is. They were also asked which country they were born in, and when they moved to Germany, if they were not born there. To capture migration background of a second immigrant generation, the DivCon survey asked in which country the respondent’s father and mother was born. If respondents have not held German citizenship from birth, or if they were born abroad, or if one of their parents was not born in Germany, they are coded as having a migration background.

The DivCon survey also asked the respondents whether they regarded themselves as belonging to an ethnic or religious minority. It turned out that this question is not well-understood in the German context.

D.1) Migration background	
v14_XX	46 variables for citizenship
numcitizen	number of citizenships
v14	citizenship(s)
v14_17_rec	non-German citizenship
v15, v15s, v15_rec	nationality (national belonging)
v1401	nationality
v16, v16_rec	German citizenship by birth
v17_XX	48 variables for original citizenship
numorgcitizen	number of original citizenships
v17	original citizenship(s)
v18, v18s, v18_rec	country of birth
v19, v19_rec	living in Germany since the year
residence_g	length of residence in Germany in years
residence_g_grp	length of residence in Germany in 4 groups
v20, v20s, v20_rec	father’s country of birth
v20_rec2	non-German-born father
v21, v21s, v21_rec	mother’s country of birth
v21_rec2	non-German-born mother
v2101	migration background
v22, v22_rec	reason for migration to Germany
v23, v23o, v23_rec, v23_d	member of an ethnic or religious minority
D.2) Religious background	
v24	religion

D.2) Religious background

For religious background, participants were asked to select from a list of possible religions that was read out to them. The options included Roman Catholic, Protestant, other Christian denomination, Islamic, Jewish, Buddhist, Hindu, other non-Christian, or no religion.

D.3) Socio-demographic status	
v74	year of birth
age	age
age_grp	age in 4 groups
v2, female	gender
v64	household size
v1, hhadult	household size: persons 18+
hhkids	household size: persons under 18
hhkids_d	household with children
v62, v62_rec	partnership
v6301_XX	48 variables for partner's home country
v63	partner's home country
v63_rec	non-German partner

D.3) Socio-demographic status

For socio-demographic status, data regarding the age, gender, number of people living in the household and partner is available. Age is recorded in years and has been recoded into four age groups too. Gender is coded one for female and zero for male. Household size is specified as the number of people usually living in the respondent's household, including people who may be currently absent for reasons such as vacations or being in hospital. Having a long-term partner or not is coded as a dummy variable. The country that the respondent's long-term partner is from is also recorded. A dummy variable for having a non-German partner is available in the data set.

D.4) Socio-economic status

The socio-economic status (SES) variables included in the DivCon survey are education, employment status, occupational status and income. Two questions capture the amount and the type of education that the respondent has completed. The first question asks the highest level of education and then a second question asks about professional qualifications (including university degrees). The data from these two

questions have been combined to construct an education variable that corresponds to the number of years of education completed.

For employment status, various possible categories were included: being in full-time employment, being employed for a few hours a week while also a pensioner or student, or not employed at all. Participants also stated if they were a student, retired, completing military or civilian service, looking after the home or unemployed. They were also asked if they had ever had a full-time or part-time job.

Following up on the type of job that the participant had at the time, or prior to the survey, the various different levels of each kind of job were identified by the participant to allow for the construction of an occupational status variable. This variable ranges from one to five, where five is a higher status, such as senior civil servant or a director of a company.

D.4) Socio-economic status	
	Education
v34, v34s, v34_rec	school education: highest graduation
v35, v35s, v35_rec	highest occupational qualification
edu	education in years
c_edu	education in years (centered around its mean)
	Employment status
v36	employment status
v37	status if not working in a main job
v38	ever held a main job
	Occupational status
v3901	professional group
v3902	type of worker
v3903	type of employee
v3904	type of civil servant
v3905	business owner: number of employees
jobstatus	occupational status
	Income
v75, v75_rec	monthly household income in Euro
v75_rec2	monthly household income in 1,000 Euro
income1	low income until 1,500 Euro
income2	middle income until 3,000 Euro
income3	high income above 3,000 Euro
ln_income	logarithm income

D.5) Extroverted personality

Being extroverted makes people more likely to be able to interact with people, so is usually controlled for when investigating inter-group contact. This index is constructed from three items that capture different aspects of extraversion. Each item involves the interviewer reading out statements such as: liking to have lots of people around; being cheerful and good natured; and enjoying to talk to people. Respondents indicated the extent to which they agreed with these statements on a five point scale. The extrovert personality scale variable has been constructed by combining these three items (Cronbach’s alpha: 0.68). This index has been constructed to vary from zero for the least extrovert to five for most extroverted.

D.5) Extroverted personality	
v32_1, v32_1_rec	like having lots of people around me
v32_2, v32_2_rec	a cheerful, good-natured person
v32_3, v32_3_rec	enjoy talking to people
v32scale	extroverted personality scale

E) Interview information

E) Interview information	
	Identifier
intr	interview id
interv	interviewer id
	Date/time
datum	interview date
tag	interview day
monat	interview month
jahr	interview year
dauer	interview time in minutes
weekday	interview weekday
	Sampling information
herkunft	source of phone number
code_strasse	street id
q649	Kish grid: relative age of respondent
v76	panel consent
	Language
v7601, v7602	interview language

F) Survey design

To avoid biased estimations and statistical results, the rather complex sampling design of cities as primary stage units and areas as secondary stage units should be taken into account. Hence, we created variables that contain information about the survey design (cluster and strata identifiers, population corrections) necessary for STATA’s svyset command.

Weights

Three different types of weights are provided by the DivCon dataset. As set out in section 4.5, sampling weights can be used to compensate for differences in the frequency distribution of the sample population, compared to the study population (see Section 2) on key variables to adjust for this difference. This includes sample weights specifically for municipality, sex, age groups, migration background, education and a combined weight variable that takes all of these variables into account. The mzwieght variables act as weights for individuals, whereas the nhdweight weights perform the same function, but for the neighbourhood, to correct context data with regards to age, nationality and sex (separately for each one and a combined nhdweight variable). Finally, cpsweight combines both individual and neighbourhood weights for analyses that deal with multilevel data.

F) Survey design	
	Primary stage units: cities
su1_id	psu cluster identifier: cities (municipality class by diversity by region)
su1_str	psu strata identifier: municipality class by diversity by region (cities)
su1_fpc	psu finite population correction (population size per stratum)
	Secondary stage units: neighbourhoods
su2_id	ssu cluster identifier: neighbourhood (city by diversity by socio-economic background)
su2_str	ssu strata identifier: city by diversity by socio-economic background
su2_fpc	ssu finite population correction (population size per stratum)
	Weights
sampleweight	inverse inclusion probability
mzweight_muc	municipality class MZ2008 weight
mzweight_sex	sex MZ2008 weight
mzweight_nat	nationality MZ2008 weight
mzweight_age	age groups MZ2008 weight

mzweight_mig	migration background MZ2008 weight
mzweight_edu	education MZ2008 weight
mzweight	combined MZ2008 weight (municipality class, sex, nationality, age groups, migration background, education)
nhdweight_sex	sex neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight
nhdweight_nat	nationality neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight
nhdweight_age	age groups neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight
nhdweight	combined neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight (sex, nationality, age groups)
cpsweight	combined poststratification weights (mz, nhd)

G) Contextual data

A number of different contextual data variables have been calculated from the 2009 micro-census and official statistics from the cities included in the survey (see section 6 for more details).

Immigration-related diversity

Although cities collect information on the nationalities of their inhabitants, data protection means that such data are not made available for small areas and every single nationality. We were able to obtain data for four large countries and seven groups of countries: Turkey, Yugoslavia (and its successor states), Italy (incl. enclaves), Poland, other Western Europe, other Eastern Europe, North Africa and Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, America, Asia (excl. the Middle East), Australia and Oceania. A “missing” category includes the stateless and people of unknown nationality. We derived several variables from this set of data, e.g. number and share of foreigners, share of the three largest foreign nationalities and diversity indices. The visible diversity of the neighbourhood, recorded as low, medium or high, is also available.

Population structure

For each area, we gathered information on population size and density as well as the breakdown into six age groups (0-14, 15-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65 or more years), differentiated by gender (male, female) and nationality (German, non-German). Moreover, categories of age, gender and nationality were combined to form particular sub groups (for example male Germans aged 25-44). However, changes in statutory regulations meant that we were not able to collect context data on changes in population over the past five years.

Socio-economic structure

Available statistics refer to the labour market. We could obtain numbers of unemployed and gainfully employed people.³ As official figures on unemployment rates are not available for this spatial level, the unemployment ratio was computed by dividing the number of unemployed by all inhabitants between 15 and 64 years. Likewise, we computed the ratio of the gainfully employed at the area level and the city level. Additionally, we calculated a ratio of employees at the city level by dividing the number of employees working in the city by the number of employees living in the city. Unfortunately, it was not possible to collect voter turnout or election data because electoral districts differ from statistical areas.

Urban structure

One important measure of the urban structure is size in terms of spatial extension. Further, we collected numbers of primary and of secondary schools as we assume that schools are contact opportunities in public space. Measures for contact opportunities in public space and residential building structure, both derived from our area explorations, are included.

The variable for contact opportunities in public space ranges from one for few or no contact opportunities to three for multiple opportunities. Area structure value refers to the structure of the buildings in the neighbourhood. Four possible values exist, that vary from dense urban buildings, to areas of detached housing.

G.1) Area context	
code_nb	area identifier
	Immigration-related diversity
foreign_n	share of foreigners in the neighbourhood 2008
foreign2	squared share of foreigners in the neighbourhood 2008
nat_XX_X_09_n	13 variables for number of people with XX nationality (2009 area)
nat_XX_X_09_n_pc	12 variables for share of people with XX nationality (2009 area)
nat_rankXX_09_n	12 variables for number of people from the XX. largest nationality (2009 area)
nat_top3_09_n	number of people from the top 3 nationalities (2009 area)
nat_top3_09_n_pc	share of people from the top 3 nationalities among all foreigners (2009 area)

³ This category includes those included in the obligatory social security schemes.

diversity_f_09_n	diversity index of the 12 nationality groups (2009 area)
diversity_a_09_n	diversity index of the 12 nationality groups + Germans (2009 area)
vdi_n	visible diversity index in the neighbourhood
Population structure	
NAT_GEN_AGE_09_n	63 variables for number of people by nationality by gender by age groups (2009 area)
NAT_GEN_AGE_09_n_pc	62 variables for shares of people by nationality by gender by age groups (2009 area)
popdensity_09_n	number of people per sq km i.e. population density (2009 area)
Socio-economic structure	
unemploy_n	unemployment rate in the neighbourhood 2008
unemploy_09_n	number of unemployed people (2009 area)
unemploy_09_n_pc	share of unemployed people (2009 area)
sse_lp_09_n	number of gainfully employed, residing in the area (2009 area)
sse_lp_09_n_pc	share of gainfully employed, residing in the area (2009 area)
Urban structure	
prischool_09_n	number of primary schools (2009 area)
secschool_09_n	number of secondary schools (2009 area)
area_n	area in sq km (area)
asv_n	area structure value
pic_n	contact opportunities in public space
G.2) City context	
code_stadt	city identifier
Immigration-related diversity	
nat_XX_X_09_c	13 variables for number of people with XX nationality (2009 city)
nat_XX_X_09_c_pc	12 variables for share of people with XX nationality (2009 city)
nat_rankXX_09_c	12 variables for number of people from the XX. largest nationality (2009 city)
nat_top3_09_c	number of people from the top 3 nationalities (2009 city)
nat_top3_09_c_pc	share of people from the top 3 nationalities among all foreigners (2009 city)
diversity_f_09_c	diversity index of the 12 nationality groups (2009 city)
diversity_a_09_c	diversity index of the 12 nationality groups + Germans (2009 city)

	Population structure
mun_class	municipality class
midtown	mid sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)
bigcity	big cities (100,000 to 499,999)
metcity	metropolitan cities (500,000+)
NAT_GEN_AGE_09_c	63 variables of number for people by nationality by gender by age (2009 city)
NAT_GEN_AGE_09_c_pc	62 variables for share of people by nationality by gender by age (2009 city)
popdensity_09_c	number of people per sq km i.e. population density (2009 city)
	Socio-economic structure
unemploy_09_c	number of unemployed people (2009 city)
unemploy_09_c_pc	share of unemployed people (2009 city)
sse_lp_09_c	number of gainfully employed, residing in the city (2009 city)
sse_lp_09_c_pc	share of gainfully employed, residing in the city (2009 city)
sse_wp_09_c	number of gainfully employed, working in the city (2009 city)
sse_ratio_09_c	ratio of gainfully employed, working to those residing in the city (2009 city)
	Urban structure
area_c	area in sq km (city)

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Appendix I: Codebook

A) Context - survey questions

A.1) Area context

Individual relevance

v3 feel comfortable in the neighbourhood

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v3

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  1597      1      very comfortable
                  589      2      somewhat comfortable
                  255      3      both comfortable and
                        uncomfotable
                  38       4      somewhat uncomfotable
                  24       5      not comfortable at all
                  1        8      don't know
                  2        9      no answer

```

v3_rec feel comfortable in the neighbourhood

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v3_rec

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  24      1      not comfortable at all
                  38      2      somewhat uncomfotable
                  255     3      both comfortable and
                        uncomfotable
                  589     4      somewhat comfortable
                  1597    5      very comfortable
                  1      8      don't know
                  2      9      no answer

```

v4 time spent in the neighbourhood

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v4

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  258     1      practically all your free time
                  1044    2      the majority of your free time
                  824     3      about half of your free time
                  272     4      less than half of your free time
                  94      5      almost none of your free time
                  8       8      don't know
                  6       9      no answer

```

v4_rec time spent in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v4_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	94	1	almost none of your free time
	272	2	less than half of your free time
	824	3	about half of your free time
	1044	4	the majority of your free time
	258	5	practically all your free time
	8	8	don't know
	6	9	no answer

v7 main reasons for moving to this particular neighbourhood

type: string (str244)
unique values: 2363 missing "": 39/2506

examples: "Es ist schön hier Kinder aufwachsen zu lassen. Es
ist wie ein Dorf hier."
"Meine Eltern sind mit mir hierher gezogen."
"Weil ich kein Auto hatte, wohler in der Innenstadt
als ausserhalb von Mannheim"
"die Wohnlage ist eine ruhige Gegend"

warning: variable has embedded and trailing blanks

v7_1_rec job-related reasons

type: numeric (float)
label: v7_rec
range: [0,7] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2110	0	not named
	357	1	named
	39	7	born in the neighbourhood

v7_2_rec family-related reasons

type: numeric (float)
label: v7_rec
range: [0,7] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1778	0	not named
	689	1	named
	39	7	born in the neighbourhood

v7_3_rec contacts in the neighbourhood

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v7_rec

      range: [0,7]                units: 1
unique values: 3                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2300      0  not named
                  167      1  named
                  39       7  born in the neighbourhood

```

v7_4_rec accommodation-related reasons

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v7_rec

      range: [0,7]                units: 1
unique values: 3                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  1294      0  not named
                  1173      1  named
                  39       7  born in the neighbourhood

```

v7_5_rec infrastructure of the neighbourhood (material conditions)

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v7_rec

      range: [0,7]                units: 1
unique values: 3                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  1782      0  not named
                  685      1  named
                  39       7  born in the neighbourhood

```

v7_6_rec population of the neighbourhood (social conditions)

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v7_rec

      range: [0,7]                units: 1
unique values: 3                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  2278      0  not named
                  189      1  named
                  39       7  born in the neighbourhood

```

v40 place of work, school or uni in the neighbourhood

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v40

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 4                missing .: 1081/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  372      1  yes
                  1042     2  no
                   5      8  don't know
                   6      9  no answer
                  1081     .

```

```
-----
v40_rec                                place of work, school or uni in the neighbourhood
-----
```

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v40_rec

range: [0,9]                                units: 1
unique values: 5                            missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
              1042      0     no
              372       1     yes
              1081      7     no place of work, school or uni
              5         8     don't know
              6         9     no answer

```

Length of residence

```
-----
v6                                      living in the neighbourhood since the year
-----
```

```

type: numeric (int)
label: v6, but 82 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1111,9999]                          units: 1
unique values: 85                            missing .: 0/2506

examples: 1970
           1985
           1996
           2004

```

```
-----
v6_rec                                  living in the neighbourhood since the year
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v6_rec, but 83 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1921,9999]                          units: 1
unique values: 85                            missing .: 0/2506

examples: 1970
           1985
           1996
           2004

```

```
-----
residence_n                             length of residence in the neighbourhood in years
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
label: residence_n, but 83 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,9999]                              units: 1
unique values: 85                            missing .: 0/2506

examples: 6
           14
           25
           40

```



```
-----
residence_n_grp                                length of residence in neighbourhood in 4 groups
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: residence_n_grp

      range: [1,9]                                units: 1
unique values: 6                                missing .: 0/2506
```

```

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
              1316         1  0-20 years
              699         2  21-40 years
              409         3  41-60 years
              74          4  61+ years
              6           8  don't know
              2           9  no answer
```

```
-----
residence_n2_grp                               length of residence in neighbourhood in 4 groups
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: residence_n2_grp

      range: [1,9]                                units: 1
unique values: 6                                missing .: 0/2506
```

```

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
              818         1  0-10 years
              498         2  11-20 years
              699         3  21-40 years
              483         4  41+ years
              6           8  don't know
              2           9  no answer
```

Perceptions of diversity

```
-----
v8                                              perception of general diversity in the neighbourhood
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v8

      range: [1,9]                                units: 1
unique values: 4                                missing .: 0/2506
```

```

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
              1629         1  diverse people
              801         2  similar people
              64          8  don't know
              12          9  no answer
```

```
-----
v8_rec                                         perception of general diversity in the neighbourhood
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v8_rec

      range: [0,9]                                units: 1
unique values: 4                                missing .: 0/2506
```

```

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
              801         0  similar people
              1629         1  diverse people
              64          8  don't know
              12          9  no answer
```

v9 aspects of diversity

```

type: string (str244)
unique values: 2377          missing "": 76/2506

examples: "Die Nationalität"
          "In sozialer Hinsicht."
          "Vertrauen, ein Miteinander, eine Füreinander,
          eigentlich eine große Familie, wie ein kleines Dorf.
          Einer passt auf den Anderen auf. Zum Beispiel wenn
          ich beim Parken mein Licht angelassen habe, kommt ein
          Echo aus der Nachbarschaft."
          "ganz hoher Ausländeranteil, die haben halt ihre
          Eigenheiten"

warning: variable has embedded and trailing blanks

```

v9_1_rec immigration-related diversity

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v9_1_rec

range: [0,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
            1076     0      not named
            994     1      different
            12      2      similar but not specified
            99      3      similar: without migration
                    background
            33      4      similar: with migration
                    background (a nationality/group
                    named)
            51      8      don't know
            241     9      no answer

```

v9_2_rec lifestyle-related diversity

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v9_2_rec

range: [0,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
            1571     0      not named
            435     1      different
            120     2      similar but not specified
            61      3      similar: a more conservative
                    lifestyle
            27      4      similar: a more liberal
                    lifestyle
            51      8      don't know
            241     9      no answer

```

v9_3_rec socio-economic diversity

type: numeric (float)
label: v9_3_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1365	0	not named
	525	1	different
	88	2	similar but not specified
	35	3	similar: low socio-economic background
	139	4	similar: medium socio-economic background
	62	5	similar: high socio-economic background
	51	8	don't know
	241	9	no answer

v9_4_rec socio-demographic diversity

type: numeric (float)
label: v9_4_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1435	0	not named
	520	1	different
	69	2	similar but not specified
	24	3	similar: people at a young age
	70	4	similar: families with children
	96	5	similar: people at an older age
	51	8	don't know
	241	9	no answer

v9_5_rec religious diversity

type: numeric (float)
label: v9_5_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2175	0	not named
	30	1	different
	6	3	similar: Christian background
	3	4	similar: Islamic background
	51	8	don't know
	241	9	no answer

v9_6_rec diversity related to social behaviour/neighbourliness

type: numeric (float)
label: v9_6_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1995	0	not named
	34	1	different
	5	2	similar but not specified
	26	3	similar: without social behaviour/neighbourliness
	154	4	similar: with social behaviour/neighbourliness
	51	8	don't know
	241	9	no answer

v10 relationship between people in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v10
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2109	1	friendly
	47	2	unfriendly
	282	3	neither of those
	56	8	don't know
	12	9	no answer

v10_d1 friendly relations in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v10_d1
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	329	0	other relations
	2109	1	friendly relations
	56	8	don't know
	12	9	no answer

v10_d2 unfriendly relations in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v10_d2
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2391	0	other relations
	47	1	unfriendly relations
	56	8	don't know
	12	9	no answer

v10_d3 neutral relations in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v10_d3
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2156	0	other relations
	282	1	neutral relations
	56	8	don't know
	12	9	no answer

v12 perception of immigration-related diversity in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v12
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	463	1	almost no people from other countries
	1067	2	some people from other countries
	817	3	many people from other countries
	115	4	mostly people from other countries
	37	8	don't know
	7	9	no answer

v12_d perception of immigration-related diversity in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v12_d
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1530	0	few immigrants
	932	1	many immigrants
	37	8	don't know
	7	9	no answer

v13 feeling about immigration-related diversity in the neighbourhood

type: numeric (byte)
label: v13
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	740	1	very good
	972	2	rather good
	582	3	both good and bad
	92	4	not really good
	52	5	not good at all
	40	8	don't know
	28	9	no answer

```
-----
v13_rec                feeling about immigration-related diversity in the neighbourhood
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v13_rec

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                missing .: 0/2506

```

```

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
              52         1  not good at all
              92         2  not really good
             582         3  both good and bad
             972         4  rather good
             740         5  very good
              40         8  don't know
              28         9  no answer

```

A.2) City context

Length of residence

```
-----
v5                    living in the city since the year
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (int)
      label: v5, but 91 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1111,9999]          units: 1
unique values: 94                missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 1949
                1963
                1980
                1996

```

```
-----
v5_rec               living in the city since the year
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v5_rec, but 91 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1918,9999]          units: 1
unique values: 93                missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 1952
                1965
                1980
                1996

```

```
-----
residence_c         length of residence in the city in years
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: residence_c, but 91 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,9999]             units: 1
unique values: 93                missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 14
                30
                46
                58

```

```

-----
residence_c_grp                                length of residence in city in 4 groups
-----
      type: numeric (float)
      label: residence_c_grp

      range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 6                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   705         1   0-20 years
                   629         2   21-40 years
                   755         3   41-60 years
                   409         4   61+ years
                     4         8   don't know
                     4         9   no answer

```

Perceptions of diversity

```

-----
v11                                             perception of immigration-related diversity in the city
-----
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v11

      range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 6                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   40         1   almost no people from other
                                countries
                   644         2   some people from other countries
                   1648        3   many people from other countries
                     98         4   mostly people from other
                                countries
                     62         8   don't know
                     14         9   no answer

```

```

-----
v11_d                                         perception of the natives-immigrants proportion (city)
-----
      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v11_d

      range: [0,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 4                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   684         0   few immigrants
                   1746        1   many immigrants
                     62         8   don't know
                     14         9   no answer

```

B) Interactions

B.1) Contact

Quantity of direct contact with specific groups

v42_1 frequency of contact with Turks

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABG

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  542      1      daily
                  695      2      at least once a week
                  331      3      at least once a month
                  656      4      less frequent
                  273      5      never
                   7       8      don't know
                   2       9      no answer

```

v42_1_rec frequency of contact with Turks (0-4 scale)

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v42_1_rec

      range: [0,9]        units: 1
unique values: 7        missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  273      0      never
                  656      1      less frequent
                  331      2      at least once a month
                  695      3      at least once a week
                  542      4      daily
                   7       8      don't know
                   2       9      no answer

```

v42_1_rec2 frequency of contact with Turks (0-100 scale)

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v42_1_rec2, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,999]      units: .1
unique values: 7        missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  273      0      never
                  656      4.2
                  331      8.3
                  695     33.3
                  542     100  daily
                   7     998  don't know
                   2     999  no answer

```

v42_2 frequency of contact with Russlanddeutsche

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABG
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	318	1	daily
	429	2	at least once a week
	314	3	at least once a month
	666	4	less frequent
	757	5	never
	19	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v42_2_rec frequency of contact with Russlanddeutsche (0-4 scale)

type: numeric (byte)
label: v42_2_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	757	0	never
	666	1	less frequent
	314	2	at least once a month
	429	3	at least once a week
	318	4	daily
	19	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v42_2_rec2 frequency of contact with Russlanddeutsche (0-100 scale)

type: numeric (float)
label: v42_2_rec2, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,999] units: .1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	757	0	never
	666	4.2	
	314	8.3	
	429	33.3	
	318	100	daily
	19	998	don't know
	3	999	no answer

v42_3 frequency of contact with Western Europeans

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABG
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	503	1	daily
	660	2	at least once a week
	432	3	at least once a month
	628	4	less frequent
	254	5	never
	24	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer

v42_3_rec frequency of contact with Western Europeans (0-4 scale)

type: numeric (byte)
label: v42_3_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	254	0	never
	628	1	less frequent
	432	2	at least once a month
	660	3	at least once a week
	503	4	daily
	24	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer

v42_3_rec2 frequency of contact with Western Europeans (0-100 scale)

type: numeric (float)
label: v42_3_rec2, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,999] units: .1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	254	0	never
	628	4.2	
	432	8.3	
	660	33.3	
	503	100	daily
	24	998	don't know
	5	999	no answer

v42_4 frequency of contact with native Germans

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABG
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2084	1	daily
	308	2	at least once a week
	47	3	at least once a month
	54	4	less frequent
	4	5	never
	6	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v42_4_rec frequency of contact with native Germans (0-4 scale)

type: numeric (byte)
label: v42_4_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	4	0	never
	54	1	less frequent
	47	2	at least once a month
	308	3	at least once a week
	2084	4	daily
	6	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v42_4_rec2 frequency of contact with native Germans (0-100 scale)

type: numeric (float)
label: v42_4_rec2, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,999] units: .1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	4	0	never
	54	4.2	
	47	8.3	
	308	33.3	
	2084	100	daily
	6	998	don't know
	3	999	no answer

v44 frequency of contact with people who live abroad

type: numeric (byte)
label: v44
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	243	1	daily
	431	2	at least once a week
	487	3	at least once a month
	793	4	less frequent
	542	5	never
	5	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer

v44_rec frequency of contact with people who live abroad (0-4 scale)

type: numeric (byte)
label: v44_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	542	0	never
	793	1	less frequent
	487	2	at least once a month
	431	3	at least once a week
	243	4	daily
	5	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer

v44_rec2 frequency of contact with people who live abroad (0-100 scale)

type: numeric (float)
label: v44_rec2, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,999] units: .1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	542	0	never
	793	4.2	
	487	8.3	
	431	33.3	
	243	100	daily
	5	998	don't know
	5	999	no answer

Quantity and quality of direct out-group contact across settings

v45 frequency of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v45

range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             697      1      daily
             633      2      at least once a week
             287      3      at least once a month
             554      4      less frequent
             319      5      never
             13       8      don't know
             3        9      no answer

```

v45_rec frequency of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood (0-4 scale)

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v45_rec

range: [0,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             319      0      never
             554      1      less frequent
             287      2      at least once a month
             633      3      at least once a week
             697      4      daily
             13       8      don't know
             3        9      no answer

```

v45_rec2 frequency of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood (0-100 scale)

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v45_rec2, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999]        units: .1
unique values: 7      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             319      0      never
             554      4.2
             287      8.3
             633      33.3
             697      100   daily
             13       998   don't know
             3        999   no answer

```

v46 perception of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v46

range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7      missing .: 335/2506

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             556      1      very pleasant
             1081     2      somewhat pleasant
             475      3      neither pleasant nor unpleasant
             26       4      somewhat unpleasant
             4        5      very unpleasant
             16       8      don't know
             13       9      no answer
             335      .

