

WELLCOME Young Refugees and Migrants from Syria

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The Study

Aim of the Study

- The IAB-project „WELLCOME“ explores the living situation of young refugees / migrants from Syria and the process of labor market integration in Germany from

Research Interest

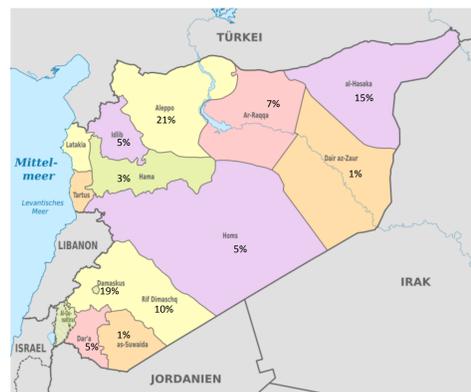
- Amount and duration of benefit receipt
- Unemployment duration and prevalence (stability of employment)
- Transition into education, training and employment
- Life Course Perspective: Particular consideration of early life phase and migration history

The meaning of „WELLCOME“

- „WELLCOME“ is a coinage, expressing both the arriving in Germany and wellbeing

Target Population, Sample and Multi-Wave Survey Design

- 18 to 24 years old people from Syria, when entering the BA register



Survey and Sample Design

- CATI & CAWI Interviews
- Interviews close to entrance into the BA register (4-6 weeks after registering)
- 3 entry cohorts since October 2015
- Monthly subsamples to capture variation over time
- Matching of survey data with register data based on the BA-identifier (social security number)

Panel Design

- T1: Fall 2016; av. duration of interview : 43 minutes
- T2: Spring 2017; av. duration of interview: 10 minutes (planned)
- T3: Fall 2017; av. duration of interview: 20 minutes (planned)

Matching Timeline

- Wave 1: Summer/Fall 2017
- Wave 2: Summer 2018
- Wave 3: Spring 2019

Survey Instruments and Interviewer

- Development of CAWI and CATI instruments in German, English and Arabic language
- Quality checks of scales (translate- retranslate) by Arabic speaking academic
- Repeated revision of questionnaire based on pre-test experience of the Arabic speaking interviewers
- Qualified Arabic speaking interviewer
- No interpreter

Field Information of First Interview

CATI

- N = 2.400
- Invitation letter about CATI (no reminder, no incentive)
- Average duration of interviews: 43 min (20-133min)
- Gross-rate of realized interviews: above 50%
- Panel consent: 97%
- Matching consent: 95%

CAWI

- N = 403
- Invitation letter about CAWI and web access (no reminder, no incentive)
- Panel consent: 95,5%
- Matching consent: 90,8%
- Selectivity test for no-telephone sample

Measures

(Un-)Employment & Transitions

- T1-3: Unemployment: Objective measure
- T2 & 3: Subjective and objective employment measures
- T2 & 3: Subjective education (vocational and higher education)
- T2 & 3: Objective BA training measures

Health

- T1-3: Subjective health & well-being
- T1 & T3: Hopkins Symptoms Checklist (HSCL 10)
- T1 & T3: Short Form Health Survey (SF-12)
- T1: Institutional Support

Trauma

- T1: Post-traumatic disorder (ET scale)
- T1: Critical life incidences, experience of violence

Migration

- T1: Date leaving home country, staying in third countries, date of arrival, financing of migration, family in Germany

Social Origin & Education

- T1: Schooling father and mother, occupation of father and mother
- T1: Operationalization of Syrian school system, GPA, subjective performance in school, subjective numeracy, German and English skills, craftsmen certificates

Further

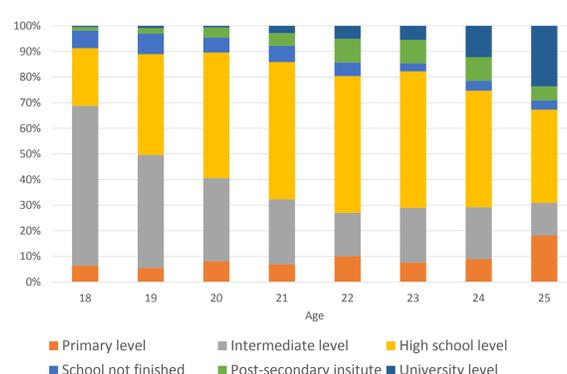
- T1: Parker disordered personality functioning, family status, confession, siblings, mother tongue, Work involvement scale, values (from World Value Survey), aspirations, plans for the future, social support

Descriptives

Main characteristics of respondents

Males	85%
Age (at interview)	21 (18-24)
Urban hometown	58%
Year leaving Syria	2015 (2012-2016)
Year arriving in Germany	2015 (2014-2016)
Mother's schooling >=10 years	45%
Father's schooling >=10 years	56%
Warr scale (mean)	4.55 (cromb. alpha 0.73)
HSCL-10 (mean)	1.66 (cromb. alpha 0.83)
Traumatic experience	63%

Highest educational degree



Challenges & Solutions

- Translation of survey instrument: translate and re-translate, native speaker
- Interpreter effects: no use of interpreters, Arabic speaking interviewers
- Gender effects of interviewer: Composition of interviewer team
- High mobility of migrants & refugees problematic for panel surveys: register based sampling strategy allows address-update of respondents from first wave)
- Cultural distance (e.g. work involvement scales or health questions)
- Social desirability response behavior (in particular during the asylum procedure)