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[„Actually I am different.“  
Subjective constructions of  
ethnic identity in a migration  
context and new ways in  
psychological acculturation  
research]

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## **How do rumors spread during a crisis?: Analysis of rumor expansion and disaffirmation on Twitter after 3.11 in Japan.**

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### **Abstract [English]**

'cross-sectional data from the german microcensus between 1996 and 1999 have been compiled as a rotating panel dataset, providing the scientific community with a rich source of longitudinal data. the german microcensus is based on an area sample; households that have moved are not tracked. some non-coverage and missing data have thus to be taken into account. the paper uses microcensus-panel data on secondary school education to illustrate how the data can be used to analyse educational transitions (from the second stage of academic secondary schooling to completing the final secondary school leaving certificate abitur). a comparison of the microcensus data with data from official education statistics and analyses on item stability point to certain limitations in data collection and definitions used in the microcensus. for example, it is not possible to distinguish adequately between students or graduates from general education schools and those from vocational schools. in the analysis of educational transitions, pattern-mixture models are used to examine possible selective panel attrition. attrition correlates with the employment status of the family head, indicating that the data are missing at random. since attrition is associated with the status at the previous wave and the current wave, however, there are also some indications of nonignorable nonresponse mechanisms, as well. assuming 'missing at random', the estimates of abitur graduates based on the weighted microcensus-panel show a good adaptation to figures from the official education statistics.' (author's abstract)|

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations,  
domain specificity

### **Abstract [Deutsch]**

'mit der zusammenführung der querschnittserhebungen des mikrozensus 1996 bis 1999 zu einem paneldatensatz eröffnen sich für die forschung neue potenziale. es entstehen jedoch probleme durch panelausfälle, da nach dem prinzip der flächenstichprobe die aus dem auswahlbezirk wegziehenden