

The Importance of Trust for Social Capital Formation in the Process of Immigrant Integration



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Date of Completion: June 22, 2015

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Executive Summary

In the wake of increasing and seemingly inexorable waves of migration to the developed countries of the world, one of the greatest challenges of our time is to preserve social cohesion in the host societies. To achieve this, the integration of immigrants in the host society is essential; however, too little is known about the causes and dynamics of this process. This study aims to shed some light on the relation between two concepts considered to be important for immigrant integration: generalised social trust and social capital. In this study, social capital is measured by the migrants' engagement in broad categories of groups, organisations, associations, and activities, in order to include all possible formal and informal social relations which may be relevant for the process of integration. Groups consisting mainly of compatriots are regarded as bonding social capital, while those mainly comprising members of the host society are categorised as bridging social capital.

In order to discover whether generalised social trust influences the amount and kind of social capital that migrants build in their host society, two main hypotheses are tested by means of a survey of two immigrant groups in Germany, stemming from two countries who, according to the World Values Survey (WVS) and the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)¹, display a quite divergent level of generalised social trust: Norway (high trust) and Chile (low trust).

The first hypothesis, that migrants with a high level of generalised trust build more social capital in their host society than migrants with a low level of trust, has been supported by the results of the survey. The second hypothesis, that migrants with a high level of generalised social trust tend to build more bridging and less bonding social capital than migrants with a low level of trust, produced rather inconclusive results. Among other factors, this is due to the fact that the Chilean respondents' level of trust measured by the survey deviated considerably from the expectations based on the WVS and ISSP, producing a much smaller sample of migrants with low trust than anticipated. Still, it can be concluded that a higher level of generalised social trust is beneficial to the formation of social capital, which plays an important role for immigrant integration.

Therefore, integration policies should encourage immigrants to create social capital and facilitate this process especially for migrants with a low level of generalised social trust, in order to help them step out of isolation and increase their social capital. It is likely that positive experiences with other people will also raise their level of trust, in turn enhancing further social capital formation.

¹ The World Values Survey (Wave 5) and the International Social Survey Programme on citizenship have been used as a point of reference for the expected level of trust of the two immigrant groups surveyed.

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1. Introduction

In the wake of increasing and seemingly inexorable waves of migration to the developed countries of the world, one of the greatest challenges of our time is to preserve social cohesion in these societies. The growing number of immigrants needs to be integrated successfully into the host societies, despite the linguistic, cultural and mental barriers hindering this process. It is important to be aware of the fact that, for successful immigrant integration and, hence, the preservation of social cohesion, both the newcomers and the members of the host society need to be included. In order to promote, support and facilitate this two-way process of integration, effective policies need to be introduced in the host countries. However, very little is yet known about the factors that are crucial to the complex process of integration, which makes it difficult to predict policy outcomes. The present study aims, therefore, to shed some light on the causes and dynamics of immigrant integration.

For this purpose, the concept of social capital will be examined, considering that many scholars have underlined its importance for preserving and creating social cohesion. Generalised social trust is considered to have similar positive effects on community, being an essential part of or even a precondition for social capital. The relation between these two concepts as well as their importance for the process of integration will be examined in this paper by means of an extensive review of the existing literature on social capital and social trust in the context of migration. Furthermore, a survey among two different immigrant groups in Germany will be conducted, aiming to explore the above-mentioned relation in a case study.

International studies, such as the World Values Surveys (WVS) or the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), found that the level of trust varies from country to country, which leads to the assumption that social trust is at least in part culturally determined. This is especially interesting in the context of migration since it means that immigrants may have levels of trust deviant from that of the host society. In order to determine what influence the migrants' level of trust has on their social capital formation, two immigrant groups will be compared: Norwegians, who, according to the WVS and ISSP, have a high level of generalised social trust, and Chileans, who are said to have a low level of generalised social trust.

Certainly, due to the limited number of respondents and the difficulties in acquiring a representative sample, the results of the survey cannot portray to the whole group of Norwegians and Chileans in Germany. Furthermore, it is important to note that with just two different

immigrant groups it is not possible to perfectly represent all existing migrants with a high- and low level of generalised social trust, in view of the complexity of the notion of *trust*, its variety of nuances and different interpretations. However, in spite of its limitations, this study can provide some idea about what influence generalised social trust has on the social capital formation of immigrants and, therefore, also on their integration into the host society.

In order to determine whether generalised social trust influences the amount and kind of social capital migrants build in their host society, two main hypotheses will be verified:

- First hypothesis: Migrants with a high level of generalised trust build more social capital in their host society than migrants with a low level of trust.
- Second hypothesis: Migrants with a high level of generalised social trust tend to build more bridging and less bonding social capital than migrants with a low level of trust.

These hypotheses will be tested by correlating the results on social trust and social capital, as well as by taking into account other independent factors measured by the survey. Based on this analysis, recommendations for future immigrant integration policies will be given.

2. Literature Review

The two key concepts that need to be discussed at this point are *social capital* and *generalised social trust*. Both terms are widely used and interrelated, but at the same time they lack clear, evidence-based and workable definitions. The great variety of different interpretations of social capital, for example, has “prompted many researchers to adopt their own definitions rather than seeking consensus on what social capital is and how it should be measured” (Bjørnskov, 2006, p. 36), consequently the different studies are hardly comparable and little can be yet said with certainty about this concept. The term *social trust* has experienced similar treatment by academia. Nevertheless, there seems to be consensus on both concepts’ relevance to the exploration and explanation of human behaviour, which makes them attractive for studying immigrants’ ways of integrating into their host society. Therefore, it is worth taking a closer look at them.

2.1 Social Capital and Immigrant Integration

Most definitions of social capital emphasise the community aspect of social capital, such as the one Coleman offers when describing social capital as “the ability to co-operate in a group for the purpose of achieving a collective good” (Nannestad, Svendsen, & Svendsen, 2008, p. 608). Social capital is generally considered to “improve the efficiency of society” (Putnam, 1993, p. 167) since it allows “citizens to overcome collective action problems more effectively” (Hooghe & Stolle, 2003, p. 1). Immigration, however, is often perceived as a threat to community and social cohesion. This perception is partly based on the assumption, that the inflow of ‘outsiders’ disrupt the existing community networks. There is certainly some truth in this statement, when considering, for instance, the linguistic, cultural, mental and often also bureaucratic barriers that may hinder or slow down the immigrants’ formation of social capital in their host country. Kazemipur’s (2004) study on social capital of immigrants in Canada supports this argument, finding that immigrants tend to have “a smaller social network, a lower socioeconomic value for the network, a more limited mobilization of network resources, a less ethnically-diverse social web, and, finally, a more religiously diverse network” (p. 16). Also Palmer, Perkins, & Xu (2011) believe that immigration may “result in a loss of social networks and disrupt civic participation” (p. 91) of migrants. While this is certainly disadvantageous for the immigrants themselves, there are also obvious effects on community and social cohesion. This is why enabling the formation of diverse social networks is seen as crucial to any immigration policy. The Coalition of Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees’ framework puts this in a nutshell by defining immigrant integration as “a dynamic, two-way process in which newcomers and the receiving

society work together to build secure, vibrant and cohesive communities” (Spruck Wrigley, 2012, p. 26). It becomes clear that the formation of social networks is regarded as the key for a functioning society, even more when a society is faced with immigration. This is why, in the following, we will take a closer look at the concept of social capital, which has often been used to measure social networks and community participation – both regarded as crucial to integration.

The probably most cited author in this field is Robert Putnam who, with his famous books *Making Democracy Work* and *Bowling Alone*, has successfully raised interest in this topic amongst a wide range of researchers. His view on social capital is not uncontroversial but has served as a basis for most authors discussing this concept. For Putnam, **“social capital refers to connections among individuals – social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them”** (Putnam, 2000, pp. 19, my emphasis). One should note that his definition is threefold and throughout his writings Putnam’s terminology² and direction of reasoning³ are not always consistent. The terms he used in his book *Making Democracy Work* to define social capital, namely **“generalized trust, norms of reciprocity and networks”** (Hooghe & Stolle, 2003, p. 2, my emphasis), seem to be more workable and have been adopted by most scholars of this field.

Bjørnskov (2006) criticises that in Putnam’s conception “trust, norms and networks are all different facets of the same functional notion” (p. 23), which “has not proved to be functional in strictly scientific terms” (p. 36). Recognising that “much empirical evidence severs the hypothetical links between trust, norms, and associations” (p. 23), in his paper Bjørnskov attempts to “demonstrate the importance of separating the components instead of accepting the apparent singularity of the concept” (p. 29). He concludes that “the three elements are in fact manifestations of three distinct phenomena” (p. 36), which makes it even more important to find consensus on the definitions of and the causal links between these elements. Since, in this paper, the causality between social trust and social capital of immigrants is a main issue, Bjørnskov’s separation will be adopted.

This separation is also necessary in order to address another problem inherent in the literature on social capital: circular reasoning. Most notably, there is no consensus on the causal direction between social capital and generalised social trust. For example, Lesage & Ha (2012) refer to the “conventional argument that social capital promotes trust and cooperation among agents” (p. 4)

² He seems to use the term reciprocity as a synonym for social trust, stating that “[f]requent interaction among a diverse set of people tends to produce a norm of generalized reciprocity” (Putnam, 2000, p. 21) and that a “society characterized by generalized reciprocity is more efficient than a distrustful society” (Putnam, 2000, p. 21), and divides it, as most authors do with the term social trust, into specific and generalised reciprocity (Putnam, 2000, p. 20). At the same time, he talks about trustworthiness as a different concept without clearly explaining it.

³ This issue will be discussed in detail later in this chapter.

and also Misztal (1996) claims that “social relations and the obligations inherent in them are mainly responsible for the production of trust” (p. 21). For Rotberg (2001), however, “reciprocal trust [is] a key component of social capital” (p. 1). Other authors, such as Francis Fukuyama (1995), contend that a “high degree of trust will permit a wide variety of social relationships to emerge” (p. 27) and that “[s]ocial capital is a capability that arises from the prevalence of trust in a society or in certain parts of it” (p. 26), hence regarding trust as the basis for social capital formation. Also Rotberg (2001) noted that the “accumulation of reciprocal trust ... helps to build social capital” (p. 1) and acts as “the basis for effective group action” (p. 2). This lack of consensus makes it necessary to fill the gap in empirical data on the causal direction between the two concepts.

Also interesting for the study of social capital and immigrant integration is the *contact hypothesis* which assumes that direct contact between the dominant group and outsiders, especially when “being sustained in character ...or ... based on friendship” (Herrerros & Criado, 2008, p. 339), “can diminish racial prejudices” (Herrerros & Criado, 2008, p. 339). Also Spruck Wrigley (2012) regards “social interaction with the host community” (p. 27) as one of the “benchmarks toward integration” (p. 27). For this regular social interaction, social networks are a crucial tool. This is why, in this study, social networks, the second aspect of the social capital definition, will be measured and put into relation to generalised social trust. The third aspect, ‘norms of reciprocity’, has been treated by scholars as something that grows from social interactions, as a precondition for trust, or even as trust itself. The lack of consensus on a definition makes it very hard to measure this vague concept and, therefore, it will not be taken into account here.

Following Putnam’s approach, most researchers have tried to measure social networks by looking at associational activity. A lot of their studies rely on the data collected in the World Values Survey (WVS) or the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The WVS includes questions on membership in the following types of associations: Church or religious organisation; sport or recreational organisation; art, music or educational organisation; labour union; political party; environmental organisation; professional association; humanitarian or charitable organisation; consumer organisation; self-help group and mutual aid group; other organisation. The individual surveys conducted by the ISSP use slightly different categories. One should also take into account that researchers have used different methods when interpreting and analysing the results, which further complicates the comparability of studies. The main problem with the collected data is, however, that the categories provided by these surveys are not necessarily the best and exclusive way to measure social capital, since they reject other, more informal, forms of social interaction,

such as child-care circles or playing cards with a group of friends on a regular basis. Depending on one's definition of social capital, these might also play a role. Furthermore, when dealing with the study of immigrants, categories regarding formal political participation or voting behaviour, as used in several surveys, do not appear to be very useful, given that in most cases the immigrants' right to vote and participate are limited or non-existent. Therefore, in this study, more and broader categories will be used in order to include any type of formal or informal social networks that might influence immigrant integration.

When looking at the relation between generalised social trust and social capital, usually measured by associational membership, another dispute about the causal direction between these two concepts arises. Many researchers find that members of associations have a higher level of generalised trust than non-members. Again following Putnam's ideas, the usual explanation offered for this phenomenon is that membership in organisations, i.e. social capital formation, is the factor that produces generalised trust. Hooghe & Stolle (2003), however, argue that "[t]hose high on trust will find it easier or more appealing to interact with others" (p. 8), meaning that the studied sample consisted of individuals who already had a high level of trust when joining the association. This would mean that the, as Lesage & Ha (2012) call it, "mysterious notion of propensity to join and engage in social networks" (p. 5) might indeed be generalised social trust. To prove the validity of this hypothesis, Stolle (2003) collected empirical data on members and non-members, resulting in the conclusion "that people with higher levels of trust indeed self-select into associations" (p. 25), which seriously questions "associations as the *producers* of generalized trust" (p. 25, original emphasis). Although certainly both causal directions are possible, and probably even occur simultaneously, Stolle's (2003) data clearly supports the view that generalised social trust serves as the basis for social capital formation.

Despite the above-mentioned shortcomings, Putnam's approach offers a categorisation of social capital that seems to be quite useful for examining social networks of immigrants in their host country: "the distinction between *bridging* (or inclusive) and *bonding* (or exclusive)" (Putnam, 2000, p. 22) social capital. He defines bridging social capital as "networks [that] are outward looking and encompass people across diverse social cleavages" (Putnam, 2000, p. 22), while bonding social capital describes "inward looking [networks that] tend to reinforce exclusive identities and homogeneous groups" (Putnam, 2000, p. 22). Nannestad, Svendsen & Svendsen (2008) contend that bridging social capital "is based on general trust, i.e. trust in strangers" (p. 610), while bonding social capital "is based on concrete trust, i.e. trust in people you already

know” (p. 610), which makes these categories interesting for studying the relation between generalised social trust and social capital of migrants.

Regarding the effects of these two types of social capital, “[b]ridging is believed to instill tolerance and acceptance of otherness” (Hooghe & Stolle, 2003, p. 5), while, in contrast, bonding social capital, in spite of having positive effects on the members of a group, is often seen as “potentially harmful to society as a whole” (Nannestad, Svendsen, & Svendsen, 2008, p. 609). It is argued that “creating strong in-group loyalty ... may also create strong out-group antagonism” (Putnam, 2000, p. 23). In their research on social capital of immigrants in Denmark, Nannestad, Svendsen & Svendsen (2008) try to break “the distinction between ‘good’ bridging and ‘bad’ bonding social capital” (p. 613) arguing that “under certain circumstances bonding social capital may facilitate the development of bridging social capital” (p. 613). They conclude that, first of all, “there are no signs that bonding social capital (membership of intra-ethnic voluntary associations) crowds out bridging social capital (membership of inter-ethnic voluntary associations) or vice versa” (p. 623). This coincides with Putnam’s (2000) view that “[m]any groups simultaneously bond along social dimensions and bridge across others” (p. 23). Furthermore, they contend that bonding social capital may even cause “positive spill-over into bridging social capital” (p. 627). Therefore, regarding the integration of immigrants, “membership of intra-ethnic voluntary associations should not be considered a problem in its own right ... Rather, it is the immigrants’ generally low level of social capital ... that might be a cause for concern” (p. 627). Apart from this, there is still wide agreement on the increased importance bridging social networks have for immigrants. Kazemipur (2006) argues that a “less diverse social network would mean a lower frequency of contacts with the larger society and, potentially, a slower process of language acquisition and cultural adaptation, not to mention the presence of fewer job choices” (p. 6). This means that while bonding social capital is seen as beneficial for immigrants, bridging social capital should benefit both immigrants and society as a whole.

2.2 Generalised Social Trust and Immigrant Integration

The second key concept relevant to this study is *generalised social trust*. As became obvious when reviewing the literature on social capital, these two concepts are strongly interrelated. Depending on the author, generalised social trust is considered a precondition, a component or a consequence of social capital. In this paper we will work on the assumption that it is a precondition. While taking into account the existence of uncountable different definitions of social trust from various scientific perspectives as well as the “conceptual confusion regarding the meaning of trust and its

place in social life” (Lewis & Weigert, 1985, p. 975), at this point we will only concentrate on definitions that help understand its importance for the social capital formation of immigrants.

A useful definition is provided by Earle & Cvetkovich (1995): **“Social trust, understood in everyday terms, is the process by which individuals assign to other persons, groups, agencies, or institutions the responsibility to work on certain tasks”** (p. 3, my emphasis). This includes the individual’s trust in familiar as well as in unknown persons, since groups, agencies or institutions are usually represented by strangers. Regardless of whether we are dealing with known or unknown others, trust always “presupposes a situation of risk” (Luhmann, 1998, p. 97) due to “our inability to have a complete knowledge about other people’s motivations” (Misztal, 1996, p. 19). The reason for taking this risk is multifaceted and will be explored in the following.

Fukuyama (1995) contends that “[c]ommunities depend on mutual trust” (p. 25) and Misztal (1996) strengthens this point by elaborating that trust “is seen as essential for stable relationships, vital for the maintenance of cooperation, fundamental for any exchange and necessary for even the most routine of everyday interactions” (p. 12). She further summarises:

It is argued that trust, understood often in a very vague and unsystematic way, shapes all aspects of human life. Whatever matters to human beings, says Bok, ‘trust is the atmosphere in which it thrives. ... When it is damaged the community as a whole suffers; and when it is destroyed, societies falter and collapse’ (1979: 31 and 26-7). Also Hirsch (1977) sees trust as a public good which is necessary for the successful running of the economy. Trust is also essential for facilitating effective problem solving, because ‘it encourages the exchange of relevant information and determines whether team members are willing to allow others to influence their decisions and actions’ (Carnevale and Wechsler 1992: 471). (p. 12f)

There is an obvious similarity to the benefits attributed to social capital, such as its importance for human relationships and cooperation, for a functioning economy and for solving collective action problems, which further underlines the close relation between trust and social capital.

Other virtues of social trust are seen in its ability to facilitate both communication and exchange. Earle & Cvetkovich (1995) contend that “[c]ommunication depends on social trust” (p. 120), since “trust, by keeping our mind open to all evidence, secures communication and dialogue” (Misztal, 1996, p. 10). An interrelated idea is advocated by Simmel, who regards exchange as “the dominant social relation in modern societies” (Misztal, 1996, p. 50), arguing that “social interaction itself is

an exchange” (Misztal, 1996, p. 50) and “[o]ne of the most important conditions of exchange (and, by the same token, societal survival) is trust” (Misztal, 1996, p. 50).