```

```
-----
v46_rec                               perception of contact with out-groupers in the neighbourhood
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v46_rec

      range: [0,9]                units: 1
unique values: 9                 missing .: 0/2506
```

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	4	0	very unpleasant
	26	1	somewhat unpleasant
	475	2	neither pleasant nor unpleasant
	1081	3	somewhat pleasant
	556	4	very pleasant
	319	6	no contact
	16	7	unknown contact
	16	8	don't know
	13	9	no answer

```
-----
v47                                    frequency of contact with out-groupers at the workplace
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v47

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                 missing .: 1081/2506
```

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	971	1	daily
	237	2	at least once a week
	52	3	at least once a month
	79	4	less frequent
	69	5	never
	4	8	don't know
	13	9	no answer
	1081	.	.

```
-----
v47_rec                               frequency of contact with out-groupers at the workplace (0-4 scale)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v47_rec

      range: [0,9]                units: 1
unique values: 8                 missing .: 0/2506
```

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	69	0	never
	79	1	less frequent
	52	2	at least once a month
	237	3	at least once a week
	971	4	daily
	1081	7	no workplace
	4	8	don't know
	13	9	no answer

v47_rec2 frequency of contact with out-groupers at the workplace (0-100 scale)

type: numeric (float)
label: v47_rec2, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,999] units: .1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	69	0	never
	79	4.2	
	52	8.3	
	237	33.3	
	971	100	daily
	1081	997	no workplace
	4	998	don't know
	13	999	no answer

v48 perception of contact with out-groupers at the workplace

type: numeric (byte)
label: v48
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 1167/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	403	1	very pleasant
	634	2	somewhat pleasant
	272	3	neither pleasant nor unpleasant
	19	4	somewhat unpleasant
	2	5	very unpleasant
	4	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer
	1167	.	

v48_rec perception of contact with out-groupers at the workplace

type: numeric (byte)
label: v48_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 9 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2	0	very unpleasant
	19	1	somewhat unpleasant
	272	2	neither pleasant nor unpleasant
	634	3	somewhat pleasant
	403	4	very pleasant
	69	6	no contact
	1098	7	unknown contact
	4	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer

Extent of indirect out-group contact

v43 extent of out-group friends among strong in-group ties

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v43

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  386      1   no one
                  839      2   less than half
                  369      3   about half
                  344      4   more than half
                  422      5   all
                  115      8   don't know
                   31      9   no answer

```

B.2) Contact mediators and moderators**Ingroup identification**

v25 identification with the nation

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v25

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  30      1   not at all
                  140     2   a little
                  657     3   somewhat
                 1086     4   rather strongly
                  556     5   very strongly
                   24     8   don't know
                   13     9   no answer

```

v26 identification with Europe

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v26

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  72      1   not at all
                 274     2   a little
                 841     3   somewhat
                 886     4   rather strongly
                 398     5   very strongly
                   21     8   don't know
                   14     9   no answer

```

Social identity complexity

v28 national values are based on religious values

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v28

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 36/2506

```

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	266	1	definitely agree
	539	2	tend to agree
	1000	3	somewhat agree
	371	4	tend to disagree
	221	5	definitely disagree
	50	8	don't know
	23	9	no answer
	36	.	

v28_rec national values are based on religious values

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v28_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 9 missing .: 0/2506

```

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	266	1	definitely agree
	539	2	tend to agree
	1000	3	somewhat agree
	371	4	tend to disagree
	221	5	definitely disagree
	6	6	religion (v24) = don't know
	30	7	religion (v24) = no answer
	50	8	don't know
	23	9	no answer

v29 own nationality means the same as own religion

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v29

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 36/2506

```

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	166	1	definitely agree
	249	2	tend to agree
	630	3	somewhat agree
	689	4	tend to disagree
	674	5	definitely disagree
	37	8	don't know
	25	9	no answer
	36	.	


```
-----
v29_rec                                own nationality means the same as own religion
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v29_rec

      range: [1,9]                      units: 1
unique values: 9                        missing .: 0/2506

```

```

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
             166      1    definitely agree
             249      2    tend to agree
             630      3    somewhat agree
             689      4    tend to disagree
             674      5    definitely disagree
              6       6    religion (v24) = don't know
              30      7    religion (v24) = no answer
              37      8    don't know
              25      9    no answer

```

```
-----
v30                                    perceived share of own nationality has own religion
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (int)
      label: v30, but 54 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,999]                    units: 1
unique values: 56                      missing .: 36/2506

```

```

examples: 30
           50
           60
           75

```

```
-----
v30_rec                                perceived share of own nationality has own religion
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v30_rec, but 54 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,999]                    units: 1
unique values: 58                      missing .: 0/2506

```

```

examples: 30
           50
           60
           75

```

Empathy for foreigners/perspective taking

```
-----
v31_1                                    feel sympathy for discriminated foreigners
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABD

      range: [1,9]                      units: 1
unique values: 7                        missing .: 0/2506

```

```

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
             727      1    fully agree
             631      2    somewhat agree
             776      3    neither agree nor disagree
             154      4    somewhat disagree
             153      5    fully disagree
              29      8    don't know
              36      9    no answer

```

 v31_1_rec feel sympathy for discriminated foreigners

type: numeric (byte)
 label: v31_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	153	1	fully disagree
	154	2	somewhat disagree
	776	3	neither agree nor disagree
	631	4	somewhat agree
	727	5	fully agree
	29	8	don't know
	36	9	no answer

 v31_2 don't care about problems of foreigners

type: numeric (byte)
 label: LABD

range: [1,9] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	68	1	fully agree
	124	2	somewhat agree
	598	3	neither agree nor disagree
	772	4	somewhat disagree
	911	5	fully disagree
	18	8	don't know
	15	9	no answer

 v31_3 can see things from a foreigner's perspective

type: numeric (byte)
 label: LABD

range: [1,9] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	580	1	fully agree
	619	2	somewhat agree
	870	3	neither agree nor disagree
	279	4	somewhat disagree
	120	5	fully disagree
	18	8	don't know
	20	9	no answer

 v31_3_rec can see things from a foreigner's perspective

type: numeric (byte)
 label: v31_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	120	1	fully disagree
	279	2	somewhat disagree
	870	3	neither agree nor disagree
	619	4	somewhat agree
	580	5	fully agree
	18	8	don't know
	20	9	no answer

```
-----
v31_4                                strive to also see things from a foreigner's perspective
-----
```

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABD

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7            missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.    Numeric  Label
             611      1      fully agree
             781      2      somewhat agree
             767      3      neither agree nor disagree
             208      4      somewhat disagree
             102      5      fully disagree
             20       8      don't know
             17       9      no answer

```

```
-----
v31_4_rec                            strive to also see things from a foreigner's perspective
-----
```

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v31_rec

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7            missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.    Numeric  Label
             102      1      fully disagree
             208      2      somewhat disagree
             767      3      neither agree nor disagree
             781      4      somewhat agree
             611      5      fully agree
             20       8      don't know
             17       9      no answer

```

```
-----
v31scale                             empathy for foreigners scale
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v31scale, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,9]                units: .01
unique values: 19           missing .: 0/2506
examples: 3
          3.5
          4
          4.5

```

Intergroup anxiety

```
-----
v4901                                feel anxious among out-groupers
-----
```

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v4901

range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7            missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.    Numeric  Label
             635      1      not at all
             492      2      not really
             560      3      somewhat
             448      4      quite a bit
             307      5      very much
             48       8      don't know
             16       9      no answer

```

v4902 feel uncomfortable among out-groupers

type: numeric (byte)
label: v4902
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	636	1	not at all
	503	2	not really
	625	3	somewhat
	420	4	quite a bit
	223	5	very much
	66	8	don't know
	33	9	no answer

v49scale intergroup anxiety scale

type: numeric (float)
label: v4901, but 4 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,9] units: .1
unique values: 11 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 1.5
2.5
3 somewhat
4 quite a bit

Ingroup norms

v73 importance of being friendly to foreigners for German friends

type: numeric (byte)
label: v73
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	634	1	very important
	994	2	somewhat important
	647	3	neither important nor unimportant
	75	4	not really important
	30	5	not important at all
	95	8	don't know
	31	9	no answer

v73_rec importance of being friendly to foreigners for German friends

type: numeric (byte)
label: v73_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	30	1	not important at all
	75	2	not really important
	647	3	neither important nor unimportant
	994	4	somewhat important
	634	5	very important
	95	8	don't know
	31	9	no answer

B.3) Personal network

General characteristics of the personal network

v6501 number of strong ties

```

type: numeric (int)
label: v6501, but 41 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999]          units: 1
unique values: 42      missing .: 0/2506

examples: 3
          5
          8
          10

```

v6501_rec number of strong ties in groups

```

type: numeric (int)
label: v6501_rec

range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 6      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
            545      1      0 to 3 people
            773      2      4 to 6 people
            695      3      7 to 10 people
            347      4      11 to 20 people
            115      5      21 and more people
            31       9      no answer

```

v6502 number of weak ties

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v6502

range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
            907      1      up to 10 people
            780      2      11 to 20 people
            494      3      21 to 40 people
            175      4      41 to 80 people
            126      5      more than 80 people
            9        8      don't know
            15       9      no answer

```

v6601 personal network density

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v6601

range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 7      missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
            431      1      all of them know each other
            940      2      most of them know each other
            615      3      about half know each other
            456      4      some of them know each other
            56       5      they don't know each other
            5        8      don't know
            3        9      no answer

```

v6601_rec personal network density

type: numeric (byte)
label: v6601_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	56	1	they don't know each other
	456	2	some of them know each other
	615	3	about half know each other
	940	4	most of them know each other
	431	5	all of them know each other
	5	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v6602 density of migrant and non-migrant parts of the network

type: numeric (byte)
label: v6602
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 919/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	102	1	all of them know each other
	454	2	most of them know each other
	303	3	about half know each other
	532	4	some of them know each other
	140	5	they don't know each other
	32	8	don't know
	24	9	no answer
	919	.	.

v6602_rec density of migrant and non migrant parts of the network

type: numeric (byte)
label: v6602_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 9 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	196	1	they don't know each other
	532	2	some of them know each other
	303	3	about half know each other
	454	4	most of them know each other
	533	5	all of them know each other
	379	6	no or unknown out-group ties
	53	7	only out-group ties
	32	8	don't know
	24	9	no answer

v7101 heterophilous ties regarding social class

type: numeric (byte)
label: v7101
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1361	1	none or very few
	617	2	less than half
	297	3	about half
	91	4	more than half
	95	5	almost all
	29	8	don't know
	16	9	no answer

v7102 heterophilous ties regarding age

type: numeric (byte)
label: v7102
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	881	1	none or very few
	717	2	less than half
	505	3	about half
	244	4	more than half
	134	5	almost all
	13	8	don't know
	12	9	no answer

v7103 heterophilous ties regarding political views

type: numeric (byte)
label: v7103
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	690	1	none or very few
	567	2	less than half
	593	3	about half
	168	4	more than half
	61	5	almost all
	352	8	don't know
	75	9	no answer

v7104 heterophilous ties regarding religious beliefs

type: numeric (byte)
label: v7104
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1023	1	none or very few
	562	2	less than half
	398	3	about half
	190	4	more than half
	62	5	almost all
	218	8	don't know
	53	9	no answer

Immigration-related characteristics of the personal network

166 variables of type v70_XX_rec with a specific country/region of origin:

v70_11_rec Afghanistan

type: numeric (float)
label: v70_rec

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1852	0	not named
	44	1	named
	536	7	no ties to migrants
	28	8	don't know
	46	9	no answer

num_v70 personal network: number of countries

type: numeric (int)
label: num_v70, but 19 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,999] units: 1
unique values: 22 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 2
 3
 5
 997 no ties to migrants

v7201 refugees in network

type: numeric (byte)
label: v7201

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	619	1	yes
	1841	2	no
	43	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v7202 ethnic German immigrants (Aussiedler) in network

type: numeric (byte)
label: v7202

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	926	1	yes
	1535	2	no
	41	8	don't know
	4	9	no answer


```
-----
v7203                                people who have been living in Germany for a short time in network
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v7203

      range: [1,9]                      units: 1
unique values: 4                        missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  288     1      yes
                  2195    2      no
                   19     8      don't know
                   4     9      no answer

```

Out-group-related characteristics of the personal network

```
-----
v6503                                number of out-group strong ties
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (int)
      label: v6503, but 32 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,999]                    units: 1
unique values: 33                      missing .: 63/2506

      examples: 0
                0
                1
                4

```

```
-----
v6503_rec                            number of out-group strong ties
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v6503_rec, but 32 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,999]                    units: 1
unique values: 34                      missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 0
                0
                1
                4

```

```
-----
v6503_rec2                            number of out-group strong ties in groups
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v6503_rec2

      range: [1,9]                      units: 1
unique values: 7                      missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  1228     1      0 people
                   327     2      1 people
                   277     3      2 people
                   376     4      3 to 5 people
                   245     5      6 and more people
                    31     8      unknown number of strong ties
                    22     9      no answer

```

v6505 share of out-group ties among strong ties

type: numeric (float)
label: v6505, but 71 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 74 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 0
0
20
50

v6505_rec share of out-group ties among strong ties in groups

type: numeric (float)
label: v6505_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1196	1	no one (0%)
	624	2	less than half (1%-39%)
	248	3	about half (40%-60%)
	118	4	more than half 61%-99%)
	235	5	all (100%)
	32	7	no strong ties
	31	8	unknown number of strong ties
	22	9	unknown number of out-group strong ties

v6504 share of out-group ties among weak ties

type: numeric (byte)
label: v6504

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 24/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	655	1	no one
	1155	2	less than half
	311	3	about half
	203	4	more than half
	137	5	all
	15	8	don't know
	6	9	no answer
	24	.	.

v6504_rec share of out-group ties among weak ties in groups

type: numeric (float)
label: v6504_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	655	1	no one
	1155	2	less than half
	311	3	about half
	203	4	more than half
	137	5	all
	24	7	unknown number of weak ties
	15	8	don't know
	6	9	no answer

v67 share of ties living in the neighbourhood among out-group ties

type: numeric (byte)
label: v67
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	887	1	no one
	739	2	less than half
	168	3	about half
	88	4	more than half
	43	5	all
	9	8	don't know
	9	9	no answer
	563	.	

v67_rec share of ties living in the neighbourhood among out-group ties

type: numeric (float)
label: v67_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	887	1	no one
	739	2	less than half
	168	3	about half
	88	4	more than half
	43	5	all
	563	7	no or unknown out-group ties
	9	8	don't know
	9	9	nom answer

v68 share of ties met in the neighbourhood among out-group ties

type: numeric (byte)
label: v68
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	934	1	no one
	649	2	less than half
	167	3	about half
	88	4	more than half
	80	5	all
	14	8	don't know
	11	9	no answer
	563	.	

v68_rec share of ties met in the neighbourhood among out-group ties

type: numeric (float)
label: v68_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	934	1	no one
	649	2	less than half
	167	3	about half
	88	4	more than half
	80	5	all
	563	7	no or unknown out-group ties
	14	8	don't know
	11	9	nom answer

v69_1 workplace, school, uni as contact occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL
range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	529	0	not named
	1414	1	named
	563	.	.

v69_1_rec workplace, school, uni as contact occasion

type: numeric (float)
label: v69_1_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	493	0	not named
	1414	1	named
	563	7	no out-group ties
	7	8	don't know
	29	9	no answer

v69_2 association as contact occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL
range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1221	0	not named
	722	1	named
	563	.	.

v69_2_rec association as contact occasion

type: numeric (float)
label: v69_2_rec

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1185	0	not named
	722	1	named
	563	7	no out-group ties
	7	8	don't know
	29	9	no answer

v69_3 another organisation or group as contact occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1392	0	not named
	551	1	named
	563	.	.

v69_3_rec another organisation or group as contact occasion

type: numeric (float)
label: v69_3_rec

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1356	0	not named
	551	1	named
	563	7	no out-group ties
	7	8	don't know
	29	9	no answer

v69_4 religious group as contact occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1700	0	not named
	243	1	named
	563	.	.

v69_4_rec religious group as contact occasion

type: numeric (float)
label: v69_4_rec

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1664	0	not named
	243	1	named
	563	7	no out-group ties
	7	8	don't know
	29	9	no answer

v69_5 going out as contact occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1006	0	not named
	937	1	named
	563	.	

v69_5_rec going out as contact occasion

type: numeric (float)
label: v69_5_rec

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	970	0	not named
	937	1	named
	563	7	no out-group ties
	7	8	don't know
	29	9	no answer

v69_6 friends or family members as contact occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL

range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	435	0	not named
	1508	1	named
	563	.	

v69_6_rec friends or family members as contact occasion

type: numeric (float)
label: v69_6_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	399	0	not named
	1508	1	named
	563	7	no out-group ties
	7	8	don't know
	29	9	no answer

v69_7 a former neighbourhood as contact occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL
range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1321	0	not named
	622	1	named
	563	.	.

v69_7_rec a former neighbourhood as contact occasion

type: numeric (float)
label: v69_7_rec
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1285	0	not named
	622	1	named
	563	7	no out-group ties
	7	8	don't know
	29	9	no answer

v69_8 another occasion

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABL
range: [0,1] units: 1
unique values: 2 missing .: 563/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	874	0	not named
	1069	1	named
	563	.	.

```
-----
v69_8_rec                                                                                   another occasion
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v69_8_rec

      range: [0,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 5                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   838       0   not named
                   1069      1   named
                   563       7   no out-group ties
                   7         8   don't know
                   29       9   no answer

```

C) Outcomes

C.1) Interpersonal trust

```
-----
v5301                                                                                   trust in people
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v5301, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 7                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   201       1   you can't be too careful
                   321       2
                   932       3
                   775       4
                   268       5   most people can be trusted
                   6         8   don't know
                   3         9   no answer

```

```
-----
v5302                                                                                   trust in Germans
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v5302, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 7                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   147       1   you can't be too careful
                   276       2
                   938       3
                   856       4
                   273       5   most Germans can be trusted
                   11       8   don't know
                   5         9   no answer

```

v5303 trust in own nationals

type: numeric (byte)
label: v5303, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 2383/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	16	1	you can't be too careful
	19	2	
	38	3	
	30	4	
	17	5	most [NATIONALITY] can be trusted
	2	8	don't know
	1	9	no answer
	2383	.	

v5303_rec trust in own nationals

type: numeric (float)
label: v5303, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	150	1	you can't be too careful
	284	2	
	933	3	
	854	4	
	270	5	most [NATIONALITY] can be trusted
	10	8	don't know
	5	9	no answer

v5401 trust in Turks living in Germany

type: numeric (byte)
label: v5401, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	205	1	you can't be too careful
	368	2	
	937	3	
	688	4	
	198	5	most Turks can be trusted
	87	8	don't know
	23	9	no answer

v5402 trust in Russlanddeutsche living in Germany

type: numeric (byte)
label: v5402, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	281	1	you can't be too careful
	432	2	
	861	3	
	500	4	
	147	5	most Russlanddeutsche can be trusted
	227	8	don't know
	58	9	no answer

```
-----
v5403                                     trust in Western Europeans living in Germany
-----
```

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v5403, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 7                           missing .: 0/2506

```

```

tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
              128         1   you can't be too careful
              307         2
              940         3
              812         4
              212         5   most Western Europeans can be
                           trusted
              79          8   don't know
              28          9   no answer

```

C.2) Feelings towards specific groups

```
-----
v27                                     feelings towards Germans
-----
```

```

type: numeric (int)
label: v27, but 51 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999]                               units: 1
unique values: 53                           missing .: 0/2506

```

```

examples: 50
           70
           80
           90

```

```
-----
v33                                     feelings towards own nationals
-----
```

```

type: numeric (int)
label: v33, but 14 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [15,999]                               units: 1
unique values: 16                             missing .: 2383/2506

```

```

examples: .
           .
           .
           .

```

```
-----
v33_rec                                 feelings towards own nationals
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v33_rec, but 51 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999]                               units: 1
unique values: 53                           missing .: 0/2506

```

```

examples: 50
           70
           80
           90

```

 v41_1 feelings towards Turks living in Germany

type: numeric (int)
 label: LABF, but 39 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999] units: 1
 unique values: 41 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 50
 50
 60
 80

 v41_2 feelings towards Russlanddeutsche living in Germany

type: numeric (int)
 label: LABF, but 38 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999] units: 1
 unique values: 40 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 30
 50
 60
 80

 v41_3 feelings towards Western Europeans living in Germany

type: numeric (int)
 label: LABF, but 37 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [0,999] units: 1
 unique values: 39 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 50
 60
 75
 80

C.3) Attitudes to diversity

 v50_1 diversity is enriching for a city

type: numeric (byte)
 label: LABH

range: [1,9] units: 1
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1038	1	fully agree
	722	2	somewhat agree
	623	3	neither agree nor disagree
	71	4	somewhat disagree
	42	5	definitely disagree
	9	8	don't know
	1	9	no answer

v50_1_rec diversity is enriching for a city

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v50_1_rec

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  42        1  definitely disagree
                  71        2  somewhat disagree
                  623       3  neither agree nor disagree
                  722       4  somewhat agree
                  1038      5  fully agree
                   9        8  don't know
                   1        9  no answer

```

v50_2 right to build mosques, including own neighbourhood

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABH

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  377        1  fully agree
                  425        2  somewhat agree
                  633        3  neither agree nor disagree
                  503        4  somewhat disagree
                  533        5  definitely disagree
                   20        8  don't know
                   15        9  no answer

```

v50_2_rec right to build mosques, including own neighbourhood

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v50_2_rec

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  533        1  definitely disagree
                  503        2  somewhat disagree
                  633        3  neither agree nor disagree
                  425        4  somewhat agree
                  377        5  fully agree
                   20        8  don't know
                   15        9  no answer

```

```
-----
v50scale                                     diversity beliefs scale
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v50_1_rec, but 4 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1,9]                               units: .1
unique values: 11                               missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 2.5
                3   neither agree nor disagree
                4   somewhat agree
                4.5

```

```
-----
v51                                           German language skills of foreigners living in Germany
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v51

      range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 4                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  1104         1   bad
                  1190         2   good enough
                   134         8   don't know
                   78          9   no answer

```

C.4) Attitudes towards foreigners

```
-----
v61_1                                         foreigners threaten the German way of life
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABJ

      range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 7                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  85         1   fully agree
                  149        2   somewhat agree
                  667        3   neither agree nor disagree
                  809        4   somewhat disagree
                  775        5   fully disagree
                   13         8   don't know
                   8         9   no answer

```

v61_2 values of the foreigners are incompatible with the values of Germans

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABJ

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
              94      1 fully agree
              190     2 somewhat agree
             1054     3 neither agree nor disagree
              693     4 somewhat disagree
              405     5 fully disagree
              43      8 don't know
              27      9 no answer

```

v61_3 foreigners make it more difficult for Germans to find jobs

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABJ

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
              92      1 fully agree
             139     2 somewhat agree
             474     3 neither agree nor disagree
             859     4 somewhat disagree
             880     5 fully disagree
              46     8 don't know
              16     9 no answer

```

v61_4 foreigners are a burden on the social welfare system

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABJ

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
              220     1 fully agree
              270     2 somewhat agree
             812     3 neither agree nor disagree
             671     4 somewhat disagree
             487     5 fully disagree
              34     8 don't know
              12     9 no answer

```

v61scale attitudes toward foreigners scale

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v61scale, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,9] units: .01
unique values: 19 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 3
           3.5
           4
           4.5

```

C.5) Individual and collective efficacy

v56 own action against park destruction

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v56

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 6          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  142      1   nothing
                  20      2   I wouldn't care
                  121     3   you couldn't do anything about
                        it anyway
                  2092    7   an action
                  86     8   don't know
                  45     9   no answer

```

v56o own action against park destruction

```

      type: string (str244)

unique values: 1813          missing "": 414/2506

examples: "Bürgerentscheid."
          "Ich würde dagegen sein. Was ich täte, weiß ich
          nicht."
          "Protest schreiben, Unterschriftenaktion, kleine
          Demo, Pediton beim Bürgermeister, Besprechung mit
          anderen Betroffenen über weitere Maßnahmen, mit dem
          für den Stadtteil/Wahlkreis verantwortlichen
          Politiker."
          "dagegen protestieren"

warning: variable has embedded and trailing blanks

```

v56_rec own action against park destruction

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v56_rec

      range: [1,99]        units: 1
unique values: 10        missing .: 0/2506

examples: 4   needs more information
          6   collective protest as supporter
          6   collective protest as supporter
          6   collective protest as supporter

```

v57 residents protest against park destruction

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v57

      range: [1,9]          units: 1
unique values: 6          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  779      1   very likely
                  1004     2   rather likely
                  608      3   rather unlikely
                   44      4   completely unlikely
                   61      8   don't know
                   10      9   no answer

```

```
-----
v57_rec                                residents protest against park destruction
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v57_rec

      range: [1,9]                                units: 1
unique values: 6                                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  44        1   completely unlikely
                  608       2   rather unlikely
                  1004      3   rather likely
                  779       4   very likely
                   61       8   don't know
                   10       9   no answer

```

C.6) Political efficacy

```
-----
v56                                    own action against park destruction
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v56

      range: [1,9]                                units: 1
unique values: 6                                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  142        1   nothing
                   20        2   I wouldn't care
                  121        3   you couldn't do anything about
                               it anyway
                 2092        7   an action
                   86        8   don't know
                   45        9   no answer

```

```
-----
v56o                                    own action against park destruction
-----
```

```

      type: string (str244)

unique values: 1813                                missing "": 414/2506

examples: "Bürgerentscheid."
          "Ich würde dagegen sein. Was ich täte, weiß ich
          nicht."
          "Protest schreiben, Unterschriftenaktion, kleine
          Demo, Pediton beim Bürgermeister, Besprechung mit
          anderen Betroffenen über weitere Maßnahmen, mit dem
          für den Stadtteil/Wahlkreis verantwortlichen
          Politiker."
          "dagegen protestieren"

warning: variable has embedded and trailing blanks

```

```
-----
v56_rec                                own action against park destruction
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v56_rec

      range: [1,99]                                units: 1
unique values: 10                                missing .: 0/2506

examples: 4   needs more information
          6   collective protest as supporter
          6   collective protest as supporter
          6   collective protest as supporter

```

v57 residents protest against park destruction

type: numeric (byte)
label: v57

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	779	1	very likely
	1004	2	rather likely
	608	3	rather unlikely
	44	4	completely unlikely
	61	8	don't know
	10	9	no answer

v57_rec residents protest against park destruction

type: numeric (byte)
label: v57_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	44	1	completely unlikely
	608	2	rather unlikely
	1004	3	rather likely
	779	4	very likely
	61	8	don't know
	10	9	no answer

v55_1 local politicians represent citizens interests

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABI

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	176	1	fully agree
	636	2	somewhat agree
	1122	3	neither agree nor disagree
	372	4	somewhat disagree
	140	5	fully disagree
	46	8	don't know
	14	9	no answer

v55_1_rec local politicians represent citizens interests

type: numeric (byte)
label: v55_1_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	140	1	fully disagree
	372	2	somewhat disagree
	1122	3	neither agree nor disagree
	636	4	somewhat agree
	176	5	fully agree
	46	8	don't know
	14	9	no answer

v55_2 politics is complicated; someone like me doesn't understand

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABI

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
             169      1 fully agree
             314      2 somewhat agree
             870      3 neither agree nor disagree
             629      4 somewhat disagree
             501      5 fully disagree
              12      8 don't know
              11      9 no answer

```

v55_3 people like me can influence the local politics

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABI

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
             243      1 fully agree
             515      2 somewhat agree
             780      3 neither agree nor disagree
             614      4 somewhat disagree
             329      5 fully disagree
              15      8 don't know
              10      9 no answer

```

v55_3_rec people like me can influence the local politics

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v55_3_rec

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
             329      1 fully disagree
             614      2 somewhat disagree
             780      3 neither agree nor disagree
             515      4 somewhat agree
             243      5 fully agree
              15      8 don't know
              10      9 no answer

```

C.7) Political participation

v58 voted last federal election

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v58

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
             2132     1 vote
              237     2 not vote
              117     3 not eligible
               3      8 don't know
               17     9 no answer

```

v59 support a political issue (petition/donation)

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v59

range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
              915      1 yes
              1575     2 no
               9      8 don't know
               7      9 no answer

```

v59_rec support a political issue (petition/donation)

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v59_rec

range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
              1575     0 no
               915     1 yes
               9      8 don't know
               7      9 no answer

```

v60 party vote if federal election next Sunday

```

type: numeric (byte)
label: v60

range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 12 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 12 SPD
           12 SPD
           14 Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen
           20 not eligible

```

v60s party vote if federal election next Sunday

```

type: string (str73)

unique values: 49 missing "": 2445/2506

examples: ""
          ""
          ""
          ""

warning: variable has leading and embedded blanks

```

v60_rec party vote if federal election next Sunday

```

type: numeric (float)
label: v60_rec

range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 25 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 12 SPD
           12 SPD
           14 Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen
           21 Piratenpartei

```

C.8) Life satisfaction

v52 life satisfaction

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v52

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  1051      1  completely satisfied
                  1111      2  somewhat satisfied
                  289       3  neither satisfied nor
                           unsatisfied
                   32       4  somewhat unsatisfied
                   10       5  not satisfied at all
                   3        8  don't know
                   10       9  no answer

```

v52_rec life satisfaction

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v52_rec

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 7                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  10       1  not satisfied at all
                   32      2  somewhat unsatisfied
                  289      3  neither satisfied nor
                           unsatisfied
                  1111     4  somewhat satisfied
                  1051     5  completely satisfied
                   3       8  don't know
                   10      9  no answer

```

D) Respondent's background

D.1) Migration background

46 variables of type v14_XX with a specific citizenship:

v14_17 citizenship: Germany

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABB

      range: [0,1]                units: 1
unique values: 2                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  126      0  not named
                  2380     1  named

```

```
-----
numcitizen                                     number of citizenships
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: numcitizen, but 4 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [0,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 5                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   1         0
                   2436        1
                   66         2
                   1         3
                   2         9   no answer

```

```
-----
v14                                           citizenship(s)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: nationalities

      range: [13,999999]                         units: 1
unique values: 67                               missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany

```

```
-----
v14_17_rec                                   non-German citizenship
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v14_17_rec

      range: [0,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 3                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   2380        0   German citizenship
                   124         1   non-German citizenship
                   2         9   no answer

```

```
-----
v15                                           nationality (national belonging)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v15

      range: [12,99]                             units: 1
unique values: 31                               missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany

```

```
-----
v15s                                           nationality (national belonging)
-----
```

```

      type: string (str82)

unique values: 52                               missing "": 2436/2506

      examples: ""
                ""
                ""
                ""

      warning: variable has leading and embedded blanks

```

v15_rec nationality (national belonging)

type: numeric (float)
label: nationalities

range: [12,999999] units: 1
unique values: 58 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany

v1401 nationality

type: numeric (int)
label: nationalities

range: [13,104] units: 1
unique values: 36 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany
17 Germany

v16 German citizenship by birth

type: numeric (byte)
label: v16

range: [1,8] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .: 126/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
2235 1 yes
142 2 no
3 8 don't know
126 .

v16_rec German citizenship by birth

type: numeric (byte)
label: v16_rec

range: [0,8] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
142 0 no
2235 1 yes
126 7 non-German citizenship
3 8 don't know

48 variables of type v17_XX with a specific original citizenship:

v17_47 original citizenship: Turkey

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABC

      range: [0,1]          units: 1
unique values: 2          missing .: 2361/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  123     0    not named
                  22     1    named
                  2361    .

