

Canada-Germany Research Development Workshop: Child, Youth and Family Refugees

German Longitudinal Studies

Migration Boosts in the SOEP: The Recent Migrant Samples from 2013/15 (M1 & M2) and the 2016 Refugee Samples (M3 & M4)

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“SOEP” (German Socio-Economic Panel Study)

- 1984: start of the survey with two sub-samples: one presenting a representative picture of the entire population and one with an above-average proportion of immigrants from the “guest worker” countries
 - now 31 waves available, wave 32 in autumn, wave 33 still in the field and wave 34 in preparation
- Longest-running longitudinal multiple-cohort study of private households and persons in the Federal Republic of Germany (“Living in Germany”)
- Started with 6,000 households in 1984, actually approx. 15,000 households → about 30,000 individuals
 - Over-sampling of foreigners, migrants, 2013/15 (with IAB)
 - East Germans (1990), high-income, families with small children
 - Various top-up and refresher samples
 - Starting 2016 with a random sample of refugees (with IAB/BAMF)

Mission of Longitudinal Surveys

Mission of longitudinal surveys

- “Longitudinal surveys, which collect information about the same persons over many years, have given the social sciences their **Hubble telescope**. Both allow the observing researcher to **look back in time** and **record the antecedents of current events and transitions**”
(Butz, W.P. & Boyle Torrey, B. (2006): Some Frontiers in Social Sciences. Science 312, 1898-1900)
- The research-driven infrastructure unit SOEP seeks to serve an international scientific community by providing **nationally representative longitudinal data** from a **multi-disciplinary perspective** covering the **entire life span** in the **context of private households** (household panel) in Germany

Existing Migrant Samples in the SOEP

- Existing Migration Samples in the SOEP (1984, 1994)
 - Immigration up to 1983 (“Guest Workers”, Sample B)
 - Immigration from 1984-94 (“Ethnic Germans”, Sample D)
 - General population refreshers (Samples E, J, K), with oversampling of immigrants (Samples F and H)
- IAB-SOEP Migration Samples (2013, 2015)
 - Immigration between 1995-2012 and second-generation migrant (*Adult Anchor Person*, majority EU-25, Sample M1)
 - Immigration between 2009-14 (often EU-27, Sample M2)
- IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Samples (both 2016)
 - Refugees between 2013-16 (*Adult Anchor Person*, Sample M3)
 - Refugees between 2013-16 (*Underage Anchor Persons*, M4)



Migration to Germany

	Application for asylum, refugee status (Source: AZR, BAMF)	Gross influx by non-German nationality (Source: Wanderungsstatistik, StaBu)	Gross migration of non German nationality (Source: Wanderungsstatistik, StaBu)
1991-2000	177.000 pA (438.000 in 1992)	795.000 pA (1.211.000 in 1992)	597.000 pA (711.000 in 1993)
	Eastern- and Southern Europe		
2001-2010	41.000 pA (88.000 in 2001)	612.000 pA (685.000 in 2001)	516.000 pA (578.000 in 2009)
	East- and southern europe and middle east		
2011-2015	167.000 pA ² (442.000 in 2015 ¹)	1.246.000 pA (2.0162.000 in 2015 ¹)	680.000 pA (859.000 in 2015 ¹)
	Syria Afghanistan, Albanien, Serbien, Irak		

1 Vorläufige Ergebnisse.

2 Die Zahl an Anträgen auf Asyl und Anerkennung als Flüchtling in 2015 entspricht nicht der Zahl an eingereisten Personen (Unterschied zwischen Zahlen zur Registrierung und Zahlen zur Antragsstellung; sogenanntes EASY Gap), die durch das BAMF für 2015 auf von weniger als 1 Millionen Personen geschätzt wird (siehe Weise, BAMS 27.08.16).

Migrants in SOEP-Core Samples

The Integration of Migrants in Germany

Total Number of Migrants in SOEP-Core Sample

Migration Boosts of the SOEP

First Wave		Target Population	
1984	Sample B	Migration to (West) Germany up to 1983	"Guest Workers"
1994	Sample D	Migration to (West) Germany 1984/1994-95	Ethnic German
2013	Sample M1	Migration to Germany 1995/2010	Mainly EU migrants
2015	Sample M2	Migration to Germany 2009/2013	Mainly EU migrants
2016	Sample M3	Migration to Germany 2013/2015	Refugees

Migrants in SOEP

The Integration of Migrants in Germany

Total Number of Migrants in SOEP-Core Sample

The Number of Active Respondents and Children in 2014
by Migration Background and Sample (SOEPv31)

2014 (Wave BE)	Samples			
	A/K	KH, SL	M1	Total
Adults (18+)				
No Migration Backg.	14,697	4,311	268	19,276
Migration Backg.	3,275	1,381	3,484	8,140
Total	17,972	5,692	3,752	27,416
Children (-17)				
No Migration Backg.	2,760	4,597	70	7,427
Migration Backg.	796	1,452	1,869	4,117
Total	3,556	6,049	1,939	11,544

Wave Report 2015, p. 42.