An important distinction has to be made between particularised and generalised social trust. The main characteristics of particularised trust are that it “is directed at members of one’s actual or imagined group” (Hooghe & Stolle, 2003, p. 5). Although particularised social trust is surely crucial for human relations, generalised social trust is supposed to have great influence on the functioning of *whole societies*, since it affects “behaviours with unknown others, namely, strangers” (Igarashi, et al., 2008, p. 89). It can be described as “the notion that most people we have no prior information about can be trusted” (Dinesen, 2012, p. 495). Uslaner contends that “generalized trust facilitates life in diverse societies and fosters acts of tolerance and acceptance of otherness. Life in diverse societies is easier, happier and more confident in the presence of generalized trust” (Hooghe & Stolle, 2003, p. 4). Also Herreros & Criado’s (2008) findings support the assumption that “social trust seems to be a variable that fosters more receptive attitudes to multicultural and ethnically diverse societies” (p. 338). This makes generalised social trust a crucial factor for the study of immigrants in their host societies.

Regarding the relation between social trust and immigration, Herreros and Criado’s (2008) study found that “social trusters do have more positive attitudes towards immigration than distrusters” (p. 352). They conclude that “[t]his could be important for our increasingly multicultural societies to the extent that general positive attitudes towards immigration help the integration of immigrants” (p. 352). It would be interesting to find out if this causal relation between generalised social trust, a positive attitude and a successful integration process also applies to the immigrants themselves. If migrants with high generalised social trust also have a more positive attitude, this might well facilitate their integration into their host society, when taking into account that their high trust increases their propensity to seek contact with strangers.

Yet, as Dinesen (2012) summarises, the benefits associated with generalised social trust reach even farther:

[G]eneralized trust is positively related to democratic citizenship in terms of confidence in political institutions and satisfaction with democracy (Zmerli & Newton, 2008), tolerance, volunteering, and donating to charity (Uslaner, 2002), joining common interest associations (Nannestad, 2007), prosocial behavior (Sønderskov, 2008), and rule compliance (Scholz & Lubell, 1998). (p. 495)

It is worth noticing that generalised social trust seems to positively affect social capital formation, which further strengthens the argument that trust serves as a basis for social capital.

For the present research, an assumption has to be made on the immigrant groups' respective level of generalised social trust, which makes it necessary to examine where this trust actually comes from. With regard to particularised social trust, it is easy to imagine that it rises from family relations or frequent social interactions with strangers who will become more familiar with time. With generalised trust, however, the explanation becomes a bit more complex. Many authors advocate that "trust has cultural roots that are resistant to change" (Uslaner, 2003, p. 171f), since it is "based in habit rather than rational calculation" (Fukuyama, 1995, p. 11). They claim "that trust is 'inherited' from our parents through early-life socialization and remains largely stable throughout life" (Dinesen, 2012, p. 496). Also Stolle (2003) argues that "[i]t is probable that some of the national differences in trust levels can be traced to these differences in child-raising practices" (p. 30). This theory is supported by the fact that "[e]mpirical research indeed shows that patterns of trust and distrust, or generalized and particularized trust, tend to be persistent" (Hooghe & Stolle, 2003, p. 6), as seen for example in the World Values Surveys. Although several other factors have been identified as influential on generalised social trust⁴, for the study of immigrants the home culture seems to have the most relevant impact.

For the present study in particular, it is important to know whether the level of generalised trust is persistent, as advocates of the cultural perspective argue, or open to change, which would seem more reasonable when considering economic equality as the crucial factor for the formation of trust. Dinesen's (2012) study on how migration of low-trust migrants to high-trust countries influences the immigrants' level of trust found that there is a certain "adaptation of immigrants to the level of trust of natives" (p. 504), which "disconfirms the prediction that trust is stable and culturally determined" (p. 504). However, "the intergroup trust differences ... to some extent covary with the level of trust in the country of origin, [which] may be taken as an indication of the continued impact of the culture of the home country" (p. 504). Although this study is one-sided in the sense that does not give insight into effects of the reverse phenomenon (high-trust immigrants

⁴ Uslaner (2003) argues that, depending on the causal direction one prefers, a nation's wealth causes high generalised trust, or high trust causes "economic growth and prosperity" (p. 179). Citing Newton, Hooghe & Stolle (2003) agree that "[s]ocial trust is most strongly expressed ... by the winners in society, in so far as it correlates most strongly with education, satisfaction with life, income, class, and race" (p. 7). Furthermore, Uslaner (2003) asserts that the "most corrupt countries have the least trusting citizens" (p. 172) and also mentions some "other reasonable correlates of trust: education levels, poverty rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, the fertility rate, ethnic diversity, post-material values, and media exposure" (p. 179). However, the most important factor apart from trust, he argues, is the "level of economic equality in a country" (p. 172), since "[t]he more equitable the distribution of wealth in a country, the more trusting its people will be" (p. 180).

in low-trust host countries), it indicates that both the persistence and the open-to-change model apply to some extent to generalised social trust. This coincides with Uslaner's (2003) view that "[t]rust is essentially cultural but, like culture itself, is shaped by our experiences" (p. 183).

2.3 Hypotheses Based on the Literature Reviewed

The literature on social capital and social trust reviewed in this chapter shows a clear tendency towards the theory that generalised social trust is a precondition for social capital formation. This is especially interesting in the context of migration, considering that the level of generalised social trust differs from country to country and, therefore immigrants have different levels of trust. Since social capital formation of immigrants is seen as crucial for their successful integration (Nannestad, Svendsen, & Svendsen, 2008), this paper aims to find out **if the level of migrants' generalised social trust influences the amount and kind of social capital they build in their host society.**

The first hypothesis deduced from the reviewed literature is that **immigrants with a high level of generalised social trust** ('high-trust migrants' from here on) **build more social capital in their host society than immigrants with a low level of generalised social trust** ('low-trust migrants' from here on). Secondly, it would seem logical that **high-trust migrants tend to build more bridging and less bonding social capital than low-trust migrants**, given that bridging social capital "is based on general trust, i.e. trust in strangers" (Nannestad, Svendsen, & Svendsen, 2008, p. 610). Bridging social capital in this context will be defined as social capital that extends beyond nationalities, while groups containing mostly compatriots will be regarded as bonding social capital.

3. Methodology

In order to verify these hypotheses, the social capital formation of two immigrant groups with traditionally quite different levels of trust will be analysed. According to the fifth wave of the WVS⁵, conducted between 2005 and 2009, 73.7 per cent of the Norwegians surveyed believe that most people can be trusted. In contrast, of the Chileans surveyed only 12.4 per cent gave this answer. Also the ISSP on citizenship, conducted between 2003 and 2006, found that 73.4 per cent of the Norwegian respondents think that people can usually or always be trusted, compared to 12.3 per cent of the Chilean respondents. The congruence of the results for these countries, as well as the great deviation between their respective levels of generalised social trust, are part of the reason for choosing immigrant groups stemming from these home countries.

The host country selected for this study is Germany, based on the following reasons. Firstly, the Statistisches Bundesamt Destatis offers exact numbers of many immigrant groups living in Germany, separated according to home country or region. In 2013, 6298 Norwegians and 6492 Chileans were living in Germany (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2014). These almost similar and rather small numbers are a further reason for this choice, reducing the required sample size and bringing with it a smaller probability for side effects that large immigrant groups may entail. Furthermore, each of the three states has a different official language, which rules out the effect a common language would have on bridging social capital formation in the host society. Since cultural proximity would have similar effects, countries with at least some geographic distance have been chosen, although it is needless to say that this factor cannot be controlled easily. Especially in the case of Norway, the possibly stronger cultural and also linguistic proximity should be taken account. It is also important to note that Germany can be regarded as a rather high-trust country⁶, which may positively influence the social capital formation of Norwegians. Moreover, it has to be considered that, due to the challenge of obtaining access to a sample representing the whole immigrant population of Norwegians and Chileans in Germany, as well as to the impossibility of two immigrant groups representing all existing high- and low-trust migrants, concessions have to be made as to the generalisability of the results.

⁵ Since in Norway the sixth wave of the World Values Survey has not been conducted, the data was taken from the fifth wave.

⁶ 33.8 per cent of the German respondents in the fifth wave and 44.6 per cent in the sixth wave of the WVS believe that most people can be trusted; 41.7 per cent of the German respondents in the ISSP on citizenship believe that people can usually or always be trusted.

The survey was conducted between April 13 and May 6, 2015 and was made available online in Spanish, Norwegian, German and English. The distribution of the survey mainly took place in online social networks like Facebook, but also through electronic communication with potential participants as well as persons and organisations with relevant contacts. As a result, data on 131 Chileans and 126 Norwegians from around 100 different German cities was collected.

Given that this study is based on the assumption that generalised social trust of immigrants influences their way of building social capital, and that this trust is, at least partly, rooted in their cultural background, it was important to verify this connection. For this purpose, the question established by the World Values Survey and copied by numerous other studies, has been used:

Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

- Most people can be trusted.
- You need to be very careful.
- I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.

It should be mentioned that in the Spanish, Norwegian and German version of the survey a wording different from the original translation done by the WVS researchers has been used. This choice was made in order to avoid the modification these researchers made to the meaning of the question by changing the last part to 'or that you cannot be careful enough when dealing with people'. In addition, the original formulation used in the Spanish version was difficult to understand. Instead, more accurate translations of the English version have been used.

In order to refine the respondents' statements concerning their trust towards other people, two complementary questions have been added. The first enquired about the trust they have towards their compatriots, while the second attempted to determine their trust towards Germans. The reason for using these additional questions on trust is the assumption that their results will permit a more differentiated analysis of the relation between trust and the type of social capital built by the immigrants. They may also be a means to narrow the gap between the broad notions of generalised and particularised social trust, since, especially in the context of migration, compatriots may be regarded as in-group in spite of being strangers.

The dependent variable *social capital* will be measured in this study by the immigrants' engagement in certain activities, groups, associations, and organisations (from here on 'groups') within Germany. As explained in the literature review, the answer choices will be broadened

considerably in order to include both formal and informal activities. The question used for this purpose included a great number of different categories and examples, as well as an option to give information on any other activity not mentioned in the answer possibilities. The objective was to include all possible activities that immigrants might be involved in within their host society, considering that social interaction is regarded as the key to successful integration. Also, in order to avoid that engagement in multiple groups within one category passes unnoticed, the respondents were asked to indicate the exact number of groups per category.

Depending on the responses given for each category, the participants of the survey were channelled to follow-up questions on the characteristics of each group they are engaged in. They were asked to specify the composition of the group, i.e. to indicate whether most members are compatriots, German nationals, or if there are members of various nationalities. This question makes it possible to determine whether the engagement belongs to the category of bonding (compatriots) or bridging (German nationals) social capital. The answer choice stating that there are members of various nationalities can be interpreted in both ways: as bridging social capital, because it bridges across nationalities, but also as bonding social capital since it bonds together groups of 'strangers' to the host society who have the common characteristic of being an immigrant, and who sometimes even show linguistic and cultural similarities⁷. This answer choice has been added for completeness, but, due to its unclear significance in theoretical terms, it will not be considered in the analysis.

Furthermore, the survey contained several questions on additional independent variables in order to discover their potential influence on the results. These include questions on the time the respondents have already spent in Germany, on the intended duration of their stay, on their level of education, as well as on their German language proficiency. All of these factors are likely to have a certain influence on social capital formation and, thus, need to be taken into account. Additionally, the time already spent in Germany may give some indication as to the potential influence of the factor of environment on generalised social trust, studied by Lesage & Ha (2012).

As a final question, the participants of the survey were asked to give a statement on how integrated they feel into German society. The responses may give an insight into the potential connection between the amount and kind of social capital immigrants have built in the host society and their level of integration. Furthermore, the responses will be examined to determine whether there is a direct relation between the level of trust and the perceived degree of integration.

⁷ For example in networks of Latinos or Scandinavians in Germany.

The results of all these questions will be analysed by examining the relations between the respondents' levels of trust – generalised social trust, trust towards compatriots, and trust towards Germans – and the amount and kind of social capital they have built, taking into account the composition of the groups they are engaged in. In order to determine what influence other factors might have had on the results, the above-mentioned independent factors will also be compared to the respondents' statements concerning the amount and kind of social capital they have built. The migrants' perceived integration into the host society will also be taken into account in order to verify the general assumption that social capital formation stands in close relation to immigrant integration.

4. Results

With the survey conducted for this study, data on 131 Chileans and 126 Norwegians living in around 100 different German cities was collected. In order to answer the research question, the participants will be divided in high- and low trust migrants for the analysis. Before doing this, however, it is necessary to take a look at the characteristics of the sample covered by the survey in order to make out factors that could have had an influence on the results of the two participating groups.

4.1 Characteristics of the Sample

As to be seen in Figure 1, the majority of the sample, i.e. 61.9 per cent of the Norwegians and 62.6 per cent of Chileans asked, has been living in Germany for over two years, while only 6.3 and 19.8 per cent, respectively, have spent between one and two years in the host country. Another 17.5 per cent of the Norwegian and 9.9 per cent of the Chilean respondents have resided in Germany for between six and twelve months, and 14.3 and 6.1 per cent, respectively, have spent less than six months there.

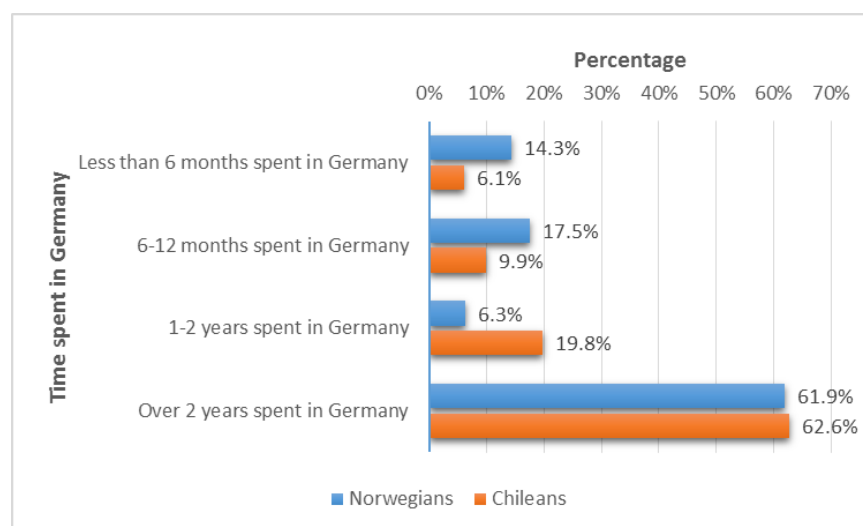


Figure 1. Comparison of the time the Norwegian and Chilean respondents have spent in Germany.

Also, the majority of the sample intends to stay in Germany for more than two years in total; 58.7 per cent of the Norwegian and 67.9 per cent of Chilean respondents gave this answer. Unfortunately, some of the respondents seem to have misunderstood the question, specifying the time they intend to stay in Germany as of the present, and not in total, as the indicated by the

question. The results of this question are not as clear and reliable as expected and will therefore not be used in the analysis.

It is also important to note that 75.4 per cent of the Norwegians and 77.9 per cent of the Chileans asked, i.e. over three quarters of the respondents, state that they have completed education at university level, while 23 and 21.4 per cent, respectively, have completed secondary school. Only one person responded that he or she has just primary education. This indicates a very high and well-balanced level of education throughout the sample (see Figure 2).

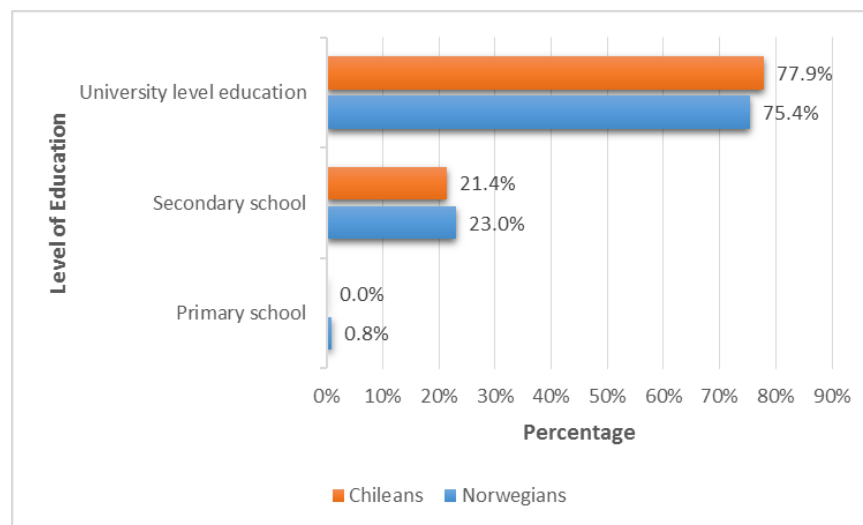


Figure 2. Comparison of the Norwegian and Chilean respondents' level of education.

The previous factors showed a quite homogeneous sample, regardless of nationality. The question on German language proficiency, however, produced more divergent results (see Figure 3). While 42.9 per cent of the Norwegian respondents evaluated their level of German as “fluent”, only 25.2 per cent of the Chilean respondents gave this answer. Compared to the Norwegians, more Chileans assessed their level of German as “basic”, “good” or “very good”. However, the two groups included almost the same percentage of native speakers, with 5.6 and 6.1 per cent, respectively.

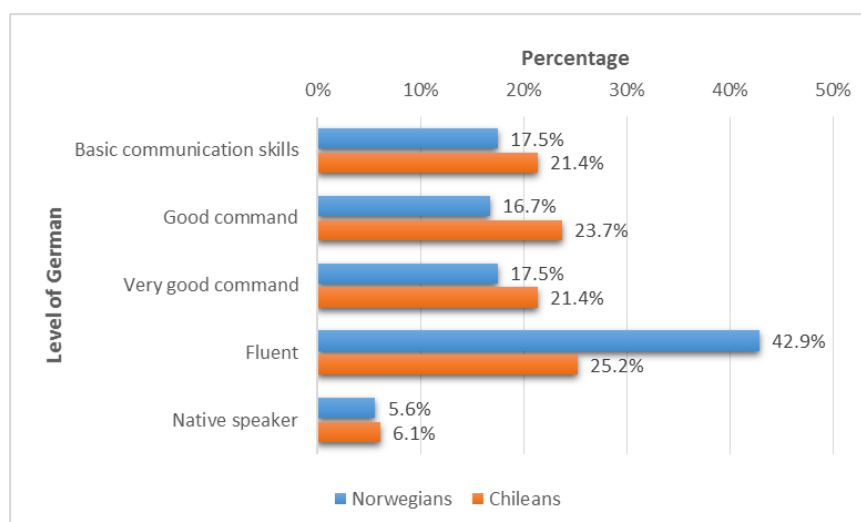


Figure 3. Comparison of the Norwegian and Chilean respondents' command of German language.