```

numorgcitizen number of original citizenships

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: numorgcitizen, but 2 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1,7]          units: 1
unique values: 4          missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  144     1
                  1     2
                  2235    6 German citizenship by birth
                  126     7 non-German citizenship

```

v17 original citizenship(s)

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: nationalities

      range: [13,999998]    units: 1
unique values: 39          missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 999995originally German citizenship
                999995originally German citizenship
                999995originally German citizenship
                999995originally German citizenship

```

v18 country of birth

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v18

      range: [13,99]        units: 1
unique values: 37          missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany

```

v18s country of birth

```

      type: string (str19)

unique values: 34          missing "": 2466/2506

      examples: ""
                ""
                ""
                ""

      warning: variable has leading and embedded blanks

```

 vl8_rec country of birth

type: numeric (float)
 label: nationalities

range: [13,999999] units: 1
 unique values: 63 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 17 Germany
 17 Germany
 17 Germany
 17 Germany

 vl9 living in Germany since the year

type: numeric (int)
 label: vl9, but 68 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1933,9999] units: 1
 unique values: 70 missing .: 2215/2506

examples: .
 .
 .
 .

 vl9_rec living in Germany since the year

type: numeric (float)
 label: vl9_rec, but 92 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1917,9999] units: 1
 unique values: 94 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 1940
 1950
 1962
 1976

 residence_g length of residence in Germany in years

type: numeric (float)
 label: residence_g, but 92 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,9999] units: 1
 unique values: 94 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 35
 48
 60
 71

 residence_g_grp length of residence in Germany in 4 groups

type: numeric (float)
 label: residence_g_grp

range: [1,9] units: 1
 unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
 159 1 0-20 years
 499 2 21-40 years
 870 3 41-60 years
 963 4 61+ years
 1 8 don't know
 14 9 no answer


```
-----
v20                                     father's country of birth
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v20

      range: [12,99]                units: 1
unique values: 43                  missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany

```

```
-----
v20s                                     father's country of birth
-----
```

```

      type: string (str23)

unique values: 33                  missing "": 2464/2506

      examples: ""
                ""
                ""
                ""

      warning: variable has leading and embedded blanks

```

```
-----
v20_rec                                  father's country of birth
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: nationalities

      range: [12,999999]           units: 1
unique values: 64                  missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany

```

```
-----
v20_rec2                                 non-German-born father
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v20_rec2

      range: [0,9]                 units: 1
unique values: 4                   missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  2095       0   German-born
                  399       1   non-German-born
                   10       8   don't know
                   2       9   no answer

```

```
-----
v21                                     mother's country of birth
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v21

      range: [12,99]                units: 1
unique values: 42                  missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany
                17   Germany

```

```
-----
v21s                                     mother's country of birth
-----
```

```

      type: string (str48)
unique values: 40                               missing "": 2457/2506
examples: ""
          ""
          ""
          ""

warning: variable has leading and embedded blanks

```

```
-----
v21_rec                                   mother's country of birth
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: nationalities
      range: [12,999999]                       units: 1
unique values: 68                             missing .: 0/2506
examples: 17   Germany
          17   Germany
          17   Germany
          17   Germany

```

```
-----
v21_rec2                                   non-German-born mother
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v21_rec2
      range: [0,9]                             units: 1
unique values: 4                             missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             2136      0     German-born
             367      1     non-German-born
              2      8     don't know
              1      9     no answer

```

```
-----
v2101                                       migration background
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v2101
      range: [0,1]                             units: 1
unique values: 2                             missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
             1976      0     without migration background
             530      1     with migration background

```

v22 reason for migration to Germany

type: numeric (byte)
label: v22
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 2213/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	63	1	ethnic German migrant (Aussiedler)
	50	2	refugee
	99	3	family reasons
	62	4	work-related reasons
	6	8	don't know
	13	9	no answer
	2213	.	

v22_rec reason for migration to Germany

type: numeric (byte)
label: v22_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	63	1	as ethnic German emigrant
	50	2	as refugee
	99	3	family reasons
	62	4	job reasons, incl. studies, au pair
	2213	7	born in Germany
	6	8	don't know
	13	9	no answer

v23 member of an ethnic or religious minority

type: numeric (byte)
label: v23
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	148	1	yes
	2328	2	no
	21	8	don't know
	9	9	no answer

v23o member of an ethnic or religious minority

type: string (str119)
unique values: 102 missing "": 2358/2506

examples: ""
""
""
""

warning: variable has embedded blanks

```
-----
v23_rec                                     member of an ethnic or religious minority
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v23_rec

      range: [1,99]
      unique values: 24

      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 97    no minority
                97    no minority
                97    no minority
                97    no minority

```

```
-----
v23_d                                     member of an ethnic or religious minority
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v23_d

      range: [0,9]
      unique values: 4

      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  2347     0      no
                  129     1      yes
                   21     8      don't know
                   9     9      no answer

```

D.2) Religious background

```
-----
v24                                     religion
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v24

      range: [11,99]
      unique values: 11

      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 11    Roman Catholic Church
                12    Protestant Church
                12    Protestant Church
                19    no religion

```

D.3) Socio-demographic status

```
-----
v74                                     year of birth
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (int)
      label: v74, but 75 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [1917,9999]
      unique values: 76

      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 1939
                1949
                1960
                1971

```

 age age

type: numeric (float)
 label: age, but 75 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [18,99] units: 1
 unique values: 76 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 40
 51
 61
 71

 age_grp age in 4 groups

type: numeric (float)
 label: age_grp

range: [1,9] units: 1
 unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
107	1	18-24 years
602	2	25-44 years
963	3	45-64 years
815	4	65+ years
19	9	no answer

 v2 gender

type: numeric (byte)
 label: v2

range: [1,2] units: 1
 unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
1054	1	male
1452	2	female

 female gender

type: numeric (float)
 label: female

range: [0,1] units: 1
 unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:

Freq.	Numeric	Label
1054	0	male
1452	1	female

 v64 household size

type: numeric (byte)
 label: v64, but 10 nonmissing values are not labeled

range: [1,99] units: 1
 unique values: 11 missing .: 0/2506

examples: 1
 2
 2
 3

v1 household size: persons 18+

type: numeric (byte)
label: v1, but 7 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 877/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	208	1	
	1137	2	
	186	3	
	74	4	
	14	5	
	5	6	
	3	7	
	2	99	no answer
	877	.	

hhadult household size: persons 18+

type: numeric (byte)
label: hhadult, but 7 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,99] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1085	1	
	1137	2	
	186	3	
	74	4	
	14	5	
	5	6	
	3	7	
	2	99	no answer

hhkids household size: persons under 18

type: numeric (float)
label: hhkids, but 7 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [0,99] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2032	0	
	256	1	
	167	2	
	32	3	
	15	4	
	1	6	
	1	10	
	2	99	no answer

hhkids_d household with children

type: numeric (float)
label: hh_kids_d
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2032	0	no
	472	1	yes
	2	9	no answer

v62 partnership

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v62

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 3                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  1573     1      yes
                  915     2      no
                  18      9      no answer

```

v62_rec partnership

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v62_rec

      range: [0,9]                units: 1
unique values: 3                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  915     0      no
                  1573    1      yes
                  18      9      no answer

```

48 variables of type v6301_XX with the partner's country/region of origin:

v6301_35 partner's country of origin: Poland

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABK

      range: [0,1]                units: 1
unique values: 2                  missing .: 933/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  1548     0      not named
                   25     1      named
                   933     .

```

v63 partner's home country

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: nationalities

      range: [11,999999]         units: 1
unique values: 68                missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 17      Germany
                17      Germany
                48      USA
                999992no partnership

```

```
-----
v63_rec                                                    non-German partner
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: v63_rec

      range: [0,9]
      unique values: 5

      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  1331      0      German partner
                  239      1      non-German partner
                  915      6      no partnership
                   18      7      unknown partnership
                   3      9      no answer

```

D.4) Socio-economic status

Education

```
-----
v34                                                    school education: highest graduation
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v34

      range: [1,9]
      unique values: 9

      units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  5      1      still a student
                  19     2      left school without a degree
                  572    3      8th or 9th grade
                           (Hauptschulabschluss)
                  714    4      10th grade (Realschulabschluss)
                  225    5      Fachhochschulreife
                  888    6      German Abitur/high school
                           diploma
                   76    7      other school degree
                   3     8      don't know
                   4     9      no answer

```

```
-----
v34s                                                    school education: highest graduation
-----
```

```

      type: string (str71)

      unique values: 59
      missing "": 2430/2506

      examples: ""
                ""
                ""
                ""

      warning: variable has embedded blanks

```

v34_rec school education: highest graduation

```

    type: numeric (float)
    label: v34

    range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 8                missing .: 0/2506

    tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                5         1  still a student
                25        2  left school without a degree
                575       3  8th or 9th grade
                           (Hauptschulabschluss)
                727       4  10th grade (Realschulabschluss)
                226       5  Fachhochschulreife
                941       6  German Abitur/high school
                           diploma
                3         8  don't know
                4         9  no answer

```

v35 highest occupational qualification

```

    type: numeric (byte)
    label: v35

    range: [11,99]             units: 1
unique values: 10             missing .: 5/2506

    examples: 13  completed apprenticeship
              13  completed apprenticeship
              15  master tradesman/equal vocational degree
              17  university degree

```

v35s highest occupational qualification

```

    type: string (str110)

unique values: 139             missing "": 2353/2506

    examples: ""
              ""
              ""
              ""

    warning: variable has leading and embedded blanks

```

v35_rec highest occupational qualification

```

    type: numeric (float)
    label: v35

    range: [11,99]             units: 1
unique values: 9               missing .: 0/2506

    tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                258    11  no professional training
                184    12  prof. training but no
                           apprenticeship
                937    13  completed apprenticeship
                149    14  vocational school degree
                154    15  master tradesman/equal
                           vocational degree
                234    16  university of applied sciences
                           degree
                575    17  university degree
                7      98  don't know
                8      99  no answer

```

```
-----
edu                                                                 education in years
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: edu, but 11 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [8,99]
      unique values: 12
      examples: 12
                13
                15
                18

                units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

```

```
-----
c_edu                                                                 education in years (centered around its mean)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)

      range: [-6.5008,84.4992]
      unique values: 12
      mean: .134874
      std. dev: 4.33573

      percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                       -2.5008  -2.5008  -.5008   2.4992   3.4992
                units: .0001
      missing .: 0/2506

```

Employment status

```
-----
v36                                                                 employment status
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v36

      range: [1,9]
      unique values: 6
      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  958      1      working fulltime
                  268      2      working part-time in your main
                                job
                  144      3      working for a few hours a week
                  1123     4      not employed
                   3       8      don't know
                   10      9      no answer

                units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

```

```
-----
v37                                                                 status if not working in a main job
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v37

      range: [1,9]
      unique values: 7
      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  89      1      a student (high school or
                                university)
                  899     2      retired
                   75     3      currently unemployed
                  152     4      looking after the home
                   56     6      not employed fulltime for other
                                reasons
                   2      8      don't know
                   7      9      no answer
                  1226     .

                units: 1
      missing .: 1226/2506

```

v38 ever held a main job

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v38

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 4                  missing .: 1226/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  1154      1      yes
                  123       2      no
                   2        8      don't know
                   1        9      no answer
                  1226      .

```

Occupational status

v3901 professional group

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v3901

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 9                  missing .: 126/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  296      1      worker
                  1569     2      employee
                   244     3      civil servant, judge, career
                           soldier
                   1       4      farmer
                   233     5      self-employed, business owner
                   11     6      employed in family business
                   18     7      none of these
                   4      8      don't know
                   4      9      no answer
                  126      .

```

v3902 type of worker

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v3902

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 6                  missing .: 2210/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  53       1      an unskilled worker
                   74       2      a semi-skilled worker
                  143       3      a skilled worker
                   19       4      a foreman or a group leader
                   5        5      a master craftsman or brigadier
                   2        9      no answer
                  2210      .

```

v3903 type of employee

type: numeric (byte)
label: v3903
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 937/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	134	1	with simple tasks
	656	2	with difficult tasks
	583	3	with independent activity
	181	4	with comprehensive leadership responsibilities
	8	8	don't know
	7	9	no answer
	937	.	

v3904 type of civil servant

type: numeric (byte)
label: v3904
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 2262/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	6	1	lower grade of service
	48	2	middle grade of service
	109	3	upper grade of service
	74	4	higher grade of service
	4	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer
	2262	.	

v3905 business owner: number of employees

type: numeric (byte)
label: v3905
range: [1,8] units: 1
unique values: 5 missing .: 2273/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	142	1	none or one employee or partner
	66	2	2 to 9 employees
	19	3	10 to 49 employees
	5	4	50 and more employees
	1	8	don't know
	2273	.	

jobstatus occupational status

type: numeric (float)
label: jobstatus, but 3 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 8 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	127	1	low
	283	2	
	877	3	
	763	4	
	279	5	high
	126	7	never employed in a main job
	35	8	don't know
	16	9	no answer

Income

v75 monthly household income in Euro

type: numeric (byte)
label: v75
range: [11,99] units: 1
unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2506
examples: 15 1.250 to less than 1.500 euro
18 2.000 to less than 2.250 euro
21 2.750 to less than 3.000 euro
24 5.000 to less than 7.000 euro

v75_rec monthly household income in Euro

type: numeric (float)
label: v75_rec, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [400,9999] units: 1
unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2506
examples: 1375
2125
2875
6250

v75_rec2 monthly household income in 1,000 Euro

type: numeric (float)
label: v75_rec2, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled
range: [.4,9999] units: .001
unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2506
examples: 1.375
2.125
2.875
6.25

incomel low income until 1,500 Euro

type: numeric (byte)
label: incomel
range: [0,9] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506
tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label
1509 0 no
568 1 yes
75 8 don't know
354 9 no answer

```
-----
income2                                     middle income until 3,000 Euro
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: income2

      range: [0,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 4                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   1084       0      no
                   993        1      yes
                   75         8      don't know
                   354        9      no answer

```

```
-----
income3                                     high income above 3,000 Euro
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: income3

      range: [0,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 4                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   1561       0      no
                   516        1      yes
                   75         8      don't know
                   354        9      no answer

```

```
-----
ln_income                                   logarithm income
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: ln_income, but 15 nonmissing values are not labeled

      range: [5.9914646,99]                     units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 17                             missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 7.2262092
                7.6615272
                7.9638081
                8.7403364

```

D.5) Extroverted personality

```
-----
v32_1                                       like having lots of people around me
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: LABE

      range: [1,9]                               units: 1
unique values: 7                               missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                   643       1      definitely true
                   558       2      somewhat true
                   898       3      partly true, partly untrue
                   323       4      rather not true
                   77        5      not true at all
                   6         8      don't know
                   1         9      no answer

```

v32_1_rec like having lots of people around me

type: numeric (byte)
label: v32_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	77	1	not true at all
	323	2	rather not true
	898	3	partly true, partly untrue
	558	4	somewhat true
	643	5	definitely true
	6	8	don't know
	1	9	no answer

v32_2 a cheerful, good-natured person

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABE
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1000	1	definitely true
	884	2	somewhat true
	559	3	partly true, partly untrue
	55	4	rather not true
	3	5	not true at all
	2	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v32_2_rec a cheerful, good-natured person

type: numeric (byte)
label: v32_rec
range: [1,9] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	3	1	not true at all
	55	2	rather not true
	559	3	partly true, partly untrue
	884	4	somewhat true
	1000	5	definitely true
	2	8	don't know
	3	9	no answer

v32_3 enjoy talking to people

type: numeric (byte)
label: LABE
range: [1,8] units: 1
unique values: 6 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1324	1	definitely true
	784	2	somewhat true
	358	3	partly true, partly untrue
	31	4	rather not true
	8	5	not true at all
	1	8	don't know

Date/time-----
datum interview date

type: string (str10)

unique values: 54 missing "": 0/2506

examples: "2010/05/28"
"2010/06/14"
"2010/06/25"
"2010/07/03"

tag interview day

type: numeric (byte)

range: [1,31] units: 1

unique values: 31 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 17.8228

std. dev: 9.08367

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	4	9	21	26	29

monat interview month

type: numeric (byte)

range: [5,7] units: 1

unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Value
	666	5
	1201	6
	639	7

jahr interview year

type: numeric (int)

range: [2010,2010] units: 1

unique values: 1 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Value
	2506	2010

dauer interview time in minutes

type: numeric (float)

range: [17.416666,131.55] units: 1.000e-06

unique values: 1301 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 40.2678

std. dev: 9.44039

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	31.1333	34.2333	38.4583	44.0833	51.1167

```
-----
weekday                                                    interview weekday
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: weekday

      range: [1,6]
      unique values: 6

                        units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  383       1   Monday
                  476       2   Tuesday
                  334       3   Wednesday
                  338       4   Thursday
                  490       5   Friday
                  485       6   Saturday

```

Sampling information

```
-----
herkunft                                                    source of phone number
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: herkunft

      range: [0,3]
      unique values: 2

                        units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  1003      0   generated number
                  1503      3   phone book number

```

```
-----
code_strasse                                              street id
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (int)

      range: [1,415]
      unique values: 188

                        units: 1
      missing .: 0/2506

      mean: 39.496
      std. dev: 49.6385

      percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                       5         13         27         49         78

```

```
-----
q649                                                    Kish grid: relative age of respondent
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: q649

      range: [1,6]
      unique values: 6

                        units: 1
      missing .: 989/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric   Label
                  769       1   oldest person (18+)
                  646       2   2. oldest person (18+)
                   77       3   3. oldest person (18+)
                   21       4   4. oldest person (18+)
                    3       5   5. oldest person (18+)
                    1       6   6. oldest person (18+)
                  989       .

```

v76panel consent

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v76

      range: [1,9]                units: 1
unique values: 3                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  2243      1      yes
                  220      2      no
                  43       9      don't know, no answer

```

Language

v7601interview language

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v7601

      range: [1,8]                units: 1
unique values: 7                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  2455      1      only German
                  6         2      predominantly Turkish
                  24        3      predominantly Russian
                  8         4      predominantly Polish
                  3         5      predominantly Italian
                  4         6      predominantly Serbo-Croatian
                  6         8      partly German, partly in the
                                other language

```

v7602interview language

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: v7602

      range: [1,6]                units: 1
unique values: 4                  missing .: 2500/2506

      tabulation: Freq.   Numeric  Label
                  3         1      Turkish
                  1         2      Russian
                  1         5      Serbo-Croatian
                  1         6      English
                  2500      .

```

F) Survey design

Primary stage units: cities

sul_idpsu cluster identifier: cities (municipality class by diversity by region)

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: sul_id

      range: [1,16]              units: 1
unique values: 16                missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 5      Frankfurt (met, highest, south)
                7      Hamburg (met, lowest, north)
                7      Hamburg (met, lowest, north)
                12     Leverkusen (big, low, west)

```

```
-----
sul_str      psu strata identifier: municipality class by diversity by region (cities)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: sul_str

      range: [1,16]                units: 1
unique values: 16                  missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 1    metropolitan city, highest div, Southern region (Frankfurt)
                2    metropolitan city, lowest div, Northern region (Hamburg)
                4    big city, high div, Southern region (Ingolstadt)
                8    big city, lowest div, Northern region (Lübeck)

```

```
-----
sul_fpc      psu finite population correction (population size per stratum)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)

      range: [6,12]                units: 1
unique values: 5                  missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq. Value
                  1205  6
                  300  9
                  600  10
                   50  11
                  351  12

```

Secondary stage units: neighbourhoods

```
-----
su2_id      ssu cluster identifier: neighbourhood (city by diversity by socio-economic backg
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: su2_id

      range: [1,50]                units: 1
unique values: 50                  missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 10    Frankfurt a.M.: Nordend-Ost (high div, high seb)
                20    Hamburg: Bahrenfeld (high div, high seb)
                30    Hamburg: Eißendorf (high div, high seb)
                40    Leverkusen: Wiesdorf-West (high div, low seb)

```

```
-----
su2_str      ssu strata identifier: city by diversity by socio-economic background
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: su2_str

      range: [1,33]                units: 1
unique values: 33                  missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 4    Frankfurt a.M., high div, high seb (Nordend-Ost, Sachsenhaus
> en-Nord, Niederrad-Süd und Rödelheim-West)
                7    Hamburg, high div, low seb (Eimsbüttel, Lokstedt, Eidelstedt
> und Rahlstedt)
                14   Ingolstadt, high div, high seb, (Friedrichshofen-Hollerst.)
                23   Lübeck, low div, high seb (Karlshof)

```

```
-----
su2_fpc                                ssu finite population correction (population size per stratum)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
range: [1,73]                                units: 1
unique values: 16                            missing .: 0/2506

mean: 20.832
std. dev: 23.0193

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                 1      4      9     22     73

```

Weights

```
-----
sampleweight                            inverse inclusion probability
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
range: [839,35021]                          units: 1
unique values: 50                            missing .: 0/2506

mean: 12304.5
std. dev: 10109.7

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                 2242   3530   8001   20717  27590

```

```
-----
mzweight_muc                            municipality class MZ2008 weight
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
range: [.86307,1.36658]                     units: .00001
unique values: 3                             missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:  Freq.  Value
              1205  .86307001
              900  1.02
              401  1.36658

```

```
-----
mzweight_sex                            sex MZ2008 weight
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
range: [.89463,1.14516]                     units: .00001
unique values: 2                             missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:  Freq.  Value
              1452  .89463001
              1054  1.14516

```

```
-----
mzweight_nat                            nationality MZ2008 weight
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)
range: [.9,2.91935]                          units: .00001
unique values: 3                             missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:  Freq.  Value
              2380  .89999998
              2    1
              124  2.9193499

```

 mzweight_age age groups MZ2008 weight

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.70307,2.42056] units: .00001
 unique values: 5 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Value
 815 .70306998
 963 .78920001
 19 1
 602 1.48671
 107 2.4205599

 mzweight_mig migration background MZ2008 weight

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.94838,1.19245] units: .00001
 unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Value
 1976 .94837999
 530 1.19245

 mzweight_edu education MZ2008 weight

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.71201,6] units: .00001
 unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Value
 941 .71201003
 226 .73894
 727 .79367
 575 1.57739
 7 3.1428599
 25 5.3200002
 5 6

 mzweight combined MZ2008 weight (municipality class, sex, nationality, age groups, migrat

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.32991269,33.66222] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 269 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1.01664
 std. dev: 1.32392

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .404647 .474035 .73089 1.10463 1.63338

 nhdweight_sex sex neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.73529,1.6] units: .00001
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1
 std. dev: .197208

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .78788 .86667 .93333 1.1 1.3

```
-----
nhdweight_nat                    nationality neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [.5,14]                units: .00001
unique values: 66              missing .: 0/2506

mean: .992817
std. dev: .687823

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  .77083   .82979   .89796   .96      1

```

```
-----
nhdweight_age                    age groups neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [.42857,11]            units: .00001
unique values: 101            missing .: 0/2506

mean: .986433
std. dev: .570372

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  .58333   .66667   .80952   1.11765  1.66667

```

```
-----
nhdweight      combined neighbourhood statistics 2009 weight (sex, nationality, age groups)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [.25691667,57.600002]  units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 451             missing .: 0/2506

mean: .998788
std. dev: 1.43745

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  .430903  .560401  .743647  1.13642  1.60145

```

```
-----
cpsweight                    combined poststratification weights (mz, nhd)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [.08476007,380.72977]  units: 1.000e-09
unique values: 1322            missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1.63078
std. dev: 9.08533

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  .202286  .303772  .543832  1.12713  2.13041

```

G) Contextual data

G.1) Area context

```
-----
code_nb                                     area identifier
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: code_nb

      range: [1,50]                units: 1
unique values: 50                  missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 10   frankfurt a.m. 240 nordend-ost
                20   hamburg 25_3 bahrenfeld (25011+25015)
                30   hamburg 96_2 eißendorf (96001+96003)
                40   leverkusen 1 wiesdorf-west

```

Immigration-related diversity

```
-----
foreign_n                                   share of foreigners in the neighbourhood 2008
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)

      range: [1.89,46.27]          units: .01
unique values: 50                  missing .: 0/2506

      mean: 16.3305
      std. dev: 9.56393

      percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                       4.97      8.12      15.51     23.42     29.79

```

```
-----
foreign2                                   squared share of foreigners in the neighbourhood 2008
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)

      range: [3.5720999,2140.9128] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50                  missing .: 0/2506

      mean: 358.119
      std. dev: 392.848

      percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                       24.7009  65.9344  240.56  548.496  887.444

```

```
-----
nat_01_t_09_n                             number of people with Turkish nationality (2009 area)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (int)

      range: [20,1474]             units: 1
unique values: 46                  missing .: 0/2506

      mean: 293.065
      std. dev: 304.242

      percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                       50        97        190      423      558

```

 nat_02_y_09_n number of people with a Yugoslavian nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[4,1013]	units:	1		
unique values:	44	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	172.08				
std. dev:	187.347				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	19	50	135	226	371

 nat_03_i_09_n number of people with Italian nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[2,320]	units:	1		
unique values:	42	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	75.164				
std. dev:	71.5196				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	6	13	57	112	186

 nat_04_p_09_n number of people with Polish nationality and (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[4,324]	units:	1		
unique values:	42	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	76.8164				
std. dev:	60.0057				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	13	42	56	102	150

 nat_05_we_09_n number of people with a Western European nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[10,642]	units:	1		
unique values:	44	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	166.998				
std. dev:	128.969				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	40	62	155	228	376

 nat_06_ee_09_n number of people with an Eastern European nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[11,390]	units:	1		
unique values:	44	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	107.109				
std. dev:	82.5092				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	23	44	95	134	207

```

nat_07_na_09_n                number of people with a North African or Middle East
                              nationality (2009 area)

```

```

                type: numeric (int)

                range: [3,378]                units: 1
unique values: 41                               missing ..: 0/2506

                mean: 85.6612
                std. dev: 84.4697

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                7      25    64    117   221

```

```

nat_08_sa_09_n                number of people with a sub-Saharan African nationality (2009 area)

```

```

                type: numeric (int)

                range: [0,194]                units: 1
unique values: 39                               missing ..: 0/2506

                mean: 35.5491
                std. dev: 37.371

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                3      11    21    56    89

```

```

nat_09_am_09_n                number of people with an American nationality (2009 area)

```

```

                type: numeric (int)

                range: [1,116]                units: 1
unique values: 34                               missing ..: 0/2506

                mean: 34.4433
                std. dev: 29.4975

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                4      8     29    50    78

```

```

nat_10_as_09_n                number of people with an Asian nationality (2009 area)

```

```

                type: numeric (int)

                range: [3,370]                units: 1
unique values: 44                               missing ..: 0/2506

                mean: 91.0706
                std. dev: 76.6638

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                11    26    72    121   202

```

```

nat_11_au_09_n                number of people with Australian or an Oceanic nationality (2009 area)

```

```

                type: numeric (byte)

                range: [0,11]                units: 1
unique values: 10                               missing ..: 0/2506

                mean: 2.1265
                std. dev: 2.79741

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                0      0     1     4     7