IAB-SOEP Migration-Samples (M1 & M2) in 2013/15

- Target Population
 - M1 (2013): Immigrants between 1995-2013 and their children who entered the labor market between 1995-2013
 - M2 (2015): Immigrants between 2009-2015
- Sampling Frame: Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB)
 - Register of individuals, employment spells, and public transfers
- Sample Size
 - M1 (2013): 2,723 completed household interviews (majority EU25)
 - M2 (2015): 1,096 completed household interviews (majority EU27)

Number of Anchor-Persons by Origin (M1)

Country of Origin	Frame (IEB)	Gross Sample	Net Sample
Italy	168,733 (4.6)	1,764 (8.8)	202 (7.4)
Spain & Greece	119,365 (3.3)	1,892 (9.5)	229 (8.4)
Turkey	<i>860,442 (23.5)</i>	<i>3,038 (15.2)</i>	<i>381 (14.0)</i>
Former Yugoslavia	351,338 (9.6)	1,828 (9.1)	262 (9.6)
Ethnic Germans	-	2,123 (10.6)	347 (12.7)
Poland	290,891 (7.9)	2,108 (10.5)	269 (9.9)
Romania	104,190 (2.8)	1,309 (6.5)	189 (6.9)
Former CIS	448,140 (12.2)	1,977 (9.9)	367 (13.5)
Arab/Muslim states	209,677 (5.7)	1,238 (6.2)	167 (6.1)
Rest of the World	<i>1,115,076 (30.4)</i>	<i>2,723 (13.6)</i>	<i>310 (11.4)</i>
Subtotal	3,666,852 (100)	20,000 (100)	2,723 (100)
Germany	13,479,090	--	--

Number of Migrants in SOEP-Core in 2013

Adults (Children)	Samples A-K	Sample M ₁	Samples L ₁ -L ₃	Total
First Generation Migrants	1,690 (37)	3,709 (261)	988 (57)	6,387 (355)
Second Generation Migrants	1,787 (792)	945 (1933)	935 (2,265)	3,667 (4,990)
Subtotal	3,477 (829)	4,654 (2194)	1,923 (2,322)	10,054 (5,345)
No Migration Background	15,922 (2,821)	310 (92)	5,194 (4,749)	21,426 (7,662)
Total	19,399 (3,650)	4,964 (2,286)	7,117 (7,071)	31,480 (13,007)

Integrating refugees: insights from the past

DIW Economic Bulletin

ECONOMY. POLITICS. SCIENCE.

34+35²⁰¹⁶

Integration of refugees

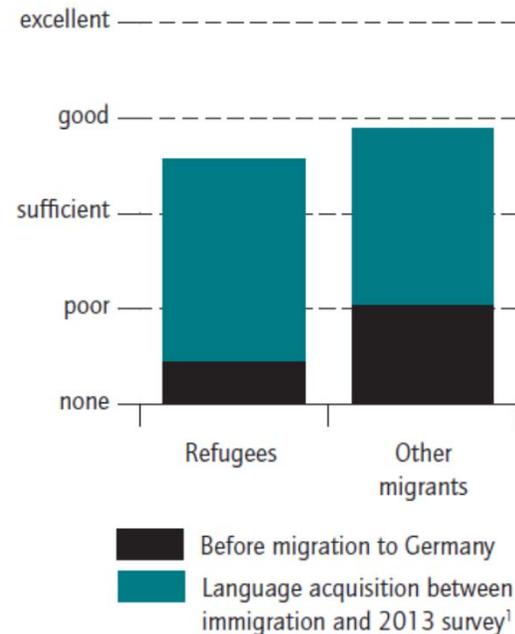
- A special issue of the *DIW Economic Bulletin* (No. 35) analyzes 2013 survey data provided by several hundred refugees living in Germany.
- Most of the individuals in this group migrated between the years 1990 and 2010, and to a large extent, they came from the West Balkans and Arab or Muslim nations – countries of origin that are playing a major role in the current immigration wave
- These empirical findings may allow us to draw conclusions about how refugees in the recent past were able to successfully integrate into the education system and labor market