As expected, the question on generalised social trust produced divergent responses for the two groups (see Figure 4). Of the Norwegian respondents 85.7 per cent indicated that you can trust most people, while only 9.5 per cent think that you need to be very careful with people. Of the Chilean respondents 62.6 per cent stated that you can trust most people and 29.8 per cent deem it necessary to be very careful.

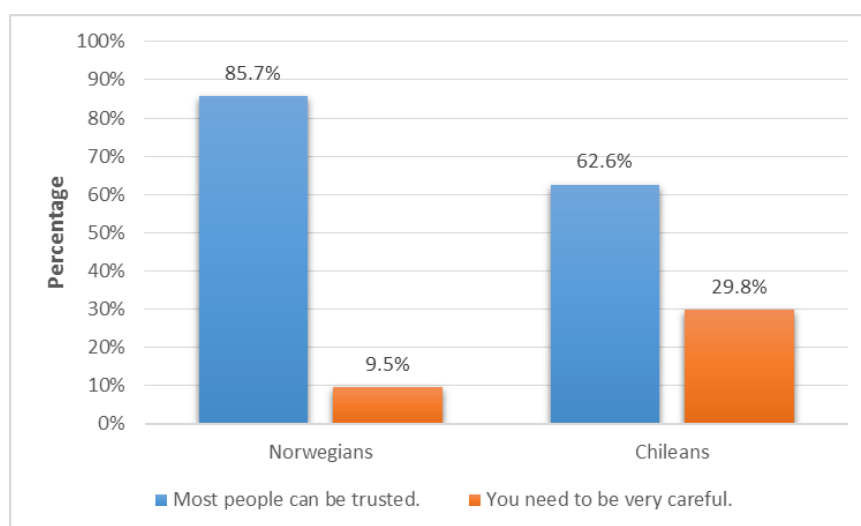


Figure 4. The answers the Norwegian and Chilean respondents gave to the question on generalised social trust.

In this context it may be interesting to know if in this sample there is evidence for the theory that generalised social trust changes due to the influence of the host country, as indicated by Dinesen (2012). For this purpose, in Figures 5 and 6 the answers to the question on trust towards people in general will be compared to the time the respondents have spent in Germany. Against expectations,

the Chilean respondents' level of trust seems to decrease with increasing time in the host country, while for the Norwegian respondents it stays relatively stable.

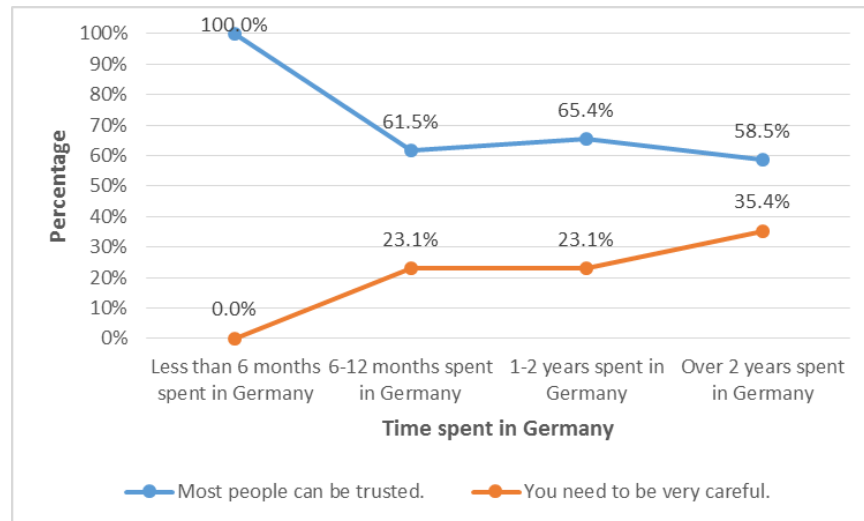


Figure 5. The Chilean respondents' level of trust, compared to the time they have spent in Germany.

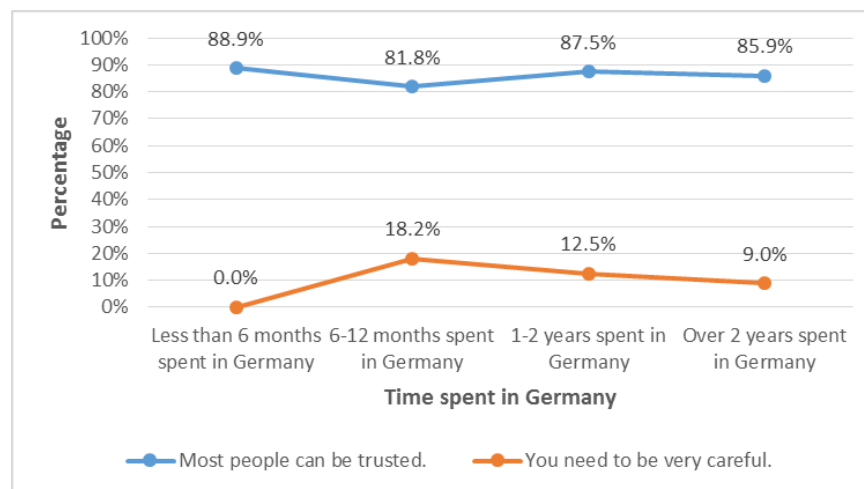


Figure 6. The Norwegian respondents' level trust, compared to the time they have spent in Germany.

The results of the question on trust towards compatriots show a more extreme contrast between the two groups (see Figure 7). The Norwegian respondents seem to have an elevated level of trust towards their compatriots compared to people in general, with 93.7 per cent stating that you can trust most compatriots and only 0.8 per cent saying that you need to be very careful with them. The Chileans, however, seem to trust their compatriots to an even lower degree than they trust people in general, considering that only 45.8 per cent of them believe that most of their compatriots can be trusted and 37.4 per cent think that you should be very careful with them.

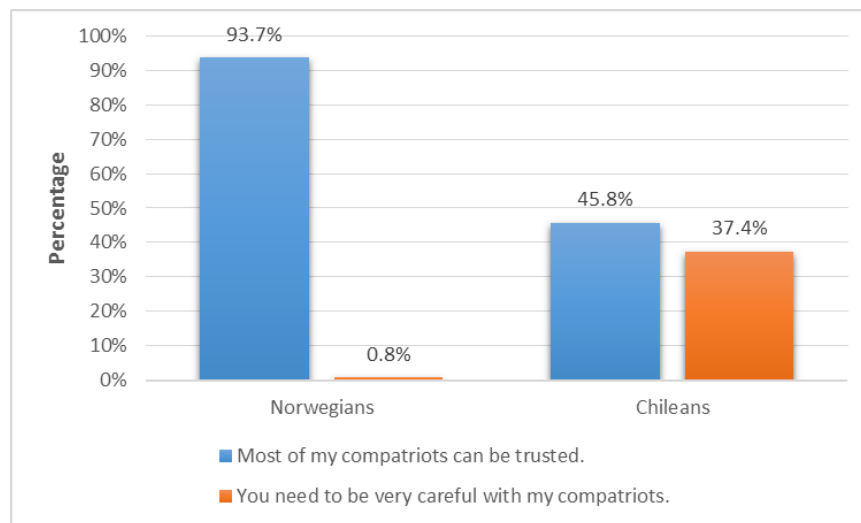


Figure 7. The answers the Norwegian and Chilean respondents gave to the question on trust towards compatriots.

The question on trust towards Germans, on the other hand, produced less extreme differences between the two groups (see Figure 8). Both of them show a very high degree of trust towards Germans, one that is even higher than the trust they have towards people in general. Of the Norwegian respondents 89.7 and of the Chileans 75.6 per cent think that most Germans can be trusted, while only 2.4 and 12.2 per cent of them, respectively, state that you should be very careful with Germans.

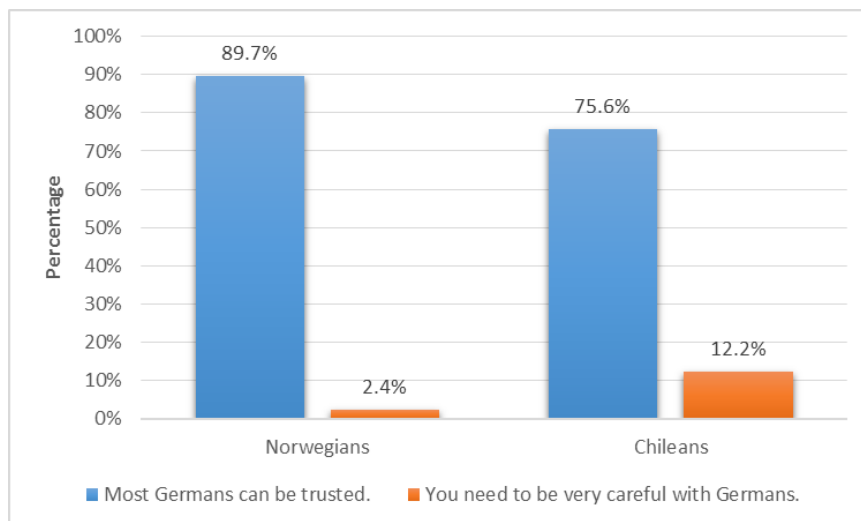


Figure 8. The answers the Norwegian and Chilean respondents gave to the question on trust towards Germans.

Taking into account that this research aims to determine the influence generalised social trust has on social capital formation, the results will be divided in high- and low-trust migrants for further examination. This division will be based on the answers to all the three question on trust – towards

most people in general, towards compatriots and towards Germans – producing six different sub-samples for analysis.

4.2 Characteristics of the Six Sub-Samples

In order to discover which factors may have influenced the results of these six sub-samples, it is necessary to compare their characteristics. First of all, the very different size and resulting level of reliability has to be taken into account (see Figure 9). The low-trust samples are generally considerably smaller than the high-trust samples, making conclusions drawn from them less reliable. This is even more the case for the sample with low trust towards Germans, consisting only of 19 respondents. It also needs to be noted that the sample with low trust towards compatriots is almost exclusively composed of Chilean respondents, since only one Norwegian has given this answer.

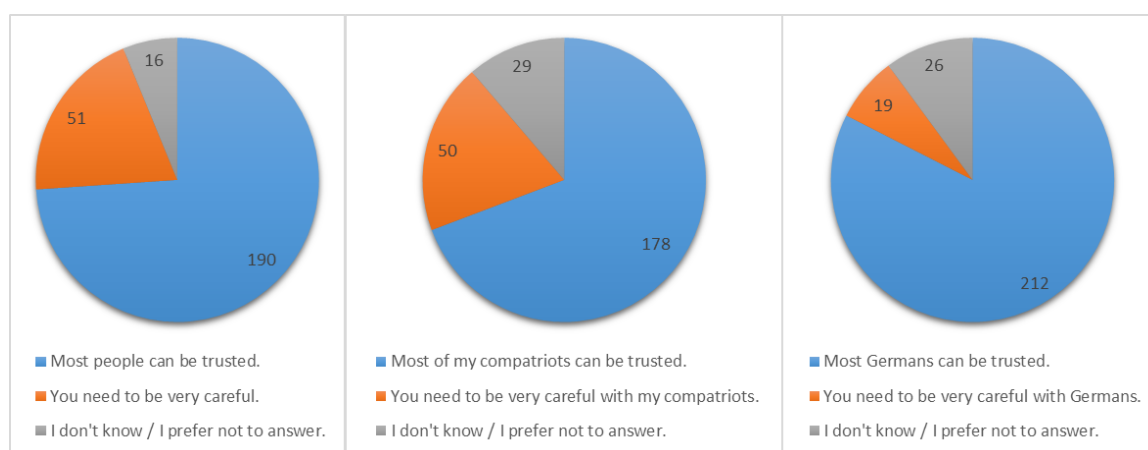


Figure 9. Overview over the number of respondents falling into each of the six sub-samples.

With regard to education, no significant divergence is to be found between high- and low-trust migrants. The same is the case when comparing the time the respondents of the six samples have spent in Germany (see Figure 10). However, it becomes evident that the high-trust migrants surveyed have a better command of German than the migrants with low trust (see Figure 11).

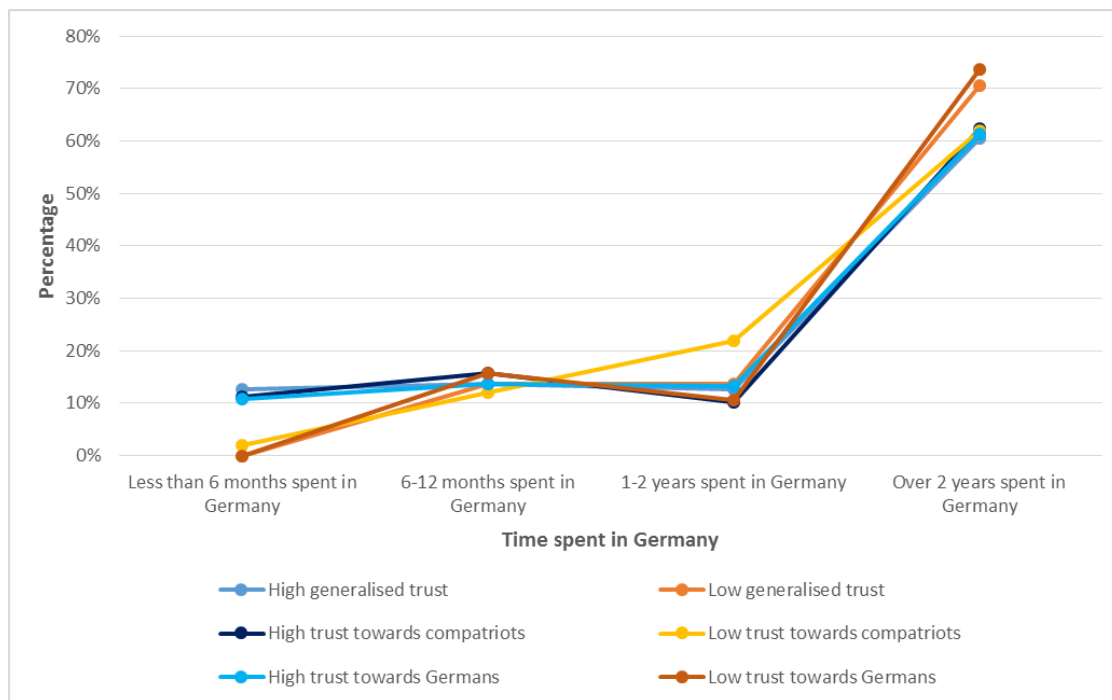


Figure 10. The respondents' levels of trust, compared to the time they have spent in Germany.

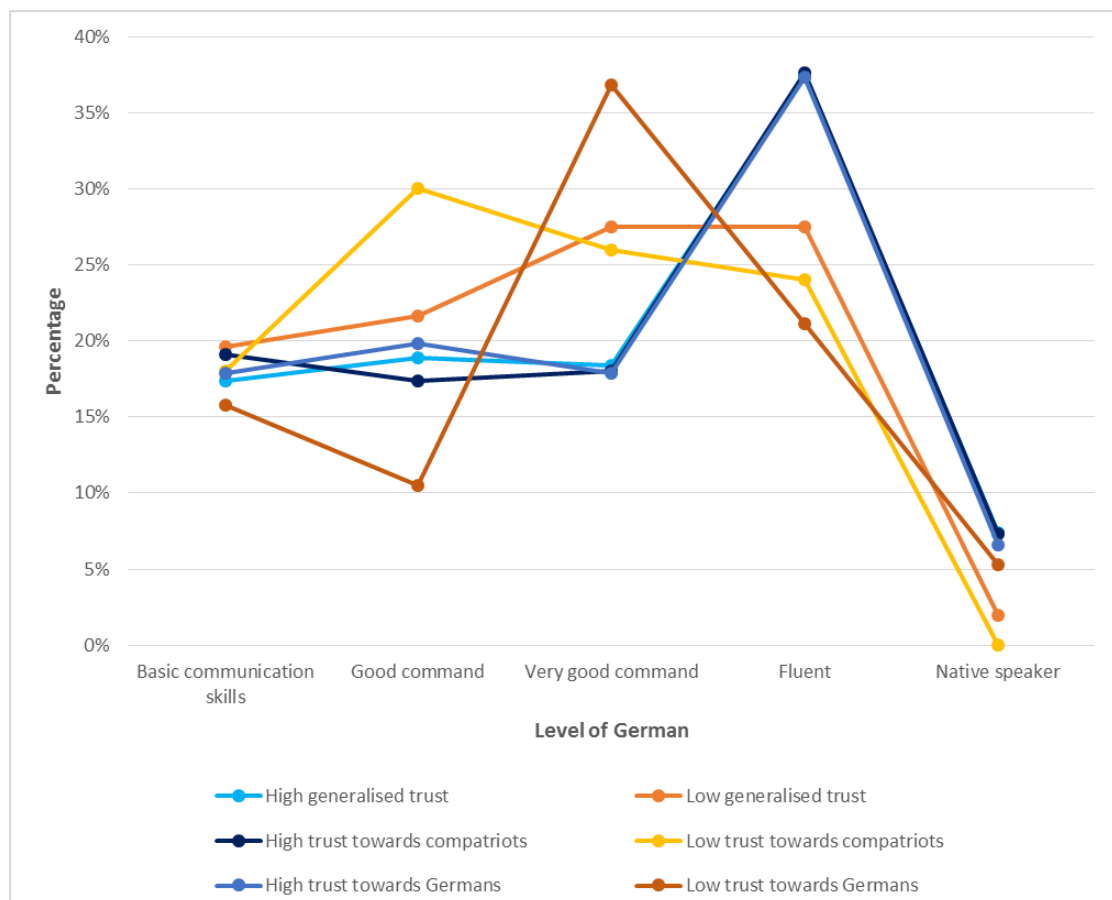


Figure 11. The respondents' levels of trust, compared to their command of German language.

4.3 Results Divided According to the Respondents' Levels of Trust

When looking at the social capital the migrants have built in their host country, it can be seen that, on average, respondents who trust most people are engaged in 4.7 groups, while those who think you need to be very careful only engage in 3.2 groups. Regarding trust towards compatriots, these numbers change to 4.6 and 3.9 groups. However, it is important to note that the second number is mainly attributable to the Chilean respondents, as only one Norwegian stated that you need to be very careful with his compatriots. The average number of groups of the respondents who trust most Germans amounts to 4.4, while for respondents who think that you need to be very careful with Germans it is 3.6. Figure 12 gives an overview over the above stated results.

