

Electronic Supplementary Material for

Horoz, N., Huizink, A. C., Delforterie, M. J., & Creemers, H. E. (2019). Well-being of Turkish and Moroccan youth in the Netherlands: Parental control, parental solicitation, and acculturation to the Dutch culture. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*. <https://doi.org/10.1027/2151-2604/a000367>

Table 1S. Descriptive variables of the participants ($N = 76$)

Variable		Participants
Gender, n (%)	Male	38 (50%)
	Female	38 (50%)
Age (years)	Range	15–18
	Mean	16.7
	Standard Deviation	1.2
Place of birth	Netherlands	64 (84.2)
	Morocco	10 (13.2%)
	Turkey	1 (1.3%)
	Indonesia	1 (1.3%)
Ethnic background	Moroccan	49 (64.5%)
	Turkish	27 (35.5%)
Primary language at home	Dutch	16 (21.1%)
Ethnic identification of oneself	Dutch	19 (25%)
	Moroccan	33 (43%)
	Turkish	19 (25%)
	Other	5 (6.6%)
Religion	Not religious	2 (2.6%)
	Islam	73 (96.1%)
	Protestant-Christian	1 (1.3%)

Table 2S. Descriptive variables of the parents of the participants

Variable		Father	Mother
Place of birth	Netherlands	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)
	Morocco	47 (61.8%)	47 (61.8%)
	Turkey	26 (34.2%)	27 (35.5%)
	Other	2 (2.6%)	1(1.3%)
Education*	Low	43 (60.6%)	46 (65.7%)
	Medium	16 (22.5%)	14 (20%)
	High	11 (13.5%)	10 (13.2%)
Supervisor position at jobs	Yes	29 (36.5%)	12 (16.6%)
	No	47 (63.5%)	61 (82.4%)
Religion	Not religious	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)
	Islam	72 (94.7%)	74 (97.4%)
	Protestant-Christian	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)
	Other	2 (2.6%)	
Total		76	76

*Low: Primary school, MAVO, LBO, VMBO

Medium: HAVO, MBO, VWO

High: HBO, University

Table 3S. Correlations between study variables for the whole sample

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Parental control	1					
2. Parental solicitation	.33**	1				
3. Acculturation	.03	.26*	1			
4. Well-being	.22	.32**	.11	1		
5. Gender	-.14	-.003	.20	.04	1	
5. Ethnicity	.80	.20	-.06	.003	.03	1

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$,