Integrating refugees: insights from the past

- http://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.542002.de/diw_econ_bull_2016-34.pdf
- The primary data basis is the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample, a joint initiative between the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP); most of the analyses in this *EB* are based on results from surveys conducted in 2013 .
- Data on refugees in Germany **are compared** to those of non-refugee migrants who entered the country during the same time period.
- This issue of the *EB* investigates five different areas of refugee integration: ***the skillsets of refugees*** who came to Germany, as well as their ***educational backgrounds*** and ***professional qualifications*** from abroad; ***refugees' language acquisition; labor market participation;*** landing their first job in Germany; and the ***use of voluntary education programs by children and young people*** with refugee backgrounds

Language proficiency and language acquisition among refugees and other migrants in Germany

Language proficiency and language acquisition among refugees and other migrants in Germany



The language proficiency of refugees approached that of other migrants over time

1 Controlling for differences between groups with different durations of stay in Germany.

Source: IAB-SOEP Migration Sample (2013) of SOEP.v31, weighted; estimations by DIW Berlin.

Highest level of qualification among refugees and other migrants in Germany - 2013

Highest level of academic or vocational qualification¹

In percent

	Total		Refugees			Other migrants		
	Refugees	Other migrants	South-east Europe	Post-Soviet States	Arab/Muslim countries	South-east Europe	Post-Soviet States	Arab/Muslim countries
No degree/diploma	15*	8	12	0*	21*	14	5*	13
Lower secondary diploma without vocational training	22	20						
Lower secondary diploma with vocational training	12*	17						
Intermediate secondary diploma without vocational training	16*	12						
Intermediate secondary diploma with vocational training	13*	17	82	45*	68*	79	75	56*
Advanced technical / upper secondary diploma without vocational training	5*	2						
Advanced technical / upper secondary diploma with vocational training	1	3						
Technical college degree	1	1						
University degree	15*	20	6	55*	11	7	20*	31*
N	402	3,057	165	83	120	565	1,122	116

¹ Categories according to CASMIN educational classification.

Case numbers below 30 are in italics. T-test comparison between refugees and other migrants and between men and women within migrant groups, * $p < 0.05$.

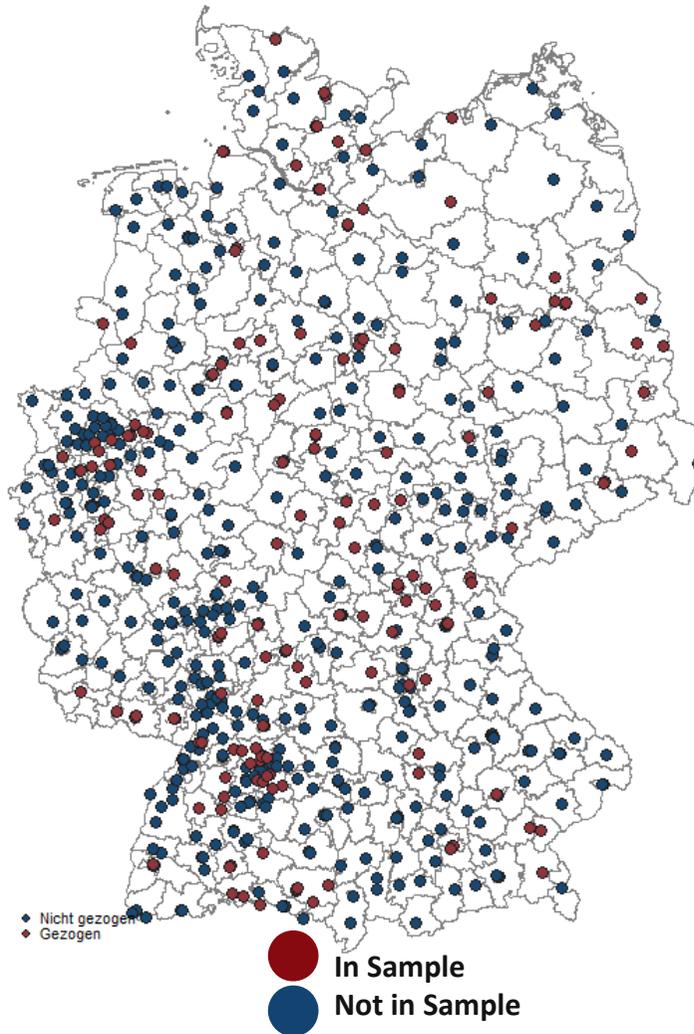
Source: IAB-SOEP Migration Sample (2013) of SOEPv31, weighted; estimations by DIW Berlin.

The IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee-Samples (M₃ & M₄)

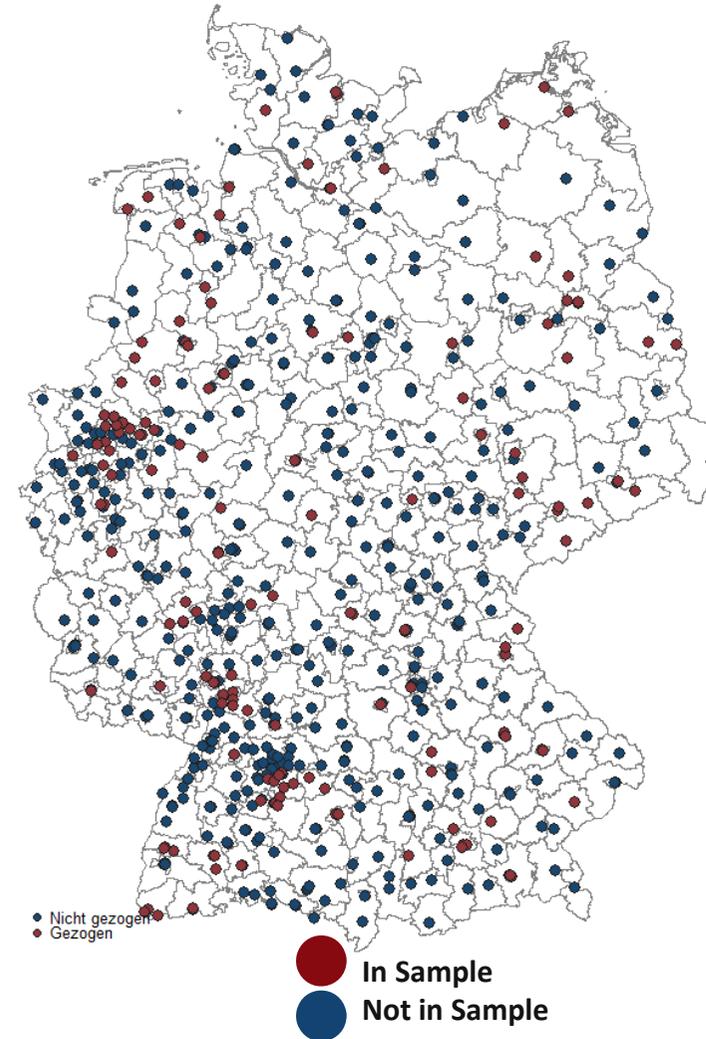
- Background
 - Applications for asylum (BAMF): 109,580 (2013), 173,072 (2014), 441,899 (2015), and 288,710 (2016, 01/05)
 - Registration at Arrival: est. 1,091,894 (2015)
- Target Population
 - Asylum seekers migrating to Germany between Jan. 2013 and Jan. 2016 (still in Germany according to register at date of sampling)
 - Applications still being processed, person with protection from removal on humanitarian grounds, and temporary residence permit (both private and institutional households)
- Sampling
 - Central Register of Foreigners of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), monthly updates
 - Addresses held by the local Foreigners Registration Office

Sampled Foreigners Registration Offices in M3 & M4

M3



M4



Number of Adult Anchor Persons by Origin (M3)

Country of Origin	Frame (AZR)	Gross Sample
Syria	208,692 (39.7)	6,586 (42.2)
Afghanistan	41,510 (7.9)	1,569 (10.1)
Iraq	38,367 (7.3)	2,204 (14.1)
Albania, Serbia, Kosovo	49,204 (9.4)	852 (5.5)
Eritrea, Somalia	35,745 (6.8)	1,396 (8.9)
Iran, Pakistan	23,301 (4.4)	587 (3.8)
Other	128,379 (24.4)	2,406 (15.4)
Total	525,198 (100)	15,600 (100)

- Sampling by gender (Female), Age (30+), Country of birth (Non-Europe), and status (Permit)
- Sample size M3 (estimated): 1,600 households with 2,700 adults, and 500 children
- Sample size M4 (estimated): 1,600 households with 2,000 adults, and 1,600 children

Innovations of the Refugee-Samples

- M3 (main funding by IAB) and M4 (funded by BMBF)
 - APP (Living in Germany) 
 - Link to Employment and Social Benefit Registers
 - Audio Records 
 - Interpreters – Hotline 
 - Additional Languages (Arabic, Farsi, Pashto, Urdu, Kurmandji)
 - Integration of external research interests (SOEP-IS as a model), *starting wave 3 in 2018*
- M4
 - Refugee-specific instruments for children and young adults in wave 2, including cognitive testing



Questionnaire for Refugee Samples (M₃ & M₄)