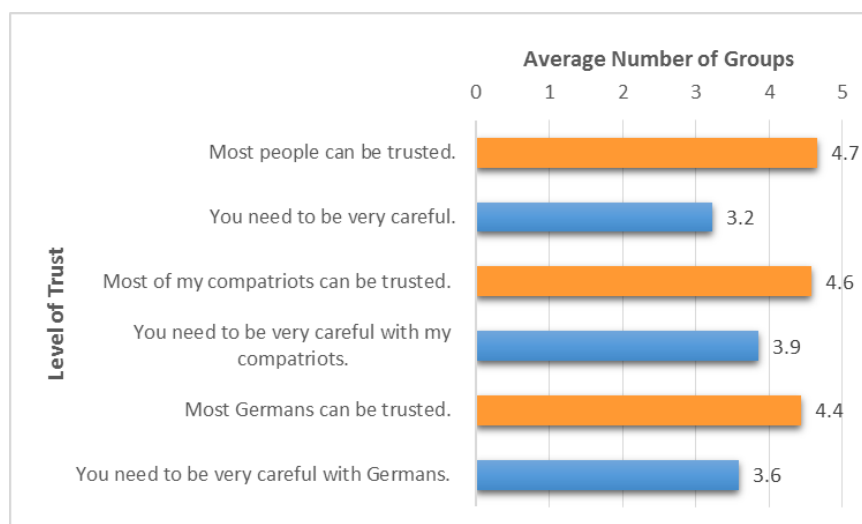


Figure 12. The average number of groups the respondents are engaged in, compared to their level of trust.

The respondents were asked to give information on the composition of the groups they are engaged in, which allowed us to compare this information to their level of trust, as can be seen in Figure 13. In total, the 190 respondents who believe that most people can be trusted are involved in 893 groups. Of these groups, 783 were characterised by the respondents, showing that 18 per cent consist mainly of own nationals and 41.3 per cent have mostly German members⁸. In comparison, the 51 low-trust respondents are engaged in 164 groups and described 162 of them, of which 13.6 per cent are groups consisting of compatriots and 45.1 per cent comprising mainly German members. The 178 respondents who trust their compatriots are engaged in 824 groups and described 727 of them. Of those, 18 per cent consist mainly of compatriots and 41 per cent have mainly German members. Of the 188 groups the 50 respondents who do not trust their compatriots

⁸ As explained above, the groups including members of various nationalities will not be taken into consideration for the analysis.

are engaged in, 178 were specified as comprising 9.6 per cent compatriots and 47.2 per cent Germans. The results of the respondents who trust Germans are similar to the ones of the respondents who trust people in general, showing a percentage of 16.9 for compatriot groups and 41.7 for those consisting mostly of Germans.

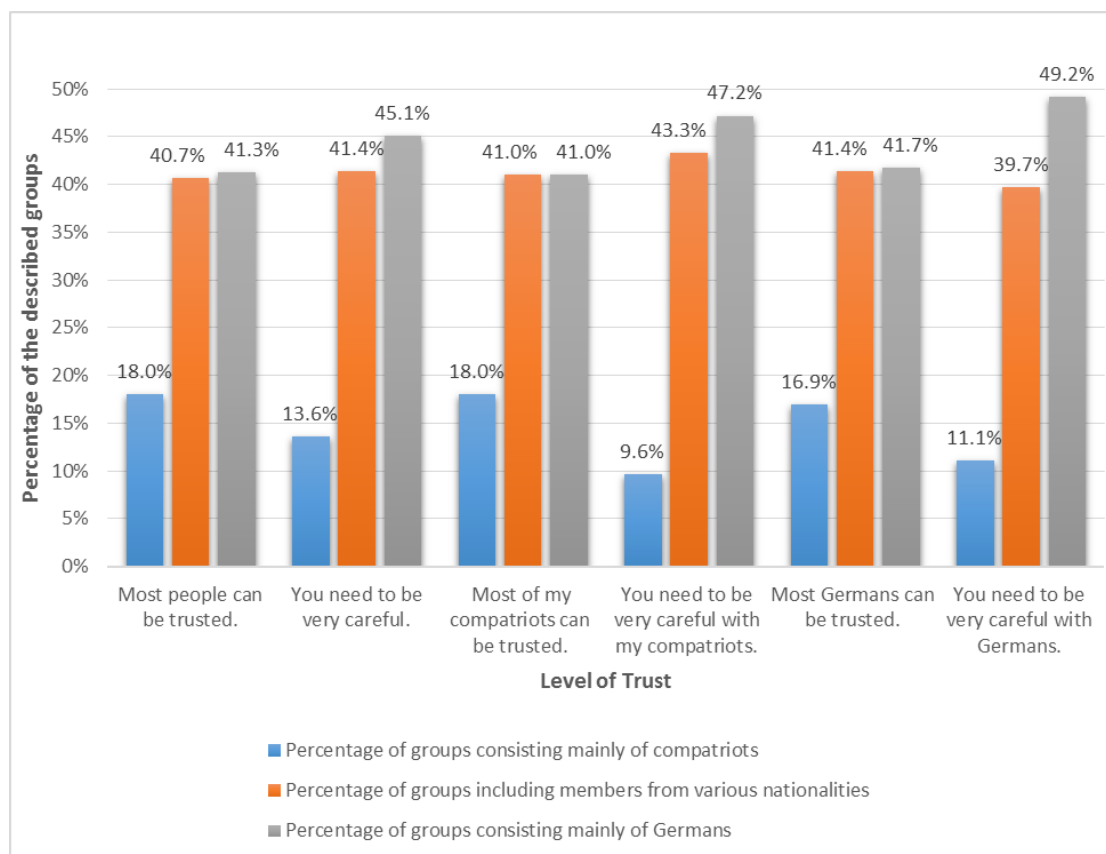


Figure 13. The respondents' levels of trust, compared to the composition of the groups that have been described by the respondents who are engaged in them.

4.4 Independent Factors That May Influence Social Capital Formation

In the present study, social capital will be measured by the migrants' engagement in groups. For a better understanding of the survey's results regarding social capital, it is important to take into account other factors apart from trust that might influence the immigrants' engagement in groups. Since some authors mention a person's level of education as an independent variable that may, to some extent, determine social capital formation, the results of the question on education will be correlated with the immigrants' total number of groups. On average, respondents who completed secondary school are engaged in 4.9 groups, while participants who completed university showed engagement in 4.0 groups.

It also seems quite logical that language skills play a certain role in social capital formation of immigrants in their host country; therefore, this relation needs to be examined. The average number of groups of respondents with basic communication skills in German amounts to 2.3, rising to 3.7 for respondents with good command, 3.9 for respondents with very good command, 5.1 for respondents who consider themselves as fluent in German, and 8.1 for native speakers (see Figure 14). This positive correlation between language skills and social capital may be of significance, considering that the six sub-samples are not homogeneous in this respect. As the high-trust samples have a better command of German than the low-trust samples, this factor may have positively affected their social capital formation.

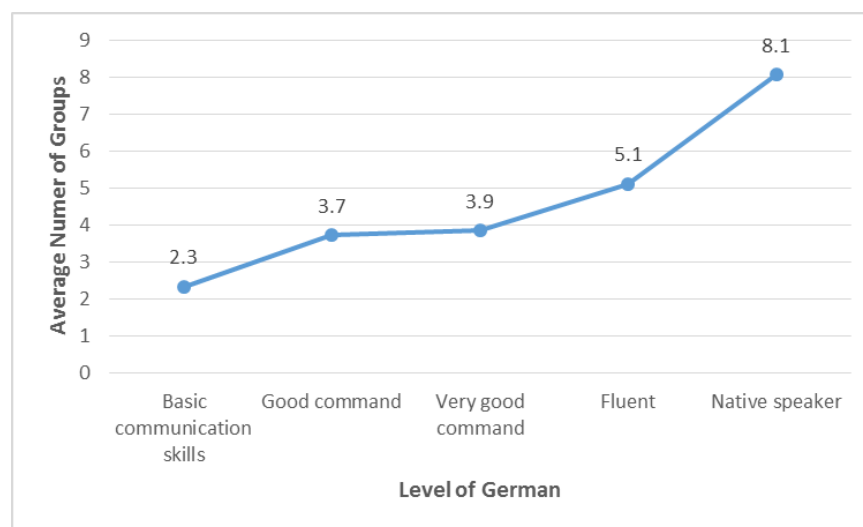


Figure 14. The respondents' average number of groups they are engaged in, compared to their command of German language.

Of course, the time the immigrants have spent in the host country is also expected to affect the amount of social capital they were able to build. The results show that participants who have spent less than six months or between six and twelve months in Germany are both engaged in 2.7 groups on average. This number rises to four groups for respondents who have already been living in the host country for between one and two years, and to 4.9 if the duration of residence was more than two years (see Figure 15).

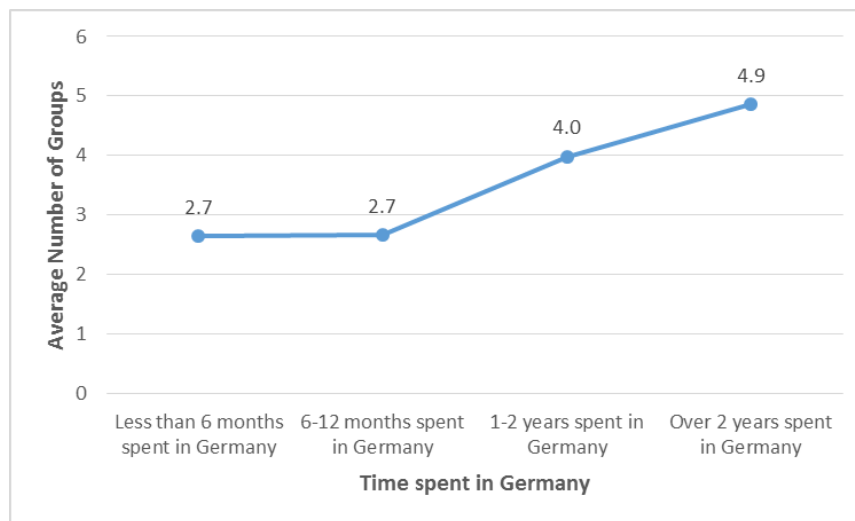


Figure 15. The respondents' average number of groups they are engaged in, compared to the time they have spent in Germany.

Another interesting observation is that the number of groups seems to grow at a higher speed for high-trust migrants than for low-trust migrants (see Figures 16 and 17). However, it should be noted that the results of the low-trust samples are less reliable, owing to the samples' much smaller size.

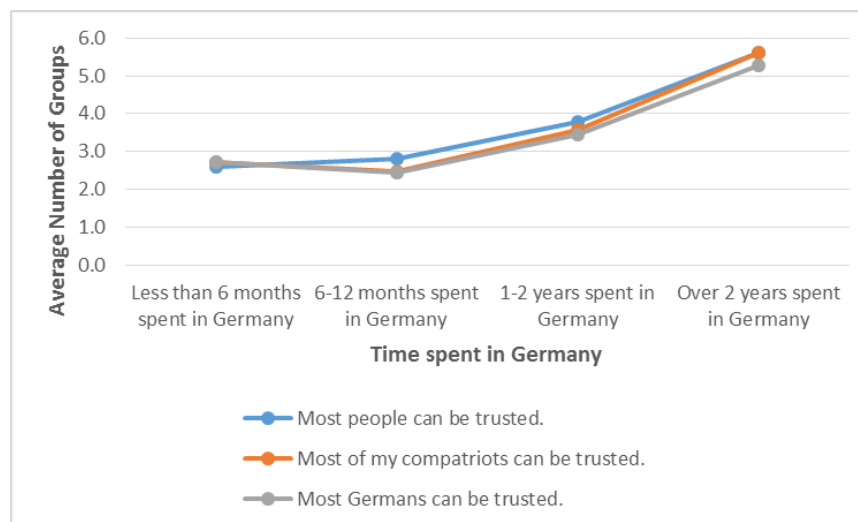


Figure 16. The high-trust respondents' average number of groups they are engaged in, compared to the time they have spent in Germany.

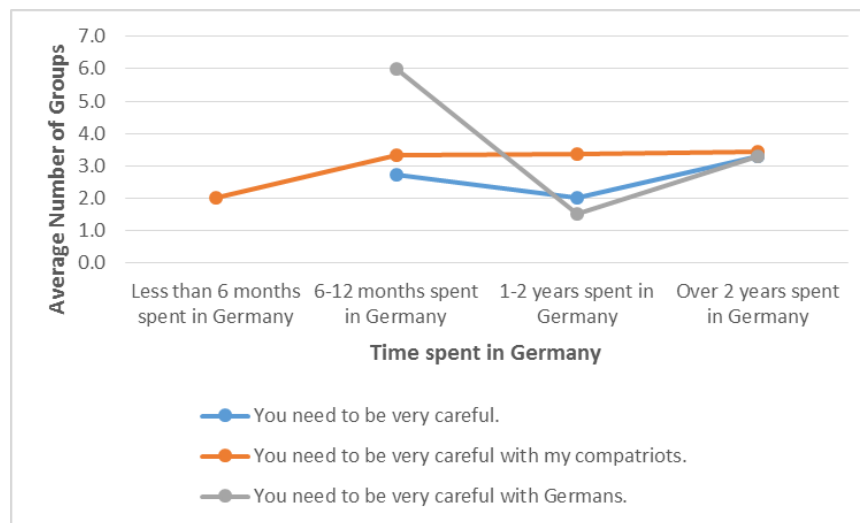


Figure 17. The low-trust respondents' average number of groups they are engaged in, compared to the time they have spent in Germany.

4.5 Trust and the Amount and Kind of Social Capital in Relation to Integration

In addition to discovering the factors that influence social capital formation, it is essential for this study to know if trust as well as the amount and kind of social capital are actually related to the level of immigrant integration as many authors argue. The sample in the present survey shows the following tendency: on average, respondents who do not feel integrated at all are engaged in 1.5 groups, those who feel partly integrated are engaged in three groups, those who consider themselves integrated are engaged in 4.1 groups, and those who answered that they feel completely integrated into Germany society are engaged in 7.6 groups (see Figure 18).

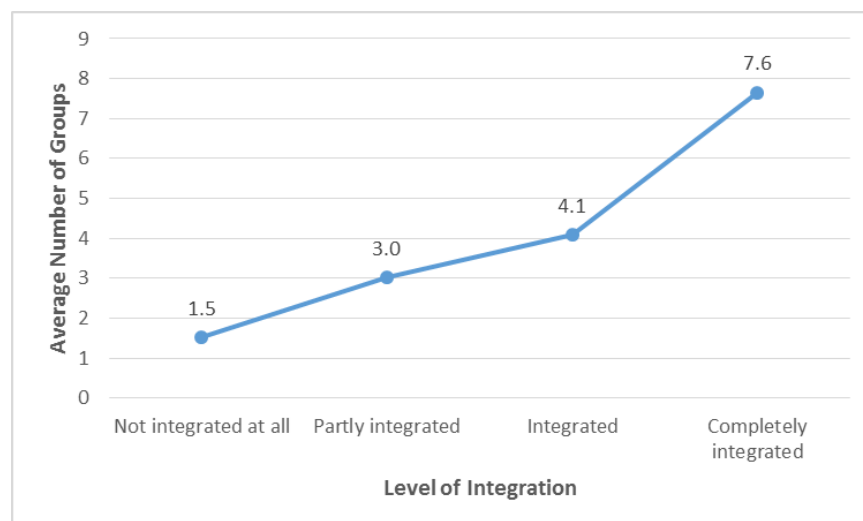


Figure 18. The respondents' average number of groups they are engaged in, compared to their level of integration.

Furthermore, since it has been argued that bridging social capital is beneficial to immigrant integration, while bonding social capital may even hinder it, this relation will also be examined. Comparing the average composition of the groups described by the respondents to their level of integration, the results show a relatively stable percentage of groups consisting mainly of compatriots. The percentage of groups containing mainly German members is generally high and shows a slight, but irregular increase with a rising level of integration. The percentage of groups consisting of members from various nationalities is highest when the degree of integration is low and declines with increasing integration (see Figure 19).

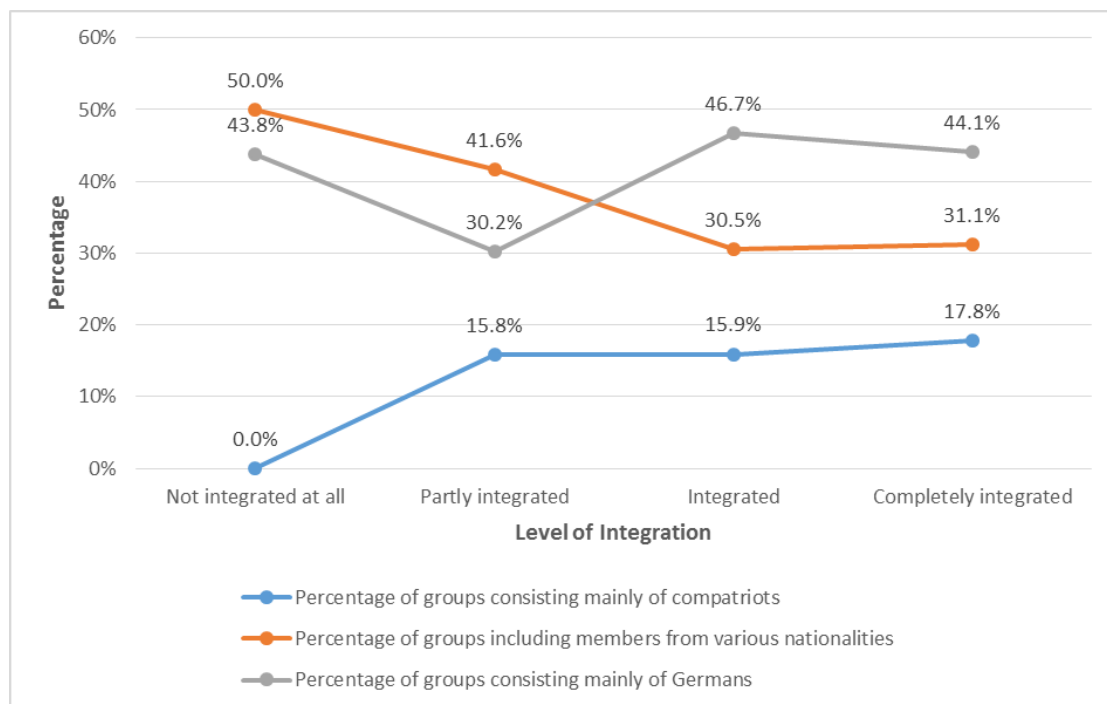


Figure 19. Composition of the groups that have been described by the respondents who are engaged in them, compared to the respondents' level of integration.