```

 nat_12_x_09_n number of people with no assigned nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (byte)
 range: [0,63] units: 1
 unique values: 22 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 10.7797
 std. dev: 14.3612
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 0 2 4 13 36

 nat_13_a_09_n number of people with a non-German nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [116,3705] units: 1
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 1150.86
 std. dev: 784.614
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 238 607 1085 1488 2206

 nat_01_t_09_n_pc share of people with Turkish nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [8.024275,83.502304] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 25.1857
 std. dev: 15.9705
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 9.36968 15.8901 19.8758 30.3279 46.6596

 nat_02_y_09_n_pc share of people with a Yugoslavian nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.843318,28.940785] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 12.9796
 std. dev: 6.53703
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.78759 8.12425 12.0857 17.4617 21.5811

 nat_03_i_09_n_pc share of people with Italian nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [.26431718,15.503876] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 6.27652
 std. dev: 4.33388
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.86916 2.54507 4.90591 10.0484 13.0227

 nat_04_p_09_n_pc share of people with Polish nationality and (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.7373272,35.140186] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 7.6744
 std. dev: 5.48848
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3.23887 4.41436 6.22463 9.67742 11.8721

 nat_05_we_09_n_pc share of people with a Western European nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [3.2674465,30.17473] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 15.1121
 std. dev: 6.1649
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8.13008 10.1484 15.0327 19.583 24.186

 nat_06_ee_09_n_pc share of people with an Eastern European nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.0276499,26.439024] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 9.99691
 std. dev: 4.81972
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5.59152 6.90521 9.4431 11.6112 17.2197

 nat_07_na_09_n_pc share of people with a North African or Middle East
 nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.26431718,35.802467] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 7.40724
 std. dev: 6.30718
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.37517 4.06504 5.16836 8.74317 15.0685

 nat_08_sa_09_n_pc share of people with a sub-Saharan African nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [0,13.081592] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 49 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 2.9906
 std. dev: 2.39318
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .686342 1.37858 2.68817 3.9435 5.95581

 nat_09_am_09_n_pc share of people with an American nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.1843318,8.9430895] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.09368
 std. dev: 2.06951
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .961538 1.40504 2.58621 4.53461 6.59631

 nat_10_as_09_n_pc share of people with an Asian nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.4608295,15.27897] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 7.6403
 std. dev: 3.69076
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.92826 4.32099 7.67085 10.0511 13.5006

 nat_11_au_09_n_pc share of people with Australian or an Oceanic nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [0,.93023258] units: 1.000e-09
 unique values: 30 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .212002
 std. dev: .260065
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 0 0 .134862 .352423 .704777

 nat_12_x_09_n_pc share of people with no assigned nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [0,17.51152] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 41 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.43097
 std. dev: 3.34452
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 0 .107962 .549077 1.00095 1.74419

 nat_rank1_09_n number of people from the largest nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [30,1474] units: 1
 unique values: 48 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 334.205
 std. dev: 296.159
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 60 170 228 427 632

 nat_rank2_09_n number of people from the 2. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[20,1013]	units:	1
unique values:	48	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	195.877		
std. dev:	171.222		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	49	94	166	228	371

 nat_rank3_09_n number of people from the 3. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[11,558]	units:	1
unique values:	44	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	148.354		
std. dev:	110.456		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	38	60	132	194	320

 nat_rank4_09_n number of people from the 4. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[11,390]	units:	1
unique values:	46	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	122.839		
std. dev:	92.2567		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	21	50	110	160	245

 nat_rank5_09_n number of people from the 5. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[10,324]	units:	1
unique values:	45	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	95.3117		
std. dev:	66.3488		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	19	43	93	133	196

 nat_rank6_09_n number of people from the 6. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[7,222]	units:	1
unique values:	44	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	77.8248		
std. dev:	53.6861		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	14	37	71	117	158

 nat_rank7_09_n number of people from the 7. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

 range: [6,220] units: 1
 unique values: 41 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 62.0435
 std. dev: 46.6496

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8 23 53 85 124

 nat_rank8_09_n number of people from the 8. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

 range: [3,124] units: 1
 unique values: 40 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 47.8468
 std. dev: 34.9557

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 6 17 45 73 105

 nat_rank9_09_n number of people from the 9. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

 range: [3,110] units: 1
 unique values: 36 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 35.8448
 std. dev: 27.6258

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5 12 33 53 71

 nat_rank10_09_n number of people from the 10. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (byte)

 range: [1,91] units: 1
 unique values: 37 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 22.518
 std. dev: 20.0189

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3 8 15 36 50

 nat_rank11_09_n number of people from the 11. largest nationality (2009 area)

 type: numeric (byte)

 range: [0,29] units: 1
 unique values: 17 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 7.17478
 std. dev: 6.54423

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1 3 6 9 17

nat_rank12_09_n number of people from the 12. largest nationality (2009 area)

type: numeric (byte)

range: [0,7] units: 1
unique values: 7 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Value
 1402 0
 450 1
 302 2
 100 3
 151 4
 51 5
 50 7

nat_top3_09_n number of people from the top 3 nationalities (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)

range: [68,2783] units: 1
unique values: 49 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 678.437
std. dev: 509.353

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 153 364 585 931 1355

nat_top3_09_n_pc share of people from the top 3 nationalities among
 all foreigners (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)

range: [43.378994,92.903229] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 59.1676
std. dev: 10.3412

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 47.3321 52.795 56.9106 64.2857 74.1428

diversity_f_09_n diversity index of the 12 nationality groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)

range: [.29744017,.88317591] units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: .815435
std. dev: .104269

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .736808 .827194 .846454 .867484 .878478

diversity_a_09_n diversity index of the 12 nationality groups + Germans (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)

range: [.05557954,.68707198] units: 1.000e-09
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: .277552
std. dev: .14595

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .092026 .148196 .263454 .384693 .481356

a_a_45_64_09_n number of people all nationalities all genders aged 45-64 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [607,4878]           units: 1
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1898
std. dev: 845.974

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  857      1262     1752.5   2342     2985

```

a_a_65_99_09_n number of people all nationalities all genders aged 65+ (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [338,3671]           units: 1
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1444.27
std. dev: 740.866

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  611      855     1322     1974     2440

```

a_a_a_09_n number of people all nationalities all genders all age groups (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [2778,18666]         units: 1
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 7395.8
std. dev: 3228.15

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  3370     5225     7207     9538     11552

```

a_m_0_14_09_n number of people all nationalities males aged 0-14 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [92,1338]           units: 1
unique values: 48           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 497.081
std. dev: 243.635

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  221      328     464     639     843

```

a_m_15_17_09_n number of people all nationalities males aged 15-17 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [18,270]           units: 1
unique values: 43           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 102.205
std. dev: 53.8311

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  42      61      93     137     167

```

```
a_m_18_24_09_n      number of people all nationalities males aged 18-24 (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [78,859]          units: 1
unique values: 48        missing .: 0/2506

mean: 304.203
std. dev: 152.935

percentiles:      10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                  135    190   272.5  392    483

```

```
a_m_25_44_09_n      number of people all nationalities males aged 25-44 (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [315,2857]      units: 1
unique values: 50      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1144.96
std. dev: 543.39

percentiles:      10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                  576    702   1097   1433   1860

```

```
a_m_45_64_09_n      number of people all nationalities males aged 45-64 (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [334,2436]      units: 1
unique values: 49      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 941.005
std. dev: 418.346

percentiles:      10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                  434    598   891.5  1169   1410

```

```
a_m_65_99_09_n      number of people all nationalities males aged 65+ (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [143,1587]      units: 1
unique values: 50      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 602.909
std. dev: 302.368

percentiles:      10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                  262    364   541    797   1056

```

```
a_m_a_09_n          number of people all nationalities males all age groups (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [1362,9347]     units: 1
unique values: 50      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 3592.36
std. dev: 1571.81

percentiles:      10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                  1687   2448   3363   4570   5674

```

a_f_0_14_09_n number of people all nationalities females aged 0-14 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [74,1209] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 467.447
 std. dev: 226.259
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 203 316 450.5 596 831

a_f_15_17_09_n number of people all nationalities females aged 15-17 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [14,276] units: 1
unique values: 42 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 97.1468
 std. dev: 50.2713
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 36 62 93 117 162

a_f_18_24_09_n number of people all nationalities females aged 18-24 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [103,1084] units: 1
unique values: 46 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 329.698
 std. dev: 184.217
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 140 193 292 419 526

a_f_25_44_09_n number of people all nationalities females aged 25-44 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [326,2518] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 1110.79
 std. dev: 522.278
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 538 705 1046 1395 1897

a_f_45_64_09_n number of people all nationalities females aged 45-64 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [273,2442] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 956.994
 std. dev: 430.772
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 414 636 873.5 1176 1596

a_f_65_99_09_n number of people all nationalities females aged 65+ (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [195,2084] units: 1
unique values: 48 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 841.364
 std. dev: 443.048
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 349 462 778 1154 1443

a_f_a_09_n number of people all nationalities females all age groups (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [1390,9319] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 3803.44
 std. dev: 1667.31
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1683 2716 3605 4900 5945

f_a_0_14_09_n number of people foreigners all genders aged 0-14 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [6,392] units: 1
unique values: 47 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 110.583
 std. dev: 83.6589
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 36 52 82 154 228

f_a_15_17_09_n number of people foreigners all genders aged 15-17 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [0,134] units: 1
unique values: 37 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 35.4561
 std. dev: 29.4262
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 9 13 28 53 73

f_a_18_24_09_n number of people foreigners all genders aged 18-24 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [9,383] units: 1
unique values: 47 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 112.394
 std. dev: 84.0578
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 25 48 97 141 253

 f_a_25_44_09_n number of people foreigners all genders aged 25-44 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[41,1544]	units:	1
unique values:	49	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	508.987		
std. dev:	344.056		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	104	254	456	674	960

 f_a_45_64_09_n number of people foreigners all genders aged 45-64 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[35,933]	units:	1
unique values:	48	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	281.429		
std. dev:	200.661		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	67	154	239	394	545

 f_a_65_99_09_n number of people foreigners all genders aged 65+ (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[14,319]	units:	1
unique values:	46	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	101.954		
std. dev:	73.0036		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	27	46	84	148	227

 f_a_a_09_n number of people foreigners all genders all age groups (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[116,3705]	units:	1
unique values:	50	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	1150.8		
std. dev:	784.641		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	238	607	1085	1488	2206

 f_m_0_14_09_n number of people foreigners males aged 0-14 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[2,206]	units:	1
unique values:	42	missing .:	0/2506
mean:	55.9437		
std. dev:	43.653		

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	17	26	43	82	122

 f_m_15_17_09_n number of people foreigners males aged 15-17 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (byte)

 range: [0,71] units: 1
 unique values: 29 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 18.4908
 std. dev: 15.1329

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3 7 17 26 40

 f_m_18_24_09_n number of people foreigners males aged 18-24 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

 range: [6,207] units: 1
 unique values: 41 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 55.1129
 std. dev: 44.147

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 9 21 45 68 117

 f_m_25_44_09_n number of people foreigners males aged 25-44 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

 range: [20,805] units: 1
 unique values: 49 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 257.233
 std. dev: 181.668

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 59 133 237 341 479

 f_m_45_64_09_n number of people foreigners males aged 45-64 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

 range: [16,458] units: 1
 unique values: 45 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 142.551
 std. dev: 102.394

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 30 83 124 193 264

 f_m_65_99_09_n number of people foreigners males aged 65+ (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)

 range: [6,199] units: 1
 unique values: 40 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 57.9234
 std. dev: 43.4467

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 16 27 47 86 126

 f_m_a_09_n number of people foreigners males all age groups (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [59,1941] units: 1
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 587.255
 std. dev: 411.341
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 138 331 532 778 1068

 f_f_0_14_09_n number of people foreigners females aged 0-14 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [4,186] units: 1
 unique values: 38 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 54.6389
 std. dev: 40.6007
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 16 24 39 72 119

 f_f_15_17_09_n number of people foreigners females aged 15-17 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (byte)
 range: [0,68] units: 1
 unique values: 28 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 16.9653
 std. dev: 14.8665
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4 6 12 27 39

 f_f_18_24_09_n number of people foreigners females aged 18-24 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [2,176] units: 1
 unique values: 42 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 57.2809
 std. dev: 41.9301
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 16 28 48 78 122

 f_f_25_44_09_n number of people foreigners females aged 25-44 (2009 area)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [21,739] units: 1
 unique values: 47 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 251.754
 std. dev: 166.852
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 45 131 242 336 500

 f_f_45_64_09_n number of people foreigners females aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [16,475] units: 1
 unique values: 46 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 138.878
 std. dev: 100.317
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 31 77 115 196 278

 f_f_65_99_09_n number of people foreigners females aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [5,131] units: 1
 unique values: 39 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 44.0303
 std. dev: 30.6205
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 11 21 37 58 97

 f_f_a_09_n number of people foreigners females all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [57,1764] units: 1
 unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 563.547
 std. dev: 378.633
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 108 325 538 738 1187

 g_a_0_14_09_n number of people Germans all genders aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [127,2155] units: 1
 unique values: 49 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 853.945
 std. dev: 412.26
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 381 582 837 1083 1467

 g_a_15_17_09_n number of people Germans all genders aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [19,412] units: 1
 unique values: 47 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 163.896
 std. dev: 87.7813
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 57 111 145 229 277

g_a_18_24_09_n number of people Germans all genders aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
range: [132,1482] units: 1
unique values: 49 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 521.507
std. dev: 279.809
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 219 331 456 691 894

g_a_25_44_09_n number of people Germans all genders aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
range: [607,4037] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 1746.76
std. dev: 860.263
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 788 1078 1634 2289 3003

g_a_45_64_09_n number of people Germans all genders aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
range: [411,3945] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 1616.57
std. dev: 754.383
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 719 1048 1533.5 2028 2483

g_a_65_99_09_n number of people Germans all genders aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
range: [243,3352] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 1342.32
std. dev: 717.586
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 496 779 1242 1820 2310

g_a_a_09_n number of people Germans all genders all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
range: [2074,14961] units: 1
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 6245
std. dev: 2831.99
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2740 4157 5940 7922 10302

 g_f_0_14_09_n number of people Germans females aged 0-14 (2009 area)

```

        type: numeric (int)

        range: [55,1023]                                      units: 1
    unique values: 48                                      missing .. 0/2506

        mean: 412.808
        std. dev: 199.113

    percentiles:              10%              25%              50%              75%              90%
                           181              265              401.5              540              720
    
```

 g_f_15_17_09_n number of people Germans females aged 15-17 (2009 area)

```

        type: numeric (int)

        range: [9,208]                                          units: 1
    unique values: 42                                      missing .. 0/2506

        mean: 80.1816
        std. dev: 42.7024

    percentiles:              10%              25%              50%              75%              90%
                           30              47              75              99              138
    
```

 g_f_18_24_09_n number of people Germans females aged 18-24 (2009 area)

```

        type: numeric (int)

        range: [75,943]                                          units: 1
    unique values: 48                                      missing .. 0/2506

        mean: 272.417
        std. dev: 159.32

    percentiles:              10%              25%              50%              75%              90%
                           110              170              232              351              470
    
```

 g_f_25_44_09_n number of people Germans females aged 25-44 (2009 area)

```

        type: numeric (int)

        range: [297,2079]                                          units: 1
    unique values: 48                                      missing .. 0/2506

        mean: 859.035
        std. dev: 425.845

    percentiles:              10%              25%              50%              75%              90%
                           387              501              784              1128              1493
    
```

 g_f_45_64_09_n number of people Germans females aged 45-64 (2009 area)

```

        type: numeric (int)

        range: [191,1967]                                          units: 1
    unique values: 50                                      missing .. 0/2506

        mean: 818.116
        std. dev: 383.278

    percentiles:              10%              25%              50%              75%              90%
                           299              542              768.5              1035              1305
    
```

```
g_f_65_99_09_n                  number of people Germans females aged 65+ (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [152,1964]             units: 1
unique values: 50             missing .: 0/2506

mean: 797.333
std. dev: 434.424

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  295      450      689      1114     1383

```

```
g_f_a_09_n                       number of people Germans females all age groups (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [1031,7555]           units: 1
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 3239.89
std. dev: 1475.74

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  1398     2058     3038     4156     5460

```

```
g_m_0_14_09_n                    number of people Germans males aged 0-14 (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [72,1132]            units: 1
unique values: 49           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 441.137
std. dev: 214.37

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  199      292     418.5     541      747

```

```
g_m_15_17_09_n                   number of people Germans males aged 15-17 (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [10,204]             units: 1
unique values: 41           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 83.7143
std. dev: 45.9722

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  27       55       69      126      142

```

```
g_m_18_24_09_n                   number of people Germans males aged 18-24 (2009 area)
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [57,652]             units: 1
unique values: 46           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 249.09
std. dev: 126.297

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  109     156     225.5     311     419

```

 g_m_25_44_09_n number of people Germans males aged 25-44 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [295,2052]           units: 1
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 887.727
std. dev: 439.03

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                432    553    806    1184   1488

```

 g_m_45_64_09_n number of people Germans males aged 45-64 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [220,1978]           units: 1
unique values: 48           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 798.453
std. dev: 373.162

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                367    489    778.5  1009   1235

```

 g_m_65_99_09_n number of people Germans males aged 65+ (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [91,1388]            units: 1
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 544.986
std. dev: 287.382

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                201    326    505    728    975

```

 g_m_a_09_n number of people Germans males all age groups (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (int)
range: [1043,7406]          units: 1
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 3005.11
std. dev: 1363.43

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                1342   1950   2971   3766   4837

```

 a_a_0_14_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 0-14 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (float)
range: [5.7025075,19.233852] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 12.8689
std. dev: 2.59205

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                9.40717  11.082  13.0272  14.2981  16.0563

```

a_a_15_17_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [1.0520487,4.3332314] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 2.66746
std. dev: .76494
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
1.39657 2.29476 2.59894 3.19514 3.55263

a_a_18_24_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [5.2921205,21.72393] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 8.6094
std. dev: 2.74354
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
6.19863 7.36358 8.07141 8.83424 10.6386

a_a_25_44_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [21.452549,49.031189] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 30.7228
std. dev: 7.26649
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
23.4647 25.8082 28.324 33.5125 44.2063

a_a_45_64_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [17.48041,31.657894] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 25.6962
std. dev: 2.84503
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
21.995 24.1531 25.6466 27.4382 29.1937

a_a_65_99_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [9.2963619,28.150515] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 19.4353
std. dev: 5.03704
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
11.5753 15.7494 19.6668 23.8145 25.7232

a_m_0_14_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [3.1604259,10.1138] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 6.6316
std. dev: 1.35561

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.98127 5.83672 6.61564 7.24405 8.14341

a_m_15_17_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [.61643833,2.3344522] units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1.36438
std. dev: .41387

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .682514 1.10115 1.37639 1.6052 2.00115

a_m_18_24_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [2.5182395,8.655817] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 4.14939
std. dev: 1.17591

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.78896 3.51217 4.00435 4.60013 5.45455

a_m_25_44_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [10.421117,24.621889] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 15.6099
std. dev: 3.94703

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 11.5014 12.6788 14.5688 17.7209 23.4971

a_m_45_64_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [8.8245935,15.578947] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 12.7704
std. dev: 1.44188

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 10.9724 11.7123 12.6594 13.6866 14.5255

a_m_65_99_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [3.7185447,11.892084] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506

mean: 8.16136
std. dev: 2.05608

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.89726 6.70935 8.3225 9.73294 10.6309

a_m_a_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities males all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [43.349075,55.830215] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506

mean: 48.6871
std. dev: 1.9609

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 46.2596 47.8047 48.7142 49.4742 50.7813

a_f_0_14_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [2.5420818,9.1200514] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506

mean: 6.23725
std. dev: 1.27323

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.40185 5.30822 6.34451 7.05462 7.62611

a_f_15_17_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [.4152824,2.075511] units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506

mean: 1.30308
std. dev: .376352

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .723327 1.06491 1.32057 1.56147 1.72107

a_f_18_24_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [2.5641026,13.068113] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506

mean: 4.46001
std. dev: 1.66733

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3.33662 3.75764 4.13397 4.6875 5.43356

a_f_25_44_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [10.676025,25.023314] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 15.1129
std. dev: 3.52746
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 11.5726 12.6463 13.7775 17.0109 21.124

a_f_45_64_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [8.655817,16.078947] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 12.9258
std. dev: 1.63167
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 10.5822 12.1662 12.8702 13.951 14.608

a_f_65_99_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [5.2222567,16.981503] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 11.2739
std. dev: 3.11127
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 6.67808 9.24748 11.1647 14.1904 15.2658

a_f_a_09_n_pc share of people all nationalities females all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [44.169785,56.650925] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 51.3129
std. dev: 1.9609
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 49.2188 50.5258 51.2858 52.1953 53.7404

f_a_0_14_09_n_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
range: [.14776506,4.1229196] units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
mean: 1.49519
std. dev: .963175
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .46808 .770428 1.25524 2.13287 3.10805

 f_a_15_17_09_n_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [0,1.3350021] units: 1.000e-09
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .474851
 std. dev: .328122
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .137061 .210117 .395939 .717883 .963926

 f_a_18_24_09_n_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.26298487,5.2360025] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.58396
 std. dev: 1.12801
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .425985 .659798 1.29599 2.15951 3.47812

 f_a_25_44_09_n_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.0897672,21.792162] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 7.09202
 std. dev: 4.46872
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.92308 3.37831 6.205 9.85184 13.3219

 f_a_45_64_09_n_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.85470086,12.213368] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.83563
 std. dev: 2.32719
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.40389 2.07881 3.13876 5.68419 6.73308

 f_a_65_99_09_n_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.31524122,3.6916571] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.39867
 std. dev: .841369
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .534025 .675106 1.183 2.00047 2.67

 f_a_a_09_n_pc share of people foreigners all genders all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.8260067,46.641731] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 15.8803
 std. dev: 9.40931
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.72862 7.77253 14.4214 22.0526 28.753

 f_m_0_14_09_n_pc share of people foreigners males aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.07099751,1.971831] units: 1.000e-09
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .748947
 std. dev: .476244
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .235066 .374636 .637019 1.10361 1.54665

 f_m_15_17_09_n_pc share of people foreigners males aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [0,.74050897] units: 1.000e-09
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .247883
 std. dev: .170705
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .070998 .111003 .215788 .342292 .534125

 f_m_18_24_09_n_pc share of people foreigners males aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.11082379,2.455684] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 48 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .771883
 std. dev: .559046
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .222006 .319489 .614522 1.04994 1.7165

 f_m_25_44_09_n_pc share of people foreigners males aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.5910602,12.928931] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.61021
 std. dev: 2.47257
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.03753 1.71662 3.15789 4.76366 7.08904

 f_m_45_64_09_n_pc share of people foreigners males aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.29553011,7.4483657] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.96421
 std. dev: 1.28936
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .674476 .994215 1.58852 2.75656 3.69835

 f_m_65_99_09_n_pc share of people foreigners males aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.14776506,2.0491138] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .784861
 std. dev: .480442
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .274641 .368029 .688995 1.09928 1.52358

 f_m_a_09_n_pc share of people foreigners males all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.2560029,27.305252] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 8.128
 std. dev: 5.08264
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.63158 3.91286 7.45814 11.2878 14.3503

 f_f_0_14_09_n_pc share of people foreigners females aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.07388253,2.1510882] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .746247
 std. dev: .49749
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .208035 .408891 .618038 1.07313 1.52274

 f_f_15_17_09_n_pc share of people foreigners females aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [0,.71702945] units: 1.000e-09
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .226968
 std. dev: .17015
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .05662 .105263 .156315 .356083 .471621

 f_f_18_24_09_n_pc share of people foreigners females aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.07199424,3.344162] units: 1.000e-09
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .812078
 std. dev: .610184
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .219298 .354191 .708513 1.12613 1.65881

 f_f_25_44_09_n_pc share of people foreigners females aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.49870706,8.8632298] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.48181
 std. dev: 2.07695
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.02946 1.81768 3.11309 4.97066 6.25735

 f_f_45_64_09_n_pc share of people foreigners females aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.37006578,4.7650023] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.87142
 std. dev: 1.07877
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .59106 1.03753 1.55024 2.78473 3.51166

 f_f_65_99_09_n_pc share of people foreigners females aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.0685307,1.6425436] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .613809
 std. dev: .379208
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .217043 .277275 .502078 .885852 1.15241

 f_f_a_09_n_pc share of people foreigners females all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.5700037,19.336477] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 7.75233
 std. dev: 4.43604
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.16542 4.2503 7.12166 10.6631 14.0157

 g_a_65_99_09_n_pc share of people Germans all genders aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [7.3569484,27.653532] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 18.0366
 std. dev: 5.51357
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8.73147 14.4506 17.9578 22.3999 25.1006

 g_a_a_09_n_pc share of people Germans all genders all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [53.358269,97.173996] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 84.1197
 std. dev: 9.40931
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 71.247 77.9474 85.5786 92.2275 95.2714

 g_f_0_14_09_n_pc share of people Germans females aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.8893851,7.4989572] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 5.49101
 std. dev: 1.09234
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.00065 4.84982 5.75668 6.26233 6.59189

 g_f_15_17_09_n_pc share of people Germans females aged 15-17 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.27685493,1.8919743] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.07611
 std. dev: .375233
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .536673 .842993 1.1125 1.36499 1.49054

 g_f_18_24_09_n_pc share of people Germans females aged 18-24 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.0231745,11.368294] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.64793
 std. dev: 1.3849
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.49208 3.18054 3.41209 3.73457 4.43826

 g_f_25_44_09_n_pc share of people Germans females aged 25-44 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [6.972054,21.541809] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 11.6311
 std. dev: 2.83834
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8.96671 10.1122 11.1819 12.231 16.4744

 g_f_45_64_09_n_pc share of people Germans females aged 45-64 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [4.7324767,15.526316] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 11.0544
 std. dev: 2.37827
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 7.65685 9.66024 10.9251 12.7534 14.0348

 g_f_65_99_09_n_pc share of people Germans females aged 65+ (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [4.4865818,16.607636] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 10.6601
 std. dev: 3.3087
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5.17719 8.47907 10.5935 13.0942 14.7765

 g_f_a_09_n_pc share of people Germans females all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [24.833305,52.400631] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 43.5606
 std. dev: 5.43334
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 35.8003 39.3349 44.5464 48.2854 48.9287

 g_m_0_14_09_n_pc share of people Germans males aged 0-14 (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.4733768,8.366725] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 5.88265
 std. dev: 1.16773
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.37613 5.08386 6.04644 6.62613 6.90461

g_m_15_17_09_n_pc share of people Germans males aged 15-17 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [.34246576,2.1666157]                      units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 50                                      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1.1165
std. dev: .411979

percentiles:                      10%                      25%                      50%                      75%                      90%
                                         .51499                      .813817                      1.14266                      1.40318                      1.52011

```

g_m_18_24_09_n_pc share of people Germans males aged 18-24 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [1.5297717,6.4978905]                      units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50                                      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 3.3775
std. dev: 1.00082

percentiles:                      10%                      25%                      50%                      75%                      90%
                                         2.00478                      2.6581                      3.38878                      3.77064                      4.53564

```

g_m_25_44_09_n_pc share of people Germans males aged 25-44 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [7.980409,20.288054]                      units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50                                      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 11.9997
std. dev: 2.65609

percentiles:                      10%                      25%                      50%                      75%                      90%
                                         9.46367                      10.2901                      11.4335                      12.7737                      16.113

```

g_m_45_64_09_n_pc share of people Germans males aged 45-64 (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [6.9604812,15.219801]                      units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50                                      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 10.8062
std. dev: 2.08945

percentiles:                      10%                      25%                      50%                      75%                      90%
                                         7.83611                      8.99393                      10.5968                      12.474                      13.5795

```

g_m_65_99_09_n_pc share of people Germans males aged 65+ (2009 area)

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [2.7728803,11.643593]                      units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 50                                      missing .: 0/2506

mean: 7.37649
std. dev: 2.33302

percentiles:                      10%                      25%                      50%                      75%                      90%
                                         3.64792                      5.73838                      7.37971                      9.31246                      9.99515

```

 g_m_a_09_n_pc share of people Germans males all age groups (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [28.524963,48.245289] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 40.5591
 std. dev: 4.37618
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 34.3756 37.4912 40.6502 43.5218 46.1484

 popdensity_09_n number of people per sq km i.e. population density (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [306.06598,24419.541] units: .00001
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 5073.24
 std. dev: 5073.52
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 710.566 1342.03 3708.67 7705.51 9735.79

Socio-economic structure

 unemploy_n unemployment rate in the neighbourhood 2008

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.25,10.36] units: .01
 unique values: 46 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 4.96227
 std. dev: 1.93999
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.53 3.73 4.95 5.9 7

 unemploy_09_n number of unemployed people (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [70,860] units: 1
 unique values: 46 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 333.383
 std. dev: 181.558
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 131 188 326 427 597

 unemploy_09_n_pc share of unemployed people (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.9732583,16.119963] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 50 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 6.62428
 std. dev: 2.39679
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3.89417 5.13834 6.17803 7.77286 9.17891

sse_lp_09_n number of gainfully employed, residing in the area (2009 area)

type: numeric (int)

range: [930,6713] units: 1
unique values: 49 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 2498.83
std. dev: 1182.64

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
1141 1699 2193 3272 4228

sse_lp_09_n_pc share of gainfully employed, residing in the area (2009 area)

type: numeric (float)

range: [35.718674,60.866386] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 50 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 49.7982
std. dev: 5.24121

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
42.8307 46.3664 50.6246 53.1717 56.4166

Urban structure

prischool_09_n number of primary schools (2009 area)

type: numeric (byte)

range: [0,3] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Value
552 0
1152 1
651 2
151 3

secschool_09_n number of secondary schools (2009 area)

type: numeric (byte)

range: [0,4] units: 1
unique values: 4 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation: Freq. Value
1605 0
550 1
251 2
100 4

area_n area in sq km (area)

type: numeric (float)

range: [.146,16.98] units: .001
unique values: 49 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 3.61124
std. dev: 3.63945

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
.52 .95 2.26 5 9.4

```
-----
asv_n                                     area structure value
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: asv_n

      range: [1,5]                units: 1
unique values: 5                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  352      1  mostly wall-to-wall built blocks
                  302      2  mix of blocks and houses (ABC)
                  402      3  mostly multifamily houses (C)
                  900      4  mix of multifamily and single
                        family houses (BC)
                  550      5  mostly single family houses (B)

```