- Individual biography questionnaire:
 - Country of origin
 - How respondent came to Germany
 - Status of asylum procedure
 - Arrival in Germany
 - Intention to stay
 - Language knowledge
 - Support / networks
 - Employment (prior to coming to Germany and now), income
 - Education, training, and qualifications (in country of origin, recognition of qualifications, qualifications already obtained in Germany, currently ongoing training, numbers and figures test)

Questionnaire for Refugee Samples (M₃ & M₄)

- Individual biography questionnaire:
 - Health (SF12, loneliness, resilience, fear and depression, self-esteem)
 - Personality (reciprocity, control beliefs, risk-taking)
 - Attitudes and opinions (connection to country of origin, feeling welcome in Germany, perceptions of discrimination, religion, worries, political interest in country of origin and in Germany, conception of democracy, gender role images)
 - Expectations for the future in relation to education and labor market participation
 - Family situation
 - Payments made
 - Request for consent to record linkage

Questionnaire of the Refugee-Samples (M₃ & M₄)

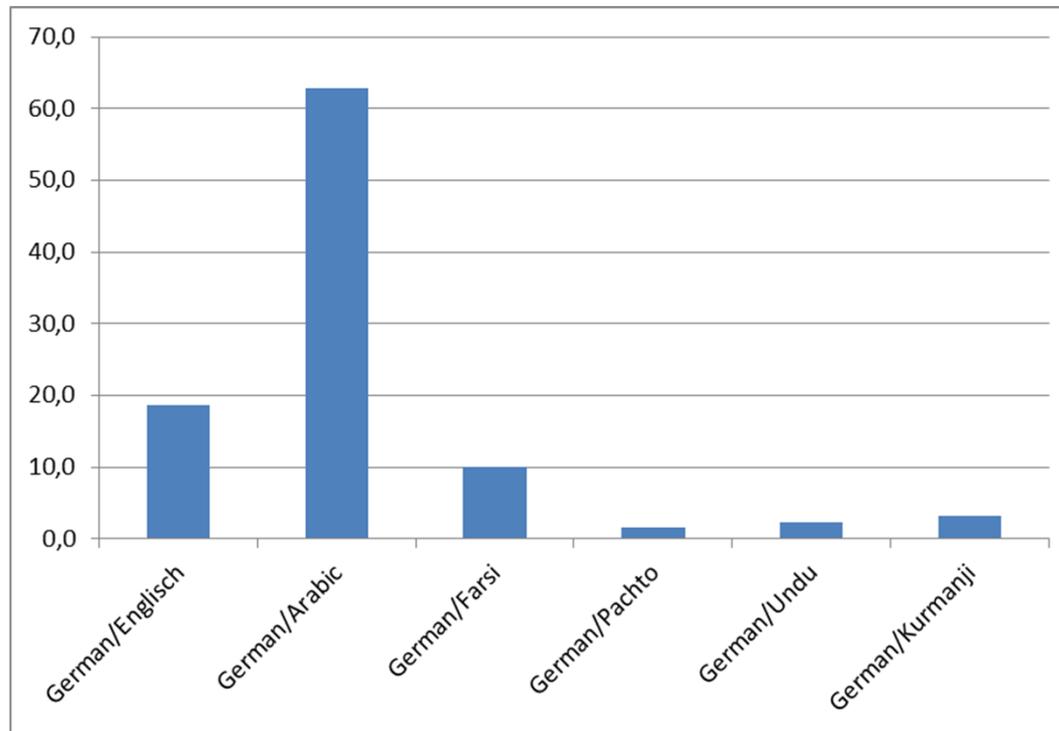
- Household questionnaire:
 - Current housing / apartment
 - Transfers received
 - Provision of daily necessities
 - Participation
 - Children (attendance of daycare, preschool, school)

On the translation process for the SOEP-IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Sample

- Final German version sent to translation agency
- Translation of questionnaire into English by two translators working separately, followed by comparison of the two English versions and resolution of divergences
- English version checked and approved by the survey institute, TNS Infratest
- The English version served as the master for the translations into all the other languages, since the translation agency has more translators who translate from English than from German:
- The translations into all the other languages were also produced by two translators working separately
- For the final decision TNS could refer to existing translations from the SOEP questionnaires
- Audio versions of the questions and answer options were recorded, with the translators who had done the respective translations doing the reading

Preliminary results from the field of M₃

- Expected response rate will be about 50%
- Expected language version in the interview



Project Time table

- End of fieldwork M3 (October 15th 2016)
 - Preliminary weighting scheme
 - First report November 2016
 - Preliminary Scientific Use File
- End of fieldwork M4 (December 15th)
 - Integrated Scientific Use File M3/M4 Summer 2017

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Thank you for your attention.



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