The relation between the respondents' perceived level of integration and their level of generalised social trust, of trust towards compatriots, and of trust towards Germans, however, is not as clear (see Figure 20). A small difference between high- and low-trust samples can be seen in the slightly lower degree of integration for the low-trust samples. It should be taken into account, however, that the low-trust samples, owing to their smaller size, produce less reliable results. The largest low-trust sample, i.e. the one for generalised social trust, has results almost identical to those of the high-trust samples.

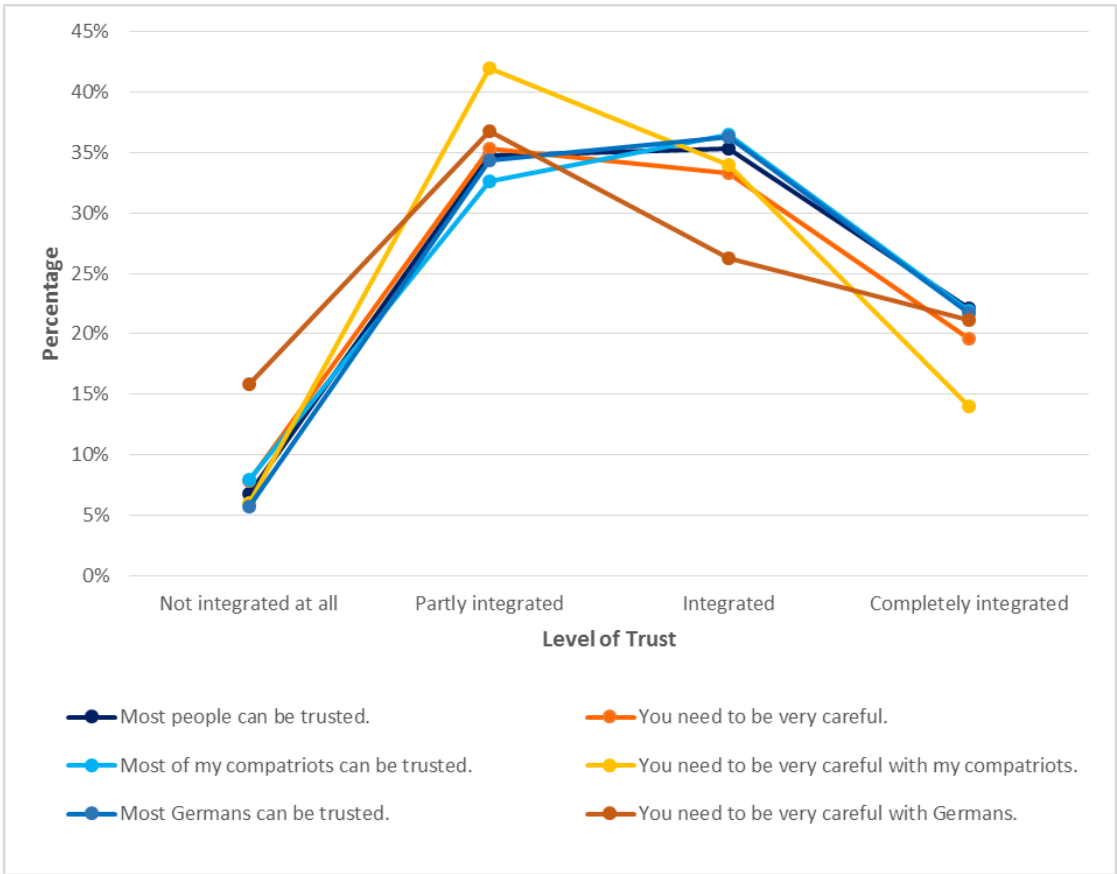


Figure 20. The respondents' level of integration, compared to their levels of trust.

5. Discussion

Now that the results of the survey have been presented, we will try to determine how they answer the research question: **Does generalised social trust influence the amount and kind of social capital migrants build in their host society?** For this purpose we will test the hypotheses derived from the reviewed literature:

- **First hypothesis: High-trust migrants build more social capital in their host society than low-trust migrants.**
- **Second hypothesis: High-trust migrants tend to build more bridging and less bonding social capital than low-trust migrants.**

Before turning to the hypotheses, however, it is important to note that the results show a positive correlation between social capital and the immigrants' perceived level of integration. This supports the common argument, presented for instance by Spruck Wrigley (2012), that social capital formation is essential to the process of integration and underlines the importance of ascertaining which factors have an influence on the social capital immigrants build in their host society.

Furthermore, the results display neither a clear positive correlation between the percentage of bridging social capital migrants have built and their degree of integration, nor a negative correlation between the percentage of bonding social capital and integration. This refutes the common argument that bridging social capital is beneficial for integration, while bonding social capital hinders it. What can be observed, however, is that the percentage of groups with members from various nationalities declines with increasing integration. Possible reasons for this are that the need and desire for help and support from fellow immigrants is greater for less integrated migrants than for those who have already started integrating into the host society.

The results on the relation between trust and integration show at least a very slight tendency that high-trust migrants are more integrated than low-trust migrants. However, because of the small size of the low-trust samples, the reliability of this result should not be taken for granted. What can be said with certainty is that the positive relation between social capital and integration is much clearer and, therefore, probably more direct than the one between the level of trust and integration.

Furthermore, it is necessary to ascertain whether the assumption regarding the level of generalised trust of the two surveyed migrant groups is correct. Based on the results of the WVS and the ISSP, the present study expected Norwegians to have a higher level of generalised trust than Chileans. In

our sample of Norwegian and Chilean immigrants in Germany, this assumption has been confirmed. However, although the question on generalised trust has been copied from the WVS, the results of the present survey are not as close as expected to the results of the existing surveys. Of course, the present sample is smaller and less representative, which may explain deviances. Furthermore, our sample is also quite different in its composition, as it consists specifically of Norwegians and Chileans *who currently live in Germany*. This changed context might have had some influence on the participants' answers.

The Norwegian respondents in our sample show a higher level of trust than the ones in the WVS and ISSP (see Figure 21). There, 73.7 and 73.4 per cent, respectively, believe that most people can be trusted, while in the present study 85.7 per cent gave this answer. For the question on trust towards compatriots the result is with 93.7 per cent even higher than that for the general question, and with 89.7 per cent, the same applies to the question on trust towards Germans. Although the results of the present study show an elevated level of trust, the general tendency seems to be the same.

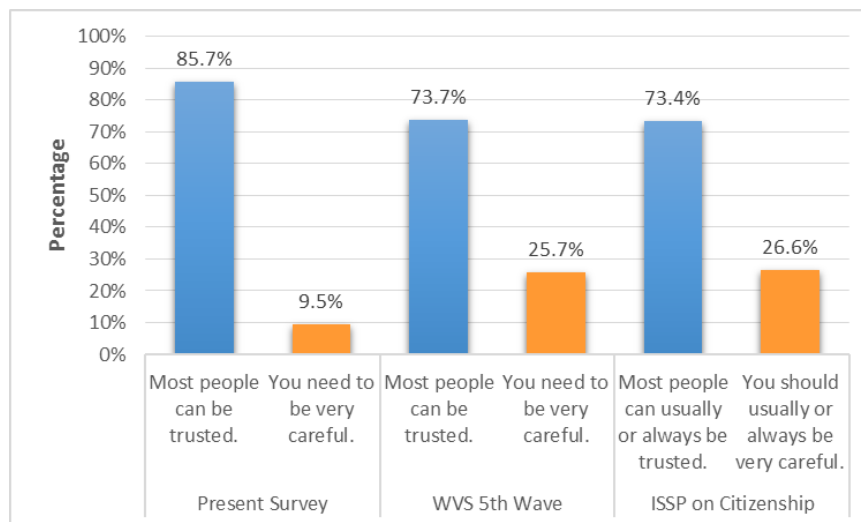


Figure 21. Comparison of the results of the present survey, the 5th wave of the World Values Survey (WVS), and the International Social Survey Programme on Citizenship (ISSP) regarding the Norwegians' level of generalised social trust.

However, for the Chilean respondents of whom, according to the WVS and ISSP, only 12.4 and 12.3 per cent respectively believe that most people can be trusted, the present survey produced a quite different result: 62.6 per cent of the Chilean respondents in our sample chose this answer (see Figure 22). This means that compared to the existing surveys, the present study showed a reversed level of trust for the Chilean respondents, although it is still considerably lower than that of the Norwegians. The results of the question on trust towards Chilean compatriots come with just 45.8

per cent of trusters at least slightly closer to the low results of the WVS and ISSP. These results may be explained by the different understanding the respective respondents had of the question on generalised trust. Respondents living in Chile may tend to interpret ‘trust towards other people in general’ as ‘trust towards their compatriots in Chile’, since these are usually the people they have most contact with. Respondents living in Germany, however, may have an extended interpretation of the question, including people from Germany and probably even other nations they have had contact with. Given that 75.6 per cent of the Chileans in our survey think that most Germans can be trusted, which is a much higher number than for compatriots or people in general, this hypothesis seems probable. However, for the Norwegian part of the sample this explanation is a bit harder to apply, since the results of all three questions on trust are higher than those of the existing surveys that were conducted within the home country.

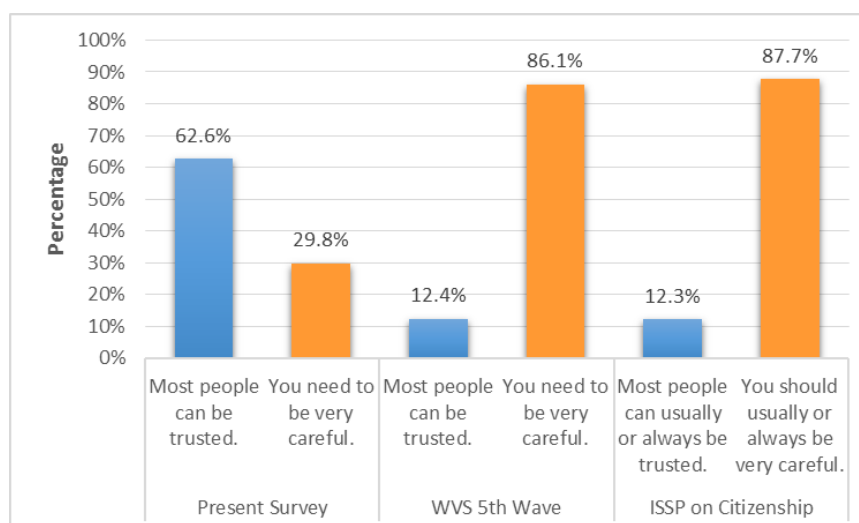


Figure 22. Comparison of the results of the present survey, the 5th wave of the World Values Survey (WVS), and the International Social Survey Programme on Citizenship (ISSP) regarding the Chileans' level of generalised social trust.

Another theory that may explain these differences is the one presented by Dinesen (2012). In his study on how migration of low-trust migrants to high-trust countries influences the immigrants' level of trust he found that “the destination-country context has a massive impact on trust of immigrants, who display significantly higher levels of trust than comparable respondents in their country of origin” (p. 495). Given that the constellation is quite similar for the Chileans in our sample, adaptation may indeed be a viable explanation for the results. One may assume, however, that this adaptation of trust will increase with the time the immigrants have spent in the host country. Comparing the answers the respondents gave to the question on general trust to the time they spent in Germany does, however, rather indicate the opposite. Against expectations the Chilean sample shows a decrease of generalised social trust with increased time of residence in the

rather high-trust host country Germany (see Figure 5), while the Norwegians' level of trust seems to be quite constant irrespective of time of residence (see Figure 6).

Although the difference of trust between the two immigrant groups was less extreme than expected, it was still big enough to make a division in six groups with distinct levels and types of trust possible: 190 respondents who trust most people and 51 who believe you should be very careful; 178 respondents who trust most of their compatriots and 50 who do not; and 212 respondents who trust most Germans and 19 who do not (see Figure 9). Of course, owing to the much smaller size of the low-trust samples, the conclusions drawn from their answers will be less reliable than those drawn from the high-trust samples.

5.1 First Hypothesis: High-Trust Migrants Build More Social Capital in Their Host Society than Low-Trust Migrants.

In order to test this hypothesis the high- and low-trust migrants' average number of groups needs to be compared. On average, the 190 respondents who believe that most people can be trusted are engaged in 4.7 groups, while the 51 respondents who stated that you need to be very careful are engaged in just 3.2 groups. Although the difference is not overwhelming, there is a clear positive correlation between trust and number of groups. This also applies when looking at the question on trust towards compatriots, where the number of groups amounts to 4.6 and 3.9, respectively, as well as regards the question on trust towards Germans, with an average number of groups of 4.4 and 3.6 for trusters and distrusters. However, we should take into account that the result for respondents who think you need to be very careful with Germans relies on only 19 responses. Furthermore, the observation that the number of groups grows at a higher speed for high-trust migrants than for low-trust migrants (see Figures 16 and 17), may be of relevance. Of course, we should again take into account that the results of the low-trust samples are less reliable.

Yet, it is still impossible to be entirely sure about the causal relation between trust and social capital. However, it seems reasonable that a certain level of generalised social trust is a necessary basis for creating social capital. The assumption that migrants with high trust in strangers engage in more groups than those who do not, seems to be more logical than an increasing creation of trust towards strangers when engaging in many groups, as this engagement would rather foster particularised social trust towards the members of these groups. However, it is also probable that the experiences made in these groups change a person's level of generalised social trust, since it is

a normal human behaviour to categorise people and generalise about them – in positive and negative ways – based on personal experiences as well as on opinions of others.

In order to find out if trust really is the main factor that caused this positive correlation to social capital, it is necessary to take into account the differences between the high- and low-trust samples that might have influenced the results – the time the migrants have spent in Germany, their level of education and their command of the German language.

The six groups do not show significant differences as regards to the duration of residence in the host country. Also their level of education is very similar. When examining their German language skills, however, it becomes evident that the groups with high generalised social trust, trust towards compatriots, and trust towards Germans have, on average, a better command of German than do the respective groups of low-trust migrants. Considering that there is a clear positive correlation between language skills and the number of groups immigrants are engaged in, there is a possibility that this factor had an influence on the results, leading to a higher amount of social capital for high-trust migrants than for low-trust migrants. However, the reverse effect is equally possible: Migrants with a higher amount of social capital may have better German skills due to their increased social interaction with Germans.

5.2 Second Hypothesis: High-Trust Migrants Tend to Build More Bridging and Less Bonding Social Capital than Low-Trust Migrants.

In the present survey, the respondents were asked to describe the composition of the groups they are engaged in – whether they mainly consist of compatriots, whether they include members from various nationalities, or whether most members are German. Groups of compatriots will be considered as bonding social capital, while groups of Germans will be treated as bridging social capital in this study. As explained above, the groups with members of various nationalities will not be taken into consideration, since both concepts could be applied to them.

The survey has produced data on generalised social trust as well as two different nuances of it, which are relevant to the context of integration. Of course, these results are overlapping, but examining them separately might give some interesting insights. Therefore, the second hypothesis will be divided into three sub-hypotheses:

- **First sub-hypothesis: Migrants with low generalised social trust build less bridging and more bonding social capital than high-trust migrants.**

- **Second sub-hypothesis: Migrants with a low level of trust towards compatriots build less bonding and more bridging social capital than those who trust most of their compatriots.**
- **Third sub-hypothesis: Migrants with a high level of trust towards Germans build more bridging and less bonding social capital than those who trust Germans to a lower degree.**

As examined earlier, there is no significant difference between the respective high- and low-trust samples with regard to the time the respondents have spent in Germany or their level of education. However, the high-trust migrants in the sample surveyed have a better command of German than the low-trust migrants. One may assume that a migrant's difficulties with the German language will entail the creation of bonding rather than bridging social capital, which turns this into a factor that should not be overlooked when testing the three hypotheses.

5.2.1 First Sub-Hypothesis: Migrants with Low Generalised Social Trust Build Less Bridging and More Bonding Social Capital than High-Trust Migrants.

To examine the validity of the first sub-hypothesis, the composition of high- and low-trust migrants' groups have been compared in Figure 13 (see page 31). Although the results appear to be quite similar, it should be noted that the low-trust migrants have a comparably lower percentage of compatriot groups and a higher percentage of German groups, which calls into question the first sub-hypothesis. It should be taken into account, however, that over three quarters of the low-trust migrants are Chileans, who, according to this survey, tend to trust their compatriots to a very low degree. This factor could cause them to build less bonding social capital with compatriots than expected by the sub-hypothesis, resulting in this almost similar composition of groups that even shows a slight tendency in the opposite direction. It is also interesting that, despite the lower German language skills of the low-trust sample, the percentage of German groups it contains is even higher than that of the high-trust sample which, on average, has a better command of German. This may either indicate that the low level of trust towards compatriots is a very influential factor, or that the data does actually not support the first sub-hypothesis.

5.2.2 Second Sub-Hypothesis: Migrants with a Low Level of Trust towards Compatriots Build Less Bonding and More Bridging Social Capital than Those Who Trust Most of Their Compatriots.

The second sub-hypothesis can also be tested by examining Figure 13, but this time comparing the results on trust towards compatriots. It shows that the low-trust migrants are indeed engaged in less

groups of compatriots, but more groups with German members, compared to the respondents who trust their compatriots. The data shows, therefore, a strong support for this sub-hypothesis, despite the fact that the German language skills of the low-trust sample in this survey are low compared to the high-trust sample.

5.2.3 Third Sub-Hypothesis: Migrants with a High Level of Trust towards Germans Build More Bridging and Less Bonding Social Capital than Those Who Trust Germans to a Lower Degree.

In order to test the third sub-hypothesis, the results for the respondents with high and low trust towards Germans will be examined; these show a distribution that is similar to the results received for the question on generalised social trust. The fact that the percentage of German groups is not elevated, although the high-trust sample's comparably good command of German is an additional factor favouring this tendency, calls this sub-hypothesis into question. It should, however, be taken into account that the vast majority of participants, i.e. 212 of them, trust Germans, while only 19 do not. The results for the latter group are, therefore, not very reliable, which makes it impossible to effectively determine the validity of this hypothesis.

In the context of bridging and bonding social capital, this analysis of the second hypothesis could only identify that the level of trust towards compatriots seems to actually play a role in the migrants' propensity to build a certain type of social capital. For the other sub-hypotheses, the results have been unclear because of other independent factors as well as the limited size of the sample.

