

IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey: Outline

Content characteristics	
Topics	<p>Migration history: Year of immigration; migration history; search behaviour and information channels; social networks;</p> <p>Education history: highest obtained schooling and vocational degrees; years of schooling; education acquired at home and abroad; acknowledgement procedure of foreign credentials; language proficiency;</p> <p>Employment history: Employment; self-employment; unemployment in Germany and in foreign countries;</p> <p>Labour market background: Earnings; full- and part-time employment; benefit assistance, participation in active labour market policies;</p> <p>Return migration: Return migration intentions</p> <p>Miscellaneous: Remittances to home countries; life satisfaction; risk preferences; social integration and acceptance;</p>
Data unit	<p>Anchor persons: Persons registered at the federal employment agency the first time after 1995 who immigrated to Germany themselves or who are children of immigrants.</p> <p>Family members: All household members who are running the household together with the anchor person.</p>
Number of cases	<p>Wave 1: 4465 persons in 3289 households</p> <p>Wave 2: 5595 persons in 3822 households</p> <p>Wave 3: 4376 persons in 3061 households</p>
Period covered	<p>Wave 1: Year 2016</p> <p>Wave 2: Year 2017</p> <p>Wave 3: Year 2018</p>
Time reference	Date of survey, migration biography retrospectively since first leave of country of birth, retrospective questions on life course
Regional structure	German federal state (Bundesland)
Territorial allocation	As of date of survey

Methodological characteristics

Method of data collection	<p>The sample is drawn from the Central Register of Foreigners (AZR) and is representative for asylum seekers who entered Germany between January 2013 and December 2016 and who filed an asylum application until the end of June 2016. An increase in the 2017 survey will also take into account refugees seeking asylum who arrived by December 31, 2016 and were registered by January 1, 2017. Higher sample probabilities are assigned to individuals with a higher likelihood of staying in Germany (e.g. Afghans, Iraqis or Syrians), to women as well as to individuals age 30+. Design weights will correct for these unequal sampling probabilities.</p>
Institutions involved	<p>Commissioned by: Cooperation between the Institute for Employment Research (IAB), the Research Centre of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF-FZ) and the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) at the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin (DIW).</p> <p>Carried out by: KANTAR Public social research institute (formerly: TNS Infratest Sozialforschung)</p>
Frequency of data collection	Yearly (Panel)
File format and size	STATA (several files)
File architecture	<p>Person-related, household related and biographical datasets.</p> <p>The structure of the datasets is organised as the IAB-SOEP Migrationsample</p>

Data access

Data access	Scientific Use File
Degree of anonymisation	Factually anonymous
Sensitive variables	None
Standards for the citation of data and data documentation	<p>Data: This study uses the factually anonymous data of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey. Data access was provided via a Scientific Use File supplied by the Research Data Centre (FDZ) of the German Federal Employment Agency (BA) at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) or by the Research Data Centre of the SOEP at DIW Berlin.</p> <p>Data documentation: Herbert Brücker, Nina Rother, Jürgen Schupp. 2017. IAB-BAMF-SOEP Befragung von Geflüchteten 2016. Studiendesign, Feldergebnisse sowie Analysen zu schulischer wie beruflicher Qualifikation, Sprachkenntnissen sowie kognitiven Potenzialen. IAB Forschungsbericht 13/2017</p>