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The motor performance of the adolescents aged 10 to 18 years ($N = 631$; $Alter_{MW} = 13.75$; $m = 329$; $w = 302$; $N_{Germany} = 301$; $N_{SoutheastAsia} = 330$) are applied the Deutsche Motorik Test (DMT 6-18) (see Bös, 2009). This ability-oriented approach examines the motor skills and makes it possible to compare them, so that the aerob endurance, speed of action, strength (jumping force, upper musculature, trunk muscles), coordination (time pressure / precision) and maneuverability are measured can. Various influencing factors are collected by means of a written questionnaire. In this case, cultural-influencing influencing factors are analyzed and compared by two predictor groups (intrapersonal and personal). In addition, a differentiation is made between German SuS and SuS of other nationality. An analysis is carried out by means of correlation analyzes and T-tests in independent samples as well as by appropriate regression analyzes in the 2-level model.

The analysis shows that, as a rule, there are no unpredictable courses on the motorized performance over the calendar year as well as gender-specific differences in single-dimensioned motor skills. This can thus be regarded as confirmation of the current research situation at schools in Germany, but also as an extension to German foreign schools. The mean value tests of the five dimensions recorded in DMT 6-18 in the individual main studies show that aerob endurance and strength are significantly better ($p < .001$) for SuS at the school in Germany. A particularly conspicuous picture is shown in the coordination (all three partial studies in Southeast Asia $p < .001$). General physical activity in everyday life has an influence on motor performance ($p = .008$) in Germany, but not in Southeast Asia. The school sports interest is a clear cultural space-spanning predictor ($p = .001$ to $p = .015$). In Germany, the association is a significant factor ($p = .012$). The distance to sports facilities is not significant in Germany, whereas in South East Asia it is significant in all three main studies. The use of TV and PC devices does not have any, in some cases even positive influence on the motor level, transnationally. It has been confirmed that a higher BMI (except for coordination) does not have any negative influence on the cultural areas.

This empirical field study is concerned with the development of the motor performance of young people at three German foreign schools and a comparative group in Germany. As a theoretical construct, the conceptual framework for the development of the life span (Baur, 1994, Willimczik, 2009) is paired with the approaches from the cultural-comparative socialization research (see Trommsdorff, 2007) and the ecological system theory (see Bronfenbrenner, 2012).