6. Conclusions

The research question enquiring whether generalised social trust influences the amount and kind of social capital migrants build in their host society, can, at least in part, be answered positively. According to the first hypothesis, high-trust migrants build more social capital in their host society than low-trust migrants. The results of the survey conducted for this study show a positive correlation between generalised social trust and the amount of social capital and, therefore, support this hypothesis. What could have had an influence on this result is the divergence between the high- and low-trust samples with regard to their command of German language. The better German language skills of the high-trust migrants could have caused these respondents to build more social capital than the low-trust migrants; however, it is also possible that the increased German skills are a consequence of the greater amount of social capital, i.e. social relations to Germans. It is even likely that both of these phenomena exert their influence at the same time.

Just as there is an unclear causal relation between language skills and social capital formation, the causality between generalised social trust and social capital is still not entirely clarified. However, the literature reviewed, particularly the study conducted by Stolle (2003), as well as the reviewed theories on social trust and social capital, point towards the conclusion that generalised social trust indeed positively influences social capital formation. It is likely that a higher level of generalised trust facilitates the creation of social capital. At the same time engagement in groups may foster not just trust towards group members but also towards people in general, since often generalisations about strangers are based on personal experiences with known persons.

The second hypothesis, that high-trust migrants tend to build more bridging and less bonding social capital than low-trust migrants, could not be verified effectively. Testing the first sub-hypothesis by comparing the results of the question on general trust to the composition of groups uncovered a tendency pointing in the opposite direction to the expectations. Despite the comparably lower degree of German language skills in the low-trust sample, which would, at least in theory, benefit the engagement in groups consisting mainly of compatriots rather than Germans, the respondents with low generalised trust engage in more German and less compatriot groups than the sample of high-trust migrants. These results can to a certain extent be explained by the high percentage of Chilean respondents within the low-trust sample, who, according to this survey, tend to trust their compatriots to a rather low degree. Nevertheless, the results undermine the first sub-hypothesis. The second sub-hypothesis, however, is clearly supported by the data gathered in the survey, in spite of the factor of German language skills causing a difference between the high- and low-trust

samples and pulling in the opposite direction. The results clearly show that migrants with a low level of trust towards compatriots build less bonding and more bridging social capital than those who trust most of their compatriots. Because of the very small size of the sample not trusting Germans, the third sub-hypothesis could not be tested effectively, leaving it open for further research of whether migrants with a high level of trust towards Germans build more bridging and less bonding social capital than those who trust Germans to a lower degree.

The present study, therefore, confirms that generalised social trust influences the *amount* of social capital migrants build in their host society. With regard to its influence on the *kind* of social capital built, the results are too inconclusive to give a clear statement. The main reason for this is the small size of the respective low-trust samples, reducing the reliability of these results. This unforeseen factor was caused by the fact that the Chilean respondents' level of trust differed considerably from the expectations based on the WVS and ISSP. The results of the question on trust towards compatriots, together with the fact that the present survey exclusively involved Chileans living in Germany, may explain part of this disparity. Unfortunately, this factor made it impossible to verify the influence of generalised social trust on the kind of social capital built by migrants. Interestingly, in contradiction to the commonly-held opinion that only bridging social capital benefits integration, the results of the survey do not show a clear relation between the kind of social capital built and the degree of integration, which questions the importance of this factor.

Still, further research should help clarify this issue with a larger sample. The same applies to the kind of social capital built in relation to the level of trust, which could be examined more successfully by using a larger sample including more low-trust migrants than the one used in the present survey. Furthermore, the causal relation between the command of the host country's language and social capital formation should be explored in more detail. It would also be interesting to see whether and how a migrant's occupation or life situation affects the amount and kind of social capital built.

Despite its shortcomings, the present research clearly confirmed the relation between the level of generalised social trust and the amount of social capital built by migrants in their host country, and, therefore, also its effect on immigrant integration. Consequently, policy-makers should take this finding into account when trying to create more effective integration policies.

7. Recommendations

First of all, social capital formation should be one of the main aims of every integration policy, considering its relevance for successful integration of immigrants as well as for maintaining social cohesion. The creation of formal and also informal groups, organisations, associations and activities should be encouraged and facilitated, making it more attractive and easier for migrants to get into contact with other people and create social networks. On the one hand, it is important to bring together fellow immigrants so that they can share experiences and help each other out. Especially shortly after arriving and when host language skills are still weak, bonding social capital will probably be easier to create than bridging social capital, and be a first step out of isolation and towards the creation of a rich social network. On the other hand, it is essential not to leave migrants to themselves, but to simultaneously establish extensive contact to members of the host society. This will help to decrease prejudices on both sides, to create a space for cultural exchange and acceptance, to increase opportunities for migrants to learn and practice the host language, as well as to find work.

Given that the level of generalised social trust seems to be relevant for social capital formation, this factor needs to be taken into account when creating integration policies. Since, according to the present study, migrants with a low level of generalised social trust tend to build less social capital in their host country, special attention needs to be paid to possible ways of increasing their trust. Although the level of generalised trust is believed to have its roots mostly in culture and the way a person has been raised, this does not mean that it is not open to change. It is, for instance, quite likely that experiences with other people can change a person's level of trust. Therefore, it is especially important to support low-trust migrants in creating social capital, giving them the opportunity to gain positive experiences with other people. This will raise their level of generalised social trust which in turn will encourage them even more to engage in groups and integrate into society.

Although the results of the survey question that bridging social capital is more important for immigrant integration than bonding social capital, the significance of creating points of contact between immigrants and the host society is obvious. In practice, it would be recommendable for the host state to support groups, organisations, associations, and activities that include both members of the host society and immigrants. For instance, the state could offer financial support to sports clubs and encourage the admission of immigrants. It would also be beneficial for integration to provide immigrants with information on existing groups and facilitate access to them. Furthermore, cultural activities and fairs could be organised in order to establish contact between

immigrants and members of the host society. There are a million different ways of bringing together people with similar interests and, especially for immigrants who tend to have a smaller social network, it is essential to support them in this process. This will benefit their integration into the host society and increase tolerance and cultural exchange.

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9. Appendices

Appendix 9.1 Survey Questionnaire English

Dear respondent,

For my Bachelor's thesis at The Hague University of Applied Sciences I am conducting a survey among various immigrant groups in Germany, and to complete the research, I now need to collect more information from two specific immigrant groups: Norwegians and Chileans. The respondents will be asked a few questions about their opinion, as well as their activities and participation in everyday life in Germany.

With the results from this survey I hope to be able to give recommendations on how to make the integration process of immigrants more successful, making migration a positive experience for both immigrants and their host societies. The survey is completely anonymous, so your responses will not be tied to your identity. The results of the survey will be treated confidentially and only be used for my thesis. They will not be given to third parties.

If you are a Norwegian or Chilean currently living in Germany, I kindly ask you to participate in my survey. It will take you just around 10 minutes to complete it. There are no wrong answers! Thank you in advance for your support!

Marion Krumkalns

La encuesta también está disponible en español.

Undersøkelsen er også tilgjengelig på norsk.

Die Umfrage ist auch auf Deutsch verfügbar.

Please answer a few questions about your situation.

What is your nationality? (*Please tick the box that corresponds to your situation.*)*

☐ Norwegian

☐ Chilean

☐ Other

Which country do you currently live in? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your situation.)**

- ☐ Germany
 - ☐ Other
-

For how long have you been living in Germany? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your situation.)**

- ☐ Less than 6 months
 - ☐ 6-12 months
 - ☐ 1-2 years
 - ☐ Over 2 years
 - ☐ I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.
-

For how long do you intend to stay in Germany in total? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your situation.)**

- ☐ Less than 6 months
 - ☐ 6-12 months
 - ☐ 1-2 years
 - ☐ Over 2 years
 - ☐ I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.
-

Which of the following corresponds to the highest level of education you have completed? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your situation.)**

- ☐ No formal education
 - ☐ Primary school
 - ☐ Secondary school
 - ☐ University level education
 - ☐ I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.
-

How would you evaluate your level of German? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your own assessment.)**

- ☐ Basic communication skills
- ☐ Good command
- ☐ Very good command
- ☐ Fluent
- ☐ Native speaker

() I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.

Please answer a few questions on the trust you have towards other people.

Generally speaking, would you say that people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your opinion.)**

- () Most people can be trusted.
() You need to be very careful.
() I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.
-

Generally speaking, would you say that of your compatriots can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with your compatriots? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your opinion.)**

- () Most of my compatriots can be trusted.
() You need to be very careful with my compatriots.
() I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.
-

Generally speaking, would you say that most Germans can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with Germans? *(Please tick the box that corresponds to your opinion.)**

- () Most Germans can be trusted.
() You need to be very careful with Germans.
() I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.
-

Please answer a few questions on your activities and participation in everyday life in Germany.

Please complete the sentence: "In Germany, I am currently engaged in..." *(Please choose in each category the number of activities / groups / associations / organisations you are currently engaged in. You need to provide an answer for each category, even if it is the answer "None".)**

	No	1	2	3	4	5
Churches or religious organisations						
Sport, dance, yoga, bowling or other recreational organisations/groups						
Art, music or educational organisations/groups						

Labour Unions, professional associations, professional networks, think tanks						
Environmental, humanitarian, charitable or voluntary organisations						
Self-help groups, mutual aid groups						
Social or political movements						
Student or youth organisations						
Expat groups, networks of compatriots						
Neighbourhood organisations, Parent-Teacher Associations						
Hobby groups (e.g. playing cards, board games, video games etc. together regularly)						
Fan clubs for a sports club, band, etc.						
Babysitting circles, child-care circles, pet-care circles						
Other activities / groups / associations / organisations						

Please describe the churches or religious organisations you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First church or religious organisation	()	()	()	()
Second church or religious organisation	()	()	()	()
Third church or	()	()	()	()

religious organisation				
Fourth church or religious organisation	()	()	()	()
Fifth church or religious organisation	()	()	()	()

Please describe the sport, dance, yoga, bowling or other recreational organisations/groups you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First sport, dance, yoga, bowling or other recreational organisation/group	()	()	()	()
Second sport, dance, yoga, bowling or other recreational organisation/group	()	()	()	()
Third sport, dance, yoga, bowling or other recreational organisation/group	()	()	()	()
Fourth sport, dance, yoga, bowling or other recreational organisation/group	()	()	()	()
Fifth sport, dance, yoga, bowling or other recreational organisation/group	()	()	()	()

Please describe the art, music or educational organisations/groups you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First art, music or educational organisation/group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second art, music or educational organisation/group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third art, music or educational organisation/group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth art, music or educational organisation/group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth art, music or educational organisation/group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe the Labour Unions, professional associations, professional networks, think tanks you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First Labour Union, professional association, professional network, think tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Second Labour Union, professional association, professional network, think tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third Labour Union, professional association, professional network, think tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth Labour Union, professional association, professional network, think tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth Labour Union, professional association, professional network, think tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe the environmental, humanitarian, charitable or voluntary organisations you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationaliti es	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First environmental, humanitarian, charitable or voluntary organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second environmental, humanitarian, charitable or voluntary organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Third environmental, humanitarian, charitable or voluntary organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth environmental, humanitarian, charitable or voluntary organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth environmental, humanitarian, charitable or voluntary organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe the self-help groups, mutual aid groups you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationaliti es	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First self-help group, mutual aid group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second self-help group, mutual aid group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third self-help group, mutual aid group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth self-help group, mutual aid group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth self-help group, mutual aid group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe the social or political movements you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationaliti es	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First social or political movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second social or political movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third social or political movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth social or political movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth social or political movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe the student or youth organisations you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationaliti es	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First student or youth organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second student or youth organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third student or youth organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth student or youth organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth student or youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

organisation				
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Please describe the expat groups, networks of compatriots you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First expat group, network of compatriots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second expat group, network of compatriots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third expat group, network of compatriots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth expat group, network of compatriots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth expat group, network of compatriots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe the neighbourhood organisations, Parent-Teacher Associations you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

organisation, Parent-Teacher Association				
Second neighbourhood organisation, Parent-Teacher Association	()	()	()	()
Third neighbourhood organisation, Parent-Teacher Association	()	()	()	()
Fourth neighbourhood organisation, Parent-Teacher Association	()	()	()	()
Fifth neighbourhood organisation, Parent-Teacher Association	()	()	()	()

Please describe the hobby groups (e.g. playing cards, board games, video games etc. together regularly) you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First hobby group	()	()	()	()
Second hobby group	()	()	()	()
Third hobby group	()	()	()	()
Fourth hobby group	()	()	()	()
Fifth hobby group	()	()	()	()

Please describe the fan clubs for a sports club, band, etc. you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First fan club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second fan club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third fan club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth fan club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth fan club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe the babysitting circles, child-care circles, pet-care circles you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First babysitting circle, child-care circle, pet-care circle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second babysitting circle, child-care circle, pet-care circle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third babysitting circle, child-care circle, pet-care circle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth babysitting circle, child-care circle, pet-care circle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth babysitting circle, child-care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

circle, pet-care circle				
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Please describe the other activities / groups/ associations / organisations you are engaged in. What is the nationality of most members? *(Please tick the box(es) that best reflect(s) the situation.)**

	Most members are of your own nationality	There are members of various nationalities	Most members are of German nationality	not applicable / I don't know
First activity / group / association / organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second activity / group / association / organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Third activity / group / association / organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fourth activity / group / association / organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fifth activity / group / association / organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

To what degree do you feel integrated into German society? *(Please tick the box that best reflects your feelings.)**

- ☐ Not integrated at all
- ☐ Partly integrated
- ☐ I don't know. / I prefer not to answer.
- ☐ Integrated
- ☐ Completely integrated

Thank you very much for your participation, you have been of great help to me.

If you know any Norwegians or Chileans who currently live in Germany, please invite them to participate in this survey by sending them the following link:

<http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/2094302/Welcome>

For any questions or comments feel free to contact me via

marion.krumkalns@gmx.net

Appendix 9.2 Survey Questionnaire Norwegian

Kjære respondent,

For min bacheloroppgave ved University of Applied Sciences i Den Haag gjennomfører jeg en undersøkelse blant ulike innvandrergupper i Tyskland, og for å fullføre forskningen, trenger jeg nå å samle inn mer informasjon fra to bestemte innvandrergupper: nordmenn og chilenerne. Respondentene blir stilt noen spørsmål om deres mening, aktiviteter og deltakelse i hverdagen i Tyskland.

Med resultatene fra denne undersøkelsen håper jeg å kunne gi anbefalinger om hvordan integrasjonsprosessen av innvandrere kan bli bedre, noe som kan gjøre flyttingen til en positiv opplevelse for både innvandrere og de samfunn de lever i. Undersøkelsen er anonym, så dine svar vil ikke bli knyttet til din identitet. Resultatene av undersøkelsen vil bli behandlet konfidensielt og vil kun brukes til oppgaven min. De vil ikke bli gitt til en tredjepart.

Hvis du er nordmann eller chilener for tiden bosatt i Tyskland, ber jeg deg vennligst om å delta i min undersøkelse. Det vil ta ca 10 minutter. Det er ingen feil svar.

På forhånd takk for hjelpen!

Marion Krumkalns

La encuesta también está disponible en español.

Die Umfrage ist auch auf Deutsch verfügbar.

The survey is also available in English.

Vennligst svar på noen spørsmål om din livssituasjon.

Hva er din nasjonalitet? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvarer din situasjon.*)*

- ☐ Norsk
- ☐ Chilensk
- ☐ Annen nasjonalitet

Hvilket land er du bosatt i? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvarer din situasjon.*)*

- ☐ Tyskland

() Annet land

Hvor lenge har du bodd i Tyskland? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvarer din situasjon.*)*

- () Mindre enn seks måneder
 - () 6-12 måneder
 - () 1-2 år
 - () Over to år
 - () Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.
-

Hvor lenge har du tenkt å bo i Tyskland totalt? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvarer din situasjon.*)*

- () Mindre enn seks måneder
 - () 6-12 måneder
 - () 1-2 år
 - () Over to år
 - () Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.
-

Hvilke av de følgende tilsvarer den høyeste utdanningen du har fullført? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvarer din situasjon.*)*

- () Ingen formell utdannelse
 - () Grunnskole
 - () Videregående skole
 - () Universitetsutdanning
 - () Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.
-

Hvordan vil du vurdere dine tyske språkkunnskaper? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvarer din egen vurdering.*)*

- () Grunnleggende kommunikasjonsevner
 - () God beherskelse
 - () Svært god beherskelse
 - () Flytende
 - () Morsmål
 - () Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.
-

Vennligst svar på noen spørsmål om tilliten du har til andre mennesker.

Synes du at man generelt kan stole på de fleste mennesker, eller at du må være veldig forsiktig med andre mennesker? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvare din mening.*)*

- ☐ Jeg kan stole på de fleste mennesker.
☐ Du må være veldig forsiktig.
☐ Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.

Synes du at man generelt kan stole på de fleste av din landsmenn, eller at du må være veldig forsiktig med mennesker av din egen nasjonalitet? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvare din mening.*)*

- ☐ Jeg kan stole på de fleste av mine landsmenne.
☐ Du må være veldig forsiktig med mine landsmenn.
☐ Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.

Synes du at man generelt kan stole på de fleste tyskere, eller at du må være veldig forsiktig med tyskere? (*Kryss av i boksen som tilsvare din mening.*)*

- ☐ Jeg kan stole på de fleste tyskere.
☐ Du må være veldig forsiktig med tyskerne.
☐ Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.

Vennligst svar på noen spørsmål om dine aktiviteter og deltakelse i hverdagen i Tyskland.