```
-----
pic_n                                     contact opportunities in public space
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (float)
      label: pic_n

      range: [1,3]                units: 1
unique values: 3                missing .: 0/2506

      tabulation: Freq.  Numeric  Label
                  900      1  low (A)
                  1455     2  medium (B)
                  151      3  high (C)

```

G.2) City context

```
-----
code_stadt                               city identifier
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (byte)
      label: code_stadt

      range: [1,16]              units: 1
unique values: 16              missing .: 0/2506

      examples: 5  Frankfurt
                7  Hamburg
                7  Hamburg
                12  Leverkusen

```

Immigration-related diversity

```
-----
nat_01_t_09_c                            number of people with Turkish nationality (2009 city)
-----
```

```

      type: numeric (long)

      range: [317,53038]         units: 1
unique values: 16              missing .: 0/2506

      mean: 23422.4
      std. dev: 19540.5

      percentiles:
                  10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                  2281   4972   18680  30032  53038

```

 nat_02_y_09_c number of people with a Yugoslavian nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)

range: [299,28443] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 14560.6
 std. dev: 12413.8

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	547	1818	7970	26173	28443

 nat_03_i_09_c number of people with Italian nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)

range: [88,13402] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 5629.97
 std. dev: 4957.06

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	460	699	5967	7822	13402

 nat_04_p_09_c number of people with Polish nationality and (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)

range: [140,20027] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 7863.89
 std. dev: 7633.68

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	324	1038	4681	9451	20027

 nat_05_we_09_c number of people with a Western European nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)

range: [536,37570] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 16890.4
 std. dev: 15006.5

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	1425	2184	7702	26095	37570

 nat_06_ee_09_c number of people with an Eastern European nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)

range: [196,21376] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 9666.12
 std. dev: 8293.19

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	764	1809	6655	14145	21376

 nat_07_na_09_c number of people with a North African or Middle East nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[141,26117]	units:	1		
unique values:	16	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	10062.9				
std. dev:	10267.3				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	387	952	3169	13089	26117

 nat_08_sa_09_c number of people with a sub-Saharan African nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[45,11976]	units:	1		
unique values:	16	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	4392.32				
std. dev:	4690.4				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	147	295	1208	5231	11976

 nat_09_am_09_c number of people with an American nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[48,9679]	units:	1		
unique values:	16	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	4070.06				
std. dev:	3910.33				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	276	374	1994	6124	9679

 nat_10_as_09_c number of people with an Asian nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[156,21823]	units:	1		
unique values:	16	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	9798.7				
std. dev:	9020.51				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	524	1029	3397	15969	21823

 nat_11_au_09_c number of people with Australian or an Oceanic nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)

range:	[0,843]	units:	1		
unique values:	13	missing .:	0/2506		
mean:	295.598				
std. dev:	333.676				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	7	17	81	336	843

nat_12_x_09_c number of people with no assigned nationality (2009 city)

```
type: numeric (int)

range: [16,1329]                                    units: 1
unique values: 15                                    missing .: 0/2506

mean: 625.262
std. dev: 514.929

percentiles:            10%            25%            50%            75%            90%
                         25            108            350            939            1329
```

nat_13_a_09_n number of people with a non-German nationality (2009 area)

```
type: numeric (int)

range: [116,3705]                                    units: 1
unique values: 50                                    missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1150.86
std. dev: 784.614

percentiles:            10%            25%            50%            75%            90%
                         238            607            1085            1488            2206
```

nat_01_t_09_c_pc share of people with Turkish nationality (2009 city)

```
type: numeric (float)

range: [12.815019,58.927563]                                    units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16                                    missing .: 0/2506

mean: 25.9784
std. dev: 8.5559

percentiles:            10%            25%            50%            75%            90%
                         18.3956    18.3956    22.4815    30.9757    34.9727
```

nat_02_y_09_c_pc share of people with a Yugoslavian nationality (2009 city)

```
type: numeric (float)

range: [3.7558362,23.530497]                                    units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16                                    missing .: 0/2506

mean: 13.35
std. dev: 5.27093

percentiles:            10%            25%            50%            75%            90%
                         6.74768    11.0941    11.8428    17.4223    22.2865
```

nat_03_i_09_c_pc share of people with Italian nationality (2009 city)

```
type: numeric (float)

range: [1.4175258,15.845322]                                    units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16                                    missing .: 0/2506

mean: 6.26549
std. dev: 3.65978

percentiles:            10%            25%            50%            75%            90%
                         2.52927    2.52927    5.03484    8.20919    12.3245
```

 nat_09_am_09_c_pc share of people with an American nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.67911714,4.722311] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.08712
 std. dev: 1.10551
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.31071 1.85245 3.75116 4.1027 4.1027

 nat_10_as_09_c_pc share of people with an Asian nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.2071307,11.874169] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 8.00755
 std. dev: 2.03528
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5.35239 5.7243 9.25025 9.78157 9.78157

 nat_11_au_09_c_pc share of people with Australian or an Oceanic nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [0,.35732755] units: 1.000e-09
 unique values: 15 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .191437
 std. dev: .113233
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .037838 .124888 .205812 .265279 .357328

 nat_12_x_09_c_pc share of people with no assigned nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.15371372,1.874485] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .682266
 std. dev: .394709
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .447713 .563331 .57517 .679392 .974745

 nat_rank1_09_c number of people from the largest nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [536,53038] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 23442.3
 std. dev: 19518.2
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2281 4972 18680 30032 53038

 nat_rank2_09_c number of people from the 2. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [322,37570] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 17662.3
 std. dev: 15192.4

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1425 3816 7970 28443 37570

 nat_rank3_09_c number of people from the 3. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [317,26173] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 13906.9
 std. dev: 11866.6

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 783 2160 7822 26095 26173

 nat_rank4_09_c number of people from the 4. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [244,26117] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 11344.3
 std. dev: 10096.5

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 677 2080 7702 15969 26117

 nat_rank5_09_c number of people from the 5. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [199,21823] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 9642.61
 std. dev: 8572.3

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 579 1156 6655 14145 21823

 nat_rank6_09_c number of people from the 6. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [141,21376] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 9149.04
 std. dev: 8460.16

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 387 1038 4681 13402 21376

 nat_rank7_09_c number of people from the 7. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [140,20027] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 8581.94
 std. dev: 8083.86

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 299 597 3397 13089 20027

 nat_rank8_09_c number of people from the 8. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [104,11976] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 5625.35
 std. dev: 5014.32

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 202 460 2927 9451 11976

 nat_rank9_09_c number of people from the 9. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [69,9679] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 4121.56
 std. dev: 3863.74

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 184 431 1994 6124 9679

 nat_rank10_09_c number of people from the 10. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [45,5967] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 2882.78
 std. dev: 2638.59

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 101 295 1208 5231 5967

 nat_rank11_09_c number of people from the 11. largest nationality (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [22,1329] units: 1
 unique values: 15 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 624.384
 std. dev: 515.755

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 34 108 350 939 1329

 nat_rank12_09_c number of people from the 12. largest nationality (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)

range: [0,843] units: 1
 unique values: 13 missing : 0/2506

mean: 294.86
 std. dev: 334.268

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	7	17	81	336	843

 nat_top3_09_c number of people from the top 3 nationalities (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)

range: [1175,116781] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: 55011.4
 std. dev: 45848.1

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	4723	10891	34472	84570	116781

 nat_top3_09_c_pc share of people from the top 3 nationalities among
 all foreigners (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)

range: [49.500675,83.007919] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: 55.9104
 std. dev: 7.28713

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	49.5007	50.3464	51.8021	61.5559	66.817

 diversity_f_09_c diversity index of the 12 nationality groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)

range: [.61942393,.87419266] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: .844047
 std. dev: .044329

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	.807386	.821407	.870111	.870617	.874193

 diversity_a_09_c diversity index of the 12 nationality groups + Germans (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)

range: [.08809034,.4321672] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: .273588
 std. dev: .103968

percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	.157944	.207667	.251301	.370571	.432167

population structure-----
mun_class municipality class

type: numeric (byte)
 label: mun_class
 range: [1,3] units: 1
 unique values: 3 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	401	1	mid sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)
	900	2	big cities (100,000 to 499,999)
	1205	3	metropolitan cities (500,000+)

midtown mid sized towns (50,000 to 99,999)

type: numeric (byte)
 label: midtown
 range: [0,1] units: 1
 unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	2105	0	no
	401	1	yes

bigcity big cities (100,000 to 499,999)

type: numeric (byte)
 label: bigcity
 range: [0,1] units: 1
 unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1606	0	no
	900	1	yes

metcity metropolitan cities (500,000+)

type: numeric (byte)
 label: metcity
 range: [0,1] units: 1
 unique values: 2 missing .: 0/2506

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	1301	0	no
	1205	1	yes

a_a_0_14_09_c number of people all nationalities all genders aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [6861,226189] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean:	87504.4				
std. dev:	82712.5				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	8885	22115	43800	87030	226189

a_a_15_17_09_c number of people all nationalities all genders aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [1594,44372] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 17066.9
std. dev: 16015.9

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1950 4932 10153 15157 44372

a_a_18_24_09_c number of people all nationalities all genders aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [4290,144444] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 54785.4
std. dev: 52673.8

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 6169 12354 31345 49376 144444

a_a_25_44_09_c number of people all nationalities all genders aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [12528,552558] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 212781
std. dev: 204932

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 18978 42720 99536 223822 552558

a_a_45_64_09_c number of people all nationalities all genders aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [13286,433820] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 168979
std. dev: 157531

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 18023 43242 101574 163609 433820

a_a_65_99_09_c number of people all nationalities all genders aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [10255,331877] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 125972
std. dev: 120523

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 13646 35526 79757 109457 331877

a_a_a_09_c number of people all nationalities all genders all age groups (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [49926,1733260] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 667089
 std. dev: 633766

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 74411 160889 366165 648451 1.7e+06

a_m_0_14_09_c number of people all nationalities males aged 0-14 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [3531,116050] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 44846
 std. dev: 42446.1

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4548 11338 22527 44495 116050

a_m_15_17_09_c number of people all nationalities males aged 15-17 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [809,22576] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 8729.66
 std. dev: 8138.3

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1002 2501 5264 7854 22576

a_m_18_24_09_c number of people all nationalities males aged 18-24 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [2182,69676] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 26514.7
 std. dev: 25348.6

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3104 6170 15358 23811 69676

a_m_25_44_09_c number of people all nationalities males aged 25-44 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [6335,278110] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 107302
 std. dev: 103096

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 9450 21205 50695 113128 278110

a_m_45_64_09_c number of people all nationalities males aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [6630,215196] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 84176.8
std. dev: 78121.8
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8908 21283 50476 82512 215196

a_m_65_99_09_c number of people all nationalities males aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [4255,137711] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 52390.2
std. dev: 49953.6
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5817 15220 32521 45703 137711

a_m_a_09_c number of people all nationalities males all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [24364,839319] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 323959
std. dev: 306821
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 35651 77717 176841 317503 839319

a_f_0_14_09_c number of people all nationalities females aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [3330,110139] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 42658.3
std. dev: 40266.6
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4337 10777 21273 42535 110139

a_f_15_17_09_c number of people all nationalities females aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
range: [785,21796] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 8337.2
std. dev: 7878.07
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 965 2431 4889 7303 21796

a_f_18_24_09_c number of people all nationalities females aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [2108,74768] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 28270.8
std. dev: 27326

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3065 6184 15987 25565 74768

a_f_25_44_09_c number of people all nationalities females aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [6193,274448] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 105480
std. dev: 101837

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 9540 21515 48841 110694 274448

a_f_45_64_09_c number of people all nationalities females aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [6656,218624] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 84802.4
std. dev: 79413.8

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8999 21959 51098 81097 218624

a_f_65_99_09_c number of people all nationalities females aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [6000,194166] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 73581.7
std. dev: 70570.5

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8026 20306 47236 63754 194166

a_f_a_09_c number of people all nationalities females all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
range: [25562,893941] units: 1
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 343130
std. dev: 326955

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 38760 83172 189324 330948 893941

 f_a_0_14_09_c number of people foreigners all genders aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [262,22832] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 10125.5
 std. dev: 8853.59
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 766 1607 5592 14691 22832

 f_a_15_17_09_c number of people foreigners all genders aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [71,6982] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 3054.15
 std. dev: 2639.41
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 270 521 2049 4144 6982

 f_a_18_24_09_c number of people foreigners all genders aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [219,21742] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 10045.1
 std. dev: 8493.62
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 750 1619 6828 15085 21742

 f_a_25_44_09_c number of people foreigners all genders aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [976,105874] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 48040.8
 std. dev: 42138.3
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2773 7375 27129 73913 105874

 f_a_45_64_09_c number of people foreigners all genders aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [539,59079] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 26855.8
 std. dev: 23482.2
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1577 3951 15874 41243 59079

 f_a_65_99_09_c number of people foreigners all genders aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [190,19409] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 9156.91
 std. dev: 7666.55
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 633 1645 5995 14180 19409

 f_a_a_09_c number of people foreigners all genders all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [2257,235918] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 107278
 std. dev: 93223.9
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 7068 16264 63467 163256 235918

 f_m_0_14_09_c number of people foreigners males aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [145,11632] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 5153.27
 std. dev: 4504.09
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 404 829 2870 7449 11632

 f_m_15_17_09_c number of people foreigners males aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [36,3647] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 1585.13
 std. dev: 1376.71
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 131 250 1070 2128 3647

 f_m_18_24_09_c number of people foreigners males aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [113,10608] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 4922.46
 std. dev: 4136.27
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 356 854 3457 7383 10608

```
-----
f_m_25_44_09_c          number of people foreigners males aged 25-44 (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (long)

range: [522,54891]          units: 1
unique values: 16          missing .: 0/2506

mean: 24466.3
std. dev: 21687.4

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  1423      3759      14162      36757      54891

```

```
-----
f_m_45_64_09_c          number of people foreigners males aged 45-64 (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [308,31053]          units: 1
unique values: 16          missing .: 0/2506

mean: 13898.6
std. dev: 12291.6

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  798      2002      8491      20974      31053

```

```
-----
f_m_65_99_09_c          number of people foreigners males aged 65+ (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [114,10558]          units: 1
unique values: 16          missing .: 0/2506

mean: 4958.03
std. dev: 4120.08

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  337      855      3577      7494      10558

```

```
-----
f_m_a_09_c              number of people foreigners males all age groups (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (long)

range: [1238,122389]          units: 1
unique values: 16          missing .: 0/2506

mean: 54983.8
std. dev: 48092.2

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  3569      8387      33627      82185      122389

```

```
-----
f_f_0_14_09_c           number of people foreigners females aged 0-14 (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (int)

range: [117,11200]          units: 1
unique values: 16          missing .: 0/2506

mean: 4972.26
std. dev: 4349.6

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  388      778      2722      7242      11200

```

 f_f_15_17_09_c number of people foreigners females aged 15-17 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [35,3335] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 1469.02
 std. dev: 1262.92

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 130 272 979 2016 3335

 f_f_18_24_09_c number of people foreigners females aged 18-24 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [106,11134] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 5122.62
 std. dev: 4357.69

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 394 765 3371 7702 11134

 f_f_25_44_09_c number of people foreigners females aged 25-44 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [454,50983] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 23574.5
 std. dev: 20469

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1350 3616 12967 37156 50983

 f_f_45_64_09_c number of people foreigners females aged 45-64 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [231,28026] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 12957.2
 std. dev: 11197.4

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 838 1949 7383 20269 28026

 f_f_65_99_09_c number of people foreigners females aged 65+ (2009 city)

 type: numeric (int)
 range: [76,8851] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 4198.88
 std. dev: 3550.49

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 311 790 2418 6686 8851

f_f_a_09_c number of people foreigners females all age groups (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [1019,113529] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 52294.5
 std. dev: 45154.3

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3499 7877 29840 81071 113529

g_a_0_14_09_c number of people Germans all genders aged 0-14 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [6095,203357] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 77378.8
 std. dev: 74315.2

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8246 20137 40250 72339 203357

g_a_15_17_09_c number of people Germans all genders aged 15-17 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [1313,37390] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 14012.7
 std. dev: 13533.3

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1718 4333 9093 11013 37390

g_a_18_24_09_c number of people Germans all genders aged 18-24 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [3540,122702] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 44740.4
 std. dev: 45009.2

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5536 10845 27452 34291 122702

g_a_25_44_09_c number of people Germans all genders aged 25-44 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [9755,446684] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

 mean: 164741
 std. dev: 165636

 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 16651 34865 85209 149909 446684

 g_a_45_64_09_c number of people Germans all genders aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [12696,374741] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 142123
 std. dev: 136051
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 16361 38604 94831 122366 374741

 g_a_65_99_09_c number of people Germans all genders aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [10065,312468] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 116815
 std. dev: 113740
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 12983 33605 77108 95277 312468

 g_a_a_09_c number of people Germans all genders all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [46965,1497342] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 559811
 std. dev: 547945
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 65030 142389 333943 485195 1.5e+06

 g_f_0_14_09_c number of people Germans females aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (long)
 range: [2968,98939] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 37686.1
 std. dev: 36144.1
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4010 9831 19565 35293 98939

 g_f_15_17_09_c number of people Germans females aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (int)
 range: [621,18461] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 6868.18
 std. dev: 6698.34
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 858 2133 4393 5287 18461

 g_f_18_24_09_c number of people Germans females aged 18-24 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [1714,63634] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 23148.1
 std. dev: 23385.3
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2726 5404 13979 17863 63634

 g_f_25_44_09_c number of people Germans females aged 25-44 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [4843,223465] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 81905.3
 std. dev: 82999.5
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8362 17488 41663 73538 223465

 g_f_45_64_09_c number of people Germans females aged 45-64 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [6425,190598] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 71845.2
 std. dev: 69308.2
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8265 19547 47669 60828 190598

 g_f_65_99_09_c number of people Germans females aged 65+ (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [5924,185315] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 69382.8
 std. dev: 67465.6
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 7772 19506 46030 57068 185315

 g_f_a_09_c number of people Germans females all age groups (2009 city)

 type: numeric (long)
 range: [24543,780412] units: 1
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 290836
 std. dev: 285837
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 34193 73909 173299 249877 780412

```
-----  
g_m_0_14_09_c          number of people Germans males aged 0-14 (2009 city)  
-----
```

```
      type:  numeric (long)
             range:  [3127,104418]          units:  1
unique values:  16                        missing .:  0/2506

             mean:   39692.8
             std. dev: 38171.1

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                4236   10306  20685  37046  104418
```

```
-----  
g_m_15_17_09_c        number of people Germans males aged 15-17 (2009 city)  
-----
```

```
      type:  numeric (int)
             range:  [681,18929]          units:  1
unique values:  16                        missing .:  0/2506

             mean:   7144.53
             std. dev: 6835.46

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                860    2200   4700   5726  18929
```

```
-----  
g_m_18_24_09_c        number of people Germans males aged 18-24 (2009 city)  
-----
```

```
      type:  numeric (long)
             range:  [1826,59068]        units:  1
unique values:  16                        missing .:  0/2506

             mean:   21592.2
             std. dev: 21625.1

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                2810   5441  13473  16428  59068
```

```
-----  
g_m_25_44_09_c        number of people Germans males aged 25-44 (2009 city)  
-----
```

```
      type:  numeric (long)
             range:  [4912,223219]      units:  1
unique values:  16                        missing .:  0/2506

             mean:   82835.4
             std. dev: 82640.7

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                8289   17377  43546  76371  223219
```

```
-----  
g_m_45_64_09_c        number of people Germans males aged 45-64 (2009 city)  
-----
```

```
      type:  numeric (long)
             range:  [6163,184143]      units:  1
unique values:  16                        missing .:  0/2506

             mean:   70278.2
             std. dev: 66747.3

percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                7837   19057  47162  61538  184143
```

```
-----
g_m_65_99_09_c          number of people Germans males aged 65+ (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (long)

range: [4141,127153]          units: 1
unique values: 16              missing .: 0/2506

mean: 47432.2
std. dev: 46275.9

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  5484     14099    31078    38209    127153

```

```
-----
g_m_a_09_c              number of people Germans males all age groups (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (long)

range: [22192,716930]       units: 1
unique values: 16           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 268975
std. dev: 262113

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  30837    68480    160644   235318   716930

```

```
-----
a_a_0_14_09_c_pc       share of people all nationalities all genders aged 0-14 (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [11.940439,14.188108] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 13.1935
std. dev: .566453

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  12.2312   13.0122   13.0499   13.4212   13.9508

```

```
-----
a_a_15_17_09_c_pc     share of people all nationalities all genders aged 15-17 (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [2.3374164,3.4997821] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 2.72218
std. dev: .328313

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  2.33742   2.4868    2.56003   2.92695   3.16383

```

```
-----
a_a_18_24_09_c_pc     share of people all nationalities all genders aged 18-24 (2009 city)
-----
```

```

type: numeric (float)

range: [7.5766978,14.770665] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16           missing .: 0/2506

mean: 8.42388
std. dev: 1.27671

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  7.61445   7.61445   8.33366   8.56035   8.98658

```

a_a_25_44_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [22.340311,34.516411] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 30.1273
std. dev: 3.45557
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 25.9604 26.6579 31.627 31.8797 34.5164

a_a_45_64_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [22.860867,29.619459] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 25.971
std. dev: 1.30026
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 25.0291 25.0291 25.2307 26.8769 27.74

a_a_65_99_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities all genders aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [16.258348,24.333963] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 19.5622
std. dev: 2.15974
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 16.8798 16.8798 19.1476 21.2999 22.0811

a_m_0_14_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [6.1119995,7.3604326] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 6.75716
std. dev: .301811
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 6.23486 6.67107 6.69548 6.86174 7.16669

a_m_15_17_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [1.211194,1.8291314] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
mean: 1.39676
std. dev: .168877
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.21119 1.25615 1.30252 1.48078 1.63015

a_m_18_24_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 18-24 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [3.6719813,6.464407] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 4.11224
 std. dev: .534148
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3.67198 3.82863 4.01994 4.19428 4.43827

a_m_25_44_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 25-44 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [11.296765,17.445883] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 15.2233
 std. dev: 1.77817
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 13.1799 13.3226 16.0455 16.1414 17.4459

a_m_45_64_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 45-64 (2009 city)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [11.360216,14.717001] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 12.9366
 std. dev: .645811
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 12.4157 12.4157 12.7245 13.2284 13.7883

a_m_65_99_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities males aged 65+ (2009 city)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [6.5823603,10.021755] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 8.17185
 std. dev: .893529
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 7.04803 7.04803 7.9452 8.88152 9.39312

a_m_a_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities males all age groups (2009 city)

 type: numeric (float)
 range: [47.490032,49.661594] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 48.5979
 std. dev: .547843
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 47.9109 48.3047 48.4243 48.9633 49.2857

a_f_0_14_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [5.8096762,6.9502864] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 6.4363
std. dev: .26999

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5.99638 6.34117 6.35444 6.55948 6.82035

a_f_15_17_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [1.1262224,1.6706507] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 1.32542
std. dev: .161475

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.12622 1.19606 1.25751 1.44617 1.53368

a_f_18_24_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [3.7112353,8.4248295] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 4.31164
std. dev: .764773

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3.84364 3.94247 4.26553 4.31372 4.54831

a_f_25_44_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [11.043547,17.070526] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 14.904
std. dev: 1.6939

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 12.9274 13.3385 15.4856 15.8342 17.0705

a_f_45_64_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [11.478142,14.902457] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506

mean: 13.0344
std. dev: .687434

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 12.5063 12.5063 12.6135 13.6485 13.9549

a_f_65_99_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities females aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [9.6759892,14.542684] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: 11.3903
std. dev: 1.29723

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 9.83174 9.83174 11.2024 12.2087 12.9002

a_f_a_09_c_pc share of people all nationalities females all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [50.338406,52.509968] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: 51.4021
std. dev: .547843

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 50.7143 51.0367 51.5757 51.6953 52.0891

f_a_0_14_09_c_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [.5247767,2.2655528] units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: 1.44802
std. dev: .53815

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .872343 1.09427 1.31729 1.85909 2.26555

f_a_15_17_09_c_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [.14221047,.70259279] units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: .454041
std. dev: .149481

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .289487 .372306 .402825 .639061 .639061

f_a_18_24_09_c_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [.43864921,2.326313] units: 1.000e-08
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506

mean: 1.48061
std. dev: .60302

percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .805478 .999507 1.2544 2.27 2.32631

 f_a_25_44_09_c_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.9548932,11.398394] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 6.72145
 std. dev: 2.98988
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 3.2223 4.43914 6.10837 9.01916 11.3984

 f_a_45_64_09_c_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.0795978,6.3602338] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 3.77911
 std. dev: 1.66407
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.84152 2.78184 3.40855 5.27738 6.36023

 f_a_65_99_09_c_pc share of people foreigners all genders aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.38056323,2.1867497] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 1.35504
 std. dev: .547901
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .776984 .958482 1.1198 1.99306 2.18675

 f_a_a_09_c_pc share of people foreigners all genders all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [4.5206904,25.176304] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: 15.2383
 std. dev: 6.41268
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8.33154 11.1208 13.6112 21.0999 25.1763

 f_m_0_14_09_c_pc share of people foreigners males aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.29042983,1.1487376] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing .: 0/2506
 mean: .738208
 std. dev: .272619
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .436896 .552024 .671105 .954145 1.14874

 f_m_15_17_09_c_pc share of people foreigners males aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.07210672,.35572636] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .234131
 std. dev: .07636
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .154029 .187086 .210413 .328167 .328167

 f_m_18_24_09_c_pc share of people foreigners males aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.22633497,1.1492953] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .730727
 std. dev: .294969
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .409039 .501878 .612026 1.13856 1.13856

 f_m_25_44_09_c_pc share of people foreigners males aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [1.0455474,5.6684313] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.38818
 std. dev: 1.49245
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.57156 2.17197 3.16692 4.70822 5.66843

 f_m_45_64_09_c_pc share of people foreigners males aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.616913,3.2344773] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.92835
 std. dev: .863722
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .905056 1.30393 1.79159 2.82287 3.23448

 f_m_65_99_09_c_pc share of people foreigners males aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.22833794,1.1891899] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .743516
 std. dev: .292536
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .403843 .558511 .609141 1.15568 1.15568

 f_m_a_09_c_pc share of people foreigners males all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.4796698,12.674049] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 7.76311
 std. dev: 3.2439
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 4.06512 5.6405 7.0612 11.1794 12.674

 f_f_0_14_09_c_pc share of people foreigners females aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.23434684,1.1168153] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .709813
 std. dev: .265896
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .422751 .54225 .646181 .904941 1.11682

 f_f_15_17_09_c_pc share of people foreigners females aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.07010376,.36021256] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .21991
 std. dev: .074092
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .135041 .185221 .192412 .310895 .310895

 f_f_18_24_09_c_pc share of people foreigners females aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.21231422,1.1877536] units: 1.000e-08
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: .749886
 std. dev: .31019
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .381291 .497629 .642373 1.1207 1.18775

 f_f_25_44_09_c_pc share of people foreigners females aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.9093458,5.7299628] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.33326
 std. dev: 1.50175
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 1.65074 2.26716 2.94145 4.31094 5.72996

 g_a_18_24_09_c_pc share of people Germans all genders aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [5.2881403,12.731989] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 6.94326
 std. dev: 1.41023
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5.28814 6.31264 7.07926 7.2902 7.83077

 g_a_25_44_09_c_pc share of people Germans all genders aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [17.395414,25.927618] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 23.4058
 std. dev: 1.80447
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 21.6515 22.0436 23.118 25.7713 25.7713

 g_a_45_64_09_c_pc share of people Germans all genders aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [18.870508,26.83762] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 22.1919
 std. dev: 2.53036
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 18.8705 20.415 21.6206 24.5442 25.8984

 g_a_65_99_09_c_pc share of people Germans all genders aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [14.693014,23.184752] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 18.2071
 std. dev: 2.56969
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 14.693 15.4077 18.0278 20.3887 21.0583

 g_a_a_09_c_pc share of people Germans all genders all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [74.823692,95.479309] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 84.7617
 std. dev: 6.41268
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 74.8237 78.9001 86.3888 88.8792 91.6685

 g_f_0_14_09_c_pc share of people Germans females aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [5.2935719,6.7159395] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 5.72648
 std. dev: .346043
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5.35651 5.44266 5.70826 5.9486 6.20156

 g_f_15_17_09_c_pc share of people Germans females aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.8153276,1.5703241] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.10551
 std. dev: .212196
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .815328 1.01399 1.0651 1.30222 1.34457

 g_f_18_24_09_c_pc share of people Germans females aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.7547185,7.4437919] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.56175
 std. dev: .80193
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.75472 3.05646 3.62279 3.67135 4.07527

 g_f_25_44_09_c_pc share of people Germans females aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [8.636186,12.892757] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 11.5707
 std. dev: .93659
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 10.5406 11.0435 11.3406 12.6715 12.8928

 g_f_45_64_09_c_pc share of people Germans females aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [9.3805084,13.40811] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 11.1837
 std. dev: 1.31743
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 9.38051 10.2633 10.9965 12.5028 13.0184

 g_f_65_99_09_c_pc share of people Germans females aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [8.8006649,14.121211] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 10.7788
 std. dev: 1.497
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 8.80066 9.25804 10.6917 11.8656 12.5708

 g_f_a_09_c_pc share of people Germans females all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [38.534447,49.158756] units: 1.000e-06
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 43.9269
 std. dev: 3.48764
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 38.5344 40.7938 45.0257 46.0377 47.3281

 g_m_0_14_09_c_pc share of people Germans males aged 0-14 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [5.5032187,6.9282537] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 6.01895
 std. dev: .366371
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 5.64909 5.713 6.02437 6.24564 6.69328

 g_m_15_17_09_c_pc share of people Germans males aged 15-17 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [.8830274,1.7129122] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 1.16263
 std. dev: .220348
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 .883027 1.07117 1.0921 1.32158 1.41299

 g_m_18_24_09_c_pc share of people Germans males aged 18-24 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
 range: [2.533422,5.6495013] units: 1.000e-07
 unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
 mean: 3.38151
 std. dev: .637176
 percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
 2.53342 3.25618 3.40791 3.66741 3.7712

g_m_25_44_09_c_pc share of people Germans males aged 25-44 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [8.7592278,13.256105] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
mean: 11.8352
std. dev: .896098
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
10.8006 11.0787 11.7775 12.8786 12.8786

g_m_45_64_09_c_pc share of people Germans males aged 45-64 (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [9.4899998,13.429509] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
mean: 11.0082
std. dev: 1.22296
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
9.49 9.99439 10.6241 12.0114 12.88

g_m_65_99_09_c_pc share of people Germans males aged 65+ (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [5.8923497,9.2924137] units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
mean: 7.42834
std. dev: 1.09704
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
5.89235 6.14963 7.33606 8.48743 8.91803

g_m_a_09_c_pc share of people Germans males all age groups (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [36.289249,46.320553] units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
mean: 40.8348
std. dev: 2.98014
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
36.2892 38.1063 41.3631 42.912 44.0708

popdensity_09_c number of people per sq km i.e. population density (2009 city)

type: numeric (float)
range: [442.99911,2605.8955] units: .00001
unique values: 16 missing : 0/2506
mean: 1978.45
std. dev: 628.124
percentiles: 10% 25% 50% 75% 90%
988.68 1488.29 2294.8 2519.72 2605.9

Socio-economic structure