Vennligst fullfør setningen: "I Tyskland er jeg for tiden engasjert i ..." (*Velg i hver kategori antall aktiviteter / grupper / foreninger / organisasjoner du er for tiden engasjert i. Du må velge et svar for hver kategori, selv om det er svaret "Ingen".*)*

	Ingen	1	2	3	4	5
Kirke/menighet eller religiøse organisasjoner						
Sport, dans, yoga, bowling eller andre fritidsorganisasjoner / grupper						
Kunst, musikk eller pedagogiske organisasjoner / grupper						
Arbeidstakerorganisasjoner, yrkesorganisasjoner, faglige nettverk, tenketanker						
Naturvern, humanitære, veldedige eller frivillige organisasjoner						

Selvhjelpsgrupper, gjensidig bistandsgrupper						
Sosiale eller politiske bevegelser						
Student eller ungdomsorganisasjoner						
Expat grupper, nettverk av landsmenn						
Velforening, skole-foreldreforeninger						
Hobbygrupper (f.eks kortspill, brettspill, dataspill etc. hvor man samles regelmessig)						
Fanklubber for et idrettslag, korps, etc.						
Barnepass sirkler, dyrepass sirkler						
Andre aktiviteter / grupper / foreninger / organisasjoner						

Vennligst beskriv kirke/menighet eller religiøse organisasjoner du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflekterer(r) situasjonen.)*

	De fleste medlemmene er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonaliteter	De fleste medlemmene er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første kirke/menighet eller religiøse organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Andre kirke/menighet eller religiøse organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Tredje kirke/menighet eller religiøse organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Fjerde kirke/menighet eller religiøse organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Femte kirke/menighet	()	()	()	()

eller religiøse organisasjon				
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Vennligst beskriv sport, dans, yoga, bowling eller andre fritidsorganisasjoner / grupper du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første sport, dans, yoga, bowling eller annen fritidsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Andre sport, dans, yoga, bowling eller annen fritidsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Tredje sport, dans, yoga, bowling eller annen fritidsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Fjerde sport, dans, yoga, bowling eller annen fritidsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Femte sport, dans, yoga, bowling eller annen fritidsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv kunst, musikk eller pedagogiske organisasjoner / grupper du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første kunst, musikk	()	()	()	()

eller pedagogiske organisasjon				
Andre kunst, musikk eller pedagogiske organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Tredje kunst, musikk eller pedagogiske organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Fjerde kunst, musikk eller pedagogiske organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Femte kunst, musikk eller pedagogiske organisasjon	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv arbeidstakerorganisasjoner, yrkesorganisasjoner, faglige nettverk og tenketanker du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første arbeidstakerorganisasjon , yrkesorganisasjon, faglige nettverk eller tenketank	()	()	()	()
Andre arbeidstakerorganisasjon , yrkesorganisasjon, faglige nettverk eller tenketank	()	()	()	()
Tredje	()	()	()	()

arbeidstakerorganisasjon , yrkesorganisasjon, faglige nettverk eller tenketank				
Fjerde arbeidstakerorganisasjon , yrkesorganisasjon, faglige nettverk eller tenketank	()	()	()	()
Femte arbeidstakerorganisasjon , yrkesorganisasjon, faglige nettverk eller tenketank	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv naturvern, humanitære, veldedige eller frivillige organisasjoner du er engasjert i.
Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemmene er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonaliteter	De fleste medlemmene er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første naturvern, humanitære, veldedige eller frivillige organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Andre naturvern, humanitære, veldedige eller frivillige organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Tredje naturvern, humanitære, veldedige eller frivillige organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Fjerde naturvern, humanitære, veldedige eller frivillige organisasjon	()	()	()	()

Femte naturvern, humanitære, veldedige eller frivillige organisasjon	()	()	()	()
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Vennligst beskriv selvhjelpsgrupper, gjensidig bistandsgrupper du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første selvhjelpsgruppe eller gjensidig bistandsgruppe	()	()	()	()
Andre selvhjelpsgruppe eller gjensidig bistandsgruppe	()	()	()	()
Tredje selvhjelpsgruppe eller gjensidig bistandsgruppe	()	()	()	()
Fjerde selvhjelpsgruppe eller gjensidig bistandsgruppe	()	()	()	()
Femte selvhjelpsgruppe eller gjensidig bistandsgruppe	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv sosiale eller politiske bevegelser du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første sosiale eller politiske bevegelse	()	()	()	()

Andre sosiale eller politiske bevegelse	()	()	()	()
Tredje sosiale eller politiske bevegelse	()	()	()	()
Fjerde sosiale eller politiske bevegelse	()	()	()	()
Femte sosiale eller politiske bevegelse	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv student eller ungdomsorganisasjoner du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første student eller ungdomsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Andre student eller ungdomsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Tredje student eller ungdomsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Fjerde student eller ungdomsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()
Femte student eller ungdomsorganisasjon	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv expat grupper, nettverk av landsmenn du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke

Første expat gruppe eller nettverk av landsmenn	()	()	()	()
Andre expat gruppe eller nettverk av landsmenn	()	()	()	()
Tredje expat gruppe eller nettverk av landsmenn	()	()	()	()
Fjerde expat gruppe eller nettverk av landsmenn	()	()	()	()
Femte expat gruppe eller nettverk av landsmenn	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv nabolagsforening og skole-foreldreforeninger du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første velforening eller skole-foreldreforeninger	()	()	()	()
Andre velforening eller skole-foreldreforeninger	()	()	()	()
Tredje velforening eller skole-foreldreforeninger	()	()	()	()
Fjerde velforening eller skole-foreldreforeninger	()	()	()	()
Femte velforening eller skole-foreldreforeninger	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv hobby grupper (f.eks kortspill, brettspill, dataspill etc. hvor man samles regelmessig) du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første hobby gruppe	()	()	()	()
Andre hobby gruppe	()	()	()	()
Tredje hobby gruppe	()	()	()	()
Fjerde hobby gruppe	()	()	()	()
Femte hobby gruppe	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv fanklubber for et idrettslag, korps, etc. du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første fanklubb	()	()	()	()
Andre fanklubb	()	()	()	()
Tredje fanklubb	()	()	()	()
Fjerde fanklubb	()	()	()	()
Femte fanklubb	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv barnepass sirkler, dyrepass sirkler du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (*Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflektere(r) situasjonen.*)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke

Første barnepass, barnevern eller dyrepass sirkel	()	()	()	()
Andre barnepass, barnevern eller dyrepass sirkel	()	()	()	()
Tredje barnepass, barnevern eller dyrepass sirkel	()	()	()	()
Fjerde barnepass, barnevern eller dyrepass sirkel	()	()	()	()
Femte barnepass, barnevern eller dyrepass sirkel	()	()	()	()

Vennligst beskriv andre aktiviteter / grupper / foreninger / organisasjoner du er engasjert i. Hva er nasjonaliteten til de fleste medlemmene? (Kryss av i boksen(e) som best reflekterer(r) situasjonen.)*

	De fleste medlemme ne er av din egen nasjonalitet	Det er medlemmer av ulike nasjonalitet er	De fleste medlemme ne er av tysk nasjonalitet	Ikke aktuelt / Jeg vet ikke
Første annen aktivitet / gruppe / forening / organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Andre annen aktivitet / gruppe / forening / organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Tredje annen aktivitet / gruppe / forening / organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Fjerde annen aktivitet / gruppe / forening / organisasjon	()	()	()	()
Femte annen aktivitet / gruppe / forening /	()	()	()	()

organisasjon				
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I hvilken grad føler du deg integrert i det tyske samfunnet? (*Kryss av i boksen som best beskriver dine følelser.*)*

- ☐ Ikke integrert i det hele tatt
- ☐ Delvis integrert
- ☐ Jeg vet ikke. / Jeg ønsker ikke å svare.
- ☐ Integrert
- ☐ Fullstendig integrert
-

Tusen takk for at du deltok i undersøkelsen, du har vært til stor hjelp for meg.

Hvis du kjenner noen nordmenn eller chilenerne som for tiden bor i Tyskland, inviter dem gjerne til å delta i denne undersøkelsen ved å sende dem på følgende link:

<http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/2094302/Welcome>

Hvis du har spørsmål eller kommentarer ta gjerne kontakt med meg via

marion.krumkalns@gmx.net

Appendix 9.3 Survey Questionnaire Spanish

Estimado/a participante,

Para mi tesis de la licenciatura en The Hague University of Applied Sciences en La Haya, Holanda, estoy haciendo una encuesta entre varios grupos de inmigrantes en Alemania. Para completar mis investigaciones, me falta acumular más información sobre dos grupos específicos: chilenos/as y noruegos/as. Se harán unas preguntas sobre su opinión, tal como sus actividades y su participación en la vida cotidiana en Alemania.

Espero que los resultados de esta encuesta me permitan dar recomendaciones sobre cómo hacer el proceso de la integración de inmigrantes más exitoso para que la migración sea una experiencia positiva para los/las inmigrantes tal como la sociedad que les recibe. La encuesta es completamente anónima, las respuestas no serán vinculadas con su identidad. Los resultados serán tratados con confidencialidad y se usarán únicamente para mi tesis. No se los daré a terceros.

Si usted es chileno/a o noruego/a que actualmente vive en Alemania, quisiera pedirle que participe en mi encuesta. Tardará solamente alrededor de 10 minutos para completarlo. No hay respuestas incorrectas.

¡Muchas gracias de antemano por su ayuda!

Atentamente,

Marion Krumkalns

Undersøkelsen er også tilgjengelig på norsk.

Die Umfrage ist auch auf Deutsch verfügbar.

The survey is also available in English.

Por favor responda unas preguntas sobre su situación.

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su situación.)**

☐ Noruego/a

☐ Chileno/a

☐ Otro

¿En qué país vive usted actualmente? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su situación.)**

☐ Alemania

☐ Otro

¿Cuánto tiempo lleva usted viviendo en Alemania? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su situación.)**

☐ Menos de 6 meses

☐ 6-12 meses

☐ 1-2 años

☐ Más de 2 años

☐ No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta.

¿Por cuánto tiempo planifica usted quedarse en Alemania? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su situación.)**

☐ Menos de 6 meses

☐ 6-12 meses

☐ 1-2 años

☐ Más de 2 años

☐ No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta.

¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto que ha completado usted? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su situación.)**

☐ Ninguna educación formal

☐ Primaria

☐ Secundaria

☐ Universidad

☐ No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta.

¿Qué nivel de alemán piensa que tiene? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su evaluación propia.)**

☐ Habilidades de comunicación básica

☐ Buen dominio

- ☐ Muy buen dominio
 - ☐ Fluido
 - ☐ Hablante nativo/a
 - ☐ No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta.
-

Por favor responda unas preguntas sobre la confianza que tiene usted frente a otra gente.

Hablando en general, ¿diría usted que se puede confiar en la mayoría de la gente o que hay que tener mucho cuidado con los demás? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su opinión.)**

- ☐ Se puede confiar en la mayoría de la gente.
 - ☐ Hay que tener mucho cuidado.
 - ☐ No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta.
-

Hablando en general, ¿diría usted que se puede confiar en la mayoría de sus compatriotas o hay que tener mucho cuidado con ellos/as? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su opinión.)**

- ☐ Se puede confiar en la mayoría de mis compatriotas.
 - ☐ Hay que tener mucho cuidado con mis compatriotas.
 - ☐ No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta.
-

Hablando en general, ¿diría usted que se puede confiar en la mayoría de los/las alemanes/as o que hay que tener mucho cuidado con ellos/as? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que corresponda a su opinión.)**

- ☐ Se puede confiar en la mayoría de los/las alemanes/as.
 - ☐ Hay que tener mucho cuidado con los/las alemanes/as.
 - ☐ No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta.
-

Por favor responda unas preguntas sobre sus actividades y su participación en la vida cotidiana en Alemania.

Por favor complete la frase: “En Alemania, actualmente estoy involucrada/o en...” *(Por favor elige en cada categoría el número de actividades / grupos / asociaciones / organizaciones en las/los que actualmente está involucrado/a. Hay que elegir una respuesta para cada categoría, aunque sea la respuesta "ningunos/as".)**

	Ningunos/as	1	2	3	4	5
Iglesias u organizaciones religiosas						
Organizaciones/grupos de deporte, baile, yoga, juego de bolos u otros grupos recreacionales						
Organizaciones/grupos de arte, música o educación						
Sindicatos, asociaciones o redes profesionales, think tanks						
Organizaciones de medio ambiente, humanitarias, caritativas o voluntarias						
Grupos de autoayuda o ayuda mutua						
Movimientos sociales o políticos						
Organizaciones de estudiantes o jóvenes						
Grupos de expatriados o compatriotas						
Organizaciones de vecinos, asociaciones de padres y maestros						
Grupos de pasatiempos (por ejemplo con regularidad jugar a las cartas, juegos de mesa, videojuegos, etc. juntos)						
Clubs de fans de equipos de deporte, grupos de música, etc.						
Redes de cuidado de niños (niño/a) o redes de cuidado de mascotas						
Otros/as actividades / grupos / asociaciones / organizaciones						

Por favor describa las iglesias u organizaciones religiosas en las que está involucrado. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primera iglesia u organización religiosa	()	()	()	()
Segunda iglesia u organización religiosa	()	()	()	()
Tercera iglesia u organización religiosa	()	()	()	()
Cuarta iglesia u organización religiosa	()	()	()	()
Quinta iglesia u organización religiosa	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa las/los organizaciones/grupos de deporte, baile, yoga, juego de bolos u otros grupos recreacionales en las/los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer(a) organización/grupo de deporte, baile, yoga, juego de bolos u otro grupo recreacional	()	()	()	()
Segunda/o organización/grupo de deporte, baile, yoga, juego de bolos u otro grupo recreacional	()	()	()	()

Tercer(a) organización/grupo de deporte, baile, yoga, juego de bolos u otro grupo recreacional	()	()	()	()
Cuarta/o organización/grupo de deporte, baile, yoga, juego de bolos u otro grupo recreacional	()	()	()	()
Quinta/o organización/grupo de deporte, baile, yoga, juego de bolos u otro grupo recreacional	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa las/los organizaciones/grupos de arte, música o educación en las/los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalida des	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalida d alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer(a) organización/grupo de arte, música o educación	()	()	()	()
Segunda/o organización/grupo de arte, música o educación	()	()	()	()
Tercer(a) organización/grupo de arte, música o educación	()	()	()	()
Cuarta/o organización/grupo de arte, música o educación	()	()	()	()
Quinta/o organización/grupo de	()	()	()	()

arte, música o educación				
--------------------------	--	--	--	--

Por favor describa las/los sindicatos, asociaciones o redes profesionales think tanks en las/los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer(a) sindicato, asociación o red profesional, think tank	()	()	()	()
Segunda/o sindicato, asociación o red profesional, think tank	()	()	()	()
Tercer(a) sindicato, asociación o red profesional, think tank	()	()	()	()
Cuarta/o sindicato, asociación o red profesional, think tank	()	()	()	()
Quinta/o sindicato, asociación o red profesional, think tank	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa las organizaciones de medio ambiente, humanitarias, caritativas o voluntarias en las que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
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Primera organización de medio ambiente, humanitaria, caritativa o voluntaria	()	()	()	()
Segunda organización de medio ambiente, humanitaria, caritativa o voluntaria	()	()	()	()
Tercera organización de medio ambiente, humanitaria, caritativa o voluntaria	()	()	()	()
Cuarta organización de medio ambiente, humanitaria, caritativa o voluntaria	()	()	()	()
Quinta organización de medio ambiente, humanitaria, caritativa o voluntaria	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa los grupos de autoayuda o ayuda mutua en los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer grupo de autoayuda o ayuda mutua	()	()	()	()
Segundo grupo de autoayuda o ayuda mutua	()	()	()	()
Tercer grupo de autoayuda o ayuda mutua	()	()	()	()

Cuarto grupo de autoayuda o ayuda mutua	()	()	()	()
Quinto grupo de autoayuda o ayuda mutua	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa los movimientos sociales o políticos en los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer movimiento social o político	()	()	()	()
Segundo movimiento social o político	()	()	()	()
Tercer movimiento social o político	()	()	()	()
Cuarto movimiento social o político	()	()	()	()
Quinto movimiento social o político	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa las organizaciones de estudiantes o jóvenes en las que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.

Primera organización de estudiantes o jóvenes	()	()	()	()
Segunda organización de estudiantes o jóvenes	()	()	()	()
Tercera organización de estudiantes o jóvenes	()	()	()	()
Cuarta organización de estudiantes o jóvenes	()	()	()	()
Quinta organización de estudiantes o jóvenes	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa los grupos de expatriados o compatriotas en los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer grupo de expatriados o compatriotas	()	()	()	()
Segundo grupo de expatriados o compatriotas	()	()	()	()
Tercer grupo de expatriados o compatriotas	()	()	()	()
Cuarto grupo de expatriados o compatriotas	()	()	()	()
Quinto grupo de expatriados o compatriotas	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa las/los organizaciones de vecinos, asociaciones de padres y maestros en las/los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer(a) organización de vecinos, asociación de padres y maestros	()	()	()	()
Segunda/o organización de vecinos, asociación de padres y maestros	()	()	()	()
Tercer(a) organización de vecinos, asociación de padres y maestros	()	()	()	()
Cuarta/o organización de vecinos, asociación de padres y maestros	()	()	()	()
Quinta/o organización de vecinos, asociación de padres y maestros	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa los grupos de pasatiempos (por ejemplo con regularidad jugar a las cartas, juegos de mesa, videojuegos, etc. juntos) en los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer grupo de pasatiempos	()	()	()	()

Segundo grupo de pasatiempos	()	()	()	()
Tercer grupo de pasatiempos	()	()	()	()
Cuarto grupo de pasatiempos	()	()	()	()
Quinto grupo de pasatiempos	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa los clubs de fans de equipos de deporte, grupos de música, etc. en los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer club de fans	()	()	()	()
Segundo club de fans	()	()	()	()
Tercer club de fans	()	()	()	()
Cuarto club de fans	()	()	()	()
Quinto club de fans	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa los redes de cuidado de niños (niño/a) o redes de cuidado de mascotas en los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.

Primera red de cuidado de niños (niñero/a) o red de cuidado de mascotas	()	()	()	()
Segunda red de cuidado de niños (niñero/a) o red de cuidado de mascotas	()	()	()	()
Tercera red de cuidado de niños (niñero/a) o red de cuidado de mascotas	()	()	()	()
Cuarta red de cuidado de niños (niñero/a) o red de cuidado de mascotas	()	()	()	()
Quinta red de cuidado de niños (niñero/a) o red de cuidado de mascotas	()	()	()	()

Por favor describa las/los otros/as actividades / grupos / asociaciones / organizaciones en las/los que está involucrado/a. ¿Cuál es la nacionalidad de la mayoría de los miembros? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la(s) respuesta(s) que mejor reflejan la situación.)**

	La mayoría de los miembros es compatriota	Hay miembros de varias nacionalidades	La mayoría de los miembros tiene la nacionalidad alemana	No aplica. / No lo sé.
Primer(a) actividad / grupo / asociación / organización	()	()	()	()
Segunda/o actividad / grupo / asociación / organización	()	()	()	()
Tercer(a) actividad / grupo / asociación / organización	()	()	()	()
Cuarta/o actividad / grupo / asociación / organización	()	()	()	()

Quinta/o actividad / grupo / asociación / organización	()	()	()	()
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¿En qué grado se siente usted integrado/a en la sociedad alemana? *(Por favor marque en el recuadro de la respuesta que mejor refleja sus sentimientos.)**

() No integrado/a en ningún nivel () Parcialmente integrado/a () No lo sé. / Prefiero no dar respuesta. () Integrado/a () Completamente integrado/a

Muchísimas gracias por su participación, usted era gran ayuda para mí.

En caso de que usted conoce a algunos/as noruegos/as o chilenos/as que actualmente viven en Alemania, por favor invíteles a participar en esta encuesta, mandándoles el siguiente enlace:

<http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/2094302/Welcome>

Si tiene alguna duda o algún comentario le invito a contactarme por

marion.krumkalns@gmx.net

Appendix 9.4 Survey Questionnaire German

Sehr geehrter Teilnehmer,

für meine Bachelorarbeit an The Hague University of Applied Sciences in Den Haag führe ich eine Umfrage unter verschiedenen Einwanderergruppen in Deutschland durch. Um meine Recherche zu vervollständigen brauche ich noch Information von zwei Einwanderergruppen: Norweger und Chilenen. Den Teilnehmern werden ein paar Fragen über ihre Meinung gestellt, so wie über ihre Aktivitäten und ihre Teilnahme am täglichen Leben in Deutschland.

Mit den Ergebnissen der Umfrage hoffe ich Empfehlungen darüber machen zu können wie man den Integrationsprozess von Einwanderern erfolgreicher machen kann, so dass Migration eine positive Erfahrung wird - für Einwanderer selbst sowie auch für die Gesellschaft, die sie empfängt. Die Umfrage ist vollkommen anonym, das heißt Ihre Daten werden nicht mit Ihrer Identität in Verbindung gebracht. Die Ergebnisse der Umfrage werden vertraulich behandelt und ausschließlich für meine Bachelorarbeit verwendet. Sie werden nicht an Dritte weitergereicht.

Sollten Sie ein(e) Norweger(in) oder Chilene/in sein, der/die gerade in Deutschland lebt, lade ich Sie herzlich dazu ein, an meiner Umfrage teilzunehmen. Dies wird Sie lediglich circa 10 Minuten Ihrer Zeit kosten. Es gibt keine falschen Antworten.

Vielen Dank im Voraus für Ihre Unterstützung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,

Marion Krumkalns

La encuesta también está disponible en español.

Undersøkelsen er også tilgjengelig på norsk.

The survey is also available in English.

Bitte beantworten Sie ein paar Fragen über Ihre Situation.

Welcher Nationalität sind Sie zugehörig? (*Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort ihrer Situation entspricht.*)*

- ☐ Norwegisch
 - ☐ Chilenisch
 - ☐ Andere Nationalität
-

In welchem Land leben Sie gerade? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort ihrer Situation entspricht.)**

- ☐ Deutschland
 - ☐ Anderes Land
-

Wie lang leben Sie bereits in Deutschland? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort ihrer Situation entspricht.)**

- ☐ Weniger als 6 Monate
 - ☐ 6-12 Monate
 - ☐ 1-2 Jahre
 - ☐ Über 2 Jahre
 - ☐ Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
-

Wie lang haben Sie vor in Deutschland zu bleiben? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort ihrer Situation entspricht.)**

- ☐ Weniger als 6 Monate
 - ☐ 6-12 Monate
 - ☐ 1-2 Jahre
 - ☐ Über 2 Jahre
 - ☐ Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
-

Welches der folgenden Niveaus entspricht der höchsten Ausbildung, die Sie abgeschlossen haben? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort ihrer Situation entspricht.)**

- ☐ Keine formelle Ausbildung
 - ☐ Grundschule
 - ☐ Mittelstufe (Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium)
 - ☐ Universität
 - ☐ Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
-

Wie würden Sie ihre Deutschkenntnisse bewerten? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, das Ihrer eigenen Einschätzung entspricht.)**

- ☐ Grundkenntnisse
 - ☐ Gute Beherrschung
 - ☐ Sehr gute Beherrschung
 - ☐ Flüssig
 - ☐ Muttersprachler
 - ☐ Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
-

Bitte beantworten Sie ein paar Fragen über das Vertrauen, das Sie zu anderen Menschen haben.

Würden Sie ganz allgemein sagen, dass man den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann, oder dass man mit anderen Menschen sehr vorsichtig sein muss? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort Ihrer Meinung entspricht.)**

- ☐ Man kann den meisten Menschen vertrauen.
 - ☐ Man muss sehr vorsichtig sein.
 - ☐ Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
-

Würden Sie ganz allgemein sagen, dass man den meisten Menschen Ihrer Nationalität vertrauen kann, oder dass man mit Ihren Landsmännern/-frauen sehr vorsichtig sein muss? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort Ihrer Meinung entspricht.)**

- ☐ Man kann den meisten meiner Landsmännern/-frauen vertrauen.
 - ☐ Man muss mit meinen Landsmännern/-frauen sehr vorsichtig sein.
 - ☐ Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
-

Würden Sie ganz allgemein sagen, dass man den meisten Deutschen vertrauen kann, oder dass man mit Deutschen sehr vorsichtig sein muss? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort Ihrer Meinung entspricht.)**

- ☐ Man kann den meisten Deutschen vertrauen.
 - ☐ Man muss mit Deutschen sehr vorsichtig sein.
 - ☐ Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
-

Bitte beantworten Sie ein paar Fragen über Ihre Aktivitäten und Ihre Teilnahme am täglichen Leben in Deutschland.

Bitte vervollständigen Sie den Satz: "In Deutschland beteilige ich mich derzeit an ..." *(Bitte wählen Sie für jede Kategorie die Anzahl der Aktivitäten / Gruppen / Vereine / Organisationen, an denen*

*Sie derzeit beteiligt sind. Sie müssen für jede Kategorie eine Antwort angeben, selbst wenn es die Antwort "Kein(e)" ist.)**

	Kein(e)	1	2	3	4	5
Kirchen und religiöse Gemeinschaft						
Sport-, Tanz-, Yoga-, Bowling- oder andere Freizeit-Vereine, -Gruppen oder Organisationen						
Kunst-, Musik-, oder Weiterbildungs-Vereine, -Gruppen oder -Organisationen						
Gewerkschaften, Berufs-Genossenschaften, professionelle Netzwerke, Think Tanks						
Umwelt-, humanitäre, gemeinnützige oder Freiwilligen-Organisationen						
Selbsthilfegruppen, Gruppen für gegenseitige Hilfe						
Soziale oder politische Bewegungen						
Studenten- oder Jugend-Organisationen						
Auswanderergruppen (Expats), Netzwerke von Landsmännern/-frauen						
Nachbarschafts-Organisationen, Eltern-Lehrer-Verbände						
Hobby-Gruppen (z.B. regelmäßige Treffen um Karten, Brettspiele oder Videospiele zu spielen)						
Hobby-Gruppen (z.B. regelmäßige Treffen um Karten, Brettspiele oder Videospiele zu spielen)						
Babysitting-Netzwerke, Kinderbetreuungs-Netzwerke, Haustierbetreuungs-Netzwerke						
Andere Aktivitäten / Gruppen / Vereine / Organisationen						

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Kirchen oder religiösen Gemeinschaften an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschiedenen Nationalitäten an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste Kirche oder religiöse Gemeinschaft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite Kirche oder religiöse Gemeinschaft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte Kirche oder religiöse Gemeinschaft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte Kirche oder religiöse Gemeinschaft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte Kirche oder religiöse Gemeinschaft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Sport-, Tanz-, Yoga-, Bowling- oder anderen Freizeit-Vereine, -Gruppen oder -Organisationen an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschiedenen Nationalitäten an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste(r) Sport-, Tanz-, Yoga-, Bowling- oder anderer Freizeit-Verein, -Gruppe oder -Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Zweite(r) Sport-, Tanz-, Yoga-, Bowling- oder anderer Freizeit-Verein, -Gruppe oder -Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte(r) Sport-, Tanz-, Yoga-, Bowling- oder anderer Freizeit-Verein, -Gruppe oder -Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte(r) Sport-, Tanz-, Yoga-, Bowling- oder anderer Freizeit-Verein, -Gruppe oder -Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte(r) Sport-, Tanz-, Yoga-, Bowling- oder anderer Freizeit-Verein, -Gruppe oder -Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Kunst-, Musik-, oder Weiterbildungs-Vereine, -Gruppen oder – Organisationen an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste(r) Kunst-, Musik-, oder Weiterbildungs-Verein, -Gruppe oder -Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite(r) Kunst-, Musik-, oder Weiterbildungs-Verein, -Gruppe oder -Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dritte(r) Kunst-, Musik-, oder Weiterbildungs- Verein, -Gruppe oder - Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte(r) Kunst-, Musik- , oder Weiterbildungs- Verein, -Gruppe oder - Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte(r) Kunst-, Musik- , oder Weiterbildungs- Verein, -Gruppe oder - Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Gewerkschaften, Berufs-Genossenschaften, professionellen Netzwerke oder Think Tanks an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste(r) Gewerkschaft, Berufs-Genossenschaft, professionelles Netzwerk, Think Tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite(r) Gewerkschaft, Berufs-Genossenschaft, professionelles Netzwerk, Think Tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte(r) Gewerkschaft, Berufs-Genossenschaft, professionelles Netzwerk, Think Tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte(r) Gewerkschaft, Berufs-Genossenschaft, professionelles Netzwerk, Think Tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fünfte(r) Gewerkschaft, Berufs-Genossenschaft, professionelles Netzwerk, Think Tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Bitte beschreiben Sie die Umwelt-, humanitären, gemeinnützigen oder Freiwilligen-Organisationen an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste Umwelt-, humanitäre, gemeinnützige oder Freiwilligen-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite Umwelt-, humanitäre, gemeinnützige oder Freiwilligen-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte Umwelt-, humanitäre, gemeinnützige oder Freiwilligen-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte Umwelt-, humanitäre, gemeinnützige oder Freiwilligen-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte Umwelt-, humanitäre, gemeinnützige oder Freiwilligen-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Selbsthilfegruppen oder Gruppen für gegenseitige Hilfe an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste Selbsthilfegruppe, Gruppe für gegenseitige Hilfe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite Selbsthilfegruppe, Gruppe für gegenseitige Hilfe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte Selbsthilfegruppe, Gruppe für gegenseitige Hilfe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte Selbsthilfegruppe, Gruppe für gegenseitige Hilfe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte Selbsthilfegruppe, Gruppe für gegenseitige Hilfe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die sozialen oder politischen Bewegungen an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Erste soziale oder politische Bewegung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite soziale oder politische Bewegung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte soziale oder politische Bewegung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte soziale oder politische Bewegung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte soziale oder politische Bewegung	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Studenten- oder Jugend-Organisationen an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschiedenen Nationalitäten an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste Studenten- oder Jugend-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite Studenten- oder Jugend-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte Studenten- oder Jugend-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte Studenten- oder Jugend-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte Studenten- oder Jugend-Organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Auswanderergruppen (Expats), Netzwerke von Landsmännern/-frauen an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschiedenen Nationalitäten an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste(s) Auswanderergruppe (Expats), Netzwerk von Landsmännern/-frauen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweite(s) Auswanderergruppe (Expats), Netzwerk von Landsmännern/-frauen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritte(s) Auswanderergruppe (Expats), Netzwerk von Landsmännern/-frauen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierte(s) Auswanderergruppe (Expats), Netzwerk von Landsmännern/-frauen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfte(s) Auswanderergruppe (Expats), Netzwerk von Landsmännern/-frauen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Nachbarschafts-Organisationen, Eltern-Lehrer-Verbände an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschiedenen Nationalitäten an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste(r) Nachbarschafts-Organisation, Eltern-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lehrer-Verband				
Zweite(r) Nachbarschafts- Organisation, Eltern- Lehrer-Verband	()	()	()	()
Dritte(r) Nachbarschafts- Organisation, Eltern- Lehrer-Verband	()	()	()	()
Vierte(r) Nachbarschafts- Organisation, Eltern- Lehrer-Verband	()	()	()	()
Fünfte(r) Nachbarschafts- Organisation, Eltern- Lehrer-Verband	()	()	()	()

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Hobby-Gruppen (z.B. regelmäßige Treffen um Karten, Brettspiele oder Videospiele zu spielen) an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste Hobby-Gruppe	()	()	()	()
Zweite Hobby-Gruppe	()	()	()	()
Dritte Hobby-Gruppe	()	()	()	()
Vierte Hobby-Gruppe	()	()	()	()
Fünfte Hobby-Gruppe	()	()	()	()

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Fanclubs für Sportvereine, Musikgruppen, etc. an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erster Fanclub für Sportvereine, Musikgruppen, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zweiter Fanclub für Sportvereine, Musikgruppen, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dritter Fanclub für Sportvereine, Musikgruppen, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vierter Fanclub für Sportvereine, Musikgruppen, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fünfter Fanclub für Sportvereine, Musikgruppen, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bitte beschreiben Sie die Babysitting-Netzwerke, Kinderbetreuungs-Netzwerke, Haustierbetreuungs-Netzwerke an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erstes Babysitting-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Netzwerk, Kinderbetreuungs- Netzwerk, Haustierbetreuungs- Netzwerk				
Zweites Babysitting- Netzwerk, Kinderbetreuungs- Netzwerk, Haustierbetreuungs- Netzwerk	()	()	()	()
Drittes Babysitting- Netzwerk, Kinderbetreuungs- Netzwerk, Haustierbetreuungs- Netzwerk	()	()	()	()
Viertes Babysitting- Netzwerk, Kinderbetreuungs- Netzwerk, Haustierbetreuungs- Netzwerk	()	()	()	()
Fünftes Babysitting- Netzwerk, Kinderbetreuungs- Netzwerk, Haustierbetreuungs- Netzwerk	()	()	()	()

Bitte beschreiben Sie die anderen Aktivitäten / Gruppen / Vereine / Organisationen an denen Sie beteiligt sind. Welcher Nationalität gehört die Mehrzahl der Mitglieder an? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das/die Kästchen an, dessen/deren Antwort am besten die Situation widerspiegelt.)**

	Die meisten Mitglieder haben die gleiche Nationalität wie Sie	Die Mitglieder gehören verschieden en Nationalität en an	Die meisten Mitglieder gehören der deutschen Nationalität an	Nicht zutreffend / Ich weiß es nicht
Erste(r) Aktivität /	()	()	()	()

Gruppe / Vereine / Organisation				
Zweite(r) Aktivität / Gruppe / Vereine / Organisation	()	()	()	()
Dritte(r) Aktivität / Gruppe / Vereine / Organisation	()	()	()	()
Vierte(r) Aktivität / Gruppe / Vereine / Organisation	()	()	()	()
Fünfte(r) Aktivität / Gruppe / Vereine / Organisation	()	()	()	()

Wie integriert in die deutsche Gesellschaft fühlen Sie sich? *(Bitte kreuzen Sie das Kästchen an, dessen Antwort am besten Ihrem Gefühl entspricht.)**

- () Überhaupt nicht integriert
- () Teilweise integriert
- () Ich weiß es nicht. / Ich möchte lieber keine Antwort geben.
- () Integriert
- () Vollständig integriert
-

Vielen Dank für Ihre Teilnahme, Sie waren mir eine große Hilfe.

Sollten Sie Norweger oder Chilenen kennen, die gerade in Deutschland leben, laden Sie diese bitte dazu ein an meiner Umfrage teilzunehmen. Senden Sie ihnen bitte den folgenden Link:

<http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/2094302/Welcome>

Falls Sie Fragen oder Kommentare an mich haben, dürfen Sie mich gerne kontaktieren:

marion.krumkalns@gmx.net

Appendix 9.5 Student Ethics Form

Student Ethics Form

**European Studies
Student Ethics Form**

Your name: Marion Krumkalns

Supervisor: R. K. Tromble

Instructions/checklist

Before completing this form you should read the APA Ethics Code (<http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index.aspx>). If you are planning research with human subjects you should also look at the sample consent form available in the Final Project and Dissertation Guide.

- a. Read section 2 that your supervisor will have to sign. Make sure that you cover all these issues in section 1.
- b. Complete sections 1 and, if you are using human subjects, section 2, of this form, and sign it.
- c. Ask your project supervisor to read these sections (and the draft consent form if you have one) and sign the form.
- d. Append this signed form as an appendix to your dissertation.

Section 1. Project Outline (to be completed by student)

(i) Title of Project:

Dissertation

(ii) Aims of project:

Answer the research question: "Does Generalised Social Trust Influence the Amount and Kind of Social Capital Migrants Build in Their Host Society?"

- (iii) Will you involve other people in your project – e.g. via formal or informal interviews, group discussions, questionnaires, internet surveys etc. (Note: if you are using data that has already been collected by another researcher – e.g. recordings or transcripts of conversations given to you by your supervisor, you should answer 'NO' to this question.)**

YES / NO

If no: you should now sign the statement below and return the form to your supervisor. You have completed this form.

This project is not designed to include research with human subjects. I understand that I do not have ethical clearance to interview people (formally or informally) about the topic of my research, to carry out internet research (e.g. on chat rooms or discussion boards) or in any other way to use people as subjects in my research.

Student's signature _____

date _____

If yes: you should complete the rest of this form.

Section 2 Complete this section only if you answered YES to question (iii) above.

(i) What will the participants have to do? (v. brief outline of procedure):

The participants will be asked to take part in an online survey to answer a few questions on their situation, on their level of trust, on the social capital they have built in Germany, and on their perceived level of integration.

(ii) What sort of people will the participants be and how will they be recruited?

I am looking for Norwegians and Chileans who are currently living in Germany. They will be reached mainly through social media websites like Facebook by means of the online survey tool "surveygizmo.com".

(iii) What sort stimuli or materials will your participants be exposed to, tick the appropriate boxes and then state what they are in the space below?

Questionnaires [x]; Pictures []; Sounds []; Words []; Other [].

It is an online survey I elaborated myself with help of the online survey tool "surveygizmo.com".

(iv) Consent: Informed consent must be obtained for all participants before they take part in your project. Either verbally or by means of an informed consent form you should state what participants will be doing, drawing attention to anything they could conceivably object to subsequently. You should also state how they can withdraw from the study at any time and the measures you are taking to ensure the confidentiality of data. A standard informed consent form is available in the Dissertation Manual.

In the opening letter of the survey the respondents receive the information necessary to give their informed consent for taking part in the survey. At any time, they are able to leave the online survey. Furthermore, for each question there is an answer choice for the ones who do not know or prefer not to answer.

(vi) What procedures will you follow in order to guarantee the confidentiality of participants' data? Personal data (name, addresses etc.) should not be stored in such a way that they can be associated with the participant's data.

No data that could be used to identify the participants will be stored. Although surveygizmo.com automatically and inevitably provides me with data like the zip code and IP address of the respondents, I will delete this information immediately, so that the respondents cannot be traced back and brought into relation to their answers to the survey. Surveygizmo.com assures in its terms of privacy that it does not use or sell data and that it is keeping all data secure.

Student's signature: _____

date: _____

June 17, 2015

Supervisor's signature (if satisfied with the proposed procedures): _____ date: 18 June 2015