```
-----
unemploy_09_c                number of unemployed people (2009 city)
-----
      type: numeric (long)
      range: [1855,78841]           units: 1
unique values: 16                 missing .: 0/2506
      mean:  30190.6
      std. dev: 28844.9
percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                3182    6658    18545    28490    78841
-----
```

```
-----
unemploy_09_c_pc            share of unemployed people (2009 city)
-----
      type: numeric (float)
      range: [3.4614022,9.1475735]  units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16                 missing .: 0/2506
      mean:  6.67415
      std. dev: 1.26828
percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                5.89202  6.3036  6.70876  7.64402  8.32487
-----
```

```
-----
sse_lp_09_c                number of gainfully employed, residing in the city (2009 city)
-----
      type: numeric (long)
      range: [14823,598561]         units: 1
unique values: 16                 missing .: 0/2506
      mean:  229840
      std. dev: 220484
percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                22024    53763    114107    231921    598561
-----
```

```
-----
sse_lp_09_c_pc            share of gainfully employed, residing in the city (2009 city)
-----
      type: numeric (float)
      range: [40.708992,55.803577]  units: 1.000e-06
unique values: 16                 missing .: 0/2506
      mean:  49.9239
      std. dev: 3.08765
percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                45.0664  47.9065  50.933  51.314  52.0717
-----
```

```
-----
sse_wp_09_c                number of gainfully employed, working in the city (2009 city)
-----
      type: numeric (long)
      range: [14932,817896]         units: 1
unique values: 16                 missing .: 0/2506
      mean:  292375
      std. dev: 304278
percentiles:    10%    25%    50%    75%    90%
                28938    80123    164272    232944    817896
-----
```

```

-----
sse_ratio_09_c                                ratio of gainfully employed, working to those
                                             residing in the city (2009 city)
-----
      type: numeric (float)
      range: [.7369424,2.9837399]           units: 1.000e-07
unique values: 16                           missing .: 0/2506

      mean: 1.27642
      std. dev: .370964

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  1.00441  1.00441  1.18012  1.36644  1.72219

```

Urban structure

```

-----
area_c                                         area in sq km (city)
-----
      type: numeric (float)
      range: [35.71,755.3]                 units: .001
unique values: 16                           missing .: 0/2506

      mean: 302.906
      std. dev: 262.695

percentiles:      10%      25%      50%      75%      90%
                  72.56   133.36  214.14  248.84  755.3

```


Appendix II: Questionnaire in German

Erklärungen

1. alphabetische LÄNDERLISTE:

In den Fragen 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 63 und 70 wurde eine alphabetische LÄNDERLISTE verwendet. Dies ist durch [LÄNDERLISTE] in der Antwortsektion der jeweiligen Frage gekennzeichnet.

- 11: Afghanistan
- 12: Belgien
- 13: Bosnien und Herzegowina
- 14: Brasilien
- 15: Bulgarien
- 16: China
- 17: Deutschland
- 18: Dänemark
- 19: Frankreich
- 20: Ghana
- 21: Griechenland
- 22: Großbritannien
- 23: Irak
- 24: Iran
- 25: Italien
- 26: Kasachstan
- 27: Kosovo
- 28: Kroatien
- 29: Litauen
- 30: Marokko
- 31: Mazedonien
- 32: Montenegro
- 33: Niederlande
- 34: Österreich
- 35: Polen
- 36: Portugal
- 37: Rumänien
- 38: Russland
- 39: Schweiz
- 40: Serbien
- 41: Slowakei
- 42: Slowenien
- 43: Spanien
- 44: Thailand
- 45: Tschechische Republik
- 46: Tunesien
- 47: Türkei
- 48: USA

49: Ukraine
 50: Ungarn
 51: Vietnam

2. Platzhalter

Einige Fragen werden durch Platzhalter an die persönliche Situation der Befragten angepasst. Platzhalter sind in Großbuchstaben und in eckige Klammern gesetzt. Es kommen vier Platzhalter zum Einsatz:

[WOHNVIERTEL]	der betreffende Wohnviertelname wird bei Kontaktaufnahme und in Frage 3 eingesetzt
[STADT]	der betreffende Städtename wird in den Fragen 5, 11 und 55 eingesetzt
[NATIONALITÄT]	die zutreffende Nationalität wird in den Fragen 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 49_1 und 53_3 eingesetzt. Basierend auf der LÄNDERLISTE wurde die Nationalität ggf. sprachlich angepasst, zum Beispiel wird „Irak“ zu „den Irakern“ oder „Iraker“.
[RELIGIONSZUGEHÖRIGKEIT]	es wird die betreffende Religionszugehörigkeit in den Fragen 28, 29 und 30 eingesetzt

Die Platzhalter [WOHNVIERTEL] und [STADT] sind durch den Wohnort der Befragten festgelegt, während die Platzhalter [NATIONALITÄT] und [RELIGIONSZUGEHÖRIGKEIT] erst im Verlauf des Interviews aus entsprechenden Antworten generiert werden.

3. unterschiedliche Frageformulierungen

Einige Fragen werden durch unterschiedliche Frageformulierungen an die persönliche Situation der Befragten angepasst. Unterschiedliche Frageformulierungen werden durch Kursivsetzung der zutreffenden Bedingung gekennzeichnet. Sie sind als Alternativen zu verstehen. Sie beziehen sich auf die Art der Telefonnummer in der Kontaktaufnahme, den Erwerbsstatus in den Fragen 39_1, 39_2, 39_3, 39_4, 39_5, 40 und 47 sowie auf den Migrationshintergrund in den Fragen 43, 44, 45, 47, 65_3, 65_4, 67, 68 und 69.

4. Filterführung

Vor den Fragen stehende, kursiv gedruckte Hinweise sind Filterregeln. Diese zeigen an, welche Kriterien die befragte Person erfüllen muss, um die Frage gestellt zu bekommen.

5. Interview-Anweisungen

Anweisungen sind durch [INT.: ...] gekennzeichnet. Diese Anweisungen wurden nicht vorgelesen, sondern dienen den Interviewern als Hilfsmittel bzw. als Hinweis.

6. Betonung

Wörter, die vom Interviewer in besonderer Weise betont werden sollen, sind fett gedruckt.

Kontaktaufnahme und Wohnviertelabgleich

1000.

Wenn die Telefonnummer zufällig generiert wurde:

Guten Tag, mein Name ist...

Wir führen zurzeit für TNS Emnid, Institut für Medien- und Sozialforschung in Bielefeld, im Auftrag des Max-Planck-Instituts in Göttingen, eine Umfrage über das Zusammenleben in Ihrem Wohnviertel durch. Ihre Rufnummer wurde von einem Computer zufällig erzeugt. Wir würden uns freuen, wenn Sie so freundlich wären und dieses Interview mitmachen würden, sofern Sie mindestens 18 Jahre alt sind. Ihre Teilnahme ist natürlich freiwillig. Die Auswertung erfolgt anonym, also nicht in Verbindung mit Ihrem Namen oder Ihrer Telefonnummer. Die Umfrage richtet sich an Personen, die in [WOHNVIERTEL] wohnhaft sind.

Wenn die Telefonnummer aus dem Telefonbuch gezogen wurde:

Guten Tag, mein Name ist...

Wir führen zurzeit für TNS Emnid, Institut für Medien- und Sozialforschung in Bielefeld, im Auftrag des Max-Planck-Instituts in Göttingen, eine Umfrage über das Zusammenleben in Ihrem Wohnviertel durch. Ihre Rufnummer wurde per Zufall aus dem Telefonverzeichnis gezogen. Wir würden uns freuen, wenn Sie so freundlich wären und dieses Interview mitmachen würden, sofern Sie mindestens 18 Jahre alt sind. Ihre Teilnahme ist natürlich freiwillig. Die Auswertung erfolgt anonym, also nicht in Verbindung mit Ihrem Namen oder Ihrer Telefonnummer. Die Umfrage richtet sich an Personen, die in [WOHNVIERTEL] wohnhaft sind.

1: Befragter erklärt sich zur sofortigen Befragung bereit

2: Befragter erklärt sich zur späteren Befragung bereit

3: Befragter verweigert

4: Befragter gibt spontan an, nicht in dem angegebenen Wohnviertel zu wohnen

Wenn die Nummer aus dem Telefonbuch gezogen wurde:

5: Befragter gibt an, das Anschreiben nicht erhalten zu haben, möchte Versand per E-Mail

6: Befragter gibt an, das Anschreiben nicht erhalten zu haben, möchte Versand per Post

1001.

Können Sie mir sagen, in welcher Straße Sie wohnen?

Straßenname:

1002.

Können Sie mir auch Ihre Hausnummer nennen? Wir benötigen diese Angabe nur, um festzustellen, ob Ihr Haushalt zu dem untersuchten Wohnviertel gehört.

Hausnummer:

[Straßenname und Hausnummer werden mit dem Straßenverzeichnis des Wohnviertels und ggf. den Adressdaten verglichen. Das Interview endet, wenn die Adresse nicht gelistet ist oder die Angabe verweigert wird.]

Schwedenschlüssel (Zufallsauswahl einer Haushaltsperson)

64.

Wie viele Personen, Sie selbst eingeschlossen, wohnen in Ihrem Haushalt? Zählen Sie bitte auch Kleinkinder dazu bzw. Personen, die normalerweise in Ihrem Haushalt wohnen, aber zurzeit abwesend sind, z.B. im Krankenhaus oder in Ferien.

Anzahl der Personen im Haushalt:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

99: keine Angabe

Wenn mehr als eine Person im Haushalt lebt:

1.

Wie viele Personen in Ihrem Haushalt sind 18 Jahre alt oder älter?

Anzahl:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

99: keine Angabe

1a.

Könnte ich bitte mit der [ÄLTESTEN/ZWEITÄLTESTEN/DRITTÄLTESTEN ...] Person sprechen?

1: Zielperson ist am Apparat

2: Es wird mit der Zielperson verbunden

3: Zielperson momentan nicht erreichbar [INT.: Bitte Namen der Zielperson aufnehmen]

4: Verweigerung

74.

Sagen Sie mir bitte, in welchem Jahr Sie geboren sind?

Geburtsjahr [INT.: vierstellig]:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

9999: keine Angabe

2.

[INT.: Geschlecht der befragten Person eintragen!]

1: Mann

2: Frau

Hauptbefragung

3.

Die ersten Fragen beziehen sich alle auf Ihr [WOHNVIERTEL]. Alles in allem, wie wohl fühlen Sie sich in Ihrem Wohnviertel? Fühlen Sie sich ...

- 1: sehr wohl,
- 2: eher wohl,
- 3: teils, teils
- 4: eher nicht wohl oder
- 5: überhaupt nicht wohl?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

4.

Wie viel Zeit verbringen Sie in der Regel in Ihrem Wohnviertel? Ich meine damit die Freizeit, nicht die Arbeitszeit und nicht die Zeit, in der Sie schlafen [INT.: Freizeit meint auch einkaufen, Arztbesuche etc.]. Verbringen Sie ...

- 1: praktisch die ganze Freizeit,
- 2: den überwiegenden Teil der Freizeit,
- 3: etwa die Hälfte der Freizeit,
- 4: weniger als die Hälfte der Freizeit oder
- 5: so gut wie gar keine Freizeit in Ihrem Wohnviertel?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

5.

Seit welchem Jahr leben Sie in [STADT]?

Seit dem Jahr [INT.: vierstellig]:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 1111: seit meiner Geburt
 - 9998: weiß nicht
 - 9999: keine Angabe
-

6.

Und seit welchem Jahr leben Sie in Ihrem Wohnviertel?

Seit dem Jahr [INT.: vierstellig]:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

1111: seit meiner Geburt

9998: weiß nicht

9999: keine Angabe

Wenn nicht seit Geburt in der Stadt wohnhaft:

7.

Warum sind Sie damals in [INT.: betonen] **dieses** Wohnviertel gezogen? Bitte geben Sie nur den wichtigsten oder die zwei wichtigsten Gründe an.

Gründe:

8.

Nun möchte ich Sie nach den Menschen in Ihrem Wohnviertel fragen. Würden Sie sagen, dass ...

1: die Leute recht verschieden sind oder würden Sie sagen, dass

2: in Ihrem Wohnviertel ein in etwa ähnlicher Schlag Menschen lebt?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn die Menschen im Wohnviertel recht verschieden oder ähnlich sind:

9.

Wenn die Leute verschieden sind:

In welcher Hinsicht sind die Leute in Ihrem Wohnviertel recht verschieden?

Wenn etwa ähnlicher Schlag Menschen:

In welcher Hinsicht ist dies ein in etwa ähnlicher Schlag Menschen?

Hinsichten:

10.

Wie ist Ihrer Meinung nach das Verhältnis der Leute untereinander in Ihrem Wohnviertel?
Würden Sie sagen, es ist ...

- 1: freundlich,
- 2: unfreundlich oder
- 3: keins von beidem?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

11.

Jetzt stelle ich Ihnen eine Frage zu den Menschen in Ihrer gesamten Stadt, nicht nur aus dem Wohnviertel. Wenn gleich von alteingesessenen Deutschen die Rede ist, meine ich Deutsche, die nicht eingewandert sind und deren Eltern auch schon Deutsche waren. Leben in [STADT]...

- 1: fast nur alteingesessene Deutsche und kaum Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder
- 2: leben da vor allem alteingesessene Deutsche, aber auch einige Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder
- 3: leben da neben alteingesessenen Deutschen sehr viele Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder
- 4: leben da überwiegend Menschen aus anderen Ländern?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

12.

Und wie ist das in Ihrem Wohnviertel? Leben da ...

- 1: fast nur alteingesessene Deutsche und kaum Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder
- 2: leben da vor allem alteingesessene Deutsche, aber auch einige Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder
- 3: leben da neben alteingesessenen Deutschen sehr viele Menschen aus anderen Ländern, oder
- 4: leben da überwiegend Menschen aus anderen Ländern?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

13.

Und wie gefällt Ihnen persönlich diese Situation?

- 1: sehr gut
- 2: eher gut
- 3: teils gut, teils nicht gut
- 4: eher nicht gut
- 5: überhaupt nicht gut

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

14.

Welche Staatsbürgerschaft haben Sie? Wenn Sie die Staatsbürgerschaft mehrerer Länder besitzen, nennen Sie mir bitte alle.

[INT.: Mehrfachnennungen möglich, außer wenn "staatenlos" genannt.
Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!
Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.
Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

- 96: anderes Land, und zwar:
 - 97: staatenlos
 - 98: weiß nicht
 - 99: keine Angabe
-

15.

Für manche Leute sind die Staatsangehörigkeit, die im Pass steht, und die Nationalität, der sie sich zugehörig fühlen, nicht gleich. Welcher Nationalität fühlen Sie sich zugehörig?

[INT.: Nur **eine** Nennung möglich.
Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!
Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.
Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

- 96: andere Nationalität, und zwar:
 - 98: weiß nicht
 - 99: keine Angabe
-

Generierung der Variable NATIONALITÄT:

Wenn nur eine Nennung in Frage 14, dann diese verwenden.

Wenn Mehrfachnennungen in Frage 14 und auch Deutschland genannt, dann Nationalität = Deutschland verwenden.

Wenn Mehrfachnennungen in Frage 14 und Deutschland nicht genannt, dann Nationalität aus Frage 15 verwenden.

Wenn Person staatenlos, weiß nicht oder keine Angabe in Frage 14 gemacht hat, dann Nationalität aus Frage 15 verwenden.

Wenn Person staatenlos, weiß nicht oder keine Angabe in Frage 14 und weiß nicht oder keine Angabe in Frage 15 gemacht hat, dann 99 (=fehlender Wert) eintragen.

Wenn deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft:

16.

Besitzen Sie die deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft von Geburt an?

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn keine deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft von Geburt an oder die Angabe dazu fehlt:

17.

Welches ist Ihre ursprüngliche Staatsbürgerschaft?

[INT.: Mehrfachnennungen möglich, außer wenn "staatenlos" genannt.

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar:

97: staatenlos

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

18.

Bitte sagen Sie mir, in welchem Land Sie geboren sind.

[INT.: Nur **eine** Nennung möglich!

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Achtung: Wenn „Schlesien“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich oder in Polen?“

Wenn „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“

Codieren entsprechend als Deutschland, Polen oder ehemalige Sowjetunion (UDSSR).

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar: [INT.: Wenn „Schlesien“ oder „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte **nicht** hier eintragen, sondern wie oben angegeben nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“ und entsprechend codieren!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

Wenn nicht in Deutschland geboren:

19.

Seit welchem Jahr leben Sie in Deutschland?

Seit dem Jahr [INT.: vierstellig]:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

9998: weiß nicht

9999: keine Angabe

20.

Und jetzt einige Fragen zu Ihren Eltern. In welchem Land ist Ihr Vater geboren?

[INT.: Nur **eine** Nennung möglich!

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Achtung: Wenn „Schlesien“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich oder in Polen?“

Wenn „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“

Codieren entsprechend als Deutschland, Polen oder ehemalige Sowjetunion (UDSSR).

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar: [INT.: Wenn „Schlesien“ oder „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte **nicht** hier eintragen, sondern wie oben angegeben nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“ und entsprechend codieren!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

21.

Und in welchem Land ist Ihre Mutter geboren?

[INT.: Nur **eine** Nennung möglich!

Antwortkategorien **nicht** vorlesen!

Alphabetische Listung der Ländernamen.

Achtung: Wenn „Schlesien“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich oder in Polen?“

Wenn „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“

Codieren entsprechend als Deutschland, Polen oder ehemalige Sowjetunion (UDSSR).

Bitte mit Bildlaufaste nach unten scrollen!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar: [INT.: Wenn „Schlesien“ oder „Ostpreußen“ genannt, bitte **nicht** hier eintragen, sondern wie oben angegeben nachfragen: „Meinen Sie im Deutschen Reich, in Polen oder in der Sowjetunion?“ und entsprechend codieren!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

Generierung der Variable MIGRATIONSHINTERGRUND:

Wenn Person eine deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft besitzt, sowie beide Elternteile in Deutschland geboren sind und die Person die deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft von Geburt an besitzt, es nicht weiß oder keine Angabe gemacht hat, dann ist sie eine Person ohne Migrationshintergrund = 0.

Wenn Person eine andere Staatsbürgerschaft als Deutschland hat, dann ist sie eine Personen mit Migrationshintergrund = 1.

Wenn Person die deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft nicht von Geburt an besitzt, dann ist sie eine Personen mit Migrationshintergrund = 1.

Wenn Person in einem anderen Land als Deutschland geboren ist, dann ist sie eine Personen mit Migrationshintergrund = 1.

Wenn mindestens eines der Elternteile der Person in einem anderen Land als Deutschland geboren ist, dann ist die Person eine Personen mit Migrationshintergrund = 1.

Alles andere ist ein fehlender Wert = 9.

Wenn Geburtsland nicht Deutschland ist:

22.

Sind Sie ...

- 1: als Aussiedler,
- 2: als Flüchtling,
- 3: aus familiären Gründen oder
- 4: aus beruflichen Gründen [INT.: auch Studierende, au pair] nach Deutschland gekommen?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

23.

Rechnen Sie sich einer ethnischen oder religiösen Minderheit zu?

1: ja, und zwar: [INT.: Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Bitte genau notieren!]

2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

24.

Darf ich Sie fragen, ob Sie einer Religion angehören und welche das ist?

[INT.: Bitte bei Bedarf vorlesen!]

- 11: römisch-katholische Kirche
- 12: evangelische Kirche
- 13: eine andere christliche Religionsgemeinschaft
- 14: islamische Religion
- 15: jüdische Religion
- 16: buddhistische Religion
- 17: hinduistische Religion
- 18: eine andere nicht-christliche Religion
- 19: keine Religion

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 98: weiß nicht
 - 99: keine Angabe
-

25.

Wie stark identifizieren Sie sich mit [NATIONALITÄT]?

- 1: überhaupt nicht
- 2: wenig
- 3: teils, teils
- 4: ziemlich stark
- 5: sehr stark

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

26.

Wie stark identifizieren Sie sich mit Europa?

- 1: überhaupt nicht
- 2: wenig
- 3: teils, teils
- 4: ziemlich stark
- 5: sehr stark

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

27.

Ich möchte Sie jetzt nach Ihren Gefühlen gegenüber den Deutschen fragen. Bitte stellen Sie sich ein Thermometer vor und sagen Sie mir, wie warm oder kalt Ihre Gefühle gegenüber den Deutschen sind. Null bedeutet ganz kalt und einhundert Grad sehr warm.

Zahl:

[INT.: Für ausweichende Antworten wie „das hängt davon ab“ oder „kann man pauschal nicht sagen“ noch ein Mal nachfragen: Es geht nur um eine allgemeine Einschätzung. Bleibt die Antwort ausweichend, bitte 998 eingeben.]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

998: weiß nicht

999: keine Angabe

Wenn eine Nationalität und eine Religionszugehörigkeit angegeben wurde:

28.

Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aussagen vor. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, ob Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. "Die Werte der [NATIONALITÄT] beruhen auf [RELIGIONSZUGEHÖRIGKEIT] Werten."

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage ...

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zu oder

5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: Für ausweichende Antworten wie „das hängt davon ab“ oder „kann man pauschal nicht sagen“ noch einmal nachfragen: Es geht nur um eine allgemeine Einschätzung. Bleibt die Antwort ausweichend, bitte 8 eingeben.]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn eine Nationalität und eine Religionszugehörigkeit angegeben wurde:

29.

„[NATIONALITÄT] zu sein bedeutet so ziemlich dasselbe wie [RELIGIONSZUGEHÖRIGKEIT] zu sein.“

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage ...

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zu oder

5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: Für ausweichende Antworten wie „das hängt davon ab“ oder „kann man pauschal nicht sagen“ noch einmal nachfragen: Es geht nur um eine allgemeine Einschätzung. Bleibt die Antwort ausweichend, bitte 8 eingeben.]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn eine Nationalität und eine Religionszugehörigkeit angegeben wurde:

30.

Bei der folgenden Frage bedenken Sie bitte, dass es keine richtigen oder falschen Antworten gibt. Ich bitte Sie nur um eine grobe Schätzung. Wie viel Prozent der [NATIONALITÄT] glauben Sie sind [RELIGIONSZUGEHÖRIGKEIT]?

Prozentwert:

[INT.: Für ausweichende Antworten wie „das hängt davon ab“ oder „kann man pauschal nicht sagen“ noch ein Mal nachfragen: Es geht nur um eine allgemeine Einschätzung. Bleibt die Antwort ausweichend, bitte 998 eingeben.]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

998: weiß nicht

999: keine Angabe

31.

Bitte geben Sie für die folgenden vier Aussagen über Ausländer an, ob Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

31_1 Ich habe Mitleid, wenn Ausländer benachteiligt werden.

31_2 Die Probleme der Ausländerinnen und Ausländer sind mir im Allgemeinen egal.

31_3 Ich kann mich gut in die Lage von Ausländern hineinversetzen.

31_4 Ich bemühe mich stets, die Dinge auch aus dem Blickwinkel der Ausländer zu sehen.

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage ...

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zu oder

5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

32.

Sagen Sie mir bitte jetzt für jede Aussage, ob diese auf Sie persönlich zutrifft oder nicht.

32_1 Ich habe gerne viele Leute um mich herum.

32_2 Ich bin ein fröhlicher, gutgelaunter Mensch.

32_3 Ich unterhalte mich wirklich gerne mit anderen Menschen.

Trifft das auf Sie ...

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zu,

5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn nicht-deutsche Nationalität oder fehlende Angabe dazu:

33.

Ich möchte Sie jetzt nach Ihren Gefühlen gegenüber den [NATIONALITÄT] fragen. Bitte stellen Sie sich ein Thermometer vor und sagen Sie mir, wie warm oder kalt Ihre Gefühle gegenüber den [NATIONALITÄT] sind. Null bedeutet ganz kalt und einhundert Grad sehr warm.

Zahl:

[INT.: Für ausweichende Antworten wie „das hängt davon ab “ oder „kann man pauschal nicht sagen“ noch ein Mal nachfragen: Es geht nur um eine allgemeine Einschätzung. Bleibt die Antwort ausweichend, bitte 998 eingeben.]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

998: weiß nicht

999: keine Angabe

34.

Was ist der höchste allgemeinbildende Schulabschluss, den Sie haben?

Schulabschluss:

[INT.: **Offen fragen**, nur bei Bedarf vorlesen.

Nur **höchsten** Schulabschluss angeben lassen!

Bei ausländischem Abschluss Befragten bitten, ihn zuzuordnen; wenn dies nicht möglich ist, Code 7 auswählen und Angabe notieren.]

1: noch Schüler

2: Schule ohne Abschluss beendet [INT.: Bei Schulbesuch im Ausland ggf.: weniger als 8 Jahre Schulbesuch]

3: Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss bzw. polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse

4: mittlere Reife, Realschulabschluss bzw. polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse

5: Fachhochschulreife (Abschluss einer Fachoberschule etc.)

6: Abitur bzw. erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse (Hochschulreife)

7: anderer Schulabschluss, und zwar:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn anderer Schulabschluss als noch Schüler:

35.

Welchen höchsten beruflichen Ausbildungsabschluss haben Sie?

Ausbildungsabschluss:

[INT.: **Offen fragen**, nur bei Bedarf vorlesen.

Nur **höchsten** Ausbildungsabschluss angeben lassen!!

Bei ausländischem Abschluss Befragten bitten, ihn zuzuordnen.]

11: keinen beruflichen Ausbildungsabschluss

12: berufliche Ausbildung, aber keine Lehre; auch Teilfacharbeiterabschluss

13: abgeschlossene Lehre, Facharbeiter

14: Fachschulabschluss

15: Meister-, Techniker- oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss

16: Fachhochschulabschluss (auch Abschluss einer Ingenieurschule)

17: Hochschulabschluss

18: anderer beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss, und zwar:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

36.

Sind Sie ...

[INT.: Lehrlinge / Auszubildende gelten als **hauptberuflich** Erwerbstätige.

Mithelfende Familienangehörige, die ganz- oder halbtags im Betrieb eines Haushalts- bzw. eines Familienmitglieds arbeiten, ohne dass ein formales Arbeitsverhältnis besteht, gelten ebenfalls als **hauptberuflich** Erwerbstätige. Als nicht hauptberuflich, sondern als **nebenher** erwerbstätig gelten Personen, die einer Erwerbstätigkeit nachgehen und gleichzeitig eine **Vollzeitschule** besuchen (Schüler und Studenten), **arbeitslos** gemeldet sind, oder eine **Rente/ Pension** aufgrund früherer Erwerbstätigkeit beziehen. Personen in **Mutterschafts- /Erziehungsurlaub** oder in **sonstiger Beurlaubung** gelten nicht als hauptberuflich erwerbstätig. Ggf. nachfragen, ob nebenher oder nicht erwerbstätig.]

1: hauptberuflich ganztags erwerbstätig,

2: hauptberuflich halbtags erwerbstätig,

3: nebenher erwerbstätig oder

4: nicht erwerbstätig?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn nebenher erwerbstätig, nicht erwerbstätig oder fehlende Angabe dazu:

37.

Sind Sie ...

- 1: SchülerIn oder StudentIn,
- 2: RentnerIn oder PensionärIn,
- 3: zurzeit arbeitslos,
- 4: Hausfrau / Hausmann,
- 5: Wehr- oder Zivildienstleistender oder
- 6: aus anderen Gründen nicht hauptberuflich erwerbstätig?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn nebenher erwerbstätig, nicht erwerbstätig oder fehlende Angabe dazu:

38.

Waren Sie jemals hauptberuflich erwerbstätig?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn Person hauptberuflich erwerbstätig ist oder war:

39_1.

Wenn Person ganz- bzw. halbtags hauptberuflich erwerbstätig ist:

Sind Sie hauptberuflich ...

Wenn Person hauptberuflich erwerbstätig war:

Waren Sie hauptberuflich ...

- 1: Arbeiter,
- 2: Angestellter,
- 3: Beamter, Richter, Berufssoldat,
- 4: Landwirt,
- 5: Selbständiger, Unternehmer oder
- 6: mithelfender Familienangehöriger?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

7: nichts davon

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn Person Arbeiter ist oder war:

39_2.

Wenn Person ganz- bzw. halbtags hauptberuflich erwerbstätig ist:

Sind Sie hauptberuflich ...

Wenn Person hauptberuflich erwerbstätig war:

Waren Sie hauptberuflich ...

- 1: ungelernt,
- 2: angelernt oder Teilfacharbeiter,
- 3: gelernter oder Facharbeiter,
- 4: Vorarbeiter oder Kolonnenführer,
- 5: Meister, Polier oder Brigadier?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn Person Angestellter ist oder war:

39_3.

Wenn Person ganz- bzw. halbtags hauptberuflich erwerbstätig ist:

Sind Sie hauptberuflich Angestellter ...

Wenn Person hauptberuflich erwerbstätig war:

Waren Sie hauptberuflich Angestellter ...

- 1: mit einfacher, ausführender Tätigkeit nach Anweisung [INT.: Zum Beispiel Verkäufer, Kontorist oder Stenotypist],
- 2: mit einer schwierigen Tätigkeit, die Sie nach allgemeiner Anweisung selbstständig erledigen [INT.: Zum Beispiel Sachbearbeiter, Buchhalter oder technischer Zeichner],
- 3: mit selbstständiger Leistung in verantwortlicher Tätigkeit bzw. mit begrenzter Verantwortung für Personal [INT.: Zum Beispiel Prokurist, Abteilungsleiter bzw. Meister im Angestelltenverhältnis] oder
- 4: mit umfassenden Führungsaufgaben und Entscheidungsbefugnissen [INT.: Zum Beispiel Direktor, Geschäftsführer oder Mitglied eines Vorstandes]?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn Person Beamter, Richter oder Berufssoldat ist oder war:

39_4.

Wenn Person ganz- bzw. halbtags hauptberuflich erwerbstätig ist:

Sind Sie hauptberuflich ...

Wenn Person hauptberuflich erwerbstätig war:

Waren Sie hauptberuflich ...

- 1: Beamter im einfachen Dienst [ggf.: bis einschließlich Oberamtsmeister],
- 2: Beamter im mittleren Dienst [ggf.: von Assistent bis einschließlich Hauptsekretär, Amtsinspektor],
- 3: Beamter im gehobenen Dienst [ggf.: von Inspektor bis einschließlich Oberamtsrat] oder
- 4: Beamter im höheren Dienst oder Richter [ggf.: vom Regierungsrat aufwärts]?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn Person Selbstständiger oder Unternehmer ist oder war:

39_5.

Wenn Person ganz- bzw. halbtags hauptberuflich erwerbstätig ist:

Haben Sie hauptberuflich ...

Wenn Person hauptberuflich erwerbstätig war:

Hatten Sie hauptberuflich ...

- 1: keinen oder einen weiteren Mitarbeiter bzw. Partner,
- 2: 2 bis 9 Mitarbeiter,
- 3: 10 bis 49 Mitarbeiter oder
- 4: 50 und mehr Mitarbeiter?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn Person hauptberuflich oder nebenher erwerbstätig, Schüler/Student oder Wehr-/Zivildienstleistender ist:

40.

Wenn Schüler/Student:

Liegt Ihre Schule bzw. Hochschule in Ihrem Wohnviertel?

Wenn hauptberuflich oder nebenher erwerbstätig oder Wehr-/Zivildienstleistender:

Liegt Ihr Arbeitsplatz in Ihrem Wohnviertel?

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

41.

In den nächsten Fragen geht es um Ihre Gefühle gegenüber einer Reihe von Gruppen. Bitte stellen Sie sich ein Thermometer vor und sagen Sie mir, wie warm oder kalt Ihre Gefühle gegenüber den folgenden Gruppen sind. Null bedeutet ganz kalt und einhundert Grad sehr warm.

41_1 Wie sind Ihre Gefühle gegenüber den in Deutschland lebenden Türkinnen und Türken?

41_2 Wie sind Ihre Gefühle gegenüber den in Deutschland lebenden Russlanddeutschen?

41_3 Wie sind Ihre Gefühle gegenüber den in Deutschland lebenden anderen Westeuropäern?

Zahl:

[INT.: Für ausweichende Antworten wie „das hängt davon ab“ oder „kann man pauschal nicht sagen“ noch ein Mal nachfragen: Es geht nur um eine allgemeine Einschätzung. Bleibt die Antwort ausweichend, bitte 998 eingeben.]

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

998: weiß nicht

999: keine Angabe

42.

Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich ...

42_1 mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus der Türkei stammen?

42_2 mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern Russlanddeutsche sind?

42_3 mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus anderen Ländern Westeuropas stammen?

42_4 mit alteingesessenen Deutschen? [INT.: Noch einmal zur Erinnerung: Wir meinen hier Deutsche, die nicht eingewandert sind und deren Eltern auch schon Deutsche waren.]

1: täglich

2: mindestens einmal in der Woche

3: mindestens einmal im Monat

4: seltener

5: nie

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

43.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Denken Sie jetzt bitte an Ihre guten Freunde und Familienangehörigen, die aus Deutschland stammen. Wie viele von denen haben Freunde, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Denken Sie jetzt bitte an Ihre guten Freunde und Familienangehörigen, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen. Wie viele von denen haben Freunde, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus Deutschland stammen?

1: niemand,

2: weniger als die Hälfte,

3: etwa die Hälfte,

4: mehr als die Hälfte oder

5: alle?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

44.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Wie oft, wenn überhaupt, haben Sie Kontakt zu Personen, die im Ausland leben und nicht Deutsche sind?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Wie oft, wenn überhaupt, haben Sie Kontakt zu Personen, die im Ausland leben?

- 1: täglich
- 2: mindestens einmal in der Woche
- 3: mindestens einmal im Monat
- 4: seltener
- 5: nie

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

45.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt nochmal eine Frage zu Ihrem Wohnviertel. Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich in Ihrem Wohnviertel mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt nochmal eine Frage zu Ihrem Wohnviertel. Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich in Ihrem Wohnviertel mit Menschen, die aus Deutschland stammen?

- 1: täglich
- 2: mindestens einmal in der Woche
- 3: mindestens einmal im Monat
- 4: seltener
- 5: nie

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

Wenn mindestens „seltene“ Unterhaltungen:

46.

Und wie empfinden Sie diese Unterhaltungen?

- 1: als sehr angenehm
- 2: als eher angenehm
- 3: als weder angenehm noch unangenehm
- 4: als eher unangenehm
- 5: als sehr unangenehm

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn Person hauptberuflich oder nebenher erwerbstätig, Schüler/Student oder Wehr-/Zivildienstleistender ist:

47.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund und Schüler/Student:

Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich in der Schule bzw. Hochschule mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen?

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund und hauptberuflich oder nebenher erwerbstätig oder Wehr-/Zivildienstleistender:

Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich an Ihrem Arbeitsplatz mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund und Schüler/Student:

Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich in der Schule bzw. Hochschule mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus Deutschland stammen?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund und hauptberuflich oder nebenher erwerbstätig oder Wehr-/Zivildienstleistender:

Wie oft unterhalten Sie sich an Ihrem Arbeitsplatz mit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus Deutschland stammen?

- 1: täglich
- 2: mindestens einmal in der Woche
- 3: mindestens einmal im Monat
- 4: seltener
- 5: nie

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn mindestens „seltene“ Unterhaltungen:

48.

Und wie empfinden Sie diese Unterhaltungen?

- 1: als sehr angenehm
- 2: als eher angenehm
- 3: als weder angenehm noch unangenehm
- 4: als eher unangenehm
- 5: als sehr unangenehm

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

49_1

Stellen Sie sich einmal vor, Sie sind der/die einzige [NATIONALITÄT], in einer Gruppe von Menschen anderer Herkunft. In welchem Ausmaß würden Sie sich verunsichert fühlen?

- 1: überhaupt nicht
- 2: eher nicht
- 3: teils, teils
- 4: ein wenig
- 5: stark

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

49_2.

Und in welchem Ausmaß würden Sie sich unbehaglich fühlen?

- 1: überhaupt nicht
- 2: eher nicht
- 3: teils, teils
- 4: ein wenig
- 5: stark

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

50.

Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aussagen vor. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, ob Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

50_1 Es ist eine Bereicherung für eine Stadt, wenn die Menschen unterschiedlicher Herkunft und Kultur sind.

50_2 Die in Deutschland lebenden Muslime sollten das Recht haben, Moscheen zu bauen auch in Ihrem Wohnviertel.

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage ...

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zu oder

5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

51.

Würden Sie sagen, ...

1: die Deutschkenntnisse der in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sind so schlecht, dass dies das Zusammenleben erschwert, oder würden Sie sagen,

2: die Deutschkenntnisse der in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sind im Allgemeinen gut genug für die alltägliche Verständigung?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

52.

Alles zusammen genommen, wie zufrieden sind Sie mit Ihrem Leben? Sind Sie ...

1: vollkommen zufrieden,

2: eher zufrieden,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zufrieden oder

5: gar nicht zufrieden?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

53_1.

Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann oder dass man im Umgang mit ihnen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 5. „1“ bedeutet, dass man nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann, und „5“ bedeutet, dass man den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstufen.

- 1: man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: man kann den meisten Menschen vertrauen

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

53_2.

Und wie ist das mit den Deutschen. Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten Deutschen vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit Deutschen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 5.

[INT.: „1“ bedeutet, dass man nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann, und „5“ bedeutet, dass man den meisten Deutschen vertrauen kann. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstufen.]

- 1: man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: man kann den meisten Deutschen vertrauen

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

Wenn nicht-deutsche Nationalität:

53_3.

Und wie ist das mit den [NATIONALITÄT]. Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten [NATIONALITÄT] vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit [NATIONALITÄT] nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 5.

[INT.: „1“ bedeutet, dass man nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann, und „5“ bedeutet, dass man den meisten [NATIONALITÄT] vertrauen kann. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstufen.]

- 1: man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: man kann den meisten [NATIONALITÄT] vertrauen

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

54_1.

Wenn Sie jetzt speziell an die in Deutschland lebenden Türkinnen und Türken denken. Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten von ihnen vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit ihnen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 5.

- 1: man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: man kann den meisten in Deutschland lebenden Türkinnen und Türken vertrauen

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

54_2.

Und wenn Sie jetzt speziell an die in Deutschland lebenden Russlanddeutschen denken. Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten von ihnen vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit ihnen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 5.

1: man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein

2:

3:

4:

5: man kann den meisten in Deutschland lebenden Russlanddeutschen vertrauen

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

54_3.

Und wie ist das mit den in Deutschland lebenden Westeuropäern. Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten von ihnen vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit ihnen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 5.

1: man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein

2:

3:

4:

5: man kann den meisten in Deutschland lebenden Westeuropäern vertrauen

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

55.

Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Meinungen vor, die man gelegentlich hört. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder Meinung, ob Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

55_1 Die Politiker in [STADT] bemühen sich im Allgemeinen darum, die Interessen der Bevölkerung zu vertreten.

55_2 Die ganze Politik ist so kompliziert, dass jemand wie ich gar nicht versteht, was vorgeht.

55_3 Menschen wie ich können durchaus beeinflussen, welche Politik in [STADT] gemacht wird.

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage ...

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zu oder

5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

56.

Stellen Sie sich einmal vor, in Ihrem Wohnviertel soll eine beliebte Grünanlage vernichtet werden. Was würden Sie tun?

[INT.: Antwortvorgaben **nicht** vorlesen! Antwort offen aufnehmen, es sei denn eine der Antwortvorgaben wird spontan genannt. Bitte genau notieren!]

1: gar nichts

2: das wäre mir egal

3: da kann man nichts tun

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

57.

Und wie wahrscheinlich wäre es, dass die Bewohner Ihres Wohnviertels aktiv protestieren würden? Wäre das ...

- 1: sehr wahrscheinlich,
- 2: eher wahrscheinlich,
- 3: eher unwahrscheinlich oder
- 4: ausgeschlossen?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

58.

Bei der letzten Bundestagswahl im Herbst 2009 haben gut zwei Drittel der Wahlberechtigten gewählt, fast ein Drittel hat nicht gewählt. Wie war das bei Ihnen, haben Sie bei dieser Wahl ...

- 1: gewählt,
- 2: nicht gewählt oder
- 3: waren Sie nicht wahlberechtigt?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

59.

Haben Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten ein politisches Anliegen durch eine Unterschrift oder eine Spende unterstützt?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

60.

Wenn am nächsten Sonntag Bundestagswahl wäre, welche Partei würden Sie dann mit Ihrer Zweitstimme wählen?

[INT.: Zweitstimme ist die Parteienstimme.]

11: CDU bzw. CSU

12: SPD

13: FDP

14: Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen

15: Die Linke

16: NPD

17: Die Republikaner

18: andere Partei, und zwar:

19: würde nicht wählen

20: nicht wahlberechtigt

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

61.

Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aussagen über die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

61_1 Die Ausländer in Deutschland bedrohen die deutsche Lebensweise.

61_2 Die Werte der in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sind unvereinbar mit den Werten der Deutschen.

61_3 Die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer machen es den Deutschen schwerer, Arbeitsplätze zu finden.

61_4 Die in Deutschland lebenden Ausländer sind eine Belastung für das soziale Netz.

Stimmen Sie dieser Aussage ...

1: vollkommen zu,

2: eher zu,

3: teils, teils,

4: eher nicht zu oder

5: überhaupt nicht zu?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

62.

Haben Sie einen festen Lebenspartner bzw. eine feste Lebenspartnerin?

1: ja

2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn mit festem Lebenspartner:

63.

Aus welchem Land stammt Ihre Lebenspartnerin bzw. Ihr Lebenspartner?

[INT: Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Bitte genau notieren!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar:

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

65_1.

Bitte denken Sie einmal an die Menschen, mit denen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden fühlen. Sehr enge Verbindungen bestehen zu Personen, mit denen Sie wichtige persönliche Angelegenheiten diskutieren, häufig persönlichen Kontakt halten und die für Sie da sind, wenn Sie deren Hilfe benötigen. Mit wie vielen Personen, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt leben, fühlen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden?

Anzahl der Personen:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

999: keine Angabe

65_2.

Denken Sie jetzt bitte an Bekannte, zu denen Sie eher lose Kontakte haben. Ich meine damit Bekannte, mit denen Sie sich gelegentlich verabreden oder telefonieren, nicht aber enge Freunde, mit denen Sie auch über sehr persönliche Dinge reden. Mit wie vielen Personen insgesamt haben Sie solche losen Kontakte? [INT.: Denken Sie an lose Bekannte aus Familie, Verwandtschaft, Nachbarschaft, Arbeits- und Ausbildungsplatz und Freizeitaktivitäten]. Sind es ...

- 1: bis zu 10 Personen,
- 2: 11 bis zu 20 Personen,
- 3: 21 bis zu 40 Personen,
- 4: 41 bis zu 80 Personen oder
- 5: mehr als 80 Personen?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

Wenn mindestens eine enge Beziehung:

65_3.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt noch einmal zu den [Antwort aus Frage 65_1] Personen, mit denen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden fühlen. Wie viele von denen stammen nicht aus Deutschland? Noch einmal zur Erinnerung: Ich meine damit Menschen, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus einem anderen Land nach Deutschland gekommen sind.

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Jetzt noch einmal zu den [Antwort aus Frage 65_1] Personen, mit denen Sie sich sehr eng verbunden fühlen. Wie viele von denen stammen aus Deutschland? Noch einmal zur Erinnerung: Ich meine damit Deutsche, die nicht eingewandert sind und deren Eltern auch schon Deutsche waren.

Anzahl der Personen:

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

999: keine Angabe

Wenn mindestens eine lose Beziehung:

65_4.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Und wie viele Ihrer [Antwort aus Frage 65_2] loseren Bekannten stammen nicht aus Deutschland?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Und wie viele Ihrer [Antwort aus Frage 65_2] loseren Bekannten stammen aus Deutschland?

- 1: niemand,
- 2: weniger als die Hälfte,
- 3: etwa die Hälfte,
- 4: mehr als die Hälfte oder
- 5: alle?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

66_1.

Jetzt möchte ich von Ihnen wissen, ob sich die Personen in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis untereinander kennen. Würden Sie sagen ...

- 1: die kennen sich alle gegenseitig, oder
- 2: die meisten kennen sich gegenseitig, oder
- 3: etwa die Hälfte kennt sich gegenseitig, oder
- 4: einige kennen sich gegenseitig, oder
- 5: die kennen sich gegenseitig nicht?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

Wenn sich weder alle gegenseitig kennen noch alle gegenseitig nicht kennen und wenn es sowohl Eigen- als auch Fremdgruppenkontakte gibt:

66_2.

Und wie ist das mit den Personen in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen? Kennen die auch Ihre deutschen Verwandten, Freunde und Bekannten? Würden Sie sagen ...

- 1: die kennen sich alle gegenseitig, oder
- 2: die meisten kennen sich gegenseitig, oder
- 3: etwa die Hälfte kennt sich gegenseitig, oder
- 4: einige kennen sich gegenseitig, oder
- 5: die kennen sich gegenseitig nicht?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn es Fremdgruppenkontakte gibt:

67.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Wenn Sie noch einmal an die Menschen in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis denken, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen. Wie viele von denen leben in Ihrem Wohnviertel?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Wenn Sie noch einmal an die Menschen in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis denken, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus Deutschland stammen. Wie viele von denen leben in Ihrem Wohnviertel?

- 1: niemand,
- 2: weniger als die Hälfte,
- 3: etwa die Hälfte,
- 4: mehr als die Hälfte oder
- 5: alle?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

Wenn es Fremdgruppenkontakte gibt:

68.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Und wie viele Ihrer Familienmitglieder, Freunde und Bekannten, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen, haben Sie in Ihrem Wohnviertel kennen gelernt?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Und wie viele Ihrer Familienmitglieder, Freunde und Bekannten, die aus Deutschland stammen, haben Sie in Ihrem Wohnviertel kennen gelernt?

- 1: niemand,
- 2: weniger als die Hälfte,
- 3: etwa die Hälfte,
- 4: mehr als die Hälfte oder
- 5: alle?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

Wenn es Fremdgruppenkontakte gibt:

69.

Wenn kein Migrationshintergrund:

Bei welchen Gelegenheiten haben Sie Ihre Familienmitglieder, Freunde und Bekannten, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen, kennen gelernt?

Wenn Migrationshintergrund:

Bei welchen Gelegenheiten haben Sie Ihre Familienmitglieder, Freunde und Bekannten, die selbst oder deren Eltern aus Deutschland stammen, kennen gelernt?

[INT.: Mehrfachnennungen möglich.]

- 1: bei der Arbeit, in der Schule, an der Universität,
- 2: in einem Verein,
- 3: einer anderen Organisation oder Gruppe,
- 4: einer religiösen Gemeinschaft,
- 5: beim Ausgehen,
- 6: über Freunde oder Familienmitglieder,
- 7: in einem Wohnviertel, in dem Sie früher gelebt haben oder
- 8: bei anderen Gelegenheiten?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 98: weiß nicht
 - 99: keine Angabe
-

Wenn Kontakt zu Personen mit Migrationshintergrund:

70.

Aus welchen Ländern stammen die Menschen in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis, die selbst oder deren Eltern nicht aus Deutschland stammen?

[INT.: Mehrfachnennungen möglich. Bitte genau notieren!]

[LÄNDERLISTE, ergänzt um:]

53: ehemaliges Jugoslawien

54: ehemalige Sowjetunion (UdSSR)

55: ehemalige Tschechoslowakei

96: anderes Land, und zwar:

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

71_1.

Wenn Sie jetzt noch einmal an Ihren gesamten Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis denken. Wie viele von diesen Personen würden Sie einer anderen sozialen Schicht zurechnen als Sie selbst?

1: keine oder sehr wenige,

2: weniger als die Hälfte,

3: etwa die Hälfte,

4: mehr als die Hälfte oder

5: beinahe alle?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

71_2.

Und wie viele Ihrer Freunde und Bekannten sind deutlich jünger oder deutlich älter als Sie selbst?

1: keine oder sehr wenige,

2: weniger als die Hälfte,

3: etwa die Hälfte,

4: mehr als die Hälfte oder

5: beinahe alle?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

71_3.

Und wie viele Ihrer Freunde und Bekannten haben ganz andere politische Ansichten als Sie selbst?

- 1: keine oder sehr wenige,
- 2: weniger als die Hälfte,
- 3: etwa die Hälfte,
- 4: mehr als die Hälfte oder
- 5: beinahe alle?
- 8: weiß nicht

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

9: keine Angabe

71_4.

Und wie viele Ihrer Freunde und Bekannten haben ganz andere religiöse Überzeugungen als Sie selbst?

- 1: keine oder sehr wenige,
- 2: weniger als die Hälfte,
- 3: etwa die Hälfte,
- 4: mehr als die Hälfte oder
- 5: beinahe alle?
- 8: weiß nicht

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

9: keine Angabe

72_1.

Gibt es in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis Menschen, die als ausländische Flüchtlinge nach Deutschland gekommen sind?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

8: weiß nicht

9: keine Angabe

72_2.

Gibt es in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis Menschen, die als Aussiedler nach Deutschland gekommen sind?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

72_3.

Gibt es in Ihrem Familien-, Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis einen Ausländer oder eine Ausländerin, die erst kurze Zeit, also nicht mehr als drei Jahre, in Deutschland lebt?

- 1: ja
- 2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

73.

Wie wichtig finden es Ihre deutschen Freunde, freundlich zu Ausländerinnen und Ausländern zu sein? Denken Ihre Freunde, dass es ...

- 1: sehr wichtig,
- 2: eher wichtig,
- 3: teils, teils,
- 4: eher nicht wichtig oder
- 5: gar nicht wichtig ist?

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

- 8: weiß nicht
 - 9: keine Angabe
-

75. Wie hoch ist das monatliche Netto-Einkommen Ihres Haushaltes insgesamt? Ich meine dabei die Summe, die nach Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge übrigbleibt.

[INT.: Bei Selbstständigen nach dem durchschnittlichen monatlichen Netto Einkommen, abzüglich der Betriebsausgaben fragen! Auf Anonymität hinweisen!]

Liegt es unter 2.000 Euro?

Wenn ja:

11: weniger als 500 Euro

12: 500 bis unter 750 Euro

13: 750 bis unter 1.000 Euro

14: 1.000 bis unter 1.250 Euro

15: 1.250 bis unter 1.500 Euro

16: 1.500 bis unter 1.750 Euro

17: 1.750 bis unter 2.000 Euro

Wenn nein:

18: 2.000 bis unter 2.250 Euro

19: 2.250 bis unter 2.500 Euro

20: 2.500 bis unter 2.750 Euro

21: 2.750 bis unter 3.000 Euro

22: 3.000 bis unter 4.000 Euro

23: 4.000 bis unter 5.000 Euro

24: 5.000 bis unter 7.500 Euro

25: 7.500 Euro und mehr

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

98: weiß nicht

99: keine Angabe

Nachbefragung (Panel- und Interviewinformationen)

76.

Das waren alle unsere Fragen. Wir planen ein Folgeinterview zum gleichen Thema in etwa einem Jahr. Es ist sichergestellt, dass Ihre Adresse und Telefonnummer niemals mit den von Ihnen gegebenen Antworten in Verbindung gebracht wird. Ihre Angaben bleiben also absolut anonym. Dürften wir Sie also in einem Jahr nochmals anrufen?

- 1: ja [Namen, Adresse, weitere Telefonnummern und E-Mail-Adresse der ZP aufnehmen]
2: nein

[INT.: **nicht** vorlesen!]

9: weiß nicht, keine Angabe

7601.

Damit sind wir am Ende des Interviews angekommen. Vielen Dank, dass Sie sich hierfür Zeit genommen haben. [INT.: In welcher Sprache haben Sie das Interview durchgeführt?]

- 1: nur deutsch
2: überwiegend türkisch
3: überwiegend russisch
4: überwiegend polnisch
5: überwiegend italienisch
6: überwiegend serbo-kroatisch
7: überwiegend englisch
8: teils deutsch, teils in einer der anderen Sprachen
-

Wenn in teils Deutsch und teils in einer anderen Sprache:

7602.

Welche andere Sprache?

- 1: türkisch
2: russisch
3: polnisch
4: italienisch
5: serbo-kroatisch
6: englisch

Appendix III: Questionnaire in English

Notes

1. Alphabetical COUNTRY LIST:

An alphabetical COUNTRY LIST was used in questions 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 63 and 70. This is indicated by [COUNTRY LIST] in the response section of the respective question.

- 11: Afghanistan
- 12: Belgium
- 13: Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 14: Brazil
- 15: Bulgaria
- 16: China
- 17: Germany
- 18: Denmark
- 19: France
- 20: Ghana
- 21: Greece
- 22: Great Britain
- 23: Iraq
- 24: Iran
- 25: Italy
- 26: Kazakhstan
- 27: Kosovo
- 28: Croatia
- 29: Lithuania
- 30: Morocco
- 31: Macedonia
- 32: Montenegro
- 33: The Netherlands
- 34: Austria
- 35: Poland
- 36: Portugal
- 37: Romania
- 38: Russia
- 39: Switzerland
- 40: Serbia
- 41: Slovakia
- 42: Slovenia
- 43: Spain
- 44: Thailand
- 45: Czech Republic
- 46: Tunisia
- 47: Turkey
- 48: United States

49: Ukraine
50: Hungary
51: Vietnam

2. Placeholders

Some questions are adapted to the personal situation of the respondents by placeholders. Placeholders are set in capital letters and square brackets. There are four placeholders used:

[NEIGHBOURHOOD] the name of the relevant neighbourhood is used in the initial contacting and in question 3

[CITY] the relevant city name is used in questions 5, 11 and 55

[NATIONALITY] the applicable nationality is used in questions 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 49_1 and 53_3. Based on the COUNTRY LIST, nationality may have been adjusted linguistically, for example, "Iraq" becomes "the Iraqis" or "Iraqi".

[RELIGION] the relevant religion is used in questions 28, 29 and 30

The placeholders [NEIGHBOURHOOD] and [CITY] are based on, and defined by, the residence of the respondents, while the placeholders [NATIONALITY] and [RELIGION] are generated over the course of the interview.

3. Different question wordings

The wordings of some questions have been adapted according to the personal circumstances of the respondents. Different question wordings are indicated by setting the applicable condition in italics. They are to be understood as alternatives. They relate to employment status in questions 39_1, 39_2, 39_3, 39_4, 39_5, 40 and 47, as well as to the migration background in questions 43, 44, 45, 47, 65_3, 65_4, 67, 68 and 69.

4. Filtering procedure

Italicized notes in front of the questions are filter rules. It indicates the criteria that the respondent has to meet in order to get asked the question.

5. Interview instructions

Instructions are marked by [INT.: ...]. These instructions have not been read, but serve the purpose of being advice or reference tools for the interviewers.

6. Emphasizing

Words to be emphasized in a special way by the interviewer are in bold.

Initial contact and neighbourhood matching

1000.

Hello, my name is ...

We are currently carrying out a survey about living together in different residential areas for TNS Emnid, Institute for Media and Social Research in Bielefeld and commissioned by the Max Planck Institute in Göttingen. Your household has been randomly selected for this survey. We would greatly appreciate it if you would be willing to participate in this interview, as long as you are at least 18 years old. Your answers will naturally be evaluated anonymously. The survey is targeted toward people who are residents in [NEIGHBOURHOOD].

1: Respondent agrees to participate immediately

2: Respondent agrees to participate later

3: Respondent refuses to participate

4: Respondent states spontaneously to not live in the specified residential neighbourhood

If telephone number was randomly drawn from the telephone directory:

5: Respondent did not receive the contact letter and wishes to be sent it by e-mail

6: Respondent did not receive the contact letter; and wishes to be sent it by mail/post

1001.

Can you tell me what street you live on?

Street name:

1002.

Could you also tell me your house number? We only need this information in order to establish whether your household belongs to the residential area that is being studied.

House number:

[Street name and house number are compared with the street directory of the neighbourhood. The interview ends if the address is not listed or the answer is declined.]

Kish grid (random selection of a household member)

64.

How many people, including you, live in your household? Please include small children as well as people who normally live in your household but who are currently absent, such as in the hospital or on vacation.

Number of people in the household:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

99: no answer

If more than one person in the household:

1.

How many people in your household are 18 years old or older?

Number:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

99: no answer

1a.

Can I speak to the [OLDEST/SECOND OLDEST/THIRD OLDEST ...] person, please?

1: target person is on the telephone

2: connecting to the target person

3: target person is not available at the moment [INT.: Please note the name of the target person]

4: refusal

74.

Please tell me what year you were born in?

Year of birth:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

9999: no answer

2.

[INT.: Enter respondent's gender!]

1: male

2: female

Main questionnaire

3.

The first questions are related to your neighbourhood. All in all, how comfortable do you feel in your neighbourhood? Do you feel...

- 1: very comfortable,
- 2: somewhat comfortable,
- 3: both comfortable and uncomfortable,
- 4: somewhat uncomfortable,
- 5: not comfortable at all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

4.

How much time do you usually spend in your neighbourhood? I'm talking about your free time, not your time at work and not the time you spend sleeping [INT.: free time also means shopping, going to the doctor, etc.] Do you spend...

- 1: practically all your free time,
- 2: the majority of your free time,
- 3: about half of your free time,
- 4: less than half of your free time, or
- 5: almost none of your free time in your neighbourhood?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

5.

Since when have you lived in [CITY]?

Since the year [INT.: four-digit]:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

1111: since birth

9998: don't know

9999: no answer

6.

Since what year have you lived in your neighbourhood?

Since the year [INT.: four-digit]:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

1111: since birth

9998: don't know

9999: no answer

If not a resident in the city since birth:

7.

Why did you choose to move to [INT.: emphasize] **this particular** neighbourhood back then?
Please only name the most important or the two most important reasons.

Reasons:

8.

Now I would like to ask you about the people in your neighbourhood.
Would you say that ...

1: the people are quite diverse or would you say that

2: the people who live in your neighbourhood are very similar?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If the people in the neighbourhood are quite diverse or similar:

9.

If the people are diverse:

How are the people in your neighbourhood rather diverse?

If the people are very similar:

How are the people similar?

Respects:

10.

In your opinion, how is the relationship between people in your neighbourhood?
Would you say it is ...

- 1: friendly,
- 2: unfriendly or
- 3: neither of those?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

11.

Now I am going to ask you a question about people in your whole city, not just in your neighbourhood. When I refer to native Germans, I am talking about Germans who did not immigrate and whose parents were also Germans already. In [CITY], are there...

- 1. almost exclusively native Germans and almost no people from other countries, or
- 2: mostly native Germans, but also some people from other countries, or
- 3: aside from native Germans many people from other countries, or
- 4. mostly people from other countries?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

12.

And what is the situation in your neighbourhood? Do...

- 1: almost exclusively native Germans live there and barely any people from other countries, or
- 2: do mostly native Germans live there and also some people from other countries, or
- 3: aside from native Germans, many people from other countries live there, or
- 4: mostly people from other countries live there?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

13.

How do you personally feel about this situation?

- 1: very good
- 2: rather good
- 3: both good and bad
- 4: not really good
- 5: not good at all

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

14.

What citizenship do you hold? If you hold multiple citizenships, please name them all.

[INT.: Multiple answers possible, except "stateless" is named.

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

- 96: other country, namely:
 - 97: stateless
 - 98: don't know
 - 99: no answer
-

15.

For some people, the citizenship written in their passport and the nationality to which they feel they belong are not the same. What nationality do you feel you belong to?

[INT.: Only **one** answer possible.

Do not read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

- 96: other country, namely:
 - 98: don't know
 - 99: no answer
-

Generating the variable NATIONALITY:

If only one response to question 14 use that one.

If multiple responses to question 14 and German is one of them, use nationality = German.

If multiple responses to question 14 and German is not one of them, use nationality from question 15.

If person is stateless, doesn't know or rejects answer to question 14, use nationality from question 15.

If person is stateless, doesn't know or rejects answer to question 14 and doesn't know or rejects answer to question 15, enter 99 (=missing value).

If German citizenship:

16.

Have you held German citizenship from birth?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If no German citizenship from birth or missing response:

17.

What is your original citizenship?

[INT.: Multiple answers possible, except "stateless" is named.

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: other country, namely:

97: stateless

98: don't know

99: no answer

18.

Please tell me what country you were born in.

[INT.: Only **one** answer possible!

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Attention: If "Silesia" is named, please ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich or in Poland?"

If "East Prussia" is named, please ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?"

Code accordingly as Germany, Poland or the former Soviet Union (USSR).

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: other country, namely: [INT.: If "Silesia" or "East Prussia" is named, please do **not** enter here, but as stated above, ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?" and code accordingly!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

If not born in Germany:

19.

Since when have you lived in Germany?

Since the year [INT.: four-digit]:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

9998: don't know

9999: no answer

20.

And now some questions about your parents. What country was your father born in?

[INT.: Only one answer possible!

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Attention: If "Silesia" is named, please ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich or in Poland?"

If "East Prussia" is named, please ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?"

Code accordingly as Germany, Poland or the former Soviet Union (USSR).

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: other country, namely: [INT.: If "Silesia" or "East Prussia" is named, please do **not** enter here, but as stated above, ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?" and code accordingly!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

21.

And what country was your mother born in?

[INT.: Only **one** answer possible!

Do **not** read out answer categories!

Alphabetical list of country names.

Attention: If "Silesia" is named, please ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich or in Poland?"

If "East Prussia" is named, please ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?"

Code accordingly as Germany, Poland or the former Soviet Union (USSR).

Please scroll down!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: other country, namely: [INT.: If "Silesia" or "East Prussia" is named, please do **not** enter here, but as stated above, ask: "Do you mean in the German Reich, in Poland or in the Soviet Union?" and code accordingly!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

Generating the variable MIGRATION BACKGROUND:

If participant: holds German citizenship and both parents are born in Germany, holds German citizenship from birth or does not know or prefers not to say, then this person is German without migration background = 0.

If participant has citizenship from a country other than Germany another, then this person has a migration background = 1.

If participant does not hold German citizenship from birth, then this person has a migration background = 1.

If participant is born in a country other than Germany, this person has a migration background = 1.

If at least one of the participant's parents is born in country other than Germany, then this person has a migration background = 1.

Everything else is a missing value = 9.

If country of birth is not Germany:

22.

Did you come to Germany as...

1: ethnic German migrant ("Aussiedler")

2: a refugee,

3: for family reasons or

4: for work-related reasons? [INT.: also students, au pair]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

23.

Do you consider yourself part of an ethnic or religious minority?

1: yes, namely: [INT.: Multiple answers possible.]

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

24.

May I ask if you belong to a religion and if so, which one?

[INT.: Please read out if necessary!]

- 11: Roman Catholic Church
- 12: Protestant Church
- 13: another Christian denomination
- 14: Islamic religion
- 15: Jewish religion
- 16: Buddhist religion
- 17: Hindu religion
- 18: another non-Christian religion
- 19: no religion

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 98: don't know
 - 99: no answer
-

25.

How strongly do you identify with [NATIONALITY]?

- 1: not at all
- 2: a little
- 3: somewhat
- 4: rather strongly
- 5: very strongly

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

26.

How strongly do you identify with Europe?

- 1: not at all
- 2: a little

- 3: somewhat
- 4: rather strongly
- 5: very strongly

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

27.

I would now like to ask you about your feelings towards the Germans. Please imagine a thermometer in front of you and tell me how warm or cold your feelings are towards the Germans. Zero means completely cold and one hundred degrees means very warm.

Number:

[INT.: For evasive answers such as "that depends" or "one can't generalize", ask again: This is only about a general estimation. If the answer remains evasive, please enter 998.]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

998: don't know

999: no answer

If a nationality and a religion was named:

28.

I am now going to read several statements to you. Please state whether you agree or disagree. "The values of the [NATIONALITY] are based on [RELIGION] values."

Do you...

1: definitely agree,

2: tend to agree,

3: somewhat agree,

4: tend to disagree or

5: definitely disagree with this statement?

[INT.: For evasive answers such as "that depends" or "one can't generalize", ask again: This is just about a general estimation. If the answer remains evasive, please enter 8.]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If a nationality and a religion was named:

29.

"To be [NATIONALITY] means pretty much the same as being [RELIGION]."

Do you...

- 1: definitely agree,
- 2: tend to agree,
- 3: somewhat agree,
- 4: tend to disagree or
- 5: definitely disagree with this statement?

[INT.: For evasive answers such as "that depends" or "one can't generalize", ask again: This is just about a general estimation. If the answer remains evasive, please enter 8.]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If a nationality and a religion was named:

30.

For the following question, please keep in mind that there is no right or wrong answer. I am just asking for a rough estimation. How many percent of the [NATIONALITY] do you believe are [RELIGION]?

Percentage (%):

[INT.: for evasive answers such as "that depends" or "one can't generalize", ask again: This is just about a general estimation. If the answer remains evasive, please enter 998.]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

998: don't know

999: no answer

31.

Please state whether you agree or disagree with the following four statements about foreigners.

31_1 I feel sympathy when foreigners are discriminated against.

31_2 I generally don't care about the problems of foreigners.

31_3 I can easily see things from a foreigner's perspective.

31_4 I am always striving to also see things from the perspective of the foreigners.

Do you...

1: fully agree,

2: somewhat agree,

3: neither agree nor disagree,

4: somewhat disagree or

5: fully disagree?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

32.

Now for the next statements, tell me if these are true for you personally or not.

32_1 I like having lots of people around me.

32_2 I am a cheerful, good-natured person.

32_3 I really enjoy talking to other people.

Is this...

1: definitely true,

2: somewhat true,

3: partly true, partly untrue,

4: rather not true,

5: not true at all for you?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If non-German nationality or missing answer:

33.

I would now like to ask you about your feelings towards the [NATIONALITY]. Please imagine a thermometer and tell me how warm or cold your feelings are towards the [NATIONALITY]. Zero means totally cold and one hundred degrees means very warm.

Number:

[INT.: for evasive answers such as "that depends" or "one can't generalize", ask again: This is just about a general estimation. If the answer remains evasive, please enter 998.]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

998: don't know

999: no answer

34.

What is the highest level of education that you achieved?

Graduation:

[INT.: **Open question.** Only read aloud if necessary.

Only accept the **highest** level! In case of a foreign degree, ask the interviewee to place the degree in one of the categories; if this is not possible, choose Code 7 and write down the answer.]

1: still a student

2: left school without a degree (INT.: if attended school abroad: less than 8 years of schooling)

3: lower level secondary school degree/ *Hauptschulabschluss* with completion of 8th or 9th grade

4: secondary school degree/*Realschulabschluss* with completion of 10th grade

5: *Fachhochschulreife*

6: German Abitur or high school diploma

7: other school degree, namely [INT.: please write down the number of years the interviewee attended school and the name of the degree!]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If not still a student:

35.

What is your highest level of formal professional training?

Level of formal professional training:

[INT.: **Open question.** Only read aloud if necessary.

Only accept the **highest** level! In case of a foreign level of formal professional training, ask the interviewee to place the degree in one of the categories.]

11: no professional training

12: professional training but no apprenticeship; also semi-skilled training

13: completed apprenticeship, skilled worker

14: vocational school degree

15: master tradesman, technician or equal vocational degree

16: university of applied sciences degree (also degree from engineering school)

17: university degree

18: other professional degree, namely:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

36.

Are you...

[INT.: Apprentices count as **fulltime** workers. **Family workers** who work fulltime or part-time in the company of a household or family member without a formal employment contract count as well as **fulltime** workers. People who are employed and also attend a **full-time school** (students) are registered as **unemployed**, or receive a **pension** due to earlier work do not count as fulltime workers, but as **part-time** workers. People in **maternity / parental leave** or **other administrative leave** are not considered working in a main job. If necessary, ask whether working for a few hours a week while also student/pensioner etc. or not working.]

1: working fulltime

2: working part-time in your main job

3: working for a few hours a week while also student/pensioner etc.

4: not employed?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If working for a few hours per week, while also a student/pensioner etc., not employed or missing answer:

37.

Are you...

- 1: a student (high school or university),
- 2: retired,
- 3: currently unemployed,
- 4: looking after the home,
- 5: completing military or civilian service or
- 6: not employed fulltime for other reasons?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If working for a few hours per week, while also a student/pensioner etc., not employed or missing answer:

38.

Have you ever held a full-time or part-time job?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person is or was working in a main job:

39_1.

If person is working fulltime or part-time in a main job:

In your main job, are you a...

If person was working in a main job:

In your main job, were you a...

- 1: worker,
- 2: employee,
- 3: civil servant, judge, career soldier,
- 4: farmer,
- 5: self-employed, business owner or
- 6: employed in family business?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

7: none of these

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person is or was worker:

39_2.

If person is working fulltime or part-time in a main job:

Are you in your main job ...

If person was working in a main job:

Were you in your main job ...

- 1: an unskilled worker,
- 2: a semi-skilled worker,
- 3: a skilled worker,
- 4: a foreman or a group leader,
- 5: a master craftsman or brigadier?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person is or was employee:

39_3.

If person is working fulltime or part-time in a main job:

Are you in your main job an employee...

If person was working in a main job:

Were you in your main job an employee...

- 1: with simple tasks carried out based on instructions [INT.: for example, salesperson, clerk, stenotypist],
- 2: with difficult tasks that you carry out independently after receiving general instructions [INT.: for example, administrators, accountants or draughtsman],
- 3: with independent activity with responsibility and/or with limited responsibility for personnel [INT.: for example, general manager, department head, master craftsman working as an employee] or
- 4: with comprehensive leadership responsibilities and decision-making authority [INT.: for example, director, manager or member of a board]?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person is or was civil servant, judge, or career soldier:

39_4.

If person is working fulltime or part-time in a main job:

Are you in your main job a...

If person was working in a main job:

Were you in your main job a...

- 1: civil servant in lower grade of service (if applicable: up to "Oberamtsmeister"),
- 2: civil servant in middle grade of service (if applicable: from "Assistant" to "Hauptsekretär, Amtsinspektor"),
- 3: civil servant in upper grade of service (if applicable: from "Inspektor" to "Oberamtsrat")
- 4: civil servant in higher grade of service (if applicable: from "Regierungsrat" upwards)?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person is or was self-employed or business owner:

39_5.

If person is working fulltime or part-time in a main job:

Do you have...

If person was working in a main job:

Did you have...

- 1: none or one employee or partner,
- 2: 2 to 9 employees,
- 3: 10 to 49 employees, or
- 4: 50 and more employees?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person is working, a student, or completing military or civilian service:

40.

If student:

Is your school or university in your neighbourhood?

If person is working, or completing military or civilian service:

Is your place of work in your neighbourhood?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

41.

The next questions will be about your feelings towards a number of groups. Please imagine a thermometer and tell me how warm or cold your feelings are towards the following groups. Zero means very cold and one hundred degrees means very warm.

41_1 How warm or cold are your feelings towards the Turks living in Germany?

41_2 How warm or cold are your feelings towards *Russlanddeutsche* (ethnic Germans from Russia) now living in Germany?

41_3 How warm or cold are your feelings towards Western Europeans living in Germany?

Number:

[INT.: for evasive answers such as "that depends" or "one can't generalize", ask again: This is just about a general estimation. If the answer remains evasive, please enter 998.]

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

998: don't know

999: no answer

42.

How often do you talk...

- 42_1 with people who are from Turkey or whose parents are from Turkey?
- 42_2 with people who are *Russlanddeutsche* (ethnic Germans from Russia) or whose parents were German immigrants from Russia?
- 42_3 with people who are from Western European countries or whose parents are from Western European countries?
- 42_4 with native Germans? [INT.: As a reminder: this refers to Germans who did not immigrate and whose parents were also German.]

1: daily

2: at least once a week

3: at least once a month

4: less often

5: never

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

43.

Without migration background:

Now please think of your close friends and family members, who are native Germans. How many of them have friends who are themselves not native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany?

With migration background:

Now please think of your close friends and family members, who are not themselves native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany. How many of them have friends who are native Germans?

1: no one,

2: less than half,

3: about half,

4: more than half or

5: all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

44.

Without migration background:

How often, if at all, do you have contact with people who live abroad and are not native Germans?

With migration background:

How often, if at all, do you have contact with people who live abroad?

1: daily

2: at least once a week

3: at least once a month

4: less often

5: never

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

45.

Without migration background:

Now another question about your neighbourhood. In your neighbourhood, how often do you talk to people who are themselves not native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany?

With migration background:

Now another question about your neighbourhood. In your neighbourhood, how often do you talk to people who are native Germans?

1: daily

2: at least once a week

3: at least once a month

4: less often

5: never

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If conversations take place "less often" or more:

46.

How do you perceive these conversations?

- 1: very pleasant
- 2: somewhat pleasant
- 3: neither pleasant nor unpleasant
- 4: somewhat unpleasant
- 5: very unpleasant

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person is working, a student, or completing military or civilian service:

47.

Without migration background and student:

At school or university, how often do you engage in conversation with people who are not themselves native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany?

Without migration background and working, or completing military or civilian service:

At work, how often do you engage in conversation with people who are not themselves native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany?

With migration background and student:

At school or university, how often do you engage in conversation with people who are native Germans?

With migration background and working, or completing military or civilian service:

At work, how often do you engage in conversation with people who are native Germans?

- 1: daily
- 2: at least once a week
- 3: at least once a month
- 4: less often
- 5: never

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If conversations take place "less often" or more:

48.

How do you feel about these conversations? Are they:

- 1: very pleasant
- 2: rather pleasant
- 3: neither pleasant nor unpleasant
- 4: rather unpleasant
- 5: very unpleasant

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

49_1.

Imagine that you are the only [NATIONALITY] in a group of people with a different background. To what degree would you feel anxious?

- 1: not at all
- 2: not really
- 3: somewhat
- 4: quite a bit
- 5: very much

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

49_2.

To what degree would you feel uncomfortable?

- 1: not at all
- 2: not really
- 3: somewhat
- 4: quite a bit
- 5: very much

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

50.

I am now going to read you several statements. Please state whether you agree or disagree with each statement.

50_1 It is enriching for a city when the people come from different backgrounds and cultures.

50_2 The Muslims living in Germany should have the right to build mosques, including in your own neighbourhood.

Do you...

- 1: fully agree,
- 2: somewhat agree,
- 3: neither agree nor disagree,
- 4: somewhat disagree or
- 5: definitely disagree?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

51.

Would you say...

1: that the German language skills of foreigners living in Germany are so bad that it makes living together difficult, or would you say

2: that the German language skills of foreigners living in Germany are generally good enough for daily communication?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

52.

All in all, how satisfied are you with your life? Are you...

- 1: completely satisfied,
- 2: somewhat satisfied,
- 3: neither satisfied nor unsatisfied,
- 4: somewhat unsatisfied or
- 5: not satisfied at all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

53_1.

Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means you can't be too careful and 5 means that most people can be trusted. You can use the values in between to find the value on the scale that best fits your opinion.

1: you can't be too careful

2:

3:

4:

5: most people can be trusted

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

53_2.

And what about the Germans. Would you say that most Germans can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with Germans? Please state your answer on a scale from 1 to 5.

[INT.: "1" means you can't be too careful and "5" means that most Germans can be trusted. You can use the values in between to find the value on the scale that best fits your opinion.]

1: you can't be too careful

2:

3:

4:

5: most Germans can be trusted

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If non-German nationality:

53_3.

And what about the [NATIONALITY]? Would you say that most [NATIONALITY] can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with [NATIONALITY]? Please state your answer on a scale from 1 to 5.

[INT.: "1" means you can't be too careful and "5" means that most [NATIONALITY] can be trusted. You can use the values in between to find the value on the scale that best fits your opinion.]

- 1: you can't be too careful
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: most [NATIONALITY] can be trusted

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

54_1.

When you think specifically of the Turks living in Germany, would you say that most Turks can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with Turks? Please state your answer on a scale from 1 to 5.

- 1: you can't be too careful
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: most Turks can be trusted

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

54_2.

And if you think specifically of the *Russlanddeutsche* (ethnic Germans from Russia) living in Germany, would you say that most *Russlanddeutsche* can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with *Russlanddeutsche*? Please state your answer on a scale from 1 to 5.

- 1: you can't be too careful
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: most *Russlanddeutsche* can be trusted

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

54_3.

And what about the Western Europeans living in Germany. Would you say that most Western Europeans can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with Western Europeans? Please state your answer on a scale from 1 to 5.

- 1: you can't be too careful
- 2:
- 3:
- 4:
- 5: most Western Europeans can be trusted

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

55.

I am now going to read you several opinions that one hears from time to time. Please state whether you agree or disagree with each opinion.

55_1 The politicians in [CITY] generally strive to represent the interests of the population.

55_2 Everything about politics is so complicated that someone like me doesn't even understand what is going on.

55_3 People like me can definitely influence the politics in [CITY].

Do you...

1: fully agree,

2: somewhat agree,

3: neither agree nor disagree,

4: somewhat disagree or

5: fully disagree?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

56.

Imagine that in your neighbourhood, a popular public park is to be destroyed. What would you do?

[INT.: Do **not** read the predefined answers! Take the open response unless one of the predefined answers is named spontaneously. Please note accurately!]

1: nothing

2: I wouldn't care

3: you couldn't do anything about it anyway

8: don't know

9: no answer

57.

How likely is it that the residents in your neighbourhood would actively protest? Would it be ...

- 1: very likely,
- 2: rather likely,
- 3: rather unlikely or
- 4: completely unlikely?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

58.

During the last federal election in fall 2009 (in Germany) more than two thirds of eligible voters turned out to vote and almost a third did not vote. How about you? Did you...

- 1: vote,
- 2: not vote, or
- 3: were you not eligible to vote?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

59.

Have you supported a political issue through signing a petition or through a donation over the last 12 months?

- 1: yes
- 2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

60.

If there were a federal election next Sunday, which party would you give your second vote?

[INT.: The second vote is for a party.]

11: CDU or CSU, respectively

12: SPD

13: FDP

14: Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen

15: Die Linke

16: NPD

17: Die Republikaner

18: another party, namely:

19: I wouldn't vote

20: I'm not eligible to vote

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

61.

I am going to read you several statements about foreigners living in Germany. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

61_1 The foreigners in Germany threaten the German way of life.

61_2 The values of the foreigners living in Germany are incompatible with the values of Germans.

61_3 The foreigners living in Germany make it more difficult for Germans to find jobs.

61_4 The foreigners living in Germany are a burden on the social welfare system.

Do you...

1: fully agree,

2: somewhat agree,

3: neither agree nor disagree,

4: somewhat disagree or

5: fully disagree?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

62.

Do you have a long-term life partner?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If person has a long-term life partner:

63.

What country is your life partner from?

[INT.: Multiple answers possible. Please note accurately!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: another country, namely:

98: don't know

99: no answer

65_1.

Please think of people you feel very close to. By "very close" we mean people with whom you discuss important personal matters, to whom you have frequent personal contact and who are there for you when you need their help. How many people who do not live in your household do you feel very close to?

Number of people:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

999: no answer

65_2.

Now think about acquaintances to whom you have rather loose contact. I am talking about acquaintances with whom you occasionally meet up or speak on the phone, but not close friends with whom you speak about very personal things. With how many people in total do you have such loose contact? (INT.: Think of loose contacts among family, relatives, neighbours, in the work place or at school and from recreational activities). Is the total number ...

- 1: up to 10 people,
- 2: 11 to 20 people,
- 3: 21 to 40 people,
- 4: 41 to 80 people or
- 5: more than 80 people?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If at least one close relationship:

65_3

Without migration background:

Back to the [answer from question 65_1] people, you feel very close to. How many of these people are not native Germans? As a reminder: Here I am talking about people who are not from Germany or whose parents came to Germany from another country.

With migration background:

Back to the [answer from question 65_1] people, you feel very close to. How many of these people are native Germans? As a reminder: I mean Germans who did not immigrate to Germany and whose parents were also Germans already.

Number of people:

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

999: no answer

If at least one loose contact:

65_4

Without migration background:

And how many of your [answer from question 65_2] loose acquaintances are not native Germans?

With migration background:

And how many of your [answer from question 65_2] loose acquaintances are native Germans?

- 1: no one,
- 2: less than half,
- 3: about half,
- 4: more than half or
- 5: all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

66_1.

Now I would like to know if the people in your family, your circle of friends and your circle of acquaintances know each other. Would you say that...

- 1: all of them know each other, or
- 2: most of them know each other, or
- 3: about half know each other, or
- 4: some of them know each other, or
- 5: they don't know each other?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If neither "all of them know each other" nor "they don't know each other" and there are in-group contacts and out-group contacts:

66_2.

And what about the people in your family, your circle of friends and your circle of acquaintances, who are not native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany? Do they also know your German relatives, friends and acquaintances? Would you say that...

- 1: they all know each other, or
- 2: most of them know each other, or
- 3: about half know each other, or
- 4: some of them know each other, or
- 5: they don't know each other?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If out-group contacts exist:

67.

Without migration background:

Now back to the people in your family, your circle of friends and your circle of acquaintances, who are not native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany.

How many of them live in your neighbourhood?

With migration background:

Now back to the people in your family, your circle of friends and your circle of acquaintances, who are not native Germans or whose parents are native Germans. How many of them live in your neighbourhood?

- 1: no one,
- 2: less than half,
- 3: about half,
- 4: more than half or
- 5: all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If out-group contacts exist:

68.

Without migration background:

And how many of your family members, friends and acquaintances who are not native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany did you meet in your neighbourhood?

With migration background:

And how many of your family members, friends and acquaintances who are native Germans did you meet in your neighbourhood?

- 1: no one,
- 2: less than half
- 3: about half,
- 4: more than half or
- 5: all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

If out-group contacts exist:

69.

Without migration background:

On what occasions did you meet your family members, friends or acquaintances who are not native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany?

With migration background:

On what occasions did you meet your family members, friends or acquaintances who are native Germans?

[INT.: Multiple answers possible.]

- 1: at work, in school, at university
- 2: in an association
- 3: in another organisation or group
- 4: in a religious group
- 5: while going out
- 6: through friends or family members
- 7: in a neighbourhood in which you lived before
- 8: upon another occasion?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

If there is contact with people who have a migration background:

70.

What country are those people from in your family, circle of friends and circle of acquaintances, who are not native Germans or whose parents are not from Germany?

[INT.: Multiple answers possible. Please note accurately!]

[COUNTRY LIST, added by:]

53: former Yugoslavia

54: former Soviet Union (USSR)

55: former Czechoslovakia

96: another country, namely:

98: don't know

99: no answer

71_1.

Back to your whole circle of friends and acquaintances. How many of those people would you place in a different social class than yourself?

1: none or very few,

2: less than half,

3: about half,

4: more than half or

5: almost all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

71_2.

How many of your friends and acquaintances are much younger or much older than you?

1: none or very few,

2: less than half,

3: about half,

4: more than half or

5: almost all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

71_3

How many of your friends and acquaintances have very different political views from your own?

- 1: none or very few,
- 2: less than half,
- 3: about half,
- 4: more than half or
- 5: almost all?
- 8: don't know

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

9: no answer

71_4.

And how many of your friends and acquaintances have very different religious beliefs than you yourself?

- 1: none or very few,
- 2: less than half,
- 3: about half,
- 4: more than half or
- 5: almost all?
- 8: don't know

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

9: no answer

72_1.

Are there people among your family members, your circle of friends or of acquaintances who came to Germany as refugees?

- 1: yes
- 2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

- 8: don't know
 - 9: no answer
-

72_2.

Are there people among your family members, your circle of friends or acquaintances who came to Germany as ethnic German immigrants (Aussiedler)?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

72_3.

Are there foreigners among your family members, your circle of friends or acquaintances who have been living in Germany for a short time, not more than three years?

1: yes

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

73.

How important do your German friends think it is to be friendly to foreigners? Do your friends think it is...

1: very important

2: somewhat important

3: neither important nor unimportant

4: not really important

5: not important at all?

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

8: don't know

9: no answer

75.

How high is the monthly net income of your household in total? I mean the sum that remains after taxes and insurance payments are taken out.

[INT.: For self-employed people, ask for the **average** monthly net income, after business costs. Point out the anonymity of the survey!]

Is it under 2.000 euro?

If yes:

11: less than 500 euro

12: 500 to less than 750 euro

13: 750 to less than 1.000 euro

14: 1.000 to less than 1.250 euro

15: 1.250 to less than 1.500 euro

16: 1.500 to less than 1.750 euro

17: 1.750 to less than 2.000 euro

If no:

18: 2.000 to less than 2.250 euro

19: 2.250 to less than 2.500 euro

20: 2.500 to less than 2.750 euro

21: 2.750 to less than 3.000 euro

22: 3.000 to less than 4.000 euro

23: 4.000 to less than 5.000 euro

24: 5.000 to less than 7.000 euro

25: 7.500 and more

[INT.: do **not** read out!]

98: don't know

99: no answer

Post questionnaire (information on panel and interview)

76.

That was the last question in our survey. We are planning another interview on the same topic in about a year. It is guaranteed that your address and your telephone number will never be associated with your given responses. Thus your data will always stay absolutely anonymous. Can we call you again in one year?

1: yes [note name, address, other telephone numbers and e-mail from the respondent]

2: no

[INT.: do **not** read out!]9: don't know, no answer

7601.

This concludes the interview. Thank you very much for taking the time to participate. [INT.: In which language did you conduct the interview?]

1: only German

2: predominantly Turkish

3: predominantly Russian

4: predominantly Polish

5: predominantly Italian

6: predominantly Serbo-Croatian

7: predominantly English

8: partly German, partly in the other language

If in partly German, partly in the other language:

7602.

Which other language?

1: Turkish

2: Russian

3: Polish

4: Italian

5: Serbo-Croatian